



REPUBLIK INDONESIA
KEMENTERIAN HUKUM DAN HAK ASASI MANUSIA

SURAT PENCATATAN CIPTAAN

Menteri Hukum dan Hak Asasi Manusia Republik Indonesia, berdasarkan Undang-Undang Nomor 28 Tahun 2014 tentang Hak Cipta yaitu Undang-Undang tentang perlindungan ciptaan di bidang ilmu pengetahuan, seni dan sastra (tidak melindungi hak kekayaan intelektual lainnya), dengan ini menerangkan bahwa hal-hal tersebut di bawah ini telah tercatat dalam Daftar Umum Ciptaan:

- I. Nomor dan tanggal permohonan : EC00201700237, 5 Februari 2017
- II. Pencipta
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- Kewarganegaraan : Indonesia
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Medan, SUMATERA UTARA, 20221
- Kewarganegaraan : Indonesia
- IV. Jenis Ciptaan : Buku
- V. Judul Ciptaan : **Integrated Basic English for Islamic College**
- VI. Tanggal dan tempat diumumkan : 10 September 2016, di Medan
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Indonesia atau di luar wilayah
Indonesia
- VII. Jangka waktu perlindungan : Berlaku selama hidup Pencipta dan terus berlangsung selama
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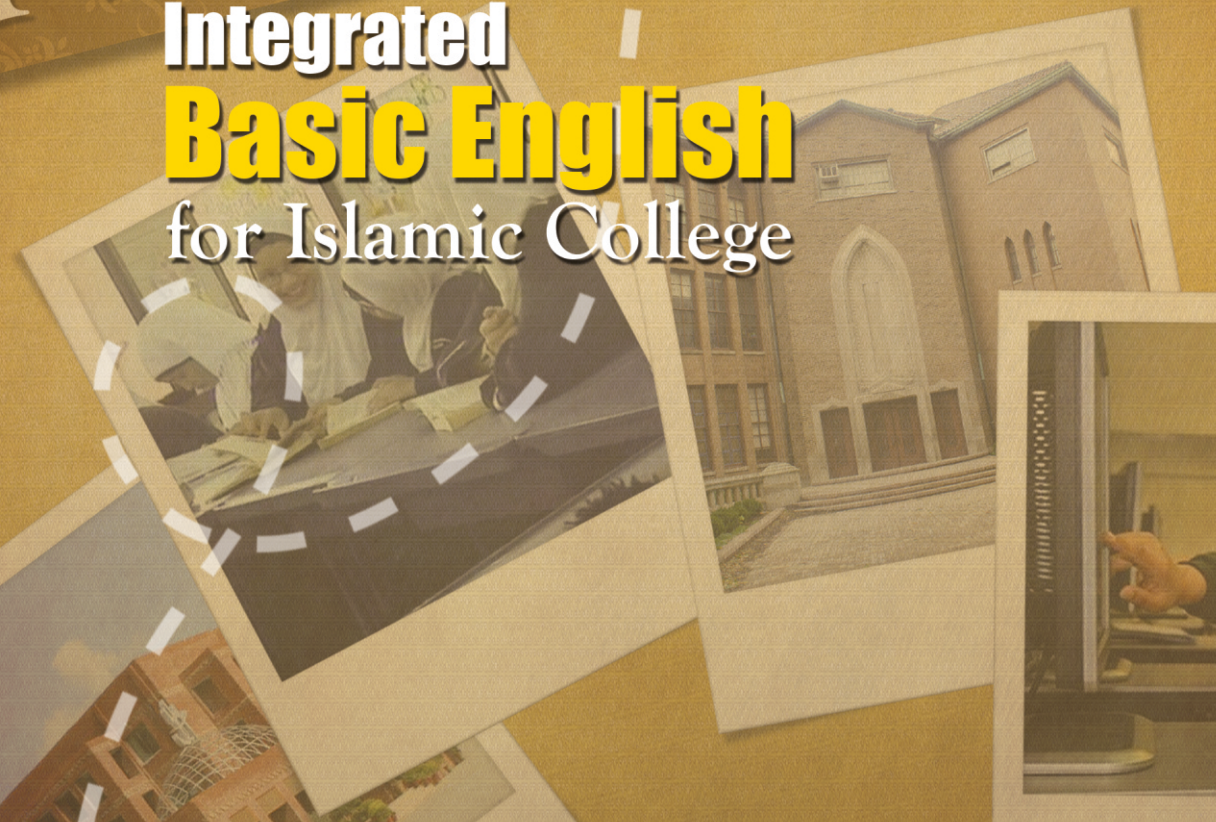
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Integrated Basic English for Islamic College

Integrated Basic English for Islamic College



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FOR ISLAMIC COLLEGE

INTEGRATED BASIC ENGLISH FOR ISLAMIC COLLEGE

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Dilarang memperbanyak, menyalin, merekam sebagian atau seluruh
bagian buku ini dalam bahasa atau bentuk apapun tanpa
izin tertulis dari penerbit atau penulis

DEDICATED TO:

MY PARENTS ALM.ARIFIN AND ZUBAIDAH-HABIBAH

BELOVED HUSBAND RUSYDI ANANDA

***AND MY SWEET CHILDREN
ANNISA ARIFTHA,
SALSABILA HADIYANTI,
FATHURRAHMAN***

PENGANTAR PENULIS

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Segala Puji hanya milik ALLAH Azza Wa Jalla. Shalawat dan salam semoga selalu tercurah kepada Nabi Muhammad Shallallahu 'Alaihi Wassalam, tiada nabi setelah beliau juga kepada keluarga beliau, sahabat, dan orang-orang yang berjalan di atas manhaj perjuangan dan ajaran beliau.

Tidak ada manusia yang sejarah dan perjalanan hidupnya hanya monoton. Hidup manusia senantiasa bersifat dinamis dan penuh warna. Mungkin benar jika dalam sehari-hari, aktivitas seseorang hanya diisi dengan rutinitas yang tidak berubah. Dalam masyarakat, menulis masih menjadi kebiasaan kalangan yang sangat terbatas. Hanya orang-orang tertentu saja yang memiliki budaya menulis yang baik. Dengan menulis, tidak hanya mampu menghadirkan setumpuk mozaik wawasan di otak kita, tetapi sesungguhnya menulis juga mampu memberdayakan dan membuat hidup kita menjadi lebih berkualitas.

Hari ini tentu merupakan suatu kebahagiaan dan kehormatan bagi saya bisa hadir di tengah-tengah rangkaian goresan demi goresan, lektur dan apik serta di kemas sebagai sebuah memoar yang komprehensif. Dalam pergaulan akademisi global menjadi seorang dosen, tidak hanya sekadar mengajar dan membimbing para mahasiswanya, tidak ada alasan seorang dosen tidak mampu menulis karena seorang dosen tentunya telah memiliki banyak pengalaman yang dibalut dalam pengajaran di kampus. Pengalaman tersebut dapat dijadikan sebagai salah satu bekal dalam penulisan buku. The writer memiliki ratusan mimpi, menjadi seorang penulis buku mungkin tak pernah ada dalam pikiran saya sejak masih kanak-kanak. Berjuang untuk meraih pendidikan tinggi saja, dirasa sulit kala itu. Namun, penulis yang masih kuncup ini memiliki keyakinan dan

inspirasi pun menyerpa seiring dengan perjuangan dan kerja keras tanpa henti, akhirnya berbuah manis juga, penulis mencoba mempersembahkan suatu karya ilmiah dan alhamdulillah sejumlah mimpi saya sudah terwujud, termasuk menerbitkan buku ini, menetaskan ide yang dikemas dengan gaya tutur, melalui buku ini penulis ingin berbagi inspirasi kepada pembaca. Sehingga lahirlah sebuah bacaan sederhana **INTEGRATED BASIC ENGLISH FOR ISLAMIC COLLEGE**. Penulis dengan segala ketulusan mencoba menggali dan menyusun karya dari berbagai sumber yang layak dipercaya adalah dapat diibaratkan sebagai 'bunga' yang menghiasi indah bagi nuansa referensi pada Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara khususnya yang bernafaskan keIslaman.

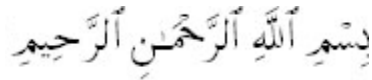
Mengakhiri sambutan ini, dengan segala kerendahan hati dan penuh ketulusan, ijinilah saya menghaturkan penghargaan, penghormatan yang tidak terkira kepada penggugah kata, kerabatku, **Drs. Saadillah, M.Pd** beliau adalah dosen jurusan bahasa Inggris **IAIN Antasari Banjarmasin** yang telah mempersembahkan dedikasi yang luar biasa, sehingga tercapai dan terbentuknya resensi yang patut dikenang, Penulis berharap para pembaca dapat mengambil esensi yang terkandung di dalamnya sehingga dapat menerapkan strategi komunikasi efektif di dalam kehidupan ini.

Hormat Penulis


Tien Rafida

SAMBUTAN REKTOR

UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUMATERA UTARA



Assalamualaikum warahmatullahi wabarakatuh.

 egal puji bagi Allah SWT, Tuhan Pengatur dan Penguasa semesta alam. Shalawat dan salam kepada rasul Al-Amin, Muhammad SAW, keluarga, para sahabat, dan penerus risalah Islam di muka bumi.

Knowledge based society yang berkembang di era global merupakan peradaban manusia yang mengalami pergeseran menuju masyarakat berbasis pengetahuan. Pergeseran paradigma ini berimplikasi terhadap arah pembangunan negara negara di dunia, termasuk di Indonesia, dari pembangunan berbasis sumber daya alam menjadi pembangunan berbasis masyarakat berpengetahuan. Karenanya sumber daya manusia (SDM) semakin menjadi faktor yang menentukan daya saing sebuah bangsa, dimana implementasinya harus menjunjung tinggi nilai-nilai agama dan persatuan bangsa. Hal ini juga senada dengan visi UIN SUMATERA UTARA yaitu sebagai pusat studi Islam kontemporer dan bertaraf internasional.

Sebagai lembaga pendidikan tinggi Islam yang secara terus menerus memacu diri dengan segala kekurangan dan kelebihan yang ada, UIN Sumatera Utara tetap melakukan peningkatan kualifikasi sumber daya manusianya, terutama sumber daya manusia yang memiliki tugas sebagai tenaga pengajar atau dosen. Sebagai segmen masyarakat yang terpelajar dari kalangan kampus yang bermartabat tinggi, sudah pada tempatnya jika kita menyambut suatu aksi partisipasi seperti terbitnya sebuah karya ilmiah, karena ini adalah momentum bagi kita untuk meningkatkan kontribusi science meningkatkan profesionalisme individu, yang diharapkan

dapat memperlihatkan relevansi dan akurasinya serta dapat digunakan sebagai gambaran atau referensi kedepan.

Mencermati dari upaya yang dilakukan saudara **Dr. TIEN RAFIDA, M.Hum** mengkemas sebuah buku **INTEGRATED BASIC ENGLISH FOR ISLAMIC COLLEGE**, sebagai Rektor saya menyambut baik atas gagasan idenya dalam rangka membangun kultur akademik yang positif sehingga menambah khazanah untuk berpacu mewujudkan karya ilmiah. Teruslah rajin berpikir, berkarya dan berdoa dalam semangat, kerjasama, dan pemberdayaan diri untuk menuju kehidupan akademik yang dijiwai oleh Academic Honesty (Kejujuran Ilmiah) dan Academic Integrity (Integritas Ilmiah).

Suatu kebanggaan tersendiri bagi saya ketika diminta kesediaan untuk memberi sambutan pada buku ini, karena buku ini ditulis oleh seorang ibu dosen calon Guru Besar yang memiliki integritas, karakter dan konsistensi yang tinggi dalam pemikiran pemikirannya. Suatu hal yang patut saya berikan apresiasi kepada penulis adalah semangat menulisnya yang luar biasa, ditengah tengah kesibukannya, penulis masih meluangkan waktunya untuk menulis buku yang bermutu serta berharap lebih banyak buku-buku yang diterbitkan lagi oleh para akademisi lainnya seiring dengan dinamika perubahan yang berlangsung sangat cepat.

Akhirnya, saya berharap bahwa keberadaan buku ini tidak sebatas memperkaya wawasan pengetahuan kita, namun juga dapat menjadi sumber inspirasi dan pedoman bagi kita semua dalam memperkaya kebutuhan akan informasi bagi siapa saja yang membutuhkan bacaan bermutu. Untuk itu, saya mengucapkan terima kasih dan penghargaan setinggi-tingginya kepada tim penyusun dan penyunting, yang aktif berkontribusi, terutama kepada penulis yang telah pula mencurahkan tenaga dan pikirannya, serta kepada seluruh pihak yang telah mendukung penerbitan buku ini. Semoga Allah SWT memberkahi hasil kerja keras kita semua. Amien

Medan 17 Januari 2017

Rektor

Prof. Dr. Saidurrahman, M.Ag

PENGANTAR EDITOR

Alhamdulillah, terima kasih Ya Allah dikarenakan rahmat dan izinMu, terselesailah buku Integrated Inggris for Islamic Collage untuk menunjang kegiatan pembelajaran khususnya di lingkungan Universitas Sumatera Utara dan Institut Agama Islam Negeri Antasari Banjarmasin dapat diwujudkan.

Sebagai akademisi sekaligus intelektual yang telah lama berkarya, di Fakultas Ilmu Tarbiyah dan Keguruan, IAIN Banjarmasin memahami bahwa ide pembuatan buku ini sebenarnya sederhana, tentu telah bersentuhan dengan kegiatan belajar yang mengajarkan hidup banyak orang khususnya Inggris. Pastinnya banyak cerita yang sudah terukir, tentang motivasi, metode, model yang praktis, dan sebagainya. Sungguh sayang bukan, jika segudang cerita tersebut hanya tersimpan di ruang memori masing-masing individu. Mengapa kita tidak berbagi cerita sebagai bahan napak tilas dan refleksi berbagai pengalaman mengajarkan bahasa asing yang terkait dengan lingkungan kita Islamic studies?. Untuk itu menjelang kebersamaan kita di akhir priode pertama konsersium ELITE (English, Linguistics, Literature and Education Sebuah konsersium Dosen bahasa Inggris Perguruan Tinggi Agama Islam yang telah dibangun di Malang tahun 2013. Sebagai perpaduan antara penulis dari Indonesia belahan barat dan editor dari Indonesia bagian Timur kami mengagas buku yang sederhana ini.

Semangat kolaborasi dalam pembuatan buku ini amat terasa. Sejak awal semangat kebebasan juga dijaga, begitulah ide yang sederhana tersebut lantas diupayakan dalam bentuk nyata. Sungguh menarik karena buku ini dibuat dengan melibatkan beberapa teman-teman di lingkungan bahasa Inggris, entah yang pernah bersentuhan secara langsung maupun tidak, bersedia meluangkan waktu untuk berdiskusi guna penyempurnaan goresan ini, tentang teks dan nuansa cerita Islami merupakan banyak

contoh yang diapik menjadi satu kesatuan yang terpadu dan tidak lepas antara grammar, conversation, reading dan writing itulah Integrated.

Demikian, buku yang ada di tangan pembaca sekarang ini, tidak lagi dibaca hanya sebagai pelampiasan naluri manusiawi kita, tetapi kandungan buku ini pada hakekatnya mengenggam tekad untuk meretas jalan yang lebih beradap sekaligus memberanikan kita untuk tetap menabur imajinasi dan harapan tentang masa depan yang selalu “harus” lebih baik dan lebih beradab yang menjadi sebuah kecenderungan bahkan sebuah fenomena karea buku ini hadir dan dihadirkan persis sebagai jalan alternative terbaik di antara pelbagai jalan lain yang tampak buntu dan tak mungkin dilalui dalam rangka menyikapi pelbagai model pembelajaran.

Akhir kata selamat menikmati buku ilmiah ini yang pastinya jauh dari sempurna ini, dalam waktu yang teramat singkat, kesempurnaan bukanlah sesuatu yang dicari oleh para pembuat buku ini. Yang terpenting, temukan dan nikmaatilah semangat yang ada dari masing-masing tulisan dan penulisannya. Semangat yang dipadukan dengan rasa cinta dan kasih, yang dipersembahkan untuk ulang tahun ELITE ke 5.

Selamat membaca, Wassalam!

Editor

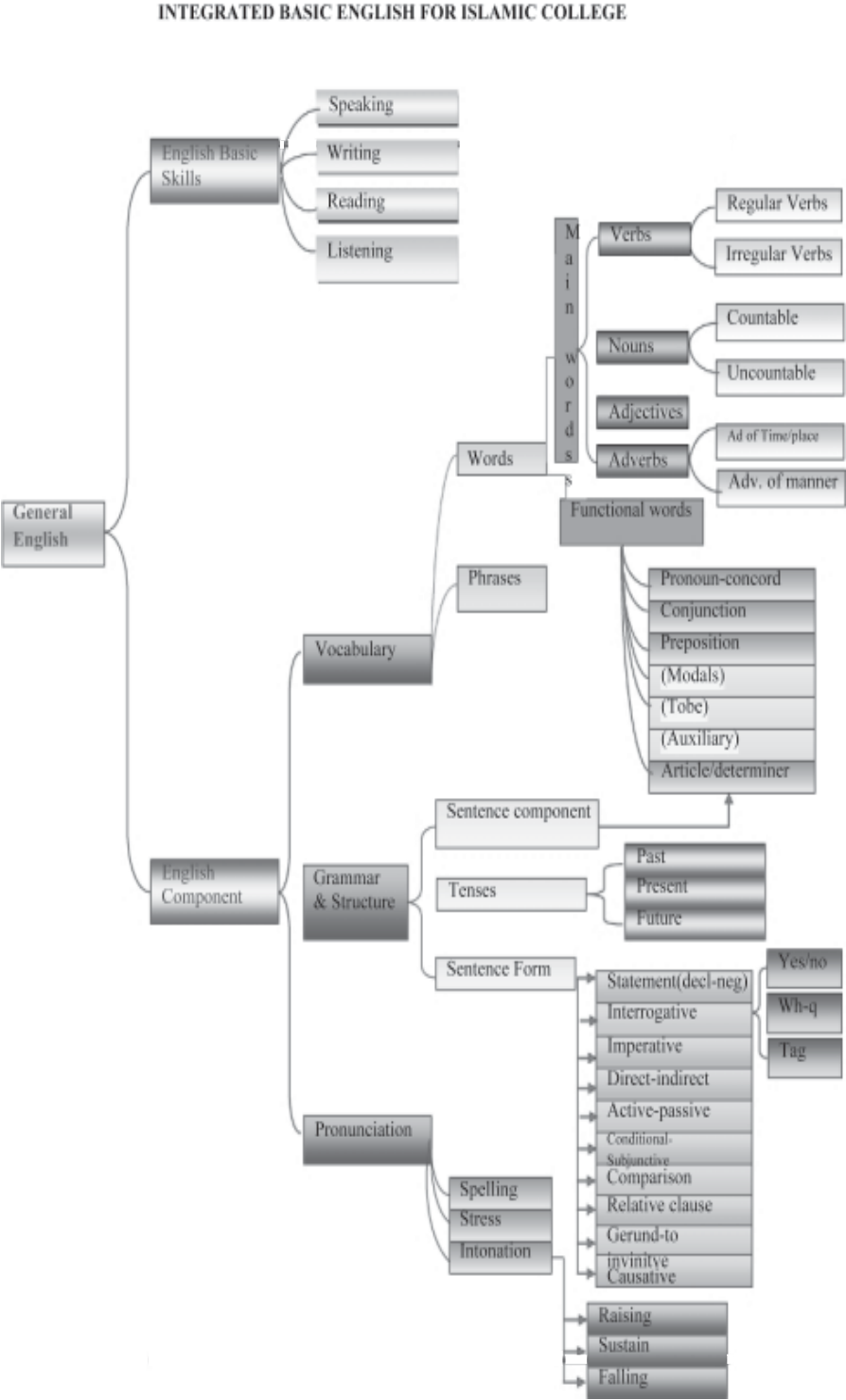
Saadillah

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Aplying Words on Sentences of Self Introduction

SELF INTRODUCTION

1	Greetings	Good morning, Good afternoon.... Hallo Hi The honorable...
2	Addresses	Ladies and gentleman,... Everybody/everyone,.... Guys Honorable Distinguished guests Dear brother and sisters
3	Opening	It is nice to be here
4	Name	Let me introduce myself...
5		Allow me to introduce myself...
6		My complete name is
7	Origin	My call name is You can call me./ my friends usually call me.... I come from I am from
8	Place and date of birth	I was born in (name of month) I was born on (name of the day)
9	Address	I live in (name of the city/place) I live at (street- number)
10	Marital status	I am Single / married man/woman
11	Educational status	I study My latest education is.... I was graduated from.....
12	Nationality	I am Indonesian

12	Occupation/profession	I am a teacher I teach at..... I work at
13	Hobby	My hobby is / are
14	Interest	I am interested in
15	Telephone number	(061) 081.....
16	Religion	I am a moslem, Christian....
17	Spouse's name	My wife/husband's name is
18	Name of children	My son /daughter's name is.....
19	Pre-closing	It is nice to see you
20	Closing	See you Bye

PARTS OF SPEECH

In a sentence, a word may play one of eight parts, it may be either:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| A. NOUN | (Kata Benda) |
| B. VERB | (Kata Kerja) |
| C. ADJECTIVE | (Kata sifat) |
| D. PRONOUN | (Kata Ganti atau Pronomina) |
| E. ADVERB | (Keterangan kata kerja) |
| F. PREPOSITION | (Preposisi atau Kata Depan) |
| G. CONJUNCTION | (Kata Penghubung) |
| H. INTERJECTION | (Kata seru) |

A. NOUN

Nouns are word that name persons, animals, place or things.
Example: An old **fisherman** who had no **luck** hooked a huge **fish** that pulled hit **boat** far out to **sea**.

- Fisherman : a person
- Luck : a thing
- Fish : an animal
- Boat : a thing
- Sea : a place

1. Menurut bentuknya Kata Benda ada 2 (dua) macam, yaitu:

a. Kata Benda konkret (Concrete Noun):

Kata benda konkret ialah kata benda yang ada bentuknya, dapat dilihat dan dapat dipegang atau diraba. Contoh: Salsa, banana, school bag, the table (Salsa, banana, tas sekolah, meja).

Salsa eats some bananas everyday.
Icha puts her school bag on the table everyday.
Bananas are fruits.
The table is black.

Kata Benda konkret atau *Concrete Noun* ada 4 (empat) macam, yaitu:

1. *Proper Noun* (nama diri)

Nama orang, nama kota, nama negara, nama sekolah, nama perusahaan.
Misalnya: Salsa, Medan, Singapura, UIN-SU Medan Indonesia, Indosiar.
- Salsa speaks English **fluently**, (lancar, fasih)
- His parents live in Medan.
- Singapore is the **member** of ASEAN, (anggota)

2. *Common Noun* (kata benda umum/kata benda biasa)

Misalnya: book, aeroplane, teacher, mountain.
Alpin bought two books last night.
His mother is a teacher.
Fathur went to Lombok by an aeroplane.

3. *Collective Noun* (kata benda kolektif/kata benda yang mempunyai arti kelompok)

Misalnya:
Parliament (parlemen), class (kelas, sekumpulan siswa), flock (sekelompok sapi/burung).
The flock of cows are grazing in the field now (merumput).
The students are in the classroom now.

b. Kata Benda abstrak (Abstract Noun):

Kata benda abstrak ialah kata benda yang tidak berbentuk, tidak dapat dilihat dan tidak dapat dipegang, namun dapat dibayangkan.

Contoh:

life (kehidupan), happiness (kebahagiaan) friendship (persahabatan),
friendship is more important than anything.

- Everybody always **struggles** for their better life (berjuang).
- Each person dreams happiness.

Abstract Noun dapat dibuat atau dibentuk dari *verb* {kata kerja}, *adjective* {kata sifat}, dan dari *noun* (kata benda).

1) *Abstract Noun yang dibentuk dari Verbs (kata kerja)*

Cara mengubah kata kerja menjadi Abstract Noun

a) Menambah akhiran - *ment*, pada kata kerjanya. Misalnya:

agree	agreement	setuju/persetujuan
argue	argument	berdebat/perdebatan
arrange	arrangement	menyusun/penyusunan
develop	development	berkembang/perkembangan
measure	measuremen	mengukur/ukuran

b) Menambah akhiran - *ion*, dan *tion*, pada kata kerjanya.

Misalnya:

act	action	berbuat/perbuatan
adopt	adoption	mengangkat anak/pengangkatan
connect	connection	menghubungkan/hubungan
collect	collection	mengumpulkan/kumpulan
confuse	confusion	bingung/kebingungan

c) Menambah kerjanya. akhiran —*ation*, *ition*, dan *cation*, pada kata Misalnya:

admire	admiration	ragu/kekaguman
compose	composition	mengarang/karangan
compete	competition	bersaing/persaingan
expect	expectation	mengharap/pengharapan
repeat	repetition	mengulang/pengulangan
apply	application	melamar/larraran
classify	classification	menggolongkan/penggolongan

d) Menambahkan akhiran -*ance*, dan *ence*, pada kata kerjanya.

Misalnya:

appear	appearance	tampil/penampilan
attend	attendance	hadir/kehadiran
enter	Entrance	memasuki/jalan masuk
confide	confidence	mempercayakan/kepercayaan

differ	Difference	membedakan/perbedaan
obey	Obedience	mematuhi/kepatuhan

Menambahkan akhiran -y, pad; i kata kerjanya

Misalnya:

discover	Discovery	Penemuan
deliver	Delivery	Penyerahan
injure	Injury	Luka
recover	Recovery	Penyembuhan

Abstract Noun yang mempunyai bentuk yang sama dengan kata kerja adalah sebagai berikut:

Kata Kerja Abstract Noun

Help	Help	membantu/bantuan
hope	Hope	mengharapkan/pengharapan
Love	Love	cinta/percintaan
Stop	Stop	memberhentikan/berhenti
sleep	Sleep	tidur/tidur

Gender

Bahasa Inggris tidak seperti bahasa-bahasa yang lain karena bahasa Inggris menganggap Gender sebagai klasifikasi gramatika menurut jenis kelamin.

Gender dalam bahasa Inggris ada 4 (empat) macam, yaitu:

1. **Masculine Gender** (jenis kelamin laki-laki): yang digunakan untuk semua jenis laki-laki, misalnya man, boy, lion, horse, etc.
2. **Feminine Gender** (jenis kelamin perempuan): digunakan untuk semua jenis wanita, misalnya woman, girl, lioness, mare, etc.
3. **Common Gender** (jenis kelamin umum): artinya jenis kelaminnya tidak dapat ditentukan dari bentuk kata itu sendiri, misalnya cousin, parent, friend, teacher, etc.
4. **Neuter Gender** (jenis kelamin netral): digunakan untuk objek/ benda yang tidak hidup/berjiwa, misalnya chair, table, book, ruler, etc.

Ada tiga (3) cara untuk membentuk *Feminine* dari *Masculine*, yaitu:

- a. Menambah akhiran 'ess?

Masculine	Feminine	
actor	actress	aktor/aktris
director	directress	direktur/direktris
hunter	huntress	pemburu (pria)/pemburu (wanita)

- b. Dengan perubahan kosa-kata

boy	girl	anak laki-laki/perempuan
husband	wife	suami/istri
father	mother	ayah/ibu

Kita akan belajar **menguraikan kalimat menurut jenis katanya**.

Misalnya:

Fathur eats an apple. (Fathur makan sebuah apel). Jika diuraikan menurut jenis kata-nya sebagai berikut:

Fathur *is noun* (Fathur: kata benda).

eats *is verb* (eats: kata kerja).

an apple *is noun* (an apple: kata benda).

Jadi, belajar *Parts of Speech*, penekanannya sama dengan menguraikan kalimat menurut *jenis kata* atau menguraikan kalimat menurut *jabatannya*. Selanjutnya, mari kita bahas tentang *Verbs* atau Kata kerja.

B. VERBS (KATA KERJA)

Verb is the main word in the predicate is the called verb.

Example: The temperature **dropped** rapidly.

Verb (kata kerja) ialah *kata yang menyatakan suatu action* atau tindakan. Kata-kata yang melakukan tindakan, misalnya *jump, cry, work, run, dan swim*.

Sekarang Anda perhatikan diagram berikut ini!

1. Transitive verb, Full verbs/Ordinary verb
2. Intransitive verb, Auxiliary/Helping Verb

Full Verbs/ordinary verbs atau kata kerja biasa (penuh): jumlahnya banyak sekali atau tidak terbatas karena kata kerja ini selalu bertambah.

Full Verbs/Ordinary verbs ada dua 2 macam yaitu:

a. Transitive Verbs, yaitu kata kerja yang memerlukan objek atau pelengkap. Misalnya:

They eat *some apples everyday*. (Mereka makan apel setiap hari).

He bought *a new dictionary* yesterday. (Dia beli kamus baru kemarin).

Kosa-kata yang dicetak miring di atas adalah pelengkap atau objek.

b. Intransitive Verbs, yaitu kata kerja yang tidak memerlukan objek atau pelengkap. Misalnya:

- 1) Women sleep.
- 2) The babies cry.
- 3) Birds fly.

Dalam bahasa Inggris kata kerja asal atau kata kerja bentuk pertama disebut *Infinitive*. (Adanya istilah kata kerja bentuk pertama karena dalam bahasa Inggris kata-kerja bisa berubah-ubah sesuai dengan subjek dan tenses yang digunakan)

Infinitive ini ada 2, yaitu:

- a) Infinitive with to (to go, to read, to speak, etc.) Infinitive
- b) Infinitive without to/bare infinitive (go, read, speak, etc.)

Berikut ini adalah contoh penggunaan infinitive dalam kalimat.

a. **Infinitive with to:** **Artinya:**

She wants *to buy* a new car Dia ingin membeli mobil baru

Vocabulary:

proverb	=	pepatah
reflect	=	mencerminkan
untidy	=	teledor, lalai.
admire	=	kagum, memuji.

C. ADJECTIVES (KATA SIFAT)

An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or a pronoun. Example: Beautiful girl (The adjective is beautiful modifies of girl (noun).

Adjective adalah kata sifat. Kata sifat menjelaskan kata benda. Misalnya: The book is *new*. (Bukunya baru, bukan buku yang lama, atau yang lainnya)

The sheep is *white*. (Domba yang warnanya putih, bukan warna yang lain.)

Adjectives ada enam (6) macam, yaitu:

1. *Adjectives of Quality*: Kata yang menunjukkan kualitas dari kata benda atau pronoun. Misalnya:

A brave boy	Anak yang <i>be rani</i> .
A beautiful girl	Anak perempuan yang <i>cantik</i> .
A careful worker	Pekerja yang <i>hati-hati</i> .
A black horse	Kuda <i>hitam</i> .
2. *Adjectives of Quantity*: Kata yang menunjukkan berapa banyak sesuatu benda yang dimaksudkan, misalnya: *how many*, atau *how much*. Di sini akan kita jumpai *definite and indefinite articles* Misalnya:
Fathur has *some* marbles. (Fathur mempunyai beberapa gundu)
I eat *two* mangoes. (Saya makan dua mangga)
They ate *much* bread. (Mereka makan banyak roti)
She didn't eat *any* meat. (Dia tidak makan daging sedikit pun)
3. *Possessive Adjectives*: Kata yang menunjukkan kepemilikan. Misalnya:
My books are blue.
Your pens are brown.
Our pencils are yellow.
Her ribbon is red.
4. *Interrogative Adjectives*: Kata yang biasa digunakan dalam kalimat tanya. Misalnya:
What book is that? Which pen do you like?
Which man did you see?
5. *Demonstrative Adjectives*: Kata yang menunjukkan/point out.
Yang dimaksud dalam Demonstrative Adjective ialah: this, that, these, those.

Perhatikan contoh kalimat berikut ini!

This book is mine, (this = ini, menerangkan buku),
buku yang ini bukan buku yang lain.

That house is very big. (that = itu, menerangkan rumah),
rumah yang itu bukan yang lain.

Those rulers are theirs. Penggaris-penggaris yang itu kepunyaan mereka bukan yang lain.

6. *Distributive Adjectives*: kata yang membatasi kata benda, dan digunakan satu per satu, sifatnya sendirian atau sebagian-sebagian yang terpisah.

Misalnya:

Each, every, either, or.neither.

Perhatikan contoh kalimat berikut ini!

Each one of the two boys **gained** a prize. Setiap orang (masing-masing) dari dua anak (laki-laki) itu **mendapat** hadiah.

Every one of the boys has got an apple. Setiap anak dari kelompok anak (laki-laki) itu mendapat sebuah apel.

Neither book is good. Tak ada-satu pun buku yang baik.

D. PRONOUN (KATA GANTI)

Pronoun atau kata ganti, yaitu kata yang berfungsi untuk menggantikan orang atau barang/benda. Pronoun ada 9 macam, yaitu:

1. Personal Pronoun
2. Possessive Pronoun
3. Reflexive Pronoun
4. Emphatic Pronoun
5. Demonstrative Pronoun
6. Relative Pronoun
7. Interrogative Pronoun
8. Indefinite Pronoun
9. Distributive Pronoun

1. Personal Pronoun (Kata Ganti Orang)

Mari kita perhatikan contoh *Personal Pronoun* berikut ini!

I	kata ganti	orang pertama tunggal. (saya)
You	kata ganti	orang kedua. (kamu)
We	kata ganti	orang pertama jamak. (kami)
They	kata ganti	
She	kata ganti	
He	kata ganti	
It	kata ganti	

Orang ketiga jamak. (mereka) orang ketiga tunggal. (dia perempuan)
orang ketiga tunggal. (dia laki-laki) benda.

Semua *Pronoun* (*I, you, we, he, she, they*) berfungsi sebagai subjek.

Sedangkan *Personal Pronoun* selain digunakan sebagai Subject, dapat juga digunakan sebagai *Possessive, Object, Reflexive* dan *Emphatic*. Untuk lebih jelasnya, perhatikan tabel berikut ini!

PRONOUN

Subject	Possessive		Object	Reflexive & Emphatic
	Adjective	Pronoun		
I	My	Mine	Me	Myself
You	Your	yours	You	Yourself
We	Our	Ours	Us	Ourselves
They	Their	Theirs	Them	Them selves
She	Her	Hers	Her	Herself
He	His	His	Him	Him self
It	Its	Its	It	Itself

Pronoun sebagai subjek I study English everyday. You will come here tomorrow. We are going to play football. **They** will paint their house next Sunday.

She bought a new car last month. **He** speaks English fluently.

Coba kita perhatikan *Pronoun* sebagai subjek, objek, dan sebagai *possessive* di atas! *Pronoun* sebagai subjek tidak sama bentuknya dengan *pronoun* sebagai objek ataupun sebagai **possessive** (kepunyaan). Sekarang mari kita perhatikan contoh-contoh kalimat di bawah ini!

Pronoun sebagai objek

My father gives me a new pen.

Your mother gives **you** a new pen.

Our teacher will teach us tomorrow.

She must give **them** tomorrow.

We didn't meet her yesterday.

2. Possessive Pronoun (Kata Ganti Kepunyaan)

Possessive pronoun digunakan untuk menyatakan kepunyaan. *Possessive Pronoun* tidak sama dengan *possessive adjective*.

Possessive Adjective	Possessive Pronoun
- This is <i>my</i> book.	This is <i>mine</i> .
- Is it <i>your</i> book?	That's <i>yours</i> .
- <i>Our</i> car is new.	This car is <i>ours</i> .
- <i>Their</i> house is very big.	That house is <i>theirs</i> .
- Those are <i>her</i> books.	Those are <i>hers</i> .
- <i>His</i> car is repaired.	This car is <i>his</i> .

3. Reflexive Pronoun (Kata Ganti Refleksi)

Refleksive pronoun menggambarkan bahwa orang yang melakukan sesuatu terhadap dirinya sendiri.

I hurt <i>myself</i> .	(saya melukai diri saya sendiri)
He hurt <i>himself</i> .	(dia melukai dirinya sendiri)
She hit <i>herself</i> .	(dia memukul dirinya sendiri)
They hit <i>themselves</i> .	(mereka memukul diri mereka sendiri)
We love <i>ourselves</i> .	(kita mencintai diri kita sendiri)
Rini loves <i>herself</i> .	(Rini mencintai dirinya sendiri)

4. Demonstrative Pronoun (Kata ganti penunjuk)

Termasuk kata ganti penunjuk ialah *this*, *that*, *these*, *those*, *the former*, *the latter*, dan *such*.

Sekarang perhatikan pemakaiannya dalam kalimat! Examples:

- This is my book. Ini buku saya.
- That is his car. Itu mobilnya. (laki-laki)
- These are their rulers. Ini penggaris-penggaris mereka.
- Those are her books. Itu buku-bukunya (**perempuan**)

What Salsa can't tell you **what** happened.

I don't know **what** he said that

This is the pen that I bought in Columbus.

This is the car that he painted last month.

5. Interrogative Pronoun (Kata Ganti Penanya)

Termasuk Interrogative Pronoun ialah *who*, *whose*, *which*, *whom*, dan *what*. Interrogative Pronoun digunakan untuk membuat atau mengajukan suatu pertanyaan. Misalnya:

Who are you?

Who gave you a new pen?

Whose car is that?

Whose books are these?

Which one do you like?

Which is your motorcycle?

6. Indefinite Pronoun (Kata Ganti Tak Tentu)

Indefinite Pronoun ialah kata ganti yang tidak menentu. Kata ganti tak tentu ini tidak mempunyai **antecedent** (kata atau bagian kalimat yang mendahului kata pengganti).

Termasuk kata ganti tak tentu ini ialah *all*, *some*, *any*, *something*, *nobody*, *one*, dan *everybody*

Perhatikan contoh berikut ini.

- a. All are welcome. Semua diterima dengan baik. (Tidak tentu)
- b. Some were born great. Beberapa orang dilahirkan menjadi terkenal
- c. Any of them can run fast. Setiap orang dari mereka dapat lari cepat.
- d. Someone knocks on the door. Seseorang mengetuk pintu
- e. Nobody came to her house. Tidak seorang pun yang datang ke rumahnya.
- f. One should do their best. Seseorang sebaiknya melakukan yang terbaik.
- g. Everybody slept except me. Semua tidur, kecuali saya.

E. ADVERBS (KATA KETERANGAN)

Adverb adalah kata keterangan yang dipakai untuk menerangkan kata kerja, kata sifat atau kata keterangan yang lain. Adverb ada enam (6) macam, yaitu:

1. Adverb of Time, e.g.: now, always, soon, often, etc.
2. Adverb of Place, e.g.: here, there, outside, etc.
3. Adverb of Manner, e.g.: well, easily, badly.
4. Adverb of Degree, e.g.: almost, very, too, quite, etc.
5. Negation and Affirmation (penolakan/ingkar), e.g.: no, yes, not.
6. Interrogation, e.g.: when, where, why, etc.

Perhatikan contoh-contoh kalimat berikut ini! **Adverb of Time** She is going to school **now**. He *always* comes on time. They are coming *soon*. Sando *often* comes late. **Adverb of Place** Mrs. Tuti is *here* now. They are over *there*. The students are *outside* of the class.

Adverb of Manner

Her son speaks Russian *well*

The cleverest student can solve the math problem *easily*.

Reni sings *beautifully*.

He does his work very *badly*.

He finishes his work *carefully*.

Adverb of Degree

Her daughter speaks Chinese *very* fluently.

He *almost* finishes his work.

It is *too* hot today.

He is *quite* awkward, (*bingung*)

Adverb of Negation and Affirmation

No, I don't know.

Yes, he does.

She does *not* drink a glass of milk every morning.

Adverb of Interrogation

When did your son come?

Where did she go last night?

Why do you love her?

Perhatikan contoh-contoh di atas, khususnya semua kosa-kata **yang** dicetak miring itu adalah *adverb*.

Adverb biasanya dibentuk dari adjective dengan menambah *-ly*, misalnya:

Adjective: Adverb:

slow	slowly
loud	loudly
quick	quickly
happy	happily
certain	certainly
wise	wisely
patient	patiently
polite	politely
accurate	accurately

Ada beberapa bentuk Adverb yang sama bentuknya Adjective. misalya:

Adjective: Adverb:

Late	Late
Fast	Fast
Near	Near
Far	Far
High	High
Low	Low
Early	Early

E. PREPOSITION

1. **At** digunakan sebelum keterangan waktu atau waktu yang ditentukan.

At= di, ke, dengan, pada.

Example:

- My house is *at Darmo kali 23 L* (Rumah saya berada di Darmo kali 23 L)
- I shall come *at two o'clock* (Saya akan datang pada jam dua)

2. **On** digunakan sebelum keterangan hari atau tanggal.

On= di atas, pada

Example:

- My book is *on the table* (Buku saya berada diatas meja)
- I shall arrive *on Sunday* (Saya akan tiba pada hari minggu)

3. **In** digunakan sebelum keterangan bulan, tempat, tahun atau period of time (the morning, the afternoon, the evening).

In= di dalam, pada

Example:

- They are *in the classroom* (Mereka berada di dalam ruangan kelas)
- I shall go *in march* (Saya akan pergi pada bulan maret)

Exercise

I. Underline the nouns in the sentences below!

1. The students will come here tomorrow.
2. Fathur needs a new dictionary.

II. Underline the verbs in the sentences below!

3. His brother listens to the radio every morning.
4. Fathur rarely visits his uncle.

III. Underline the adjectives in the sentences below!

5. A hard worker usually works hard.
6. Fathur has some money.

IV. Underline any pronouns in the sentences below!

7. His car is dark blue.
8. He himself planted some trees.

V. Correct the position of the adverbs in the following sentences, if necessary!

9. He speaks fluently French.
10. Fathur is at home rarely.

Complete this task

1. carnivore (n)
 - a. plant eater
 - b. meat eater
 - c. meat and plant eater
 - d. primarily a meat eater
2. prey on (v)
 - a. to look for
 - b. to think about
 - c. to hunt
 - d. to communicate with God
3. accelerate (v)
 - a. to slow down suddenly
 - b. to speed up quickly
 - c. to take one's time
 - d. to wander
4. camouflage (n)
 - a. to hide by disguise or protective coloring
 - b. hunting by hiding
 - c. a desert animal used for transportation
 - d. synonym for "color"
5. astounding (adj)
 - a. amazing
 - b. incredible
 - c. unbelievable
 - d. all of the above

6. diurnal (adj)
- active at night
 - active at dawn
 - active at twilight
 - active during the day

Dialogue 1

Fathur : Hello, I'm Fathur.
 Irfan : Hi, I'm Irfan Bachdim.
 Fathur : Where are you from?
 Irfan : I'm from Indonesian, And you?
 Fathur : I'm from Canada.
 Irfan : It's nice to meet you.
 Fathur : It's nice to meet you, too.

I'm happy to meet you.

I'm glade to meet you.

I'm plased to meet you.

It's nice to meet you.

Thank you very much

You're welcome, or don't mention it, or that's Ok or that's all right.

Table 1

Ungkapan-ungkapan yang digunakan untukmenanyakan				
Nama	Tempat lahir	Tanggal Lahir	Alamat	Kode post
What's your name, please?	What is your birthplace?	What is your birthday?	what's your address?	What's your Zip code?
May I have your name, please?	Where were you born?	When were you born?	Where do you live?	What's your postal code?
		How old are you?		

Dialogue 2

Fathur : Hi, Salsa . How are you?
 Salsa : Oh, hi fathur. Fine. Thank you. How about you?
 Fathur : Fine. Thanks, I heard that you have bought cat. Where your cat?
 Salsa : It's home.
 Fathur : How much is it?
 Salsa : It is Rp.2.000.000,00.
 Fathur : What is your address now?
 Salsa : Jalan Pancing no 3A, Medan
 Fathur : Your phone number?
 Salsa : 085360359204
 Fathur : Thank you, Salsa.
 Salsa : That's all right.

Dialogue 3

Annisa: Hello! I'm Annisa. What's your name, please?
 Salsa : I'm Salsabila.
 Annisa: What's your family name?
 Salsa : Parangin-angin.
 Annisa: You are from Karo, aren't you?
 Salsa : Yes, I'm Karo. What about you? Where do you come from?
 Annisa: I come from Medan, and my surname is Sinaga.
 Salsa : Where were you born?
 Annisa: I was born in Medan. Were you born in Medan?
 Salsa : No, I wasn't. I was born in Surabaya.
 Annisa: How old are you?
 Salsa : I'm fifteen years old.

What's your family name?

You are from Karo, aren't you? question tag yaitu pertanyaan singkat di belakang kalimat. Yes, I'm Karonese.

Nama Tempat/Negara Nama Suku/suku Bangsa

Salsa is from east Java.	She is Javanese.
Fathur is from central Java.	He is Javanese.
Annisa is from Bandung.	She is Sundanese.
I Made is from Bali.	He is Balinese.
Saadillah is from Kalimantan.	She is Dayakese.
Rocky is from America.	He is American
Budi is from Indonesia.	She is Indonesian.
Mr. Lie is from Singapore.	He is Singaporean.
Smit is from Britain.	He is British.
John is from England.	She is English.
La Ode is from Timor.	He is Timorese.
Icha is from Japan.	She is Javanese.
Jien wan is from China.	She is Chinese.

Sekarang perhatikan contoh – contoh ungkapan dengan menggunakan subjek lain berikut ini!

Come from :	To be + from:
- Where do you come from?	- Where are you from?
- Where do they come from?	- Where are they from?
- Where does Rini come from?	- Where is Rini from?
- Where does he come from?	- Where is he from?

Sekarang kita pelajari contoh – contoh kalimat positif		
Kalimat (+)	Kalimat (-)	Kalimat (?)
1. She is from Bali	She is not from Bali	Is she from Bali?
2. They are from Batak	They are not from Batak	Are they from Batak
3. She comes from Aus	She doesn't come from Aus	Does she come from Aus?

dengan menambahkan akhiran “an”, “ese”, “i”, dan “ish” dari suatu Negara untuk menyebutkan nama bangsa atau bahasa.

Pertama adalah nama Negara yang ditambah dengan akhiran “an”, misalnya:

Negara (countries): Orang/Bangsa/Bahasa :

America	American
Australia	Australian
Canada	Canadian
Cuba	Cuban
Egypt	Egyptian
India	Indian
Indonesia	Indonesian
Iran	Iranian
Malaysia	Malaysian
Saudi Arabia	Arabian

Kedua ialah nama Negara yang ditambahkan dengan akhiran “ese”, misalnya :

Negara : Orang/Bangsa/Bahasa :

China	Chinese
Japan	Japanese
Libanon	Libanese

Ketiga ialah nama Negara yang ditambahkan dengan akhiran “ish”, misalnya:

Negara: Orang/Bangsa/Bahasa :

England	English
Poland	Polish
Spain	Spanish

Keempat ialah nama Negara yang ditambahkan dengan akhiran “i”, misalnya:

Negara : Orang/Bangsa/Bahasa :

Iraq	Iraqi
Israel	Israeli
Pakistan	Pakistani

Kelima ialah nama negara yang ditambahkan dengan akhiran yang tidak beraturan

Negara: **Orang/Bangsa/Bahasa :**

France	French
Greek	Greece

Kata sifat yang berasal dari nama daerah yang terdapat di Indonesia, kebanyakan dengan menambahkan akhiran “ese”.

Daerah **Orang / Bahasa**

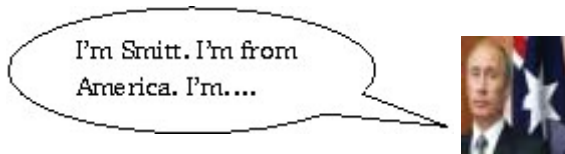
East Java	Javanese
Central Java	Javanese
West Java	Sundanese
Bali	Balinese
Batak	Batakese
Madura	Madurese
Manado	Manadonese
Padang	Padangese
Timor	Timorese
Irian	Irianese

Namun, ada yang ditambahkan dengan akhiran “I”, misalnya:
Bugis Bugisi

Exercise



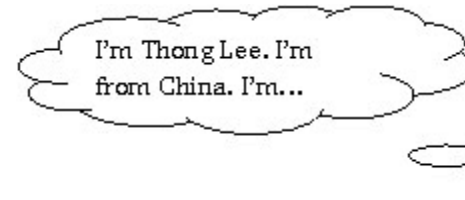
I'm Ar-rafiq. I'm from Eryp. I'm



I'm Smitt. I'm from America. I'm....



I'm Aswara. I'm from India. I'm



Dibawah ini adalah formulir dalam bahasa Inggris yang biasa digunakan untuk mendapatkan data pribadi. Coba pelajari formulir berikut ini.

Filling Out a Form

Form 1

Mr.			
Mrs.	Sex: M		
Name	Ms.	F	
Rahman		Fathur	
Last		First	Middle
Address			
54		Jln. Tanjung merawa	
N.....		
.....	Indonesia
City	Zip Code	Telephone

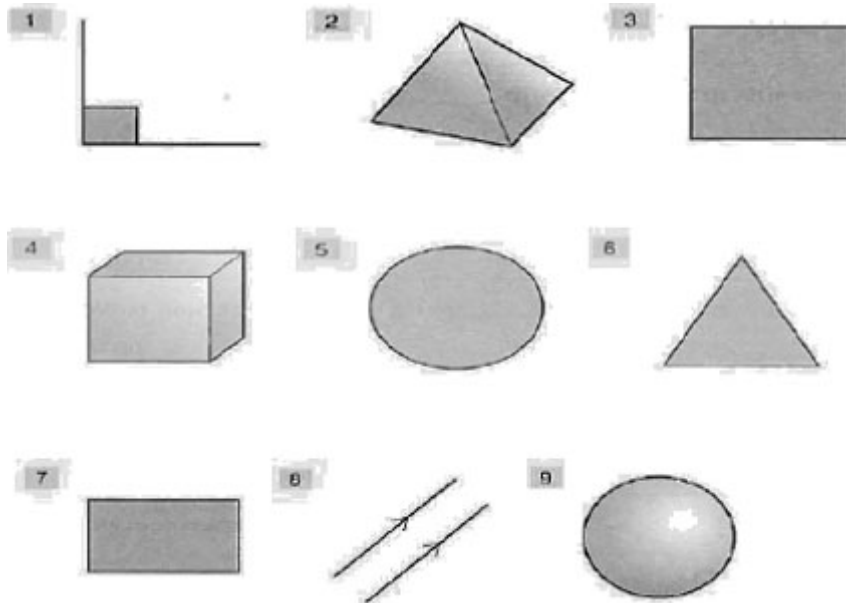
DESCRIBING THINGS

Untuk mendeskripsikan benda, kita perlu memperhatikan beberapa hal, di antaranya: nama benda tersebut, bentuknya, bahannya, warnanya, dan ukurannya, atau mungkin kualitasnya.

Exercise

Write the numbers 1 to 9 next to the correct words,

circle cube right angle sphere square triangle
parallel lines pyramid rectangle



Dialogue

Vivi : What can I do for you, Sir?

Afda'i : yes, I haven't found my travel bag.

Vivi : May I see you baggage check, please?

Afda'i : Sure. Here it is.

Vivi : Can you describe your travel bag, please?

Afda'i : yes, it is classic polo with the trolley on it. It is black. It is made of hard plastic, and the outer shape is hard.

Vivi : How big is it?

Afda'i : It is about 30 by 60 cm, or it is rectangular in shape. It is a good quality bag.

Vivi : Do you write your name inside of your bag?

Afda'i : I'm sorry. I don't write my name inside.

Vivi : What does it contain?

Afda'i : It contains of my clothes (casual and formal) my underwear, and my sport shoes.

Vivi : Well, ...em. We'll find it for you, sir?

Afda'i : Thank you very much.

Vivi : That's all right.

Afda'i : See you later. Bye, bye.

Gambar 1



This is my handbag. It is made of fabric. It is rectangular in shape. The basic color is pink, and there are flower. I use it to party.

Gambar 2



This is a new model of a back bag. It is in fashion now. It is trapezoidal in shape. It is brown end yellow. It is made of student. It can be used to put your book.

Untuk mengatakan bentuk dari suatu benda, misalnya: bentuknya empat persegi panjang, bulat, seperti kerucut, seperti trapesium, atau silinder kita dapat menggunakan ungkapan seperti berikut.

It is	rectangular	} in shape.
	square	
	oval	
	circular	
	semicircular	
	curved	
	cylindrical	
	spherical	
	conical	
	cubical	
	trapezoidal	

Kita juga dapat mengatakan, misalnya: *It's rectangular*, atau *It's conical*, atau *It's oval*. Rectangular, square, circular, curved, spherical, conical, cubical, dan trapezoidal merupakan kata sifat. Kata-kata ini berasal dari kata benda seperti:

Noun (kata benda)	Adjective (kata sifat)
--------------------------	-------------------------------

rectangle	rectangular
circle	circular
semicircle	semicircular
curve	curved
trapezium atau trapezoid	trapezoidal
sphere	spherical
cone	conical

Untuk mengatakan: “*dari apa benda tersebut dibuat*,” kita menggunakan ungkapan sebagai berikut:

It is made of	leather	(kulit).
	plastic	(plastic).
	fabric	(kain)
	vinyl	(kain vinil)
	metal	(logam)
	glass	(kaca)
	wood	(kayu)

Jadi “*It is made of leather*” maksudnya adalah benda itu terbuat dari kulit.

It is made of fabric (benda itu terbuat dari kain).

Untuk mengatakan kegunaan dari benda tersebut kita dapat menggunakan ungkapan seperti:

I use it to carry my books. atau It is used to carry my books. atau It is for carrying my books

Apabila kita mendeskripsikan suatu benda, kita juga perlu memperhatikan beberapa hal, misalnya: nama benda tersebut, bentuknya, terbuat dari bahan apa (bahan-bahan apa yang digunakan untuk membuatnya), warnanya, dan juga manfaatnya. seperti:

Vocabulary

<i>baggage check</i>	pendaftaran bagasi.
<i>It is made of</i>	terbuat dari
<i>the outer shape is hard</i>	permukaannya keras
<i>How big is it?</i>	berapa besar tasnya?
<i>It's about 30 by 60 cm</i>	ukurannya kira-kira 30 x 60 cm
<i>It is trapezoidal in shape</i>	bentuknya empat persegi panjang
<i>a good quality bag</i>	kualitas tasnya bagus
<i>What does it contain?</i>	apa isi tasnya?
<i>casual and formal clothes</i>	pakaian santai dan resmi
<i>underwear</i>	pakaian dalam
I haven't found my travel bag	saya belum menemukan tas pesiar saya.
It is classic polo with the trolley on it	nama tasnya <i>classic polo</i> yang ada trolinya
What is it?	
What is it made of?	
What are the ingredients?	
What color is it?	
How big is it?	
What do you usually use it for?	

I haven't found my travel bag	= saya belum menemukan tas pesiar saya
aggage check	= kita pendaftaran bagasi
It is made of	= terbuat dari
the outer shape is hard	= permukaannya keras
How big is it?	= berapa besar tasnya?
It's about 30 by 60 cm	= ukurannya kira-kira 30 x 60 cm
it is rectangular in shape	= bentuknya empat persegi panjang
a good quality bag	= kualitas tasnya bagus

Read the text carefully

ARABIC LITERATURE

Arabic Literature is written in the Arabic language, from the 6th century to the present. This literature has its roots in semi nomadic societies on the Arabian Peninsula. Its spread is linked to the rise of Islam in the 7th and 8th centuries. The influence of the Arabic language and Arabic culture eventually expanded with Islam throughout the Middle East, as far east as Afghanistan and as far west as Spain and northern Africa's Atlantic coast. Arabic literature today crosses geographical and national boundaries and includes numerous genres. Major historical events have played a pivotal role in the development of Arabic literature.

The Arab-Islamic conquests of the 7th and 8th centuries created a vast multinational empire in which scholars and writers flourished. The literature created within this empire surpasses in scope and sophistication the literature of medieval Europe. The influence of the West on Arabic literature and culture started at the end of the 18th century with France's invasion of Egypt. The revival of Islam around the world in the late 20th century also has had an enormous effect on Arabic literature, both secular and religious. Writers today often draw upon early Arabic texts and conventions for inspiration, perpetuating the vibrant, self-aware tradition of Arabic literature. ***

Vocabulary

Here are some words from the text. Read the text again and then choose the best meaning for each one. The paragraph number is given in the brackets.

Word	Guessing Meaning	Synonym
1. Influence	a. Inferior b. Power c. Lower
2. Multinational	a. Native b. Local c. Global
3. Effect	a. Result b. Cause c. Reason
4. Enormous	a. Huge b. Tiny c. Big
5. Vast	a. Immense b. Small c. Big
6. Empire	a. Territory b. County c. City
7. Perpetuating	a. Continue b. Stop c. Finish
8. Role	a. Position b. Situation c. Place
9. Boundaries	a. Limits b. Reconstruction c. Small
10. Spread	a. Increase b. Small c. Intelligence

Answer these questions properly

1. When was Arabic literature spread as it was linked to the rise of Islam?
.....
2. How far are the influence of the Arabic language and Arabic culture eventually expanded?
.....
3. What has an enormous effect on Arabic literature had, both secular and religious?
.....

Finding References

Write the references of the following pronouns

1. "This" in first paragraph in line 2 refers to _____
2. "Its" in first paragraph in line 3 refers to _____
3. "This" in second paragraph in line 3 refers to _____

Fill in the blanks with the appropriate adverb

Example:

Mr. and Mrs. Novak live in California (Place)

1. They are travelling _____ [time]
2. They are travelling _____ [manner]
3. Their plane will arrive _____ [place, time]
4. They will stay _____ [place]
5. The stores open _____ [time]
6. Mr. Novak may go _____ [place]

Supply the missing parts of the following sentences with the correct tense of the verb *be*

Example:

Mrs. Muller will be at the theatre tonight

1. He _____ at the East-West Center since last September.
2. It is March now, so he _____ there about seven months.
3. She _____ never _____ to the Center before, but she _____ to Hawaii many times.
4. She _____ on the beach often.
5. She _____ also _____ to the university library.

TO BE

To be ada 5 (lima), yaitu is, am, are, was, dan were.

1. Kalimat pernyataan positif (*Positive Statement*)

Subject	To be	Name/noun	Contractions
I	Am	Fathur	(I'm Fathur)
You	Are	a student	(You're ...)
We	Are	Students	(We're ...)
They	Are	Students	(They're ...)
She	Is	an artist	(She's ...)
He	Is	a teacher	(He's ...)
It	Is	a table	(It's ...)

Catatan: *Contraction* artinya disingkat/disatukan, misal: He is ... menjadi He's ... dan seterusnya).

2. Kalimat menyangkal (*Negative Statement*)

Subject	To be + n o t	Name/Noun	Contractions
I	am not	Fathur	(I'm not Fathur)
You	are not	a student	(You're not ...)

Subject	To be + n o t	Name/Noun	Contractions
She	is not	an artist	(She's not ...)
He	is not	a teacher	(He's not ...)
It	is not	a table	(It's not ...)

Sedangkan jika kita ingin membuat kalimat tanya maka *to be* diletakkan di depan subjek. Sekarang marilah kita perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut ini!

3. Kalimat tanya (Interrogative/question)

To be	Subliect	Name/Noun
Am	I	a student?
Are	You	a student?
Are	We	students?
Are	They	students?
Is	She	a student?
Is	He	a student?
Is	It	a table?

Setelah *to be* biasanya diikuti oleh kata benda (*Noun*) dan juga dapat diikuti oleh kata sifat (*Adjective*).

My father is a lawyer.

Fathur, teacher, dan lawyer adalah contoh kata benda (noun)

I am fine. She is beautiful. Kurnia is *sick*. Fathur is happy. Alpin is *tall*. She is *glad*.

Fine, beautiful, sick, happy, tall dan glad adalah kata sifat (adjective)

Vocabulary

difficult/hard x easy (sukar x mudah)	big/large x little/small (besar x kecil)
soft x hard (lambut/empuk x keras)	deep x shallow (dalam x dangkal)
long x short (panjang x pendek)	wide x narrow (lebar x sempit)
tall x short (tinggi x pendek)	new x old (baru x lama)
ull x empty (penuh x kosong)	smooth x rough (halus x kasar)
wet x dry (basah x kering)	light x heavy (ringan x berat)
good x bad	strong x weak

(baik x buruk)	(kuat x lemah)
rajin x malas	clean x dirty
(diligent x lazy)	(bersih x kotor)
hot x oold	fast x slow
(panas x dingin)	(cepat lambat)
happy x sad	thin x fat
(gembira x sedih)	(kurus x gemuk)
high x low	open x closed
(tinggi x rendah)	(terbuka x tertutup)
young x old	light x dark
(muda x tua)	(terang x gelap)

Complete this task.

Word agrarian • fertile • enervating • reliable • prosper • assiduous
•List undergo • transformation • chaotic • emancipated •

EX

1. When Abraham Lincoln entered Richmond, the defeated capital of the slaveowning south, he was welcomed by _____ slaves.
2. Black soil means the land is very _____.
3. Checking and rechecking these customer accounts is so _____.
4. Banaz's life is so _____. She is always trying to do five things at once.
5. It was a big _____ for Sahiba when she moved to Canada and married David.
6. An _____ worker is a resolute worker.
7. When you move to a new country, you _____ many changes, such as learning how to speak a new language.
8. Why do I need a new car? My old car is perfectly _____.
9. Beata's new hat company has really begun to _____.

10. In North America, many Native Americans followed the buffalo for food while others lived in villages. These Native Americans grew corn thus they were _____ while the hunters were nomadic.

SENTENCE

Table 2

Positive	Negative	Interrogative
1. I am Fathur.	1. I'm not Fathur.	1. Are you Fathur? a. Yes, I am. b. No, I am not.
2. My name is Fathur.	2. My name is not Fathur.	2. Is your name Fathur? a. Yes, it is. b. No, it is not.
3. I am Suhendri	3. I am not Suhendri.	3. Are you Sanah? a. Yes, I am. b. No, I am not.
4. My name is Suhendri	4. My name is not Suhendri.	4. Is your name Suhendri? a. Yes, it is. b. No, it is not. You

Kinds of Sentences

There are three basic kinds of sentences: simple, compound and complex.

1. Simple

A sentence must have a subject and a verb, of called predicate. In the following sentences, the subject has one line under it, the verb (predicate) has two. Example:

Tiara cried

This is simple sentences. Each one contains a subject and a verb. Either the subject or the verb, or both, may be compound. Something that is compound has two or more parts. The following sentences have compound parts.

Compound subject: Rima and Riri smiled.

Compound verb: Rima smiled and laughed.

Compound subject and verb: Rima and Riri smiled and laughed.

2. Compound Sentences

The part of a compound sentences are often joined together by, and, but, or, nor. These “joining words” are called coordinating conjunctions. When two sentences are joined to make a compound sentence, the two main parts can stand by themselves as complete sentences, they are called independent clauses. Example:

The ball rang **and** the student quicqly.

3. Complex sentences

Like a compound sentences, a complex sentences, has two or more clauses can not stand by itself as a sentence. Note the following example:

If Paula calls give her my message.

(The first clause : if Paula calls (subordinate clause).

(The second clause: give her my message (independent clause). The first clause cannot function alone a sentences. Although it has both a subject and a verb it need something to complete the thought. It is a subordinate clause. The second clause can standby itself. It is an independent clause.

Subordinate clause.

After, Although, As, Because, Before, How, If,

Since, Than, Though, Till, Unless, When, While, Why

INTRUDUCTION ONESELF AND OTHERS

Dialogue

Hendri : Hello! Good morning. I'm Hendri. I'm a new worker in this office.

Fathur : Good morning. My name is Fathur. I'm the office leader.

Hendri : How do you do? I'm happy to meet you.

Fathur : How do you do? I'm happy to meet you, too.

Hendri : Who is the office principle?

Fathur : Mrs. Dedek.

Hendri : Thank you, Fathur.

“How do you do?” kepada Fathur. “How do you do?” kalimat ini diucapkan untuk menanyakan kabar kepada orang yang baru pertama kali kita kenal atau bertemu. Ungkapan *I'm happy to meet you* digunakan untuk menyatakan kegembiraannya bertemu dengan seseorang. ungkapan yang sama *I'm happy to meet you* yang ditambah dengan kata **too** yang mempunyai pengertian **juga**.

Reading Exercise

His name is Hendri. He is from Pematangsiantar. He is a student and he live on street Pancing, Medan. He is not married. He is single. He is my friend. He is very good.

Questions

1. What's his name?
2. Where is he from?

3. What does he study?
4. Whom does he live with?
5. How does he feel now?

STATES OF BEING/FEELING

Dialogue

Dedek : Hi, Fathur. You look so miserable. How does he feel?

Faauzi : I feel tired! How about you?

Dedek : No, I'm not tired, but I'm sleepy.

How do you feel? Adalah ungkapan yang digunakan untuk menanyakan perasaan seseorang. Ungkapan-ungkapan seperti: *"I feel tired."* *"I'm not tired,"* dan *"I'm sleepy,"* adalah perasaan fisik dan psikis seseorang.

How do you feel?

How does she feel?

How does he feel?

Is he sleepy?

Is she depressed?

Are you hungry?

Are you thirsty?

Dialogue

Hendri : Dedek, you look very busy. Do you have a lot of work to do?

Dedek : Yes, I've been very busy for a couple of days.

Hendri : Are you tired?

Dedek : No, I'm not tired, I am exited.

Berikut ini adalah ungkapan-ungkapan yang digunakan untuk menanyakan perasaan psikis atau fisik seseorang.

1. I feel tired.
2. We are tired.
3. They are tired.
4. I feel sleepy.
5. I feel hungry.
6. I feel sad.

Table 3

Subject	Predicate	State of Feeling/Being
I	Am	tired, hungry, thirsty, busy, sleepy, happy.
she/he	Is	tired, hungry, thirsty, busy, sleepy, happy.
You/We/They	Are	tired, hungry, thirsty, busy, sleepy, happy.
Icha/Fathur	Is	tired, hungry, thirsty, busy, sleepy, happy.

I am	tired	I am not	thirsty
	sleepy		sleepy
	hungry		busy
	happy		hungry
	thirsty		
Are you	tired		
	thirsty		
	sleepy		
	busy		
	hungry		
	happy		

Table 4

Subject	Predicate	State of Feeling/Being
I	Am	tired, hungry, thirsty, busy, sleepy, happy.
She/He	Is	tired, hungry, thirsty, busy, sleepy, happy.
You/We/They	Are	tired, hungry, thirsty, busy, sleepy, happy.
Salsa/Fathur	Is	tired, hungry, thirsty, busy, sleepy, happy.

Untuk mengungkapkan perasaan atau keadaan fisik maupun psikis, kita dapat menggunakan kata *feel* atau *to be* + *adjective* (kata sifat). Pelajari ekspresi dari gambar-gambar berikut ini.

Gambar 1.

how does he feel?

He feels/ is sleepy

www.business.mmu.ac.uk



Gambar 2.

how does he feel?

He feels/ is happy.

www.clemsoneye.com



www.business.mmu.ac.uk

Gambar 3

how does he feel?

He feels/ is baffled.

Glosarium

Tired	= lelah, capek
Happy	= bahagia
Cheerful	= gembira
Thirsty	= haus
Hungry	= lapar
Angry	= marah
Depressed	= depresi, stress
Hopeful	= penuh harapan
Sleepy	= mengantuk
Excited	= senang
Puzzled	= bingung
Delighted	= <i>happy/ cheerful</i> = senang, bahagia, gembira
Serious	= serius, tidak main-main
Frightened	= ketakutan
Optimistic	= optimis
Baffled	= bingung
Surprised	= heran
Sad	= sedih

JOBS (PROFESSIONS)

Dialogue 1

Fathur : Hello! Are you Arif?

Alpin : No, I'm Alpin.

Fathur : Oh.....Hi! Alpin. How are you?

Alpin : Fine, thanks. And you?

Fathur : Very well. Thank you. What do you now?

Alpin : I go to a university, and I take child psychology. How about you?
What is you work?

Fathur : I have a part time job at pharmacy, and I take an Extention
class on pharmacy at Briston University.

What do you do now? Dan What is your work? Kedua ungkapan ini digunakan untuk menanyakan pekerjaan. Ungkapan-ungkapan lain yang digunakan untuk menanyakan pekerjaan atau profesi adalah:

1. What is your occupation?
2. What is your job?
3. What is your work?
4. What do you do?
5. What kind of job do you have?
6. What kind of work do you do?

What do you do?

I am a student (saya seorang pelajar)

a docter (seorang dokter)

a farmer (seorang pertain)

a driver (seorang supir)

What kind of job do you have?

I am a nurse(saya seorang perawat)

a carpenter (seorang tukang kayu)

a typist (seorang pengetik)

a soldier (seorang tentara)

What is your occupation?

I am a policeman (saya seorang polisi)

a singer (seorang penyanyi)

a barber (seorang pelaut)

What is your job?

I am an artist (saya seorang artis)

an engineer (seorang insinyur)

an army (seorang tentara)

a kindergarten teacher (seorang guru TK)

Ungkapan-ungkapan berikut ini juga dapat digunakan untuk menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan tentang profesi.

1. I'm a student
2. I'm a housewife
3. I'm a mechanic

Apabila kita telah pension, atau tidak bekerja maka ungkapan-ungkapan berikut ini dapat digunakan.

1. I'm unemployed
2. I'm retired
3. I'm out of work
4. I'm jobless

Berikut ini adalah ungkapan-ungkapan yang dapat menanyakan pekerjaan atau profesi orang lain dan orang tersebut adalah wanita. Ungkapan-ungkapan tersebut adalah:

1. What is her occupation?

2. What is her job?

3. What is her work?

4. What does she do?

5. What kind of job does she have?

6. What kind of work does she do?

Ungkapan-ungkapan yang digunakan untuk menanyakan pekerjaan atau profesi orang lain dan orang tersebut adalah laki-laki adalah sebagai berikut.

1. What is his occupation?

2. What is his job?

3. What is his work?

4. What does he do?

5. What kind of job does he have?

6. What kind of work does he do?

Jawaban dari pertanyaan-pertanyaan ini, misalnya:

1. She is an artist
2. She is a singer
3. She is a dentist
4. She is a stewardess
5. She is an orthopedist
6. He is an actor
7. He is a teacher
8. He is an ophthalmologist
9. He is a pilot
10. He is a taxi driver

Kita pelajari kalimat nomor 1 sampai dengan nomor 10. sebelum kata benda yang menjelaskan profesi seseorang terdapat kata "a" atau "an". Kedua kata ini disebut article (kata sandang). Kita menggunakan article "a" apabila kata benda yang menjelaskan tentang profesi tersebut diawali dengan bunyi konsonan. Misalnya:

singer	→	a singer
dentist	→	a dentist
teacher	→	a teacher
pilot	→	a pilot
taxi driver	→	a taxi driver

Tetapi kita menggunakan article “an” apabila kata benda yang menjelaskan tentang profesi tersebut diawali dengan bunyi vocal.

artist	→	an artist
orthopedist	→	an orthopedist
actor	→	an actor
phtharmologist	→	an ophthalmologist



Gambar 3
He is a welder



Gambar 4
She is a doctor



Gambar 5
He is golf player



Gambar 6
He is a engineer



Gambar 7
He is a fence player



Gambar 8
He is a Professor



Gambar 9
He is an Accountant



Gambar 10
He is a road builder

Exercise

1. Fathur's father works in the hospital. He observes and fix the teeth of the patients. He is.....
2. Salsa teaches elementary school students every day. She is.....
3. Neny helps the family clean the house and wash the clothes. She is a.....
4. Hapis repairs the cars in the workshop every day. He is....
5. He drives Medan Jaya Bus to Pematang Siantar. He is.....
6. Tina's father works in the rice field. He plants the rice. He is.....
7. Mr. Rusdi repairs the windows and the doors at my house. He is.....
8. Lailan works in the hospital. She helps the doctor obseeve the patients. She is.....
9. Mr. Reza works in the hospital. He operates the bones of the patiens. He is....
10. Mr. Amir cleans the garden every morning. He also prunes the trees. He is....

Read the text carefully

QUR'AN AND HADITH

Illustrated Text of the Koran This beautifully decorated page comes from a Koran of the late 8th century or early 9th century. Muslims believe that the Koran is an infallible transcription of God's message to Muhammad. As the messenger of God and seal of the prophets, Muhammad was charged with the responsibility of relaying this message to all believers. Divided into 114 suras, or chapters, the Koran is meant to be recited or chanted as part of Islamic worship.



The Qur'an (or Koran), the holy book of Islam, was revealed to the Arabian Prophet Muhammad, through the intervention of the angel Gabriel, during the 7th century. It heralded not only a new religious civilization but a sophisticated literary culture as well. The Qur'an is considered by Muslims to be the direct word of God, and as such is deemed perfect both from a literary and a religious point of view. The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. Muslims believe that this sacred scripture, which is also called the Koran, is the infallible word of Allah, or God, as it was revealed to the prophet Muhammad in the 7th century. In 114 chapters, called suras, the Qur'an examines a number of topics, including the relationship between God and humans, prophets and messengers, human responsibility and judgment, and the life of Muhammad. The Qur'an is central to Muslim religious life, and portions of it are recited on many occasions. The opening chapter, translated here as The Exordium, is recited during each of the five daily prescribed prayers.

The Qur'anic chapters, or suras, are organized not in chronological order of revelation but in order of length, from the longest to the shortest, except for the opening sura. The chapters can be divided into Meccan or Medinan according to the city (Mecca or Medina) in which they were revealed. The Meccan chapters, shorter and punchier, are more often exhortations and calls to religion with appropriate reminders, for example, about the Day of Judgment. The Medinan chapters, on the other hand, tend to be devoted more to legal and ritual matters and are often directed to the conduct of affairs within the Muslim community. The Qur'an was revealed in rhymed prose. Its power emanates not only from the incantatory rhythms of its language but also from its vivid imagery. Chapters such as the one relating the story of the biblical Joseph are memorable as well for the symmetry and beauty of the tales they tell. Joseph becomes an ideal of male beauty in Islam, and his fateful encounter with Pharaoh's wife was later transformed into a mystical allegory.

Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the direct word of God as it was revealed to the prophet Muhammad in the 7th century. Also known as the Koran, this book is the sacred scripture of Islam. Divided into 114 chapters called suras, the Qur'an sets forth the basic requirements of Muslim life, including spiritual, social, and legal codes of conduct. This sura calls on both humans and jinn (spirits created from fire) to acknowledge the power of God. The life of the Prophet Muhammad also generated its own literary sources, primary among which is the hadith. The hadiths were a collection of the Prophet's sayings and actions, transmitted through a chain of authorities said to go back to Muhammad himself. The two most famous collections of hadiths are those of al-Bukhari and Muslim in the 9th century. These works provide a wealth of information covering all aspects of a Muslim's life, from prayer to personal, social, and business conduct.

Vocabulary

Here are some words from the text. Read the text again and then choose the best meaning for each one. The paragraph number is given in the brackets.

Word	Guessing Meaning	Synonym
1. Illustrated	a. Discussed b. Debated c. Shown
2. Believe	a. Consider b. False c. Lie
3. Transcription	a. Record b. Spoken c. Oral
4. Authorities	a. Establishment b. Ruin c. Damage
5. Prayer	a. Effect b. Entreaty c. Result
6. Directed	a. Prolonged b. Focused c. Disposed
7. Revelation	a. Endorse b. Surprise c. Surround
8. Considered	a. Casual b. Careless c. Careful
9. Angel	a. Gods b. Seraph c. Devil
10. Perfect	a. Ideal b. Incorrect c. Wrong

Answer these questions properly

1. What does Muslims believe as infallible transcription of God's message to Muhammad?
.....
2. What are the topics of Qur'an?
.....
3. How are the Qur'anic suras organized?
.....
4. How is the life of the Prophet Muhammad generated in literary sources?
.....
5. What is the hadith?
.....

Finding References

Write the references of the following pronouns

1. "It" in second paragraph in line 3 refers to _____
2. "It" second paragraph in line 10 refers to _____
3. "They" in third paragraph in line 5 refers to _____
4. "Its" in the third paragraph line 11 refers to _____
5. "It" in fourth paragraph line 2 refers to _____

Complete the following sentences by using nouns formed from verbs.

Example:

He plans for the future.
He is a planner.

1. He works for a living.
He is a _____
2. Her daughter studies English.
She is a _____
3. She writes books.
She is a _____
4. He acts in films.
He is a _____
5. Her niece sings at the opera.
She is a _____
6. He bakes bread.
He is a _____
7. His son translates books
He is a _____
8. My uncle lectures on psychology.
He is a _____
9. My cousin teaches Portuguese.
She is a _____

10. He farms for a living.

He is a _____

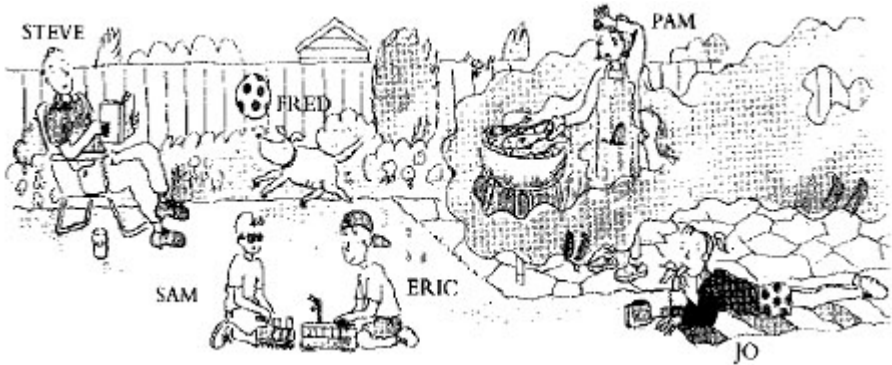
Use one of the pronoun or conjunction subordinators in the Illustration section to introduce a clause and complete the meaning of each sentence.

Example:

Do you know *what time it is*?
She can tell you *what time it is*.
I wonder *when he saw the movie*.
Do you know *when he saw the movie*?
I don't know how much it costs.

1. Do you know _____ suggested that?
2. He asked me _____ I did not tell the truth.
3. They should listen to _____ he is saying.
4. John has forgotten _____ he left his new book.
5. Do you know _____ they expect their cousin?
6. The hostess asked John _____ he would like his coffee.
7. Did Susan tell you _____ the plane tickets would cost?
8. I wonder _____ of gift Mr. Santana would like.
9. He doesn't remember _____ he got lost.
10. He asked _____ Mrs. Santana called him

Look at the picture and the description. Re-write the description to make it correct.



Steve is reading a newspaper. The children, Sam and Eric, are playing with a ball. They are both wearing sunglasses. Pam is cooking chicken. She's laughing because the smoke is getting in her eyes. Jo is standing with her mother and is listening to music on her personal stereo. She is eating an orange. Fred, the cat, is lying on the grass asleep.

1. Steve is not reading newspaper. He is reading a book
2. Sam and Eric.....
3. Pam
4. JO
5. Fred

Telling the Time in Minutes and Hours

Learn these numbers:

0 = zero	10 = Ten
1 = One	11 = Eleven
2 = Two	12 = Twelve
3 = Three	13 = Thirteen
4 = Four	20 = Twenty
5 = Five	21 = Twenty-One
6 = Six	100 = One hundred or a hundred
7 = Seven	133 = One hundred and thirty-three
8 = Eight	1.000 = One thousand
9 = Nine	2.205 = Two Thousand Two hundred and five

Exercise

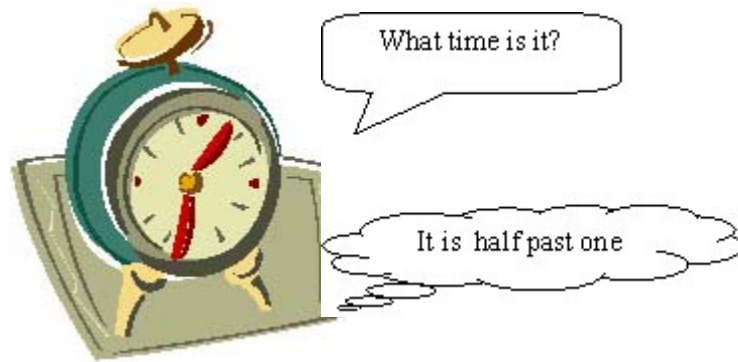
Write in English.

- 1) 23 = Twenty-Three
- 2) 19 = Nineteen
- 3) 113 = One Hundred and Thirteen
- 4) 178 = One Hundred and Seventy-Eight
- 5) 693 = Six Hundred and Ninety-Three
- 6) 3469 = Three Thousand Four Hundred and Sixty-Nine
- 7) 7836 = Seven Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-Six

Continue the following number

- 1) One, Three, Five, Seven, **Nine, Eleven, Thirteen, Fifteen, Seventeen, Nineteen, Twenty-one, Twenty-three, Twenty-five, Twenty-seven, Twenty-nine, Thirty-one.**
- 2) Two, Four, Six, **Eight, Ten, Twelve, Fourteen, Sixteen, Eighteen, Twenty, Twenty-two, Twenty-four, Twenty-six, Twenty-eight, Thirty, Thirty-two, Thirty-four, Thirty-six, Thirty-eight.**
- 3) Ten, Twenty, Thirty, **Fourty, Fifty, Sixty, Seventy, Eighty, Ninety, a hundred**

TELLING TIMES



1. What time is it?
2. Excuse me, what time is it?
3. Excuse me, what is the time, please?
4. What time do you have, Rizky ?

Question Word	Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Object/Adverb
What time	is	It		now?
What time	do	They	go	there?
What	is	the time?		
What time	does	She	eat	every morning?
What time	do	You	come	here?

1. It is eleven o'clock (11:00)
2. It is nine o'clock (09:00)
3. It is a quarter past nine (09:15)
4. It is five past four (04:05)
5. It is a quarter to seven (06:45)
6. It is ten to ten (09:50)
7. It is half past two (02: 30)

Minute = menit Time = waktu
 What time = jam berapa Half = setengah
 A quarter = seperempat Past = lebih
 To = kurang

At = digunakan untuk menyatakan waktu
 On = menyatakan hari dan tanggal
 In = menyatakan bulan, *period of time*

Dialogue :

1. Anggi : What time is it now?
 Dani : It is ten o'clock.
2. Rizky : Excuse me, what time is it?
 Anggi : It is half past two.
3. Dani : What time do you eat every morning?
 Rizky : I eat six o'clock every morning.

Pertanyaan: **What time is it?**

1. Jika kebetulan waktunya menunjukkan tepat, misalnya jam enam tepat, jam atau jam sebelas tepat :

It	Is	Six
It	Is	four o'clock

2. Jika kebetulan waktu menunjukkan lebihnya seperempat jam, misalnya: jam enam seperempat, jam tujuh seperempat, jam sembilan seperempat:

It	is	a quarter past six.
It	is	a quarter past seven.
It	is	a quarter past nine.

3. Jika kebetulan waktu menunjukkan kurang, dari jam yang dimaksud, misalnya: jam sepuluh kurang sepuluh menit, jam sebelas kurang sepuluh menit, atau jam tiga kurang lima menit

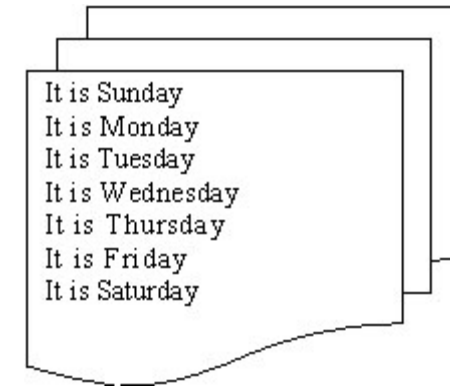
It	Is	five to ten
It	Is	ten to ten
It	Is	five to two

4. Ada cara lain yang tidak menggunakan kata “past” atau “to” dalam menyatakan lebih dan kurang, misalnya jam tujuh lebih empat puluh, jam lima lebih dua puluh, atau jam tiga lebih tiga puluh lima, maka Kita akan mengungkapkan dengan cara lain yaitu:

It	Is	seven forty.
It	Is	five twenty.
It	Is	three thirty-five.

Identify Period of Time in Days, Months, Years and Seasons

Days of the week



Dialogue

Dani : What is the tomorrow?
 Rizky : Today is Friday **atau** It is Friday
 Dani : What day is it to now?
 Anggi : Today is Sunday **atau** It Sunday
 Anggi : What day is it tomorrow?
 Rizky : Tomorrow is Thursday.
 Rizky : What day do they come here?
 Dani : They come here on Tuesday.

Untuk menanyakan hari ada dua cara yaitu

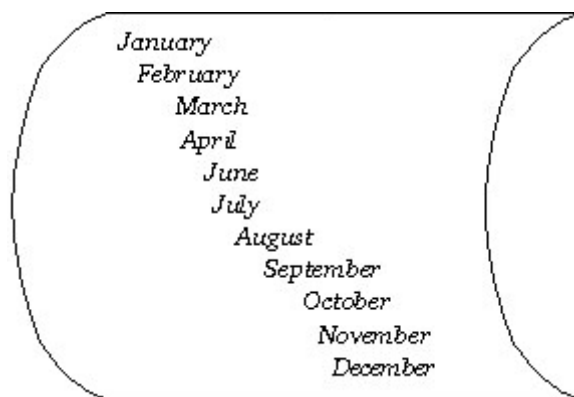
- Dengan pertanyaan “What is the day?”
- Dengan kata tanya “What day” (hari apa) lalu diikuti waktu yang dimaksud, misalnya today, tomorrow, yesterday, now. What day is tomorrow?
 - What day is it now?
 - What day do they come here?
 - What day do we go there?

Menanyakan dan Menyatakan Tanggal

Dalam menanyakan tanggal biasanya terkait dengan nama bulan. Untuk menyatakan tanggal menggunakan bilangan pertama, kedua, ketiga, keempat dan seterusnya. Sehingga untuk menyatakan tanggal satu menggunakan **“Second”** bukan **“Two”**.

1 st	= First	= Pertama
2 nd	= Second	= Kedua
3 rd	= Third	= Ketiga
4 th	= Fourth	= Keempat
5 th	= Fifth	= Kelima
6 th	= Sixth	= Keenam
7 th	= Seventh	= Ketujuh
8 th	= Eighth	= Kedelapan
9 th	= Ninth	= Kesembilan
10 th	= Tenth	= Kesepuluh
20 th	= Twentieth	= Kedua puluh
21 st	= Twenty-First	= Kedua puluh satu

Dan seterusnya sedangkan nama bulan yaitu



Dialogue

Anggi : What's the date tomorrow?
 Dani : It is the sixth of March.
 Anggi : What date is it tomorrow?
 Rizky : Tomorrow is the sixth of March.
 Rizky : What's the date tomorrow?
 Dani : It is March the sixth.

What is the date.....? Titik-titik dapat diisi *today, now, tomorrow*.

What date (tanggal berapa) lalu diikuti waktu. Misalnya: *today, now, tomorrow*.

- What date is your party?
- What date did you see him for the seventh time?
- What date do you go home to village?
- What date does she come to your house?

Tanggal 22 desember 1965 = It is the twenty-second of December Nineteen six-five. Yang kedua dengan bulan dulu yang diungkapkan baru tanggalnya. Contoh: Tanggal January 8, 1987 = Today is December the twenty-second.

Cara 1	Cara 2
Today is the fourth of March	<i>It is March the fourth</i>
It is the fifth of June	<i>It is June the fifth</i>
Today is the ninth of July	<i>It is July the ninth</i>
Today is the twelfth of September	<i>It is September the twelfth</i>
It is the twenty-sixth of October	<i>It is October the twenty-sixth</i>
It is the twenty-seventh of November	<i>It is November the twenty-seventh</i>
Today is the thirtieth of December	<i>It is December the thirtieth</i>

Jika tanggal tersebut digunakan dalam bentuk kalimat, *preposition* yang digunakan adalah **“on”**.

- She started to study in the school on the twenty-second of July, nineteen ninety-nine.
- I was born on the sixth of march, nineteen ninety-three.

Dialogue

Rizky : What month is this?
 Dani : This is October.
 Rizky : What month is your birthday?
 Anggi : It is in June.

Menyatakan Tahun

Anggi : What year is it tomorrow?
 Rizky : It is 2012.
 Dani : When were you born?
 Anggi : I was born in 1993.

Menanyakan dan Menyatakan Musim dan Cuaca

How is the weather today?

season	= musim	weather	= cuaca
hot	= panas	cool	= dingin
cold	= sejuk	sunny	= musim panas
rainy	= penghujan	cloudy	= berawan
windy	= berangin	snowy	= bersalju
foggy	= berkabut		

Untuk menanyakan keadaan cuaca berikut contoh

expression dalam menanyakan keadaan cuaca:

- 1) What is the weather like?
- 2) What is the weather like tomorrow ?
 How is the weather tomorrow ? in your city ? this morning ?
- 1) It is cool today.
- 2) It is going to rain.
- 3) It is hot now, would you open the door?
- 4) It is foggy.

TENSE

A form of a verb that is used to show when an action happened.

Expressing Present Time : The Simple Present

Daily activities

1. I always wake up at 04.00 o'clock in the morning
2. I wake up at 04.00 o'clock in the morning every day.
3. I usually wake up at 04.00 o'clock in the morning.

Always atau usually merupakan kata keterangan ini disebut dengan frequency adverbs. Frequency adverbs atau adverb of frequency ini mempunyai tingkatan frekuensi sebagai berikut:

100 % always and 0 % never
 Usually
 Often
 Sometimes
 Seldom
 Rarely

Penggunaan frequency adverbs, misalnya:

I usually eat breakfast
 I seldom eat breakfast
 I never eat breakfast

Dialogue

Teacher : Tell me about your daily activities from the time you get up until 06.00 in the morning
 Student : I always get up at 05.00 o'clock.

Teacher : And then ?
 Student : I take a bath and pray
 Teacher : What do you usually do after praying ?
 Student : I put on my clothes, and I eat breakfast
 Teacher : Do you always eat breakfast ?
 Student : Yes, I do
 Teacher : What do you usually have eat breakfast ?
 Student : Bread and cheese, and a glass of milk. Sometimes I have chicken porridge or fried rice.
 Teacher : What do you do after breakfast
 Student : I go to school at 06.00 o'clock.
 Teacher : How do you usually go to school ?
 Student : By Public transportation.
 Teacher : do you often come to school late ?
 Student : Sometimes. I sometimes come to school late.

Table 3

FORM OF THE SIMPLE PRESENT

TYPES OF SENTENCE						
STATEMENT			NEGATIVE		QUESTION	
SUBJECT	PREDICATE	SUBJECT	PREDICATE	AUXILIARY VERB	SUBJEC	VERB
I		I			I	Work ?
You	Work	You	Do not (don't)	Work	You	Study ?
We	Study	We		Study	We	Sleep ?
They	Sleep	They		Write	They	
He		He			He	Work ?
She	Works	She	Does not (doesn't)	Work	She	Study ?
Annisa	Studies	Annisa		Studies	Annisa	Sleep ?
My son	Sleeps	My son		Sleep	My son	
It		It			It	

Benar → He does not work Salah → He does not works
 Benar → Annisa does not Sleep Salah → Annisa does not sleeps
 Benar → Does my son work? Salah → Does my son works?
 Benar → Does She study ? Salah → Does she studies ?
 Benar → Does he sleep ? Salah → Does he sleeps ?

Apabila kata-kata kerja tersebut berakhir dengan huruf sh,ch ss, atau x maka kita perlu menambahkan es pada kata-kata tersebut.

wash → washes
 catch → cathes
 pass → passes
 fix → fixes

Apabila kata kerja tersebut berakhir dengan **konsonan** + y, ubahlah “y” menjadi :i”, dan kemudian tambahkan **es** seperti pada kata-kata:

study → studies
 try → tries

Sekarang kita jelaskan kegiatan kita sehari-hari dengan membuat kalimat dengan menggunakan frequency adverb misalnya :

eat breakfast → I usually eat breakfast
 I never eat breakfast
 I always eat breakfast

Kelima kalimat pertanyaan ini disebut yes/no question karena memerlukan jawab “yes” atau “no”.

	Jawaban positif	Jawaban negative
1. Does your mother wash the dishes too	Yes, she does	No, she doesn't
2. Does your helper wash the clothes, too	Yes, she does	No, she doesn't
3. Does your mother work, Salsa	Yes, she does	No, she doesn't
4. Does she clean the house in the morning	Yes, she does	No, she doesn't

5. Do you help your mother to do the house Work Yes, I do No, I don't

Expressing Present Time : The Present Progressive

1. *He always gets up at 05.00 o'clock*
2. *He takes a bath and prays*
3. *He puts on his clothes and he eats breakfast*
4. *He goes to school at 06.00 o'clock*
5. *She usually gets up at 04.30 in the morning, goes the bathroom, and then prays*
6. *She goes to the kitchen, and prepares breakfast for her family*
7. *Sometimes she cooks fried rice, omelet, shrimp, chip, and sliced tomatoes and cucumber*
8. *She takes a bath, puts on her clothes and eat breakfast*
9. *She usually leaves for the office at 5.30*
10. *She goes to the office by bus*

Simple present tense dapat berubah menjadi bentuk *Present continius tense*.

After getting up, **he always tekes** a bath and **prays**. It is 05.15 in the morning now, therefore **is taking** a bath or he **is praying** now.

After praying, **he puts on** his clothes, and **he eats** breakfast. It is 05.30 in the morning at the moment. Perhaps **he is putting** on his clothes or **he is eating** breakfast.

Keterangan waktu yang digunakan adalah **right now, at the moment**, atau **at the present time**. Kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menyakan bahwa pekerjaan tersebut sedang dikerjakan adalah *ve + ver + ing* (is, am, are ditambah kata kerja bentuk -ing).

Expressing Past Time : The Simple Past

The simple past digunakan untuk membicarakan tentang aktivitas atau kegiatan yang dilakukan pada waktu lampau, kemarin, semalam, tadi pagi, atau dua hari yang lalu.

Example :

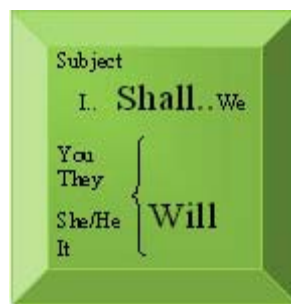
- a. It is 5.00 p.m. and Mr. Reza is in the living room. Mr. Reza is sitting on the sofa. He is watching the evening news on TV. He watches the evening news every day, but he did not watch it yesterday because **he worked overtime. He arrived home late at night**. Mr. Reza always drinks a cup of tea in the evening. He is drinking a cup of tea now. **He drank two cups of tea yesterday evening**. Sometimes, he has fried banana with the tea. Yesterday, he ate pieces of fried banana.
- b. “*he worked evertime*”: “*he arrived home late at night*.” Kedua kalimat ini menggunakan kata kerja bentuk kedua atau bentuk *past tense* dengan akhiran -ed dibelakang kata kerja tersebut. Kalimat ketiga: “*he drank two cups of tea yesterday evening*.” Mempunyai kata kerja bentuk kedua atau bentuk *past tense*
- c. yang tidak mendapat akhiran -ed dibelakang kata kerja tersebut. Kata-kata ini termasuk kata kerja yang tidak beraturan., Kita dapat mempelajarinya pada daftar *irreguler verbs*.

Table 4
Forms of the simple past tense

Types of sentences							
Statement		Negative		Question		Subject	Verb
Subject	Predicate	Subject	Predicate	Auxiliary verb			
I	worked	I	did not (didn't)	work	did	I	work
You		You				You	
We		We				We	
They		They				They	
He		He				He	
She		She				She	
Annisa		Annisa				Annisa	
My son		My soon				My son	
It		It				It	

Table 5
Forms of the future sentence

Types of sentences					
Statement (be going to)			Statement (will)		
Subject	Predicate	Complement	Subject	Predicate	Complement
I	are going to get up	at 04.00 clock tomorrow morning	I	will get up	At 04.00 clock tomorrow morning
You			You		
We			We		
They			They		
He	is going to get up		He		
She			She		
Annisa			Annisa		
My son			My soon		
It			It		



Expressing Future Time : Will or be going to

1. I will get up at 4.00 o'clock tomorrow morning
2. I am going to get up at 4.00 o'clock tomorrow morning
3. She will go to school by bus tomorrow
4. She is going to go to school by bus tomorrow
5. They will play football after school tomorrow
6. They are going to play football after school tomorrow

Be dalam *be going to* maksudnya adalah *to be/will*. Jadi *be* yang dimaksud di sini adalah *is, am, atau are*. *Be going to* bisa menjadi *is going to, am going to, atau are going to* tergantung pada subjek yang diberikan.

Kata atau frasa keterangan yang biasa digunakan untuk menyatakan future time adalah :

	afternoon	week	tonight
	night	month	later today
tomorrow	morning	year	in a couple of hours
	evening	next weekend	pretty soon
		Friday	after a while
		Sunday	this weekend
		the day	after tomorrow

Table 6
Forms of the future tense

Types of sentences						
Negative (be going to/will)				Question (be going to/will)		
Subject	Predicate Verbs	Complement	Auxiliary	Sub Ject	Predicate	Complement
I	am not going to get up	at 04.00 clock tomorrow morning	am	I	going to get up	at 04.00 clock tomorrow morning?
	will not (won't) get up		will		get up	
You We	are not (aren't) going to get up		are	You We	going to get up	at 04.00 clock tomorrow morning?
	will not (won't) get up		will		get up	
They				They		

Types of sentences						
Negative (be going to/will)				Question (be going to/will)		
Subject	Predicate Verbs	Complement	Aux	Subject	Predicate	Complement
He	is not (isn't)					
She	going to get up	at 04.00	Is			
Icha		clock				
My son	will not (won't)	tomorrow	will			
It	get up	morning			get up	

Dialogue

Sandra : Hi, Ina. Are you busy this evening?

Ina : Well, I really haven't made any plans. Probably I will watch my favorite program on TV or I am going to do some exercises.

Sandra : Will you accompany me to go to the doctor? I'm going to visit the doctor at seven.

Sandra : That's all right.

Present future tense adalah kejadian/ aktivitas yang terjadi pada masa yang akan datang. Kata kerja bantu yang sering digunakan pada jenis kalimat ini adalah *shall* dan *will* (be going to). Adverb of time Present Future Tense adalah tomorrow atau next.

Penggunaan kata bantu will=be going to.

Contoh kalimat positive;

I shall go to the zoo tomorrow

I will buy some books next week

I am going to buy some books next week

Contoh kalimat negative;

She will not play football next Sunday

She is not going to play

Contoh kalimat interrogative;

Will you come here tomorrow evening?

Telling Activities in Relation with the Time: Present Continuous Tense, Present Perfect, and Present Perfect Continuous Tense

The Present Continuous Tense

The present continuous tense adalah salah satu pola kalimat bahasa Inggris yang digunakan untuk mengungkapkan kegiatan yang sedang dilakukan. Keterangan waktu yang digunakan biasanya: *now, right now, at this moment, at present, this week, this month*. Akan tetapi, bukan suatu keharusan untuk menaruh keterangan waktu, karena bentuk kata kerja yang dipakai telah menunjukkan kegiatan yang sedang dilakukan.

Perhatikan contoh berikut. Activities at the moment.

Anne is sitting on the chair. She is operating computer. Andy is Anne's teacher. He is explaining how to operate the computer. They are studying about The computer.

Pola kalimat tersebut di atas dapat kita golongkan dalam bentuk *the present continuous tense*. Kita menggunakan pola kalimat ini untuk menyatakan sesuatu kegiatan atau pekerjaan yang sedang dilakukan pada saat dibicarakan.

Untuk susunan kalimat Present continuous tense adalah:

1) Affirmative/Positive:

Subject + to be (am, is, are) + V1 + ing + O/C

2) Negative:

Subject + to be (am, is, are) + not + V1 + ing + O/C

3) Interrogative:

To be (am, is, are) + subject + V1 + ing + O/C

Notebook :

Subject	To be
I	am
He, She, Its,	is
They, You, We,	are

Example :

- (+): She is reading the magazine now.
(-) : She is not reading the magazine now.
(?) : Is she reading the magazine now?
- (+): I am writing a letter this week.
(-) : I am not writing a letter this week.
(?) : Am I writing a letter this week?
- (+): They are talking about their homework.
(-) : They are not talking about their homework.
(?) : Are they talking about their homework?

Pengecualian:

- Ada sejumlah kata kerja yang tidak dapat digunakan dalam bentuk *present continuous* yaitu *verb of perception* seperti: *see, hear, smell, taste, feel*.
- Di samping itu, ada juga sejumlah *verbs* yang bermakna permanen, seperti: *believe, doubt, forget, imagine, know, remember, understand, desire, forgive, hate, love, want, wish*. Kata kerja ini tidak dapat dipakai untuk menunjukkan *continuous* karena jika dipakai dalam bentuk *continuous* akan bermakna berbeda.
 - o Example :
 - I smell something burning.
(**BUKAN:** I am smelling something burning)
 - He knows about my problem.
(**Bukan:** He is knowing about my problem)

Dialogue

In the library

Dani : What are you doing?

Anggi : I am writing a book called *The House of Death*.

Dani : What sort of book is it?

Anggi : It's a detective story

Dani : Are you enjoying it?

Anggi : Yes, it's quite exciting

a. In the school

Dani : What are you reading?

Rizky : I'm reading an English book.

Dani : Why are you reading that?

Rizky : Well, we have an English examination tomorrow.

Dani : No, I'm afraid it's awfully boring

The Present Perfect Tense

Present perfect tense merupakan ekspresi yang menggambarkan tindakan yang dimulai di waktu lampau dan berkaitan dengan waktu sekarang.

Secara rinci fungsi *present perfect tense* adalah untuk menyatakan:

- Tindakan yang dimulai di waktu lampau dan berlanjut hingga sekarang. Keterangan waktu yang dipakai adalah:
 - since January, since last week, since two hours ago
 - for an hour, for two years, for seven weeks,
 - up to now, so far, up to the present
- Tindakan yang telah dilakukan pada waktu yang tidak tertentu (*unspecific time*) di waktu lampau dan dirasakan hasilnya. Biasanya tidak menggunakan keterangan waktu. Akan tetapi keterangan seperti: *already, yet, lately, just, recently* yang tidak menunjukkan waktu tertentu dapat digunakan dalam pola ini.

Untuk susunan kalimatnya:

1) Affirmative/Positive

Subject + have/has + V3/been + O/C

2) Negative:

Subject + have/has + not + V3/been + O/C

3) Interrogative:

Have/has + subject + V3/been + O/C?

Example:

1. (+): I have memorized this lesson for four months
 (-) : I havenot memorized this lesson for four months
 (?) : Have i memorized this lesson for four months?
2. (+): She has been in Medan since last month
 (-) : She hasnot been in Medan since last month
 (?) : Has she been in Medan since last month?
3. (+): We have taken the book since june
 (-) : We havenot taken the book since june
 (?) : Have we taken the book since june?

Note:

- Have/has+been digunakan jika pada kalimat tidak menggunakan kata kerja(verb) atau biasa disebut dengan kalimat nominal. Seperti pada contoh ke 2.
- She, He, Its, : Has
 I, You, They, We, : Have

TENSES	RUMUS	ADVERB OF TIME
P R E S E N T	1 Simple Biasa S + is/am/are + Adj/Adv/N S + V1 s/es + O + A S + do/does + not + V1 + O + A	Every ..., on Sundays, always, often, usually, sometimes, seldom, never
	2. Continous Sedang S + is/am/are + V ing + O + A	Now, at present, Look!, Watch!, Listen!
	3. Future Akan S + will/shall + V1 + O + A S + will/shall + be + Adj/Adv/N	Tomorrow, next,
	4. Perfect Telah S + has/have + V3 + O + A S + has/have + been + Adj/Adv/N	Just, already, recently, Up to now, lately, so far since, for

TENSES	RUMUS	ADVERB OF TIME
P A S T	1. Simple Biasa S + was/were + Adj/Adv/N S + V2 + O + A S + did + not + V1 + O + A	Yesterday, last..., once one day, once upon a time
	2. Continous Sedang S + was/were + V ing + O + A	When, while (kata sambung) dgn past simple
	3. Future Akan S + would/should + V1 + O + A S + would/should + be + Adj/Adv/N	if (kt sambung) dlm if clause
	4. Perfect Telah S + had + V3 + O + A S + has/have + been + Adj/Adv/N	After, before (kata sambung) dgn past simple

Playing Anagram

An anagram has the same letters as another word, but in a different order. Sort out these anagrams.

Change **beard** into something you can eat. _____ BREAD _____

1. Change **hated** into the opposite of *life*. _____
2. Change **heart** into our planet. _____
3. Change **rose** into another word for painful. _____
4. Change **asleep** into a word used by polite people. _____
5. Change **cheap** into a fruit. _____
6. Change **thing** into the opposite of *day*. _____
7. Change **below** into a part of the body. _____

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Bentuk *Present Perfect Continuous Tense* ini digunakan untuk aktivitas-aktivitas yang terjadi pada masa yang lampau dan berlangsung sampai sekarang.

1. Tono's car is missing. It disappeared two days ago.

So, *Tono's car has been missing for two days.* 9Mobilnya tonu hilang selama 2 hari, dan sampai saat itu atau sekarang belum kembali).

- Miss **hilang**
- Disappear **tidak tampak/kelihatan**

2. My mother goes to the market at 7 o'clock every morning.

The gardener is working in the garden at that time.

When my mother goes home, he is still working in the garden.

So, the gardener has been working in the garden since 7 o'clock.

(Tukang kebun bekerja dari jam 7 pagi. Sampai ibu saya pulang tukang kebun itu masih bekerja).

Pola kalimat *Present Perfect Continuous Tense* di bawah ini!

S + have/has + been + V_{ing}

S : subject
 Have /has : auxiliary verbs
 Been : auxiliary verb
 V_{ing} : kata kerja bentuk ing (present participle)

1. Positive Sentence

SUBJECT	HAVE/ HAS	BEEN	V _{ing}	SINCE/FOR
I	have	been	studying french	for three years
We	have	been	studying french	for three years
She	Has	been	studying french	for three years
He	Has	been	studying french	for three years
Wanda	Has	been	studying french	for three years

2. Negative Sentence

SUBJECT	HAVE/ HAS	NOT	BEEN	V _{ing}	SINCE/FOR
I	Have	not	Been	studying french	for two years
You	Have	not	Been	studying french	for two years
We	Have	not	Been	studying french	for two years
They	Have	not	Been	studying french	for two years
She	Has	not	Been	studying french	for two years
He	Has	not	Been	studying french	for two years

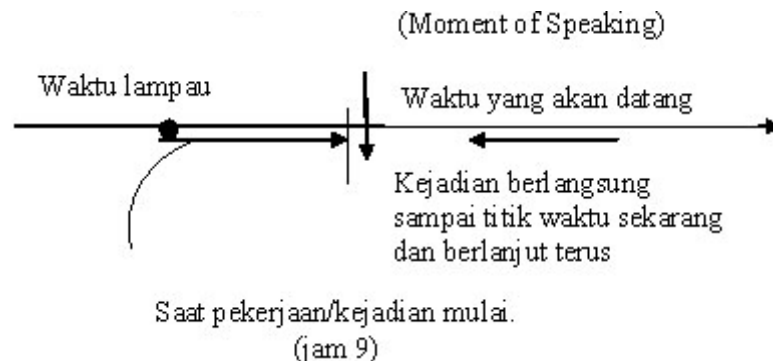
3. Interrogative Sentence

HAVE/ HAS	SUBJECT	BEEN	V _{ING}	SINCE/FOR
Have	you	Been	studying french	for two years ?
Have	they	Been	studying french	for two years ?
Has	She	Been	studying french	for two years ?
Has	He	Been	studying french	for two years ?

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Exercise : it's so bussy here today.we have been standing here for more than 15 minutes, but we still have to wait.

toko ini sangat sibuk (banyak pengunjung) dia sudah menunggu selama 15 menit dan masih terus menunggu.



Kita dapat mengungkapkannya “ I have been for her for 3 hours”

Subject	Kata kerja			Keterangan waktu
	Have/has + been	Verb + ing		
I You We They	have been	Writing waiting listening meeting	since	9 o'clock yesterday two weeks ago last year
He She It	has been	Writing speaking running	for	3 hours a day two weeks

Untuk keterangan waktu, “since” bermakna “sejak”, yaitu titik waktu dimulainya pekerjaan atau kejadian ; sedangkan “for” bermakna “selama”, yaitu jangka waktu terjadinya kejadian atau pekerjaan.

It is Sunday, 10 o'clock a.m.

‘a.m.’ adalah singkatan dari *ante meridiem* yang digunakan untuk menyatakan waktu pagi (sampai dengan jam 12:00 siang). Jadi kalau orang bilang “10 a.m.” yang dimaksud adalah jam 10 pagi. Jika orang bilang “10 p.m.”, yang dimaksud adalah jam 10 malam (p.m. = *past meridiem*).

Glosarium

unemployed/ jobless/ out of work	= tidak bekerja/pengangguran
retired	= pensiun
artist	= artis
singer	= penyanyi
dentist	= dokter gigi
stewardess	= pramugari
orthopedist	= ahli bedah tulang
Ophthalmologist	= dokter mata
Veterinarian	= dokter hewan
Welder	= tukang las

doctor	= dokter
golf player	= pemain golf
engineer	= insiyur
accountant	= akuntan
road builder	= pembangunan jalan
fence player	= pemain anggar
professor	= guru besar
farmer	= petani
elementary school teacher	= guru SD
carpenter	= tukang kayu
nurse	= perawat
gardener	= tukang kebun
helper	= pembantu
mechanic	= ahli mesin
bus driver	= supir bis
And then?	= lalu
take a bath and pray	= mandi dan solat
Put on my clothes	= mengenakan pakaian
Bread and cheese	= roti tawar
Chicken poridge	= bubur ayam
fried rice	= nasi goreng
by public transportation	= naik kendaraan umum
after that?	= setelah itu?
fried rice	= nasi goreng
omelet	= telur dadar
shrimp chip	= kerupuk udang
sliced tomatoes and cucumber	= irisan tomat dan timun
yellow rice	= nasi kuning
sticky rice	= nasi ketan
sandwich	= roti isi
scramble eggs	= telur aduk
I never have it	= tidak pernah makan itu
leave for the office	= berangkat ke kantor
by bus	= naik bis

the Arifins	= keluarga Arifin
the Burhans	= keluarga Burhan
a.m (ante meridium)	= setelah jam 12 malam
p.m (post meridium)	= setelah jam 12 siang
worked overtime	= kerja lembur

from the time you get up until 06.00

mulai Kita bangun tidur sampai pukul 06.00 pagi

What do you usually do after praying?

apa yang biasa dilakukan setelah sholat

What do you usually have for breakfast?

apa yang biasanya dimakan untuk sarapan ?

How do you usually go to school?

Bagaimana Kita pergi kesekolah?

What are the things do you usually do from the time you get up until 06.00 o'clock the morning?

Kegiatan apa saja yang biasa Kita lakukan dari mulai bangun tidur sampai pukul 06.00 pagi

Prepare breakfast for my family

Menyapkan sarapan untuk keluarga

What do you usually cook for the breakfast?

Apa yang bisa Kita masak untuk sarapan

WRITING

You are student in Islamic University and you are writing a report on your campus, Write 10 sentences about what is happening in the picture.



Welcome to the world of unemployment!

There is bachelor on the cute train. The bachelor is so happy.

.....

.....

.....

.....

IRREGULAR VERB

Simple Present	Third Person Singular	Present Participle	Simple Past	Past Participle
Be	am, is, are	being	Was	been
Beat	Beats	beating	Beat	beaten
become	Becomes	becoming	Became	become
begin	Begins	beginning	Began	be gun
ben	Bends	bending	bent	bent
Bite	Bites	biting	bit	bitten
blow	Blows	blowing	blew	blown
break	Breaks	breaking	broke	broken
bring	Brings	bringing	brought	brought
build	Builds	building	built	built
burn	Burns	burning	burned	burned
burst	Bursts	bursting	burst	burst
Buy	Buys	buying	bought	bought
catch	Catches	catching	caught	caught
choose	Chooses	choosing	chose	chosen
come	Comes	coming	came	come
creep	Creeps	creeping	crept	crept
Cut	Cuts	cutting	cut	cut
Dig	Digs	digging	dug	dug
Do	Does	doing	did	done
draw	Draws	drawing	drew	drawn
creep	Creeps	creeping	crept	crept
Cut	Cuts	cutting	cut	cut
Dig	Digs	digging	dug	dug
Do	Does	doing	did	done

draw	Draws	drawing	drew	drawn
creep	Creeps	creeping	crept	crept
Cut	Cuts	cutting	cut	cut
Dig	Digs	digging	dug	dug
Do	Does	doing	did	done
draw	Draws	drawing	drew	drawn
drink	Drinks	drinking	drank	drunk
drive	Drives	driving	drove	driven
Eat	Eats	eating	ate	eaten
Fall	Falls	falling	fell	fallen
Feed	Feeds	feeding	fed	fed
Feel	Feels	feeling	felt	felt
fight	Fights	fighting	fought	fought
Find	Finds	finding	found	found
Fly	Flies	flying	flew	flown
forget	Forgets	forgetting	forgot	forgotten
free ze	Freezes	free zing	froze	frozen
Get	Gets	getting	got	got
Give	Gives	giving	gave	given
Go	Goes	going	went	gone
grow	Grows	growing	grew	grown
have	Has	having	had	had
hear	Hears	hearing	heard	heard
hide	Hides	hiding	hid	hidden
Hit	Hits	hitting	hit	hit
hold	Holds	holding	held	held
hurt	Hurts	hurting	hurt	hurt
keep	Keeps	keeping	kept	kept
kneel	Kneels	kneeling	knelt	knelt
know	Knows	knowing	knew	known
Lay	Lays	laying	laid	laid
Lead	Leads	leading	led	led
learn	Learns	learning	learned	learned
leave	Leaves	leaving	left	left
Lend	Lends	lending	lent	lent

Let	Lets	letting	let	let
Lie	Lies	lying	lay	lain
light	Lights	lighting	lit/lighted	lit/lighted
Lose	Loses	losing	lost	lost
make	Makes	making	made	made
meet	Meets	meeting	met	met
Pay	Pays	paying	paid	paid
Put	Puts	putting	put	put
read	Reads	reading	read	read
Ride	Rides	riding	rode	ridden
Ring	Rings	ringing	rang	rung
Rise	Rises	rising	rose	risen
Run	Runs	running	ran	run
Say	Says	saying	said	said
See	Sees	seeing	saw	seen
Sell	Sells	selling	sold	sold
send	Sends	sending	sent	sent
shake	Shakes	shaking	shook	shaken
shine	Shines	shining	shone	shone
shoot	Shoots	shooting	shot	shot
show	Shows	showing	showed	shown
shut	Shuts	shutting	shut	shut
Sing	Sings	singing	sang	sung
Sink	Sinks	sinking	sank	sunk
Sit	Sits	sitting	sat	sat
sleep	Sleeps	sleeping	slept	slept
smell	Smells	smelling	smelled	smelled
speak	Speaks	speaking	spoke	spoken
spend	Spends	spending	spent	spent
spread	Spreads	spreading	spread	spread
steal	Steals	stealing	stole	stolen
stick	Sticks	sticking	stuck	stuck
sweep	Sweeps	sweeping	swept	swept
swell	Swells	swelling	swelled	swollen
swim	Swims	swimming	swam	swum

swing	Swings	swinging	swung	swung
take	Takes	taking	took	taken
teach	Teaches	teaching	taught	taught
Tear	Tears	tearing	tore	torn
Tell	Tells	telling	told	told
think	Thinks	thinking	thought	thought
throw	Throws	throwing	threw	thrown
understand	understands	understanding	understood	understood
wake	Wakes	waking	woke	woken
wear	Wears	wearing	wore	worn
weep	Weeps	weeping	wept	wept
Win	Wins	winning	won	won
write	Writes	writing	wrote	written

CAUSATIVE HAVE AND GET (Have dan Get yang berarti menyuruh)

- I. S + have + O (active) + V1
 Father has the servant clean the room
 Mean : Father asks the servant to clean the room.

- II. S + have + O (passive) + V3
 The teacher will have the homework done.
 Mean : The teacher will ask (the student) to do the homework.

- III. S + get + O (active) + to V1
 Ria got her sister take care of her cat.
 Mean : Ria ask her sister to tare care of her cat.

- IV. S + have + O (passive) + V3
 Anton has got his car painted.
 Mean : Anton has asked someone to paint his car.

Causative have and get exercise

Change the verbs in the brackets into suitable forms

1. The boy has his motorcycle (repair)
2. Anton has got his friend (return) the books to the library.
3. The boss will have his house (keep) well.
4. Mario had the plumber (fix) the leaking tap.
5. The audience got Nini Karlina (sing) a song.
6. Sagita has the breakfast (bring) to her room.
7. The president has had the people (economize) the electricity.
8. I got the carpenter (make) a pair of chairs.
9. Nadia will have her trousers (shorten).
10. He has

Read the text carefully

ADAB AND MAQAMA

Among medieval Arabic prose works, the adab tradition holds pride of place. This genre combined anecdotal prose with other elements, including Qur'anic verses, hadith, and poetry. Adab works were designed to be both educational and entertaining. A major subject in adab collections was literary character types, such as misers, uninvited guests, intelligent people, and madmen. Adab encyclopedias could cover an enormous range of topics and often filled many volumes. The organization of these multivolume works reflected the medieval Muslim social order, beginning with rulers and ending with women and the socially marginal.

The leading lights of medieval adab include al-Jahiz, Ibn Qutayba, and Ibn Abd Rabbihi. Al-Jahiz, a 9th-century scholar of wide-ranging knowledge, is considered the greatest stylist of Arabic prose and of the adab genre. His *Kitab al-Bukhala'* (Book of Misers), a collection of entertaining stories that feature greedy characters, is a classic. Stories from it still appear in children's magazines from Syria to North Africa.

A literary cousin of the adab tradition was the maqama (plural maqamat), also an original medieval Arabic literary form. Normally translated as "assemblies," the maqamat are supposedly the invention of 10th-century writer Badi' al-Zaman al-Hamadhani. His assemblies are literary gems written in rhymed prose but including poetry. The hero of the maqama is a clever rogue whose exploits are presented by a narrator whose path keeps crossing that of the rogue hero. Eloquence and verbal mastery are among the chief tools of the rogue's trade, as he attempts to outwit his listeners and gain from them. Al-Hariri, who died in the 12th century, also wrote in this genre, though his creations are more rhetorically fanciful than earlier maqamat. Some scholars have linked the classical Arabic maqama to the later Spanish picaresque novel.

Vocabulary

Here are some words from the text. Read the text again and then choose the best meaning for each one. The paragraph number is given in the brackets.

Word	Guessing Meaning	Synonym
1. Genre	a. Round b. Square c. Type
2. Character	a. Immortal b. Person c. Eternal
3. Work	a. Ignore b. Labour c. Abandon
4. Ruler	a. People b. Monarch c. Man
5. Original	a. Unique b. Strange c. Weird
6. Classic	a. Typical b. Uncharacteristic c. Unusual
7. Hero	a. Rouge b. Villain c. Brave man
8. Rogue	a. Villain b. Brave c. Hero

Answer these questions properly

1. How were Adab works designed to be?

.....

2. What is Kitab al-Bukhala'?

.....

3. What was literary cousin of the adab tradition?

.....

4. Who is the hero of the maqama Al-hariri?

.....

5. Who died in the 12th century?

.....

Finding References

Write the references of the following pronouns

1. "His" in second paragraph in line 4 refers to _____

2. "It" in second paragraph in line 6 refers to _____

3. "His" in third paragraph in line 5 refers to _____

Fill in the blanks with the word that you have just found

Rewrite the following paragraph, supplying an appropriate form of the verbs in parentheses. Check your dictionary for the forms of irregular verbs if you have difficulty.

Animals are sometimes given (give) puzzles to do in experimental situations. Much _____ (write) about the skill with which monkeys _____ (do) the standard puzzles. They _____ (become) experts in doing such puzzles. In fact, they _____ (grow) bored with puzzles because they _____ usually _____ (do) easily.

Testers who _____ (see) this _____ (take) pains to plan more complex puzzles. If monkeys that they test _____ (know) they _____ (bring) a harder puzzle by the testers, they _____ (begin) to show interest. Then they _____ (spring) into action and _____ (beat) all records in doing the puzzle.

Practice the passive construction by filling in the following blanks

Example:

The presence of oil had not been suspected (suspect) off the coast of small nation in the Caribbean.

1. It was a good thing that oil _____ (discover) in that part of the Caribbean. (Simple past)
2. For years the future of the country _____ (consider) very problematical. (Past perfect)
3. A new source of income _____ badly _____ (need). (Simple past)
4. Besides, sources of energy _____ (need) throughout the world. (Present)
5. Beginning next March drilling rights _____ (given) to private companies. (Future)
6. Applications _____ (accept) from March 1 through May. (Future)
7. Companies must agree that part of the profits _____ (pay) to the Department of Transportation. (Future)
8. These funds _____ (use) to build roads and study solar energy. (Future).
9. Many sources of energy _____ (explore) these days. (Present continuous)

10. It _____ (hope) that oil _____ (replace) as an energy sour before the world's oil _____ (deplete). (Present, Future, Present).

MODALS

Bentuk modals sama penggunaannya untuk semua subjek baik tunggal maupun jamak. Untuk lebih mudah memahaminya, mari kita bahas satu per satu.

A. CAN

Digunakan untuk :

1. menyatakan kemampuan atau kesanggupan (ability).
examples:
 - my mother can drive a car
 - her daughter can speak Spanish
 - Fathur can lift that heavy box
2. menyatakan kemungkinan (possibility)
examples :
 - eben can ski on the hills.
 - Can your brother get to the top of the semeru mountain in one day ?
3. menyatakan izin (permission)
examples:
 - can I take your dictionary home with me?
 - Can they climb to the top of rinjani mountain?

Sinonim can adalah be able to.

Contoh:

- can you speak Russian?
- Are you able to speak russian?

- Are you able to climb arjuna mountain?
- Are you able to lift that heavy box?

B. COULD

Penggunaan could sama dengan can, misalnya: menyatakan kemampuan (ability), kemungkinan (possibility), izin (permission), dan polite request (permintaan yang sopan).

Examples:

- He could paint the high building. (ability)
- Could he get the top of Rinjani mountain? (possibility)
- Could I take your dictionary home with me? (permission)
- Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the nearest bank? (polite request).

Disamping itu, anda harus tahu bahwa could adalah bentuk past tense dari can.

Misalnya: - nancy could come if she had time.

- if she had much money, she could buy a new car

C. MAY

Digunakan untuk :

1. menyatakan izin (permission)
 - may I borrow your ruler
 - you may not park here
2. menyatakan kemungkinan (possibility)
examples:
 - his brother may lend you the dictionary.
 - All of the students may swim in the swimming pool.

D. MIGHT

Digunakan sama dengan may.

1. menyatakan izin

examples:

- you might not park here.
- He might not come to the office

2. menyatakan kemungkinan.

Examples:

- Icha might be in her classroom.
- Salsa might not be in the office
- It might be true.

E. MUST

Digunakan untuk:

1. menyatakan keharusan

examples:

- the student must obey the teacher.
- They must study hard everyday.

2. menyatakan kesimpulan

examples:

- Fathur drives his car very well. He must have a license.
- Ali has four big houses and ten cars. He must be rich.

F. SHOULD

Digunakan untuk:

1. menyatakan keharusan / kewajiban dan anjuran.

Examples:

- someone should pay their debt.
- You should eat more food.
- You should go to the doctor.

2. menyatakan bentuk past tense dari shall.

Example:

- You should come to the party if you had time.

G. WOULD

Digunakan untuk:

1. Menyatakan lebih sopan

Examples:

- Would you help me tomorrow?
- Would you tell me the way to the bank, please?
- Would you mind opening the door, please?

2. Menyatakan past tense dari will.

Example:

- reni would buy a new car if she had much money.
- If she had much money, she would go around the world.

Selanjutnya kita akan mempelajari Dialogue pendek berikut, yang harus anda hafalkan dan praktikkan dengan teman sendiri!

Dialogue 1.

Marry : roby, can you help me for a moment?

Roby : what can I do for you?

Marry : I'll type some letters and I have to iron my dresses, too.

Roby : Well, I'll type the letters and you should iron your dresses

Marry : thanks, Roby. Don't worry I'll help you any time.

Dialogue 2.

Toro : when will your friend Nancy arrive?

Reny : tomorrow

Toro : what should I call her, Nancy or Nan?

Reny : Nan is fine

Toro : where can we take her? To the zoo or to the museum?
Reny : we can take her to the zoo. Or she might go to the museum.
Toro : can we take her go to the zoo and museum?
Reny : no, she doesn't have enough time. She is going to leave next Sunday.

Exercise

- I. Fill in the blanks with the suitable words can, may, must, could, would, or should! (isilah titik-titik di bawah ini dengan kosa-kata yang cocok can, may, must, could, would, atau should!)
- 1) You ... polish your shoes yourself!
 - 2) Adam says that he ... like to buy a new dictionary for his daughter.
 - 3) ... Mr. Rangga fly an airplane?
 - 4) You ... be careful with Mrs. Tuty. She is very strict teacher.
 - 5) ... You tell me where the nearest restaurant?
 - 6) Be quiet, please! You are in the hospital now. You ... not speak loudly
 - 7) What ... I do for you.
 - 8) I speak to the doctor, please?
 - 9) Mother, I use your hand-phone?
 - 10) If it doesn't, he go to his uncle's house.
- II. Put into interrogative! (Ubahlah menjadi kalimat tanya!)
- 11) They would go to the doctor if they were ill.
 - 12) His son is able to drive a car.
 - 13) You could borrow some novels from the school library.
 - 14) Your nephew might be at home.
 - 15) The student must obey their teachers.

DESCRIBING THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

Selanjutnya kita akan membahas tentang anggota keluarga terdekat (*member of immediate family*), keluarga dekat (*immediate family*), keluarga inti (*atomic family*). Dalam satu rumah terdiri dari ayah, ibu, anak-anak, menantu, kemenakan, paman atau bibi. Keluarga seperti inilah yang disebut dengan *extended family*.

The Faisal



<http://www.google.com/search?>

From left to right

There are ten people in the picture : Mr. Faisal, Mrs. Faisal, Sulaiman Faisal, Mela (with the baby, Fadila), Kartini Faisal (with the baby, Fadil), Kardi, Vina Faisal, and Maya Faisal

(family tree) “the Faisal”:

Mr. Faisal + Mrs. Faisal

Sulaiman + Mela F. Kartini F. + Kardi Vina F. May. F

Fadila

Fadil

THE FAISALS

Mr. and Mrs. Faisal have four children, Sulaiman, Kartini, Vina and Maya. Sulaiman, Kartini, Vina and Maya have the same family name, Faisal. Sulaiman Faisal married Mela and they have one daughter, Fadila. Kartini Faisal married Kardi and they have one son, Fadil. Vina and Maya are not married. Mr. and Mrs. Faisal are mother and father in law Kardi and Mela. Kardi and Mela are brother and sister in law Vina and Maya. Mr. and Mrs. Faisal are grand father and grand mother Fadila and Fadil.

Questions

1. How many people are there in the family?

Answer : There are ten people in the family.

2. How many men and women are there in the family?

Answer : there are four men and six women in the family.

3. Who are Mr. and Mrs. Faisal?

Answer : Mr. and Mrs. Faisal are parents from Sulaiman, Kartini, Vina and Maya.

Describing the Members of the Family



<http://contohmodelterbaru.blogspot.com/2015/07/>

Her name is Annisa, a muslimah. She is from Indonesia. She is twenty years old. She is a university student at the State Islamic University of North Sumatra. Her skin is white. She has brown eyes, and a long nose. She is a friendly beautiful girl.

Fathur is a fat and tall man. He is 173 cm height and 70 kg weight. He is 30 years old. He wears a black T-shirt muslim and cream trousers. He has white skin and brown eyes.

Dialogue

Vivi : Are you married, Juli?

Juli : No, I'm not. I'm single.

Vivi : Do you live with your parents?

Juli : No, I don't. I rent a room. My parents live in Medan. How about you? Are you married?

Vivi : Yes, I am. I have one child.

Juli : Do you still live with your parents?

Vivi : No, I don't. I rent a house. My parents are in north Sumatra.

Dialogue

Afda'i : Are you married?

Syafar : Yes, I am.

Afda'i : Tell me about your family. How many children do you have?

Syafar : I have two children, one son and one daughter.

Afda'i : How old are your children?

Syafar : My son is 16 years old, and my daughter is ten.

Afda'i : Are they in school?

Syafar : Yes, they are. The boy is in junior high school, and the girl is in elementary school.

"Are you married?" "No, I'm not. I'm single."

"Do you live with your parents?" "No, I don't. I rent a room"

How many children do you have? I have two children, one son and one daughter. I have one child. Kata *child* merupakan kata benda tunggal. Kata ini mempunyai bentuk jamak yang tidak beraturan (*uncountable noun*) yaitu *children*. Kata benda yang mempunyai bentuk jamak yang beraturan, hanya menambahkan "-s" pada kata benda tersebut.

<i>parent</i>	menjadi	<i>parents</i>
<i>year</i>	menjadi	<i>years</i>
<i>son</i>	menjadi	<i>sons</i>
<i>daughter</i>	menjadi	<i>daughters</i>

Kata-kata benda yang mempunyai bentuk jamak yang tidak beraturan (*uncountable noun*) yaitu kata-kata benda yang bentuk jamaknya tidak menggunakan penambahan "-s"

one child	→	two children
one man	→	two men
one woman	→	two women

Apabila Kita ingin menanyakan usia anak-anak teman Kita, Kita dapat menggunakan salah satu ungkapan berikut ini.

How old are your children?

How old are your sons?

How old are daughters?

How old is your son?

How old is your daughter?

Apabila kita ditanya oleh teman Kita dengan menggunakan salah satu ungkapan di atas, Kita dapat menjawab seperti:

My son is 16 years old, and my daughter is ten.

My elder son is 20 years old, and my younger son is 15 years old.

My first daughter is 13 years old, and the second daughter is 10.

Untuk mengatakan anak laki-laki yang tertua atau anak perempuan yang tertua kita dapat menggunakan frasa seperti: *my elder son* atau *my elder daughter*; atau *my first son* atau *my first daughter*. Kita dapat menyebut *my younger son* untuk anak laki-laki yang lebih muda, atau *my younger daughter* untuk anak perempuan yang lebih muda. Kita juga dapat mengatakan *the second son* atau *the second daughter* untuk anak laki-laki atau anak perempuan nomor dua.

Untuk menanyakan usia, (di samping menggunakan pertanyaan-pertanyaan di atas), kita juga dapat menggunakan pertanyaan-pertanyaan seperti:

What is your age?

What is your date of birth?

When is your birthday?

When were you born?

GLOSARIUM

immediate family	= keluarga dekat
atomic family	= keluarga inti/keluarga kecil
extended family	= keluarga besar
mother	= ibu
father	= bapak
sister	= kakak atau adik perempuan
brother	= kakak atau adik perempuan
daughter	= anak perempuan
son	= anak laki-laki
grandmother	= nenek
grand father	= kakek

aunt	= bibi
uncle	= paman
niece	= kemenakan perempuan
nephew	= kemenakan laki-laki
cousin	= sepupu
mother-in-law	= ibu mertua
father-in-law	= bapak mertua
sister-in-law	= kakak ipar perempuan
brother-in-law	= kakak ipar laki-laki
great grandparents	= buyut
to rent	= menyewa
colleague	= koleha
probably	= mungkin
grade	= kelas
the Arifin	= keluarga Arifin
straight, and blond	= lurus dan pirang.
brown eyes	= mata coklat
a long nose	= hidung mancung
friendly	= ramah
big bosom	= dadanya besar
a distended abdomen	= perutnya buncit
sunglasses	= kacamata hitam
when she goes out	= ketika bepergian
during the day time	= pada Siang hari
in the summer	= pada waktu musim panas
a casual cloth	= pakaian santai
fat	= gemuk
her weigh	= beratnya
her height	= tingginya
a wristwatch	= jam tangan
left hand	= tangan kiri

Her hair is long and black	= rambutnya panjang dan hitam
her hair is braded	= rambutnya dikepang
Her smile is very sweet	= senyumnya manis sekali
Custom officer	= pegawai bkitara

TAG QUESTIONS

In a tag question, the speaker makes a statement, but it is not completely certain of the truth, so her or she uses a tag question to verify the previous statement. Sentences using tag questions should have the main clause separated from the tag by a comma. The sentence will always end with a question mark. Observe the following rules.

1. Uses the same auxiliary verb as in the main clause. If there is no auxiliary, use *do*, *does*, or *did*.
2. If the main clause is negative, the tag is affirmative, if the main clause is affirmative, the tag is negative.
3. Don't change the tense.
4. Use the same subject in the main clause and the tag. The tag must always contain the subject from of the pronoun.
5. Negative forms are usually contracted (n't). (If they are not, they follow the order auxiliary + subject + not: He saw this yesterday, did he not?)
6. *There is*, *there are*, and *it is* forms contain a pseudo- subject so the tag will also contain there or it as if it were a subject pronoun.
7. The verb *have* may be used as a main verb (I *have* a new car) or it may be used as an auxiliary (John *has* gone to class already). When it functions as a main verb in American English, the auxiliary forms *do*, *does*, or *did* must be used in tag.

a. Pattern I

Statement	Question tags
+	-

If the statement affirmative form so the question tags must be negative form

He is working, *isn't he?*

My aunt is clever, *isn't she?*

They are climbing the tree, *aren't they?*

It's raining now, *isn't it?*

Jauhar is fat man, *isn't he?*

b. Pattern II

Statement	Question tags
-----------	---------------

- + (?)

He didn't come, *did he?*

Jill and Joe haven't been to Mexico, *have they?*

Mary wasn't sick two days ago, *was she?*

Jauhar is not fat man, *is he?*

- c. The negative sentence also can made from positive verb with negative form in subject, object, complement, or adverb such as: little, hardly, scarcely, few, rarely, no (adjective), none, no one, no body, nothing, barely, hardly ever, seldom.

Lisa has no car, *does she?*

Andre seldom listened to the music, *did he?*

None of the experiments were successful, *were they?*

- d. Question tags in negative form also in abbreviation . Such as, did not they abbreviated become didn't they. Especially for am not changed into aren't.

I am your friend, *aren't i?*

- e. If the nominal sentence or use *to be*, the *to be* must be used question tags.

His father wasn't a farmer, *was he?*

You are a student, *aren't you?*

Mia is a pupil, *isn't she?*

- f. If subject in statement sentence such as anyone, everyone, someone, anybody, everybody, somebody, no one, no body, none, neither, so in question tags use subject " they".

No one is perfect, *aren't they?*

Everyone warned you, *didn't they*?

Neither of them came yesterday, *did they*?

- g. If invite, ban, dan request, so used will you or shall we.

Don't touch him, *will you*?

Let's go there, *shall we*?

Don't move quickly, *will you*?

Let's go to school, *shall you*?

- h. This and that in question tags be it. These and those be they.

This is window, *isn't it*?

Those are apples, *aren't they*?

- i. If the statement begin with *there* so the question tags constant use *there*.

There is a cat on the desk, *isn't there*?

There are three books on the chair, *aren't there*?

- j. If in statement sentence consist modal, so the modal must use again.

Khoiron can write this lesson, *can not he*?

Julia can not swim, *can she*?

DETERMINERS

Determiners are words which come at the beginning of the **noun phrase**. They tell us whether the noun phrase is specific or general.

Determiners are either **specific** or **general**.

1. Specific Determiners

The specific determiners are:

- the definite article: **the**
- possessives: **my, your, his, her, its; our, their, whose**
- demonstratives: **this, that, these, those**
- interrogatives: **which**

We use a specific determiner when we believe the **listener/reader knows** exactly what we are referring to:

Can you pass me **the** salt please?

Look at **those** lovely flowers.

Thank you very much for **your** letter.

Whose coat is this?

2. General Determiners

The general determiners are:

- *a; an; any; another; other; what*

When we are talking about things in general and the listener/reader does **not** know exactly what we are referring to, we can use a **uncountable noun** or a **plural noun with no determiner**:

Example:

Milk is very good for you. (= uncountable noun)

Health and **education** are very important. (= 2 uncountable nouns)

Girls normally do better in school than **boys**. (= plural nouns with no determiner) or you can use a singular noun with the indefinite article a or an:

Example: **A man** climbing nearby saw the accident.

We use the general determiner **any** with a singular noun or an uncount noun when we are talking about **all** of those people or things: It's very easy. **Any** child can do it. (= All children can do it)

We use the general determiner **another** to talk about an **additional** person or thing: Would you like **another** glass of wine? The **plural** form of **another** is *other* :

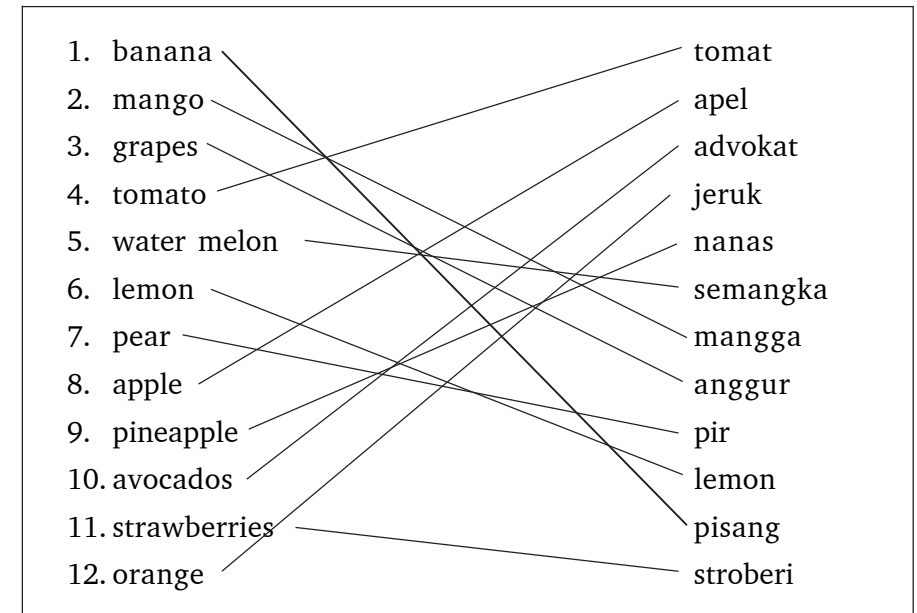
I spoke to John, Helen and a few **other** friends.

Food and Money

Shopping for Food : Supermarket

GLOSARIUM

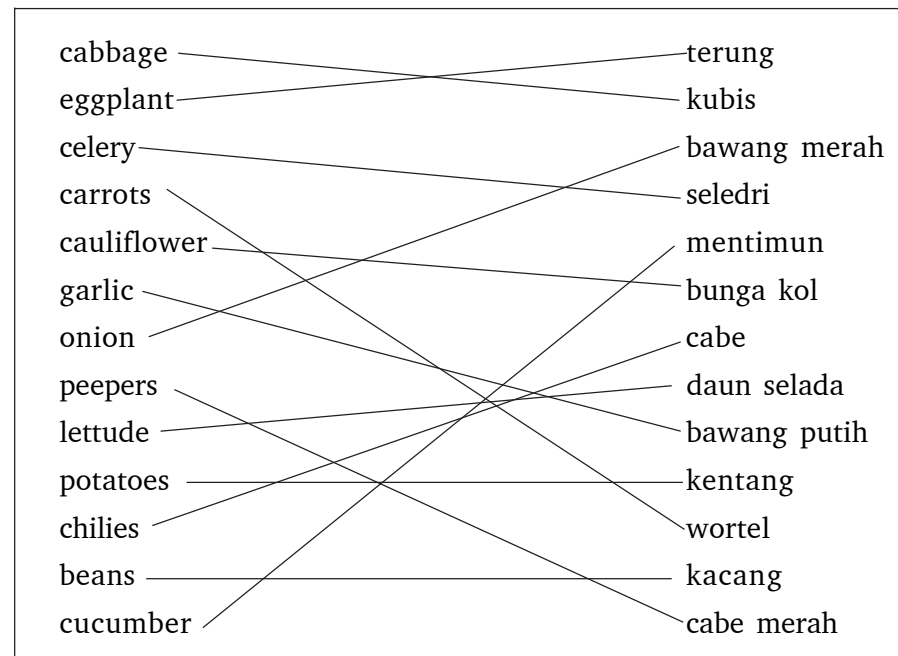
Fruits :



- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. papaya | pepaya |
| 2. bread – fruit | sukun |
| 3. jack fruit | nangka |
| 4. rose apple | jambu air |
| 5. guava | jambu biji |
| 6. date | kurma |
| 7. star fruit | belimbing |

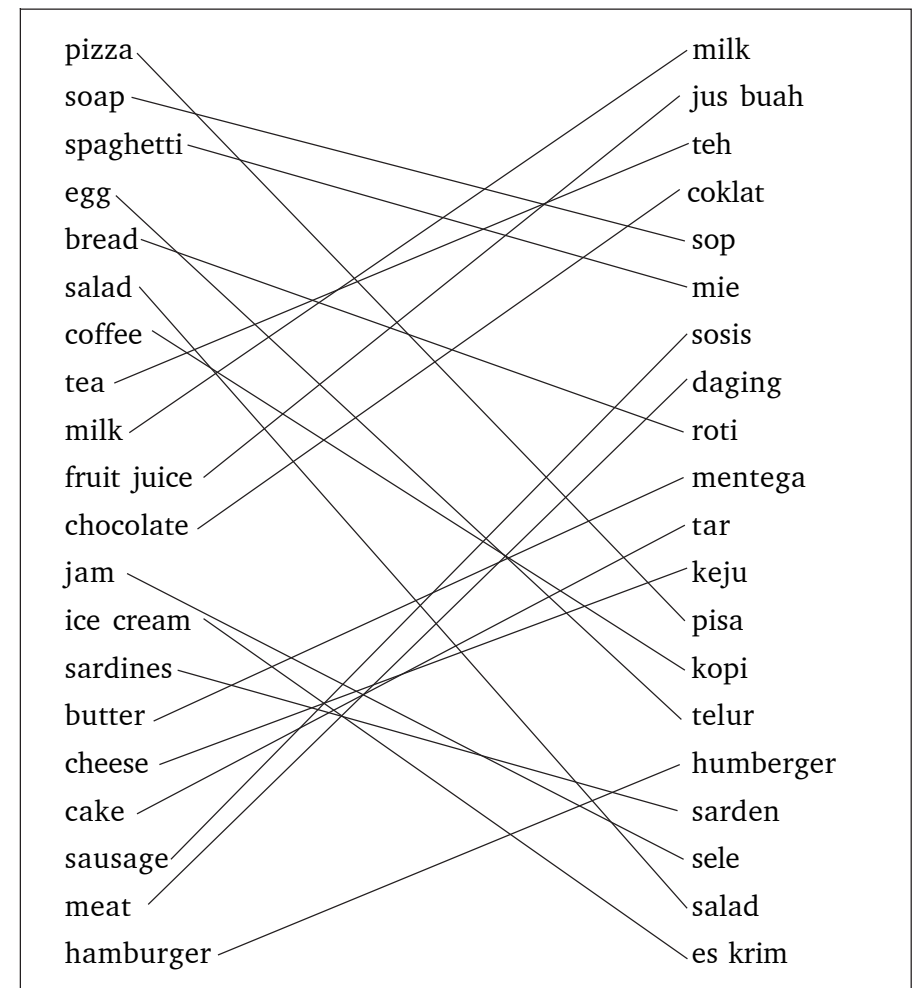
- | | |
|--------------|---------|
| 8. melon | melon |
| 9. mangosten | manggis |
| 10. durian | durian |
| 11. coconut | kelapa |

Vegetable :



- | | |
|------------------|----------|
| leavy vegetables | kangkung |
| pumpkin | labu |
| cabbage | kol |
| turmeric | kunyit |
| pepper | merica |
| ginger | jahe |
| cassava | singkong |
| corn | jagung |
| spinach | bayam |
| peanuts | kacang |

Food and Drink :



- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| sandwich | roti lapis |
| corn fritter | bakwan |
| rissole | risol |
| paste | pasta |
| sea food | makanan laut |
| hot dog | daging lapis |
| pop corn | popcorn |
| meatball | bakso |

crackers	kerupuk
noodle	mie
lemon tea	lemon tea
soft drink	minuman ringan
mineral water	air mineral
syrup	sirup
blackforest	roti coklat
pretzels	kue kering
doughnuts	donat

Exercise

Where can you buy it ?

You are in the supermarket and you want to buy	You will go to the
1. milk	1
2. cake	2
3. tomatoes	3
4. note book, pen, and pencil	4

Di mana kita dapat membelinya? Jika kita akan berbelanja di sebuah supermarket, maka bagian-bagian dari supermarket meliputi:

- Bakery section.
- Dairy section.
- Produce section.
- Meat department.

Question word questions	To be (is, am, are)	Subject	Object
Where	Is	the tea ?	
Where	Are	the apple ?	
Where	Are	cabbage and carrots ?	

Dialogue

Yuli : where is the tea ?

azwar : it is on the dairy section

Yuli : where is the apple ?

azwar : it is on the produce section

Yuli : where can I buy bread ?

azwar : it is on the bakery section

HAD BETTER

1. We use “had better” plus the infinitive without “to” to give advice. Although “had” is the past form of “have”, we use “had better” to give advice about the present or future. Example: You’d better tell her everything.
2. The negative form is “had better not”.
Example: I’d better not come.
3. We use “had better” to give advice about specific situations, not general ones. If you want to talk about general situations, you must use “should”.
Example: You should brush your teeth before you go to bed.
4. When we give advice about specific situations, it is also possible to use “should”.
Example: I should get back to work.
5. However, when we use “had better” there is a suggestion that if the advice is not followed, that something bad will happen.
Example:
You had better do what I say or else you will get into trouble.

USE OF WISH

1. Let’s start off with the easy part. ‘I wish to’ can mean the same as ‘I want to’ but it is much, much more formal and much, much less common.
Example:
I wish to see her.
2. You can also use ‘wish’ with a noun to ‘offer good wishes’.
Example:
I wish you all the best.
3. Notice that when you want to offer good wishes using a verb, you must use ‘hope’ and not ‘wish’.
Example:
We wish you the best of luck.
We hope you have the best of luck.
4. However, the main use of ‘wish’ is to say that we would like things to be different from what they are, that we have regrets about the present situation.
Example:
I wish I was rich.
5. Notice that the verb tense which follows ‘I wish’ is ‘more in the past’ than the tense corresponding to its meaning.
Example:
I’m too thin, I wish I was fat.
6. In the case of ‘will’, where ‘will’ means ‘show willingness’ we use ‘would’.
Example:
You’re making too much noise. I wish you would be quiet.

7. Where 'will' means a future event, we cannot use 'wish' and must use 'hope'.

Example:

I hope everything will be fine in your new job.

8. In more formal English, we use the subjunctive form 'were' and not 'was' after 'wish'.

Example:

I wish he were here.

DEGREE OF COMPARISON

Adjectives :

nice	= enak	fresh	= segar
good	= baik	wide	= luas
large	= besar	delicious	= nikmat
cheap	= murah	big	= besar
expensive	= mahal	small	= kecil
tasty	= lezat		
beautiful	=cantik	handsome	=tampan
clever	=pintar	stupid	=bodoh
sweet	=manis	rich	=kaya
fat	=gemuk	tall	=tinggi
high	=tinggi	short	=pendek
love	=cinta	Fine	=baik

Adjective adalah kata sifat yang digunakan untuk menerangkan kata benda.

1. She is beautiful
2. He is handsome
3. My mom is fat
4. The taste is sweet

Dialogueue 3

Afifah : Yuli!Hello,there!

Yuli : Oh, hello, Afifah.

Afifah : My goodness! You certainly have a lot of things in your cart!

- Yuli : Yes, well, you know we have five children.
- Afifah : Are you buying Pearly White Dishwashing Liquid? There are cheaper brands.
- Yuli : It's more expensive than other brands, but I think it last longer.
- Afifah : Those cherries look nicer than the strawberries in my cart! May I taste one?
(She takes a cherry). Oh, they are much tastier than the cherries last year.
- Yuli : Afifah, I have to get home as soon as possible.
- Afifah : Is that brown rice? Do you really like brown rice better than white rice?
It looks more slowly.
- Yuli : But it taste just as good as white rice and it's more nutritious.
- Afifah : You know, this market says it's chaper than all the others. I think it's just as expensive.What do you think ?
- Yuli : I think one market is as good as any other. Well, I'll let you go now, Afifah.
I know you are busy.

Percakapan menggunakan kalimat perbandingan dalam bahasa Inggris disebut *degree of comparison of adjective* untuk menyatakan mana yang lebih dan mana yang paling.

Comparative and Superlative of Adjectives

	Comparative: Example	Superlative: example	Explanation
Adjective satu suku kata	fresh avocados juice is nicer than Papaya juice.	Grapes juice is the nicest of all	Adj + er Nice =nicer, + est = the nicest
Adjective yang berakhiran dengan -y	manggo is tastier than watermelon	Oranges is the tastiest	Tasty = tastier, the tastiest
Adjective lebih dari satu suku kata	vallingwater are more beautiful than liver.	Ocean are the most beautiful of all.	More + adj = more beautiful, the most beautiful
Negative comparison	Nonfat milk is less fattening than regular milk		
Irregular form	pizza tastes better than a bread. Cookies are worse for you than crackers.	Stake is the best hamburger is the worst	Irregular: Good-better-the best Bad-worse Far_farher

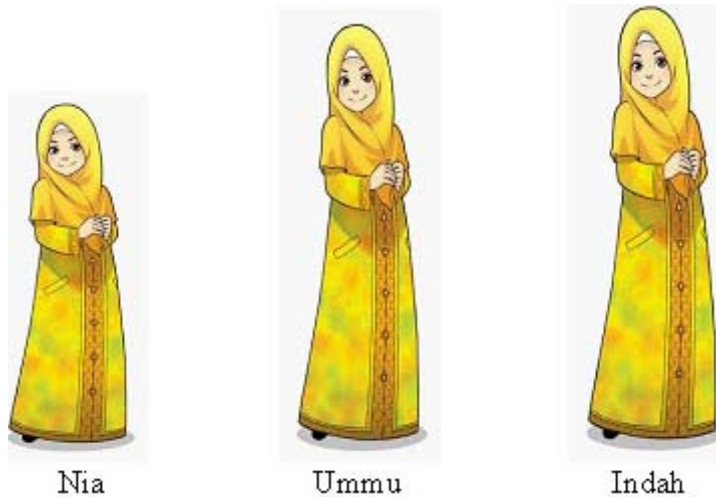
Bagaimana menggunakan *comparative* dan *superlative* dari *adjectives*.

- Kata sifat yang terdiri dari satu suku kata mendapat akhiran er pada bentuk comparative dan ditambah est pada bentuk superlative.
Contoh: small-smaller-the smallest.
- Kata sifat yang terdiri dari satu suku kata, dan berakhir pada konsonan, konsonan terakhir diulangi, misalnya : fat-fatter-fattest,big-bigger-the biggest.
- Kata sifat yang berakhir pada suku kata yang berakhiran paday ; y ini berubah menjadi i, kemudian ditambah -er atau -est, misalnya: happy-happier-the happiest.
- Kata sifat yang berakhir pada huruf e,langsung ditambah r dan st, misalnya: late-latest-the latest.

- e. Kata sifat yang mempunyai bentuk comparative dan superlative tidak beraturan, misalnya : good-better-best.
- f. Kata sifat yang lebih dari dua suku kata, yang menggunakan more, dan most. Misalnya : more expensive-the most expensive.

<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Comparative</i>	<i>Superlative</i>
Late	Later	(the) later
Fast	faster	(the) faster
Hard	harder	(the) hardest
Tall	taller	(the) tallest
Thick	thicker	(the) thickest
Long	longer	(the) longest
Short	shorter	(the) shortest
Far	farther	(the) furthest
Well	better	(the) best
Bravely	more bravely	(the) most bravely
Clearly	more clearly	(the) most clearly

Perhatikan bahwa bentuk *superlative*-nya selalu menggunakan ‘*the*’.



Nia Ummu Indah

- [1] *Ummu is tall.*
- [2] *Indah is taller than Ummu.*
- [3] *Nia is smaller than Indah.*
- [4] *Nia is smallest emong them*

Kalimat [1] penggunaan bentuk *infinitive adjective*; Ummu tidak di bandingkan dengan siapapun, hanya pernyataan bahwa Ummu tinggi. Kalimat [2] penggunaan bentuk *comparative adjective*, yaitu dua orang yang dibandingkan (Indah dan Ummu), bahwa Indah lebih tinggi dari Ummu. Kalimat [3] juga penggunaan comparative adjective, yaitu Nia di bandingkan dengan Indah, bahwa Nia *lebih tinggi* daripada Indah. Kalimat [4] penggunaan bentuk *superlative adjective*, yaitu *lebih dari* dua orang yang dibandingkan; dalam kalimat itu Nia dibandingkan dengan Indah dan Ummu, dan bahwa Nia *paling tinggi* di antara mereka.

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Dalam kegiatan belajar ini, anda akan belajar Countable dan Uncountable Nouns yang artinya benda-benda yang dapat dihitung dan benda-benda yang tidak dapat dihitung.

Countable nouns dapat dibagi menjadi dua, yaitu Singular (bentuk tunggal atau tidak lebih dari satu) dan Plural (bentuk jamak atau lebih dari satu).

Untuk menyebutkan ukuran untuk benda yang tidak bisa dihitung (*uncountable noun*). Untuk menyatakan jumlah ukuran benda tak dapat dihitung dilakukan dengan menyatakan jumlah takaran yang dipakai benda tersebut, misalnya kilo, liter, meter, sebotol, satu gelas atau sekaleng dan seterusnya. Penghitungan satuan jumlah ukuran dapat dilakukan sebagai berikut.

bandingkan

a kilo of salt	two kilos of salt
a bottle of syrup	five bottles of syrups
a slice of bread	three slices of bread
a loaf of bread	four loave of bread
a bar of cheese	two bars of cheese
a cup of tea	ten cups of tea
a liter of crude oil	four liters of crude oil
an once of onion	eight ounces of onion
a kilo of sugar	two kilos of sugar
a bottle of wine	five bottles of wines
a slice of bread	three slices of bread
a loaf of bread	four loave of bread

a bar of chocolate	two bars of chocolate
a cup of coffee	ten cups of coffee
a liter of gasoline	four liters of gasoline
an once of garlic	eight ounces of garlic

Dari contoh di atas dapat disimpulkan bahwa untuk menyatakan ukuran benda yang tidak dapat dihitung dilakukan dengan menyebutkan alat ukur yang digunakan misalnya *a cup of coffee*, sedangkan bentuk jamaknya adalah ukurannya bukan bendanya, misalnya : *two cups of coffee*.

Berikut contoh yang mengungkapkan ukuran benda yang tak dapat di hitung yang akan di beli.

Yuli : how much salt would you like?

Afifah : I would like two kilos salt

Yuli : I would like to three kilo of salt

Yuli : how much syrup would you like?

Afifah : I would like a bottle of syrup

azwar : I would like four bottles of syrup

Lebih lanjut kita perhatikan contoh-contoh uncountable nouns (benda-benda yang tidak dapat dihitung) berikut ini:

milk	= susu	water	= air
rice	= beras	paper	= kertas
butter	= mentega	chalk	= kapur
tea	= teh	wood	= kayu
bread	= roti	oil	= minyak
wine	= anggur	pepper	= merica
food	= makanan	cheese	= keju
flour	= tepung	gold	= emas
sugar	= gula	tin	= timah
coffee	= kopi	iron	= besi
ink	= tinta	air	= udara
meat	= daging	money	= uang

Dialogue

Deasy : Hi! Den, how are you?

Denny : I'm fine thank you. And you?

Deasy : I'm fine too. By the way, How many brothers and sisters do you have?

Denny : I have two brothers and two sisters. And you?

Deasy : I have one brother and one sister

Dialogue

Rama : Good morning, Rani. How are you?

Rani : I'm fine, thank you. And you ?

Rama : I'm fine, too. By the way, do you have some money?

Rani : Yes I do. I just got my salary.

Rama : May I borrow some money, Ran ?

Rani : Yes of course. I know who you are. How much do you need?

Rama : Thanks Ran. I need fifty thousands rupiahs.

Exercise

How many brothers do you have?

sisters

sons

daughters

books

cars

Do you have a ruler?

a pen

a new bag

some books

some pencils

How much money do you need?

sugar

salt

milk

money

Do you have much money?

oil

sugar

Do you have some money?

ink

food

bread

sugar

Do you have any sugar?

bread

money

food

salt

Tentukan kata benda (nouns) berikut, mana yang merupakan countable noun dan mana yang uncountable noun?

Water	cheese
Milk	meat
Coffee	tea
Wine	money
Rice	bread
Egg	orange
Butter	potato
Chococolate	cake
Cherry	meatball

SOME DAN ANY

Some dan any artinya beberapa dan keduanya dapat digunakan untuk countable atau uncountable nouns. **Some** biasanya digunakan dalam kalimat positif dan kalimat tanya. Sedangkan **any** biasanya digunakan dalam kalimat negatif dan kalimat tanya.

Positive sentences

I have some books.

I have some pens.

I have some money.

I have some bread.

Interogative sentences

Do you have some money?

Do you have some bread?

Do you have some sugar?

Do you have some milk?

Do you have any salt?

Do you have any money?

Do you have any sugar?

Negative Sentences

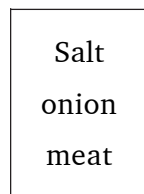
I don't have any books

I don't have any pens

I don't need bread

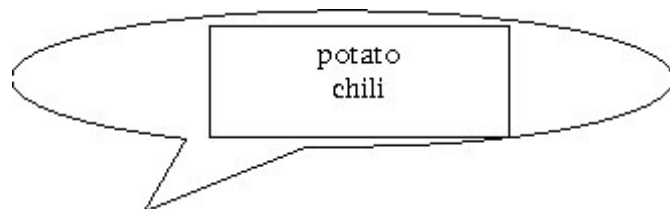
Shopping for Food: Traditional Market

Dalam hal menawarkan barang –barang dagangan khususnya makanan dan menanyakan harga barang dan menawar harga barang, untuk mendukung kemampuan berbelanja, kemampuan membedakan *countable* dan *uncountable nouns* hubungannya dengan makanan serta kemampuan menggunakan *indefinite pronouns* seperti *a lot of*, *many*, atau *several*, hubungannya dengan makanan sangat diperlukan, seperti tergambar di bawah ini,

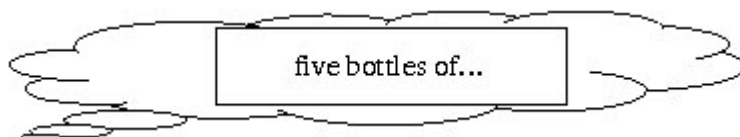


Dialogue

Yuli : have you got any.....?
Azwar : yes, how many / much.....



Yuli : Do you have.....?
Azwar : Oh! I am sorry , I don't have any.



Afifah : May I have.....
Yuli : Yes, here you are.

Ada tiga cara untuk menanyakan apakah penjual memiliki benda yang akan kita beli itu ada atau tidak, yaitu:

1. Dengan ungkapan “Have you got...?”, “have got” artinya memiliki. “Do you have...”. Disamping itu Kita juga dapat menggunakan ungkapan dengan “May I have....?”

Dialogue

Mrs. Afifah	I have some chilies, please ?
Azwar	Yes, how much do you want ?
Mrs. Afifah	two kilos, please.
Azwar	Here you are, Anything else ?
Mrs. Afifah	Yes. Do you have any tomato ?
Azwar	How much do you want ?
Mrs. Afifah	three ounces, please.
Azwar	Anything else ?
Mrs. Darminah:	Well. That is all.
Green grocer:	There, you are. They are ten thousand five hundred rupiahs altogether.

bandingkan

I have got some potatoes.	I haven't any potatoes.
I have some pencils.	Do you have any pencils ?
There are some oranges on the table.	We don't need any spaghetti.

Cara lain untuk membeli sesuatu adalah dengan “May I ...” yang dapat diartikan dengan bolehkah. Disamping itu menggunakan “May...” dapat juga menggunakan : “Can I...” atau “Could I...” yang maknanya hamper sama yaitu apakah.

May I have.....
Can I have.....
Could I have...

Penggunaan “can” dan “could” dibedakan dari segi formalitas, “could” lebih formal dari pada “can”

At the restaurant

Dialogue

Fifah : have you got a table for two?

Azwar : yes, miss. over here, by the door.

Dialogue

Fifah : may I see the menu, please?

Azwar : here you are. I'll be back in a minute to take your order.

Dialogue

Azwar : may I take your order, please?

Fifah : yes I would like pizza.

Azwar : what would you like to drink?

Guest : lemon tea please.

Dialogue

Azwar : would you like something to drink?

Yuli : yes, please.

Azwar : what would you like to drink?

Yuli : I'd like orange-juice

Azwar : would you like some tea.

Yuli : yes, please.

GRAMMAR FOCUS

I'll	= I will	I'll be back,
I'd like	= I would like	I'd like some egg salad
May I	= may I see a menu?	May I take your order?
Could you	=	could you give me more coffee?
I'll	=	singkatan dari I will
May I + infinitive tanpa to...?		permintaan yang sopan
Could you + infinitive tanpa to....?		permintaan yang sopan
Have you got + noun ?		permintaan yang sopan

Practice at the restaurant

Have you got a table for three?

for four?

for five?

Memesan makanan atau minuman di restoran.

May I see the menu, please.

Have more milk, please.

Have lemon tea please.

I'd like some fried chicken, please.

a cup of coffee, please.

milk, please

Waiters restaurant dalam melayani tamu :

a. what would you like to eat?

To drink?

For dessert?

b. may I take your order, please?

Pola-pola kalimat permintaan:

- could you give me some more milk?
- could you bring me some mango juice?

Pola-pola kalimat penawaran :

- would you like some milk?
- Would you like something to eat



Question:

please fill out the following questions properly and correctly

1. What is the five daily prayers ?
2. mention one feature of the righteous?
3. How can we maintain the solution for prayer, especially in the morning prayer?
4. How the consequences if someone leaves the obligatory prayers?
5. How does the discipline of praying five times in accordance with the Shari'a?
6. Why is prayer so important?

Prophet sallallaahu 'alaihi wa sallam midday prayers at noon (the sun was slipping), Asr prayer when the sun is still alive (hot), Maghrib prayer when the sun really has sunk, he initiate evening when many pilgrims, when they were little, he finish, and he prayed Fajr when it was still dark. (Narrated by Imam Bukhari). Prayer is the practice most human beings first asked by Allah Subhanahu wa ta'alaa when at court hereafter. Whoever prayer done well then he's lucky, and conversely, those who were considered less prayer, then the deficiencies can only be closed if it has a sunnah prayer practice.

"Surely the first thing taken into account from a servant of Allah ta'aala on the Day of Judgement is prayer. If found to be perfect so he recorded it as perfect. If deficiencies are found there, then say "Look there he has a sunnah prayers which can complement the obligatory

prayers?” Then all the other deeds which are processed as prayer. (HR AnNasai). Discipline of praying five times is one feature of the righteous, every call to prayer rang out and he immediately ablutions and the call of Allah Subhanahu wa ta’alaa it. Enforcing the obligatory prayers on time is an order of Allah Subhanahu wa ta’alaa, well exemplified by the Prophet Muhammad sallallaahu ‘alaihi wa sallam.

Discipline of praying five times obligatory prayers that is working just in time. Allah Subhanahu wa ta’alaa loves His servants who do the prayer on time, and eliminate his sins. Prophet sallallaahu ‘alaihi wa sallam said: “A Muslim when he smarten her ablution, and then he prayed five times, Then mistakes like falling leaves falling this.” Then he read the verse as follows: “Establish the prayer at the edge of the afternoon (morning and evening) and at the beginning portion of the night. Indeed the good deeds were abolished (sin) bad deeds. That is a warning to those who remember “. (HR. Thabrani). Discipline of praying five times in accordance with the Shari’a is not a prayer at the beginning of time, but just in time. Because, among the obligatory prayers there is a Sunnah to be enlarged and there is a Sunnah to an end. That is because there’s why.

A good prayer is done at the beginning of Fajr prayers, midday, Asr, and Maghrib because time is not too long, unless there are other reasons. For example, when midday prayers are usually scorching, execute it better not end until the weather is too hot. Prophet sallallaahu ‘alaihi wa sallamb ersabda: “When the day is very hot, then pray suspended because actually it includes heat from the fires of hell blasted material.” (Narrated by Bukhari)

While prayer is better executed an end to the Isha prayers. Evening prayer Sunnah to finish up to one third of the night. Third time was the best night to do the prayer of the night, both obligatory prayers (Isha) prayers and the Sunnah (tahajud, witr, etc.).

However, the deadline for Isha prayers is half the mid night. It is Sunnah to perform Isha prayers at the first third of the night. Prophet Muhammad said: “When evening prayers until the middle half of the night ...” (Narrated by Muslim)

Meanwhile, in another hadith reads: “And pray Isha is among you

in the third of the night. If you end then up half the night and do not include people who are negligent “(Reported by Malik, Ath-Thahawi and Ibn Hazm with a saheeh sanad). Deliberately leaving the fard prayer is a great sin. Especially when it’s done intentionally, it could lead to people leaving the prayer fell on the idolatrous and Kufr. Prophet Muhammad sallallaahu ‘alaihi wa sallam said, “Verily, between man and polytheism and disbelief is leaving prayer.” (Narrated by Muslim). From Umm Ayman radi ‘anhu that the Prophet sallallaahu’ alaihi wa sallam said: “Do not you leave prayers intentionally. For verily whoever leaves prayer on purpose then was separated from him the protection of Allah and His Messenger ta’aala. “(Narrated by Ahmad).

Disciplined in doing five daily prayers will lead us to Allah Subhanahu wa ridho ta’alaa. Therefore, wherever possible for us to always do the prayer on time. Allah Subhanahu wa ta’alaa always gives us pleasure, and desires of our hears all the time, then what’s the harm if we do His command to obey?



Colleague = teman sejawat.

Exercise dalam konteks ini berarti (berlatih) olahraga.

Like = seperti, *unlike* = tidak seperti

Miss, Mrs., Ms. adalah tiga sebutan untuk wanita

I write to make a living bermakna bahwa menulis merupakan pekerjaan untuk mendapatkan penghasilan yang digunakan untuk kehidupannya.

(to) make a speech = berpidato

“My hobby is singing”, *“My hobby Is swimming”* (=berenang), *“My hobby is fishing”* (=memancing), *“My hobby is cooking”* (=memasak), *“My*

hobby is playing chess” (=bermain catur), “*My hobby is playing football*” (=bermain sepak bola).

Exercise

You see the picture ? It's me.
I am having an exercise.
I like sport³. sport is my hobby.
What is your hobby ?



Hi !
I am Nurfadillah. I'm the Director of
Post Graduate Programme at Universitas North
Sumatera.
Miss Salsa is my instructor in sport. You see my
picture ?
I'm following Miss Salsa's instruction.
Like Miss Salsa, sport is my hobby. What is yours?

Unlike

Ms. Asiyah and Ms Nurfadillah,
sport is not my hobby.
Of course I sometimes do sport.
My hobby is writing.
Actually, writing is not only a hobby,
but it is also my profession. I write to make a living.
What is your hobby ?



Do you see my picture on the right ?
What do you think I am doing ?
Am I making a speech ?
No, I am not making a speech. I am singing.
Singing is my hobby. What is yours

GERUND

Perhatikan pola kalimat ini.

(a)	(b)	(c)
<i>My hobby</i>	<i>Is</i>	<i>Singing</i> <i>Swimming</i> <i>Fishing</i> <i>Cooking</i> <i>Playing chess</i> <i>Playing football</i> <i>Shopping</i> <i>Writing</i> <i>Dancing</i> <i>Jogging</i> <i>Reading</i> <i>Gardening</i> <i>Driving</i>

Pola kalimat di atas bisa juga di balik menjadi seperti ini.

(a)	(b)	(c)
<i>Singing</i> <i>Swimming</i> <i>Fishing</i> <i>Cooking</i> <i>Playing chess</i> <i>Playing football</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>my hobby</i>

Kita perhatikan bahwa pada kolom (c) terdapat kata-kata yang berakhiran”-ing” (*singing, swimming, playing*). Kata-kata ini dalam bahasa Inggris disebut **gerund**. **Gerund** adalah kata kerja yang dibuat menjadi kata benda karena tata bahasanya menghendaki demikian. Setelah “*My hobby is...*”, kata yang mengikutinya *harus* kata benda.

Verba yang diikuti oleh *infinitive* dan *gerund* dapat tanpa ada perubahan makna adalah *attempt, begin, bother, cannot bear, cease, continue, hate, intend, love, prefer* dan *star*.

Verba yang diikuti *gerund* Dalam bahasa Inggris terdapat verba yang hanya diikuti oleh *gerund* dan tidak dapat diikuti oleh *infinitive*.

No	Verb	Verb +ing	Meaning
1	Avoid	avoiding	Menghindari
2	Appreciate	appreciating	Menghargai
3	Pardon	pardoning	Memaafkan
4	Miss	Missing	Gagal
5	Delay	delaying	Menunda
6	Detest	detesting	Menjijikkan
7	Enjoy	enjoying	Menikmati
8	Escape	escaping	Lolos
9	Excuse	excusing	Memaafkan
10	Fancy	Fancing	Membayangkan
12	Finish	finishing	Menyelesaikan
13	Risk	Risking	Mempertaruhkan
14	Min	Mining	Keberatan
15	Understand	understanding	Mengerti
16	Suggest	suggesting	Menyarankan
17	Deny	Denying	Menolak
18	Postpone	postponing	Menunda
19	Laugh	Laughing	Menertawakan
20	Stop	Stoping	Menghentikan

1. Gerund sesudah possessive adjective

Possessive adjective = *my, our, your, her, his, its, their*

I don't mind *your talking* to be her.

2. Verb + Gerund

S + V + Gerund

I *enjoy working* in my garden.
David *quit smoking*.

3. Adjective + Gerund

S + To Be + Adjective + Gerund

We are busy finishing the school report.
The book is worth reading.

4. Preposition + Gerund

S + V + Gerund + to + Gerund

- They prefer dancing to singing.
- He prefers playing badminton to football.

Preposition + Gerund + S + V

- Before watching TV, they have to finish their task.
- After reading the letter, he looked very sad.

5. Prepositional phrase + Gerund

S + V + Preposition + Gerund

- They keep on discussing about the problem.
- She is thinking of sending a letter of complaint.

6. Object + Gerund

S + V + O + Gerund

- They don't mind you talking too much.
- She likes her telling the case.

7. Infinitive + Gerund

S + V-inf + Gerund

- They go fishing with their friends.
- He goes climbing the mountain.

The Characteristics of The Gerund

1. Gerund mempunyai karakteristik seperti *verb*. Karakter *verb* yang dimiliki *gerund* sebagai berikut:
 - *Gerund* dapat mempunyai object (jika berasal dari *transitive verb*)
His job is *teaching English*.
 - *Gerund* dapat mempunyai *subject complement* (jika berasal dari *linking verb*)
Congratulation on your *becoming a doctor*.
 - *Gerund* dapat diterangkan oleh *adverb*.
He feels fresh after *sleeping soundly*.
2. *Gerund* mempunyai karakter seperti *noun*. Karakter *noun* yang dimiliki *gerund* sebagai berikut :
 - *Gerund* dapat diterangkan oleh *adjective*.
My grandmother likes my *slow driving*.
 - *Gerund* dapat diterangkan oleh *possessive pronoun*.
Your singing is beautiful.
 - *Gerund* dapat diterangkan oleh *possessive noun*.
He is interested in *Ann's smiling*.

- Beberapa *gerund* mempunyai bentuk jamak
Blessing → *Blessings*
Wedding → *Weddings*
- 3. *Gerund* dapat digunakan dalam ungkapan untuk yang menunjukkan larangan singkat.
 No smoking.
 No fishing.



♣ Stimulus dan respons, perhatikan contoh berikut.

Stimulus : singing

Respons : My hobby is singing.

atau : Singing is my hobby.

Stimulus yang akan diberikan adalah :

Stimulus : Singing

Respons : My hobby is singing **atau** : Singing is my hobby.

Stimulus : Cooking (=memasak)

Respons : My hobby is cook **atau** : cook is my hobby.

Stimulus : Watching television (=nonton tv)

Respons : My hobby is watching television atau: watching television is my hobby.

Stimulus : Writing

Respons : My hobby is writing atau: writing is my hobby.

Stimulus : Reading

Respons : My hobby is reading atau : reading is my hobby.

Stimulus : Playing games

Respons : My hobby is playing games atau: playing games is my hobby.

1. Riding a horse is my hobby.
 It's a very expensive hobby.
 I ride a horse on vacations.



2. *Gardening is her hobby.*
 She feels happy when she is gardening.
 She gardening every Sunday



3. *Cooking is her hobby.*
 It's fun. Her kids like her cooking.
 She usually cooks on Sundays.



4. Singing is my hobby
 I sometimes sing in a birthday party.
 Do you know who is singing ?



5. *Reading is my hobby.*
 You learn a lot a when you read.
 I often read whenever I have nothing to do.



6. Soccer is their hobby.
 It is not only their hobby, it is their profession.
 They are professional soccer players.
 They spend most of their time to practice and play soccer.



Read the text carefully

ARABIAN NIGHTS

Arabian Nights, or The Thousand and One Nights, collection of stories from Persia, Arabia, India, and Egypt, compiled over hundreds of years. Most of the stories originated as folk tales, anecdotes, or fables that were passed on orally. They include the stories of Ali Baba, Aladdin, and Sindbad the Sailor, which have become particularly popular in Western countries.

The stories in Arabian Nights are told by a legendary queen named Scheherazade in a broader frame story, which starts at the beginning of the collection and gives a context to the various stories it contains. The frame story begins when the sultan Schahriar finds that his wife has been unfaithful and orders her execution. He is so enraged that he resolves to marry a new woman every night and have her killed at daybreak. Scheherazade agrees to marry Schahriar despite the decree and crafts a scheme to thwart him. The night after the wedding, she tells one of the stories to her sister so that the sultan can overhear. She stops, however, before the story comes to its conclusion, and the sultan allows her to live another day so that he can hear the end. She continues this pattern night after night. After 1001 nights, the sultan relents and decides to let Scheherazade live.

The earliest record of Arabian Nights is a fragment of the collection that dates from the 800s. The collection grew during the following centuries until it reached its present form, written in Arabic, in the late 1400s or the 1500s. A scholar named Antoine Galland translated it into French between 1704 and 1717, and called it *Les Mille et Une Nuits*. The best known English-language versions are Arabian Nights, translated by Edward William Lane in the 1840s, and The Thousand Nights and a Night, translated by Richard Francis Burton in the 1880s. The stories also have been a valuable source of information for scholars studying early Middle Eastern culture.

Vocabulary

Here are some words from the text. Read the text again and then choose the best meaning for each one. The paragraph number is given in the brackets.

Word	Guessing Meaning	Synonym
1. Origin	a. Source b. Significant c. Kind
2. Collection	a. Top b. Compilation c. Rival
3. Anecdote	a. Enemy b. Story c. Play
4. Popular	a. Accepted b. Habit c. House
5. Resolve	a. Decide b. Home c. Fort
6. Agree	a. Think b. Concur c. Differ
7. Wedding	a. Supposed b. Marriage c. Speak
8. Valuable	a. Enemy b. Precious c. Supposed
9. Allow	a. Significant b. Let c. Rival
10. Despite	a. Skill b. In spite of c. Kind

Answer these questions properly

1. What are most originated as in the Arabian Nights?

2. Who tells the stories in Arabian Nights?

3. What is the earliest record of the Arabian Nights?

4. Who is Edward William Lane?

Finding References

Write the references of the following pronouns

1. "They" in first paragraph in line 5 refers to _____

2. "It" in second paragraph in line 4 refers to _____

3. "He" in second paragraph in line 6 _____

4. "She" in second paragraph in 9 refers to _____

5. "Its" in second paragraph in 11 refers to _____

Fill in the blanks with the word above, over, under, or bellow in the appropriate places

1. The lamp is hanging _____ the table.

2. The storm left many people without a roof _____ their heads.

3. Aerialists are not allowed to perform without a net _____ them.

4. The temperature is _____ 30°C today.

5. There are three floors _____ this one..

Use *through, by, or around* in the appropriate places.

1. Your train ought to arrive in St. Louis _____ 7:00.

2. When we are in a hurry to get td work, we often walk _____ our neighbor's yard.

3. Go stand _____ that tree.

4. He walks his dog _____ the block every morning.

5. It is necessary to go _____ customs at the airport.

ADVERB

Keterangan waktu yang menyatakan seringnya sesuatu itu dilakukan adalah "*every Saturday*". Kita bisa mengatakan *every Saturday, every Monday, every week, every month*. Atau Kita juga bisa menggunakan preposisi "*on*", misalnya : *on Saturdays, on Mondays*.



“adverbs of frequency”.

- always* = selalu, tidak pernah tidak.
usually = biasanya, tidak selalu, kadang-kadang tidak dilakukan.
 Tingkat seringnya berada di bawah *always*.
often = sering, namun tingkat seringnya lebih rendah dari *usually*.
frequently = sering, sama dengan *usually*.
sometimes = kadang-kadang, kadang dilakukan kadang tidak. Tingkat seringnya dibawah *often* dan *frequently*.
seldom = jarang, lebih sering tidak dilakukan daripada dilakukan. Tingkat seringnya di bawah *sometimes*.
rarely = sama dengan *seldom*.
never = tidak pernah, sama sekali tidak pernah melakukan.

Perhatikan posisinya dalam kalimat :

Subjek	Ad. of freq.	Verb (+complement)
I	<i>Always</i>	<i>Watch television at night.</i>
You	<i>Usually</i>	<i>Read a newspaper in the morning.</i>
We	<i>Often</i>	<i>Drink coffe before going to work.</i>
They	<i>Sometimes</i>	
He	<i>Rarely</i>	<i>Watches television at night.</i>
She	<i>Seldom</i>	<i>Reads a newspaper in the morning.</i>
	<i>Never</i>	<i>Drinks coffe before going to work.</i>

Exercise

Stimulus dan respons berikut.

Stimulus : I - a book - sometimes.

respons : *I sometimes read a book.*

I sometimes buy a book from the store. atau :

I sometimes borrow a book from a library.

- 1) stimulus : They - play soccer - in the field – often
 respons : they often play soccer in the field

- 2) stimulus : He – dance – in the *Pendopo* – often
 respons : he often dance in the *pendopo*
 3) stimulus : Raini and Mitra – sing together – frequently.
 respons : Raini and Mitra frequently sing together
 4) stimulus : Some of the students – study – in the library – sometimes.
 respons : some of the students sometimes study in the library

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES

Conditional Sentences are also known as Conditional Clauses or If Clauses. They are used to express that the action in the main clause (without *if*) can only take place if a certain condition (in the clause with *if*) is fulfilled

1. Types of Conditional Sentence

There are three types of Conditional Sentences:

a. Conditional sentence type I “Future Possibility”

Form: If + Simple Present + Simple Future / Simple Future + If + Simple Present

Example:

- If I have enough money, I will buy that Mercedes Benz /
I will buy that Mercedes Benz if I have enough money.
Meaning : It's possible for me to buy that car. I just need to save more money every month, so I will be able to buy it soon.
- If you study hard, you will pass the English examination /
You will pass the English examination if you study hard.
Meaning : You still have a chance to get good score in English. Just don't be lazy to study hard.

b. Conditional sentences type Present unreal II “Present Unreal”

Form : If + Simple Past + S + Would + V1 / S + Would + V1 + If + Simple Past

Example:

- If you stopped smoking, you would better be healthier.
Meaning : You don't stop smoking, so you are not feeling well.
- If I were a president, I would buy an Island.
Meaning : I'm not a president, so it's impossible for me to buy an Island

c. Conditional sentences type III “Past Unreal”

Form: If + Past Perfect + S + Would + Have + V3

Example:

- If I had known her number, I would have called her.
Meaning : I didn't know her telephone number.
- If the independent lawyer had gathered enough evidence, he would have won the case.
Meaning : The independent lawyer didn't gather enough evidence.

2. Uses of the Conditional

1. First conditional

- a. Nature: Open condition, what is said in the condition is possible.
- b. Time: This condition refers either to present or to future time.
e.g. If he is late, we will have to go without him.
If my mother knows about this, we are in serious trouble.

2. Second conditional

- a. Nature: unreal (impossible) or improbable situations.
- b. Time: present; the TENSE is past, but we are talking about the present, now.
e.g. If I knew her name, I would tell you.
If I were you, I would tell my father.

Compare: If I become president, I will change the social security system. (Said by a presidential candidate)

If I became president, I would change the social security system. (Said by a schoolboy: improbable)

If we win this match, we are qualified for the semifinals.

If I won a million pounds, I would stop teaching. (improbable)

3. Third conditional

a. Nature: unreal

b. Time: Past (so we are talking about a situation that was not so in the past.)

e.g. If you had warned me, I would not have told your father about that party. (But you didn't, and I have).

Note:

a. The conditional construction does not normally use *will* or *would* in if-clauses. *EXCEPTION:* If *will* or *would* express willingness, as in requests, they can be used in if-clauses.

e.g. If you will come this way, the manager will see you now.
I would be grateful if you would give me a little help.
(= ± please, come this way; please, give me...)

b. For the second conditional, *were* replaces *was*:

If I were a rich man...

c. After *if*, we can either use “some(-one, -where...)” or “any(-one, -where...)”.

If I have some spare time next weekend....or :

If I have any spare time...

d. Instead of *if not*, we can use *unless*.

e.g. I'll be back tomorrow unless there is a plane strike.
He'll accept the job unless the salary is too low.

e. There is a “mixed type” as well, for the present results of an unreal condition in the past:

If + Past Perfect - would + inf.

If you had warned me [then], I would not be in prison [now].

3. Application of Conditional Sentence in Paragraph:

1) Conditional Sentence type I

Mrs. Kim is happy. Her husband hasn't gone home for months because he works abroad. Last night Mr. Andrew sent a message that he planned to go home this month.

Mrs. Kim can't hide her happiness. Now she is arranging what she will do if her husband come. **If her husband come, she will cook special food for dinner.**

2) Conditional Sentence type II

I would like to send an invitation to a friend. I have looked everywhere for her address, but I cannot find it. So now I think it is rather unlikely that I will eventually find her address. If I found her address, I would send her an invitation.

3) Conditional Sentence type III

I knew John very well and I know that he never had much money, but he loved Ferraris. He would have loved to own a Ferrari, but he never had the money to buy one.

If John had had the money, he would have bought a Ferrari

Dalam bahasa Inggris, bentuk kalimat seperti ini disebut dengan “*if – clause*” atau “*Conditional sentences*”, yakni suatu kalimat yang menginformasikan kejadian atau keadaan yang bisa (mungkin) terjadi (pada masa yang akan datang) jika sesuatu dilakukan atau tidak dilakukan.

Perhatikan pola kalimat dibawah.

[a]	[b]
If the teacher explains the lesson	You will understand it.
If you don't write homework	You will not finish.

Bagian [a] diungkapkan dalam *simple present tense*, sedangkan bagian [b] diungkapkan dalam *future tense*. Dalam bahasa Inggris, ini disebut dengan **Conditional sentence**. Conditional sentence ini ada 3 jenis. Sekarang ini kami akan menjelaskan conditional

Sentence yang pertama.

Conditional sentence yang pertama adalah kalimat untuk mengungkapkan kemungkinan yang bisa terjadi pada masa yang akan datang. Kalimat pengandaian (*conditional sentence*) selalu terdiri dari dua bagian yaitu *if-clause* (yang merupakan induk kalimat) dan *sub-clause* (yang merupakan anak kalimat).

If I have much money, I will buy a new car.

↓
If clause

↓
Sub-clause

If clause ini merupakan induk kalimatnya. Posisi *if-clause* dan *sub clause* bisa ditukar. Kalimat diatas menjadi :

will buy a new car, if I have much money

↓
Sub-Clause

↓
If-clause

Pada conditional sentence jenis yang **pertama**, *if clause* diungkapkan dalam *The simple Present Tense*, sedangkan *sub-clause* diungkapkan dalam *the Simple future Tense*. *The simple present tense* adalah tenses yang digunakan untuk menyatakan kejadian yang sering terjadi. *The Future Tense* adalah kalimat yang digunakan untuk menyatakan keadaan yang akan datang (*future*). Pola kalimatnya adalah *subject + Will + infinitive*. Kalimat ini digunakan untuk menyatakan kejadian yang akan datang yang mungkin akan terjadi.

If you study seriously, you will pass the exams

↓

↓

Akibat yang mungkin akan terjadi, jika apa yang disebutkan dalam *if-clause* dilakukan.

Pernyataan tentang kemungkinan pada masa depan.

OUT-OF-TOWN TRANSPORTATION

Dialogue

Icha : Excuse me, how much does it take to Medan?
 Fathur : Well, just pay 50 thousand rupiah.
 Icha : Oh..! how expensive it is. How about 40 thousand rupiah?
 Fathur : No, it is far from here, madame.
 Icha : Well, how about 45 thousand?
 Fathur : Ok. Please get on.



Sumber: <http://yepiye.files.wordpress.com/2014/08/taxi-super-mewah6.jpg>

Menanyakan ongkos naik kendaraan dengan menggunakan impersonal “it”.

How much does it cost to	Take a bus to the airport?
	Take a car to the market?
	Go to Danau Toba?
	Go to Medan?

How much does a car a cart	To the museum cost? To the bus airport cost?
It cost about	Rp 150.000,00 Rp 100.000,00 Rp 300.000,00 Rp 200.000,00

Icha : how much does it cost to take a taxi to the airport?
 Fathur : it cost Rp 150.000,00
 Icha : how much does bus to the Danau Toba cost?
 Fathur : it cost Rp 70.000,00

1. The Lion air leaves Kuala Namu airport at 08.00 a.m
2. Kopaja busway arrives at surabaya at 10.00 p.m
3. To go to Danau Toba by bus take 4 hours.
4. It cost Rp 1000,00 go to IAIN by 103 minibus.
5. Melati boat stops in Belawan harbour, Parapat harbour and Samosir harbor.

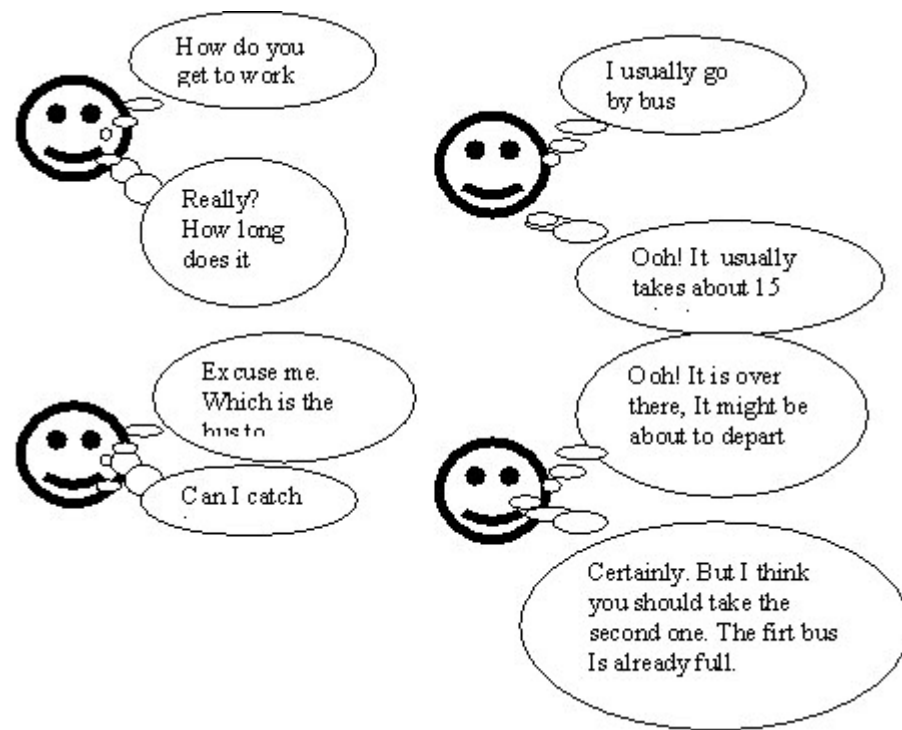
What is the price a ticket?

Excuse me, madam.Is there a flight to Medan?

Could you give me the trip schedule to Sibolga?

Write direction to get your home. Before you write the direction, it's better you learn the following exemple.

I live at 25 Krakatau street, Glugur Darat. The best way to get there is by bus. First, take a number 105 bus on Krakatau street and get off at Bromo street. Then, take a number 124 bus and get off at Krakatau street.



Taking The Bus

Farida : Excuse me, is the bus station far from here ?

Darma : No, it is about one kilometers from here.

Farida : How can I get there?

Darma : You can get there either by city bus or on foot. It takes 5 minutes by bus, but it takes 25 minutes on foot

Farida : Ok, Thank you very much.

Apakah bus itu menuju Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara?
Is that bus to State Islamic University of North Sumatra? (tidak ada kata kerjanya)

Apakah bus itu menuju Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara?
That bus go to State Islamic University of North Sumatra? (ada kata kerja)

Auxiliary	Subject	Verb	Adverb
Is	that bus		to Medan Plaza?
Does	that bus	Go	to Book Store?

Excuse me, Which is the bus to the Airport?
Which bus goes to the Airport?

Dialogue

Farida : Could you tell me where to get off please?

Sela : Yes, of course.

Farida : Thanks a lot.

Jika kita tidak tahu dimana kita harus turun dari mana ketika di dalam bus maka kita akan bertanya dimana turun (*get off*) atau jika ingin tahu dimana naik (*get in*).

- Where should I get off?
- Where should I get in?

Asking for and Giving Direction

Excuse me,	could you tell me	the way to	shopping centre, please?
Excuse me,	can you show me	the way to	the book store?
Excuse me,	can you help me please.	I am looking for	a library.
Excuse me,	can you help me please.	I am trying to find	William Iskandar Street.
Excuse me,	do you know where	the school	is?
Excuse me,	can you tell me where	the nearest hospital	is?

Make the sentences

- shopping centre
 - museum
 - book store
 - bus station
 - police station
1. Untuk menanyakan sesuatu kepada orang lain dapat diawali dengan menggunakan ungkapan “*Excuse me*” (permisi).
 - a. *Excuse me, does this bus go to the rail way station?*
 - b. *Excuse me, how much does it cost to the airport by bus?*
 2. Meminta seseorang untuk memberi tahu sesuatu kepada kita dengan menggunakan ungkapan *command*, atau perintah.
 - a. “*Tell me how to get there.*”
 - b. “*Tell me the way to the train station.*”
 - c. “*Show me how to get to the book store.*”
 3. *Can, could* dan *would like* dapat dipakai untuk menanyakan sesuatu kepada orang lain untuk memberi tahu atau melakukan sesuatu kepada kita. Kata “*can, could, would like* “ digunakan pada bentuk formal.
 - a. “*Can you tell me where the nearest airport is.*
 - b. “*Could you tell me where the nearest rail way station is.*
 - c. “*Excuse me, would you like to tell me where the nearest supermarket is?*”
 4. *Wh-Questions* adalah pertanyaan yang diawali dengan *wh-question* atau *question-word questions*

When	= kapan	Why	= mengapa
Which	= yang mana	How	= bagaimana
Where	= dimana	How much	= menanyakan jumlah benda tak bisa dihitung
Who	= siapa	How many	= menanyakan jumlah benda yang bisa dihitung
What	= apa	How long	= berapa lama
What time	= jam berapa		
What day	= hari apa		
What date	= tanggal berapa		
What kind of vegetables	= sayur jenis apa		

QUESTION WORD

- What** = digunakan untuk menanyakan benda atau kegiatan.
 what did she write?
 She wrote a letter
- Where** = digunakan untuk menanyakan tempat. Jadi jawabanya harus nama tempat atau keterangan tentang tempat
 where are you sleep?
 I'm sleep to bedroom
- Why** = digunakan untuk meminta alasan yang mendasari sesuatu dilakukan atau sesuatu terjadi.
 why did he have an accident?
 Because he was not careful
- Who** = digunakan untuk menanyakan orang
 who give you this book ?
 which gives this book is a teacher.
- How** = digunakan untuk menanyakan cara bagaimana sesuatu itu dilakukan atau bagaimana sesuatu itu terjadi.
 how do you go there ?
 I'm go there by motorcycle.

Kata kerja How juga bisa digandeng dengan kata sifat, misalnya:

- How far** = menanyakan seberapa jauh sesuatu itu.
 how far is you here ?
 my campus is about 500 m from here.
- How good** = menanyakan seberapa bagus sesuatu itu.
 how good is his condition?
 not too good

- How bad** = menanyakan seberapa jelek sesuatu itu.
 how bad is his hous?
 not so bad.
- How many** = menanyakan seberapa banyak,tetapi untuk kategori yang bisa di hitung.
 how many guests are coming ?
 guests who arrived about 20 people.
- How much** = di gunakan untuk menanyakan cara bagaimana sesuatu itu untuk di lakukan atau bagaimana sesuatu itu terjadi.
 how much book do you have ?
 I have enough book to buy lunch.

Exercise

My mother calls you in the market everyday
 1 2 3 4 5

1. Who calls you in the market everyday?
2. What does my mother do in the market everyday?
3. Whom does my mother call in the market everyday?
4. Where does my mother call you everyday?
5. When does my mother call you in the market?

A cat eats a mouse everyday
 1 2 3 4

1. What eats a mouse everyday?
2. What does a cat do everyday?
3. What does a cat eat everyday?
4. When does a cat do everyday?

My brother comes here by bus
 1 2

1. Whose brother comes here by bus?
2. How does my brother come here?

What made you angry?	His rudeness.	What is used as the subject of a question. It refers to things.
What went wrong?	Everything.	
What went wrong?		
What went wrong?		
What do you need?	I need a pencil.	What is also used as an object.
What did Salma buy?	A book.	
What did he talk about?	His vacation.	
About what did he talk? (formal)		
About what did he talk? (formal)		
About what did he talk? (formal)		
A What kind of soup is that?	It's bean soup.	What kind to ask about the particular variety or type of something.
What kind of shoes did he buy?	Sandals.	
What did you do last night?	I studied.	What + a form of do is used to ask questions about activities.
What is Mary doing?	Reading a book.	
What country did you visit?	Amsterdam and Singapore.	What may accompany a noun.
What time did she come?	Seven o'clock.	
What color is his hair?	Dark brown.	
Are you angry?		
What went wrong?		
What went wrong?		
What went wrong?		

WHAT

What color is his hair?	Dark brown.	What may accompany a noun.
What is Father like?	He's kind and friendly.	What + be like asks for a personal description of qualities.
What is the weather like?	Hot and humid.	
What does Ed look like?	He's tall and has dark hair.	What + look like asks for a physical description.
What does her house look like?	It's a two-story red brick house.	
I have two pens.	The blue one.	Which is used instead of what when a question concerns choosing from a definite, known quantity or group.
Which pen do you want? Which one do you want?		
Which do you want?		
Which book should I buy?	That one.	
Which country did he visit?	Peru and Chile.	In some cases, there is little difference in meaning between which and what when they accompany a noun, as in (2) and (3).
Which country did he visit?		
Which class are you in?	"I'm class."	
Which class are you in?		

WHICH

Giving Direction

Showing direction with phrase in affirmative sentences berikut and completed by **sequence markers**, as First, Next, Then, After that, Finally...

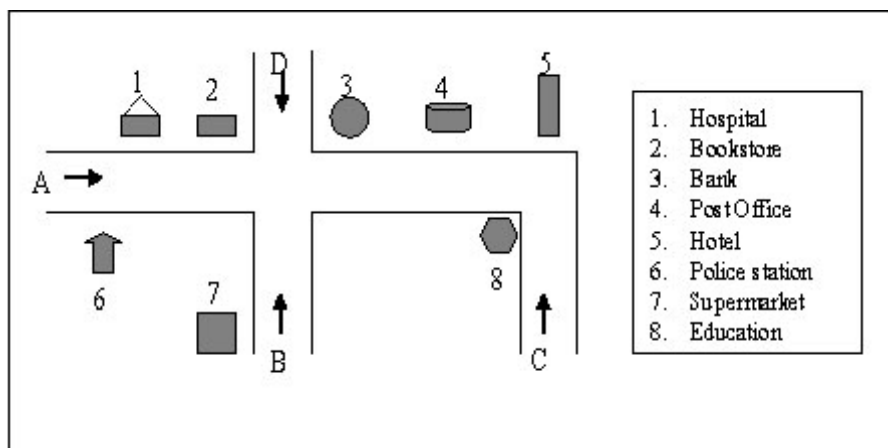
- turn left
- turn right
- follow the road to the crossroad
- turn left and rake the crossroad on the right
- walk along to road until you get to

First, go down this street to the traffic light. **Next**, turn left and go east on Williem Iskandar street. **Then look** for the fly over. **After that**, cross the street and go down the Medan estate. **Finally**, walk along this street and my campus is on your right.

Preposition of Direction

Beside, behind, next, near, on the corner of, opposite of, in front of, in the back, across from, close to

Perhatikan gambar peta berikut, dan jawab pertanyaan



Read the direction and state where you are

- a. You are at B. Go start ahead, take the first turning on your left. Then, walk about a hundred meters, then turn right to the place on your right. Where are you ?
- b. You are at C, you go along this street, turn left and then turn left again, you are at the place on your right. Where are you ?

SAMPLE TOUR GUIDE SPEECH

Welcoming tourists

: Hello everyone. My name is Annisa. On behalf of Abu Tours I'd like to welcome you all to Jeddah. The bus ride to your hotel will take about fifteen minutes. Right now I'd like to take a minute to familiarize you with the area and discuss some brief safety precautions. Firstly, I ask that you remain seated until we reach our destination and that you not eat or drink while on the bus. Secondly, please realize that it is against the law to get drunk in public. Enjoy your vacation, but do drink responsibly and do not drink and drive.

Describing the location

: I promise you are going to enjoy your stay here in Makkah. This is a beautiful, quiet city where you can relax, sit by the Merah beach, enjoy great meals and feel very safe. You can walk into town and enjoy the fountains or take a moonlit walk along the water. Please do not swim here. This is not a safe place to swim because there is a strong undertow. Jeddah is the place to go if you want to enjoy swimming in the ocean. You can take a short bus ride from your hotel. There you will also enjoy Arabic entertainment and shopping.

Introducing special events and offers

: Abu Tours offers a variety of special discounts depending on your travel plans. We have golf packages, as well as guided whale boat tours, and fishing charters. There will be a short information session at 1pm in the lobby of the hotel tomorrow where you can learn all about these offers. We recommend that you do not purchase packages

from street vendors as they are not always 100 percent reliable. They also may charge you more than what they say. Please take my advice and allow Abu Tours to book all of your day trips and activities while you are here.

Offering advice : If you need to exchange your dollars into rial, please use a bank or money exchange. We don't recommend exchanging your money at the hotel because you won't get a fair rate. Some restaurants will accept dollar, but you are better off to exchange your money and pay with rial. Or, if you prefer, you can always use your credit cards. Also, if you want to get around the city, or travel to Makkah, we recommend that you take the local bus rather than a taxi. If you do decide to take a taxi make sure that you negotiate a price before you go.

Closing remarks : We're going to be pulling up to the hotel in just a few minutes. Please sit back and enjoy the view of the ocean on the left hand side of the bus as we enter the city. I ask that you remain in your seats until we have come to a complete stop. Javier will be meeting us at the bus to help you with your bags. Please double check to make sure your bag has been taken off the bus. On behalf of Suntan Tours, have a wonderful vacation in San Jose and I hope to see you tomorrow at the information session.

Top of Form

DIRECT SPEECH AND INDIRECT SPEECH

- a. Direct Speech** (direct sentences) that the sentence was said by speaker directly and must not be changed (reduced or increased).
- b. Indirect Speech** (indirect sentences), which re-sentence told by others to change the sentence. There are two elements in the form of direct and indirect speech, the **reporting verb** (a verb that tells), the verb first part of sentence. And, so the **reported verb**, (the verb notified) are next sentence

Reporting verb : my teacher said.

Reported verb : it's time to study

So, the sentence is : my teacher said "it is time to study."

1. Types of Direct and Indirect Speech.

A. Direct and indirect speech into positive sentence.

1. If reporting verb present tense or future tense, so, that reported speech may not should not be changed
 Direct speech : Agung says to his teacher. "I am late".
 Indirect speech : Agung says that he is late.
2. If the reporting verb past tense form of the reported speech have been amended accordingly (past tense)
 - a. Reporting verb form into past tense and reported verb into present tense
 Direct speech : suci said, "I am tired."
 Indirect speech : suci said that she was tired

- b. Reporting verb into past tense form and reported verb into present continuous tense.

Direct speech : my mother said, "I'm going to Yogyakarta."

Indirect speech : my mother said that she was going to Yogyakarta

- c. Reporting verb into past tense and reported verb into present perfect tense verb.

Direct speech : the trader said, "I have gone"

Indirect speech : the trader said that he had gone.

- d. Reporting verbs form into past tense and reported verb in the form of the present perfect continuous tense.

Direct speech : the trader said, "I have been going to Canada"

Indirect speech : The trader said that he had been going to Canada.

- e. Reporting verbs form in the past tense and reported verb in the form of the past tense This form of indirect speech in its turn into the past perfect tense.

Direct speech : my uncle said, "I watched TV"

Indirect speech : my uncle said that he had watched TV

- f. Reporting verb form in the past tense and reported verb in the past continuous tense verb form.

Direct speech : my uncle said, "I was drinking"

Indirect speech : my uncle said that he had been drinking

- g. Reporting verb into past tense and reported into future tense.

Direct speech : my father said, "I will work"

Indirect speech : my father said that he would work.

There is a reporting verb in the form of past tense, but the verb reported it still remains in the present tense. Requirement if the sentence indicates that the meaning has become truth of general.

Direct speech : the people said, “the sun rises in the east”

Indirect speech : The people said that the sun rises in the east

Direct and indirect speech in the form of interrogative sentence

1. Reporting verb say that using the word replaced with the ask, if the answer is not to use the word yes or no question that the word has been used in direct speech should be repeated in the indirect speech.

Direct speech : lola said to me, “ when do you go ? “

Indirect speech : lola asked me when I went .

2. If the answer is yes or no to these questions then a sentence using the word if or whether.

Direct speech : I asked Martha, “are you planning to enter law school ?“

Indirect speech : I asked Martha if / Whether she was planning to enter law school ?

Direct and Indirect speech in the form of the imperative sentence.

- 1 . Command

direct speech : he said to begger, “go away at once” !

Indirect speech : he ordered begger to go away at once.

- 2 . Precept

Direct speech : my mother said to me , “study hard !“

Indirect speech : my mother advised me to study hard .

- 3 . Request

Direct speech : dessy said to her friend , “please lend me your book !“

Indirect speech : dessy asked her friend to lend her book.

- 4 . Prohibition

Direct speech : andi said to his friend, “do not go to school!“

Indirect speech : andi forbade his friend to go to school.

Reported speech : statements

1. He said every body Seemed to think that the old man had been neglected by his of children .
2. He said I would not have recognized companies my old friend if I had seen him then.

Reported speech: question

1. Eva said to me, “why are you late ?“
2. Eva want to know why I was late.

Reported speech by suggest or advice

1. ‘**what about** flying? He said. He suggested flying.
2. I wonder if tom is coming’ said ann. ‘ **why don’t you** ask him?. I said

RAMADHAN

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. It is the Islamic month of fasting, in which participating Muslims refrain from eating, drinking from dawn until sunset. Ramadan had been the name of the ninth month in Arabian culture long before the arrival of Islam. In the Qur'an it is said that "fasting has been written down (as obligatory) upon you, as it was upon those before you" which is a reference to the Jewish practice of fasting on Yom Kippur. Fasting is meant to teach the Muslim patience, modesty and spirituality.

Ramadan is a time for Muslims to fast for the sake of God and to offer more prayer than usual. During Ramadan, Muslims ask forgiveness for past sins, pray for guidance and help in refraining from everyday evils, and try to purify themselves through self-restraint and good deeds.

Fasting is part and parcel of the practices of many religions including, Islam, Judaism and Christianity. Today many are trying to dig up the benefits of fasting. Some people fast for spiritual reasons while others fast as a way to physically discipline the body. Whatever reasons one might come up with, it has been scientifically proved that fasting has tremendous health benefits.

First, fasting is said to play an important role in the detoxification of the body. Detoxification is a normal body process of eliminating or neutralizing toxins through the colon, liver, kidneys, lungs, lymph glands, and skin. This process starts when fasting. Food no longer enters the body and the latter turns to fat reserves for energy. These fat reserves were created when excess glucose and carbohydrates were not used for energy or growth, not excreted, and therefore converted into fat. When the fat reserves are used for energy during a fast, it releases the chemicals from the fatty acids into the system which are then eliminated through the body organs, leading to the cleansing of the whole body.

Another known benefit of fasting is the healing process that is obvious in the body during a fast. When fasting energy is diverted away from the digestive system due to its lack of use and towards the metabolism and immune system. The healing process during a fast is made easy by the body's search for energy sources. Abnormal growths within the body, tumors and the like, do not have the full support of the body's supplies and therefore are more susceptible to disappear. Fasting also leads to a feeling of rejuvenation and extended life expectancy.

This might be due to the detoxification effect of fasting. As compared to the solar calendar, the dates of Ramadan vary, moving backwards about ten days each year as it is a moving holiday depending on the moon. Ramadan was the month in which the first verses of the Qur'an were said to be revealed to the Islamic Prophet Muhammad. That was during a night that Muslims call Laylat al-Qadr (the night of decree or measures.) The night is believed to be one of the 10 last days of the month. Ramadan ends with Eid ul-Fitr on the first of Syawal, with much celebration and feasting.

Question

1. How long muslim fast for a day in ramadhan?
2. What spiritual benefits of fasting for Muslims
3. Fasting also leads to
4. What is one of the benefits fasting for people?
5. When does Ramadhan end?

ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE

A. Definition

A sentence can be either in the active or passive voice. In an “active” sentence, the subject performs the action. In a “passive” sentence, the subject receives the action.

Compare:

1. Rama *helps* Doni (active sentence)
2. Doni *is helped* by Rama (passive sentence)

It will be seen that these two sentences express the same meaning. But, in the sentence 1, the form of verb shows that the person denoted by the subject *does something*.

Rama (the person denoted by the subject *does something*).

The verb *helps* is said to be in the **active voice**.

In the sentence 2, the form of the verb shows that *something* is done to the person denoted by the subject.

Something is *done* to Doni (the person denoted by the subject).

The verb *helped* is said to be in the **passive voice**.

A verb is in the active voice when its form shows (as in sentence 1) that the person or thing denoted by the subject *does something* or in other words, in the *doer* of the action.

A verb is in the passive voice when its form shows (as in sentence 2) that *something is done* to the person or thing denoted by the subject.

Transitive verb has two voice:

1. Active voice: here the people, animal, or the things as a subject said to do something to the other something.

- Kasno *killed* a tiger.
2. Passive voice: here the people, animal, or the things suffer something from the other something.
 - A tiger was *killed* by Kasno.

B. Passive Form Formula:

To Be + Past Participle:

To Be + Past Participle

- a. Intransitive verb is not use at passive form, except that verb use cognate object at active form:

- She sang a fine song
- A fine song was sung by her

- b. If the active sentence will change into the passive, object to active verb be a subject to passive verb.

Object to active verb:

- Linda can make *tarts*.

Subject to passive verb:

- *Tarts* can be made by Linda.

- c. Retained object (the object still use in passive form)

Two object in active sentence, when it change into passive sentence, the object still defense object and this object called with *retained object*.

- 1) Indirect object from verb, example:

Active verb

We gave him a prize.

Passive verb

A prize was given him by us.

- 2) Direct object from active verb, example:

Active verb

We gave him a prize.

Passive verb

He was given a prize by us.

Note the change from the Active Voice to the Passive Voice in the following sentence:

Active Voice

1. Sita *loves* Ridho
2. the mason *is building* the wall
3. the peon *opened* the gate
4. some boys *were helping* the wounded man.
5. he *will finish* the work in a fortnight
6. who *did* this?
7. why *did* your brother *write* such a letter

Passive Voice

1. Ridho *is loved* by Sita
2. the wall *is being built* by the mason.
3. the gate *was opened* by the peon
4. the wounded man *was being helped* by some boys
5. the work *will be finished* by him in a fortnight
6. By whom *was* this *done*?
7. why *was* such a letter *written* by your brother?

Since the object of a verb in the active voice becomes the subject of the passive form, it follows that *only transitive verb can be used in the passive voice*, because an transitive verb has no object.

Sample FIND SOMEONE WHO . . . Interview sheet


“Have you ever . . .?” or “Do you . . .?”

camped on the beach?	traveled outside of Indonesia?	sing in the shower?
sleep with the light on?	ridden on a train?	read before going to bed?
play a musical instrument?	exercise three times a week?	check Facebook more than 3 times a day?

Potential QUESTIONS:

- How old is he? When is his birthday?
- What does he do on Monday evenings?
- When does he read? Where's he from?

Jim Brown



a fireman
Big Town Fire Station

Age: 27
 Birthday: April 11
 Height: 193cm
 Weight: 96 kg
 Family members: 4
 Nationality: Canadian
 Canada

Evening Schedule

Sun.	read
Mon.	watch ~
Tues.	clean
Wed.	study
Thurs.	go to ~
Fri.	play ~
Sat.	work

Hobbies/Interests
 movies, reading, basketball
Favorites:
 color: red
 food: steak
 dessert: apple pie

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How tall is he?

What’s his favorite dessert?
Is his favorite food spaghetti?
Today is Wednesday. What did he do last night?
What’s his name? Where does he work?
What does he do?
What’s his favorite color?

Google Translate	Answer	Question
Translate Question	Could a week, the house is cleaned by Dave.	Could a week, the house is cleaned by Dave.
Google Translate	Answer	Question
Translate Question	Eight years, the letter is being written by Sarah.	Eight years, the letter is being written by Sarah.
Google Translate	Answer	Question
Translate Question	The car was repaired by Dave.	The car was repaired by Dave.
Google Translate	Answer	Question
Translate Question	The restaurant was being helped by the restaurant when the third man ate the rice.	The restaurant was being helped by the restaurant when the third man ate the rice.
Google Translate	Answer	Question
Translate Question	Most people have been visited by many people.	Most people have been visited by many people.
Google Translate	Answer	Question
Translate Question	Recently, the world has been being done by John.	Recently, the world has been being done by John.
Google Translate	Answer	Question
Translate Question	Many new book have been repaired by George before he visited his wonderful house.	Many new book have been repaired by George before he visited his wonderful house.

Future Perfect Continuous	Chief Justice had been going signing the environmental declaration document for two years before he went to Paris.	The environmental declaration document had been being signed by Chief Justice for two years before he went to Paris.
Simple Future will	Government will finish the work by 4:00 PM.	The work will be finished by 4:00 PM.
Simple Future be going to	Sally is going to make a beautiful dinner tonight.	A beautiful dinner is going to be made by Sally tonight.
Future Continuous will	At 6:00 PM tonight, John will be washing the dishes.	At 6:00 PM tonight, the dishes will be being washed by John.
Future Continuous be going to	At 6:00 PM tonight, John is going to be washing the dishes.	At 6:00 PM tonight, the dishes are going to be being washed by John.
Future Perfect will	They will have completed the project before the deadline.	The project will have been completed before the deadline.
Future Perfect be going to	They are going to have completed the project before the deadline.	The project is going to have been completed before the deadline.

Future Perfect Continuous will	The famous artist will have been painting the mural for over six months by the time it is finished.	The mural will have been being painted by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished.
Future Perfect Continuous be going to	The famous artist is going to have been painting the mural for over six months by the time it is finished.	The mural is going to have been being painted by the famous artist for over six months by the time it is finished.
Used to	Jerry used to pay the bills.	The bills used to be paid by Jerry.
Would Always	My mother would always make the pies.	The pies would always be made by my mother.
Future in the Past Past Would	I knew John would finish the work by 5:00 PM.	I knew the work would be finished by 5:00 PM.
Future in the Past Was Going to	I thought Sally was going to make a beautiful dinner tonight.	I thought a beautiful dinner was going to be made by Sally tonight.

TOEFL PREPARATION

TOEFL Preparation. For each word, choose the word or phrase that has the most similar meaning. Write the letter of your choice on the line.

1. scar
(a) bandage (b) mark (c) shine (d) cover
2. augment
(a) take away (b) discuss (c) use (d) add to
3. complication
(a) added difficulty (b) improved performance
(c) method of training (d) prediction about results
4. obese
(a) attractive (b) healthy (c) very overweight (d) high
5. cure
(a) heal (b) study (c) diagnose (d) tie up

TOEFL Preparation. Circle the word that best completes each sentence.

1. The (procedure / scar) to prepare for the surgery took four hours.
2. Only seriously (certifiable / obese) people should get their stomachs surgically reduced.
3. He almost died during the operation because the doctors did not give him the right kind of (anesthesia / complication).
4. Doctors are now able to (cure / implant) many types of sickness that were usually fatal in the past.
5. Before (augmenting/ injecting) a painkiller, the dentist rubbed cloves on the woman's gums to numb them.

TOEFL Success Read the passage to review the vocabulary you have learned.

Answer the questions that follow.

Since 1992, the number of cosmetic surgery procedures has risen 175 percent in the United States. Two of the most popular are liposuction and breast augmentation. In liposuction, the doctor inserts a small tube into the skin that sucks fat from the body. And while it may sound easy, it isn't. Liposuction is so painful that people are often given anesthesia. What's more, liposuction is not really a cure for obesity. Rather, it should be used when diet and exercise do not reduce fat in certain "trouble spots." Another common cosmetic procedure is breast augmentation. In this procedure, an implant is inserted through the armpit, making the breasts appear larger. Breast augmentation usually leaves only a small scar. Some common complications include the effects of anesthesia, infection, swelling, redness, bleeding, and pain. To reduce these risks, consumers are advised to be sure that their surgeon is board-certified.

1. Which sentence best expresses the essential information of this passage?
 - a. Cosmetic surgery is dangerous.
 - b. Many people do not have cosmetic surgery because of the pain.
 - c. Cosmetic surgery is increasing in popularity in the United States.
 - d. Breast reduction is almost as popular as breast augmentation.
2. In the underlined sentence, trouble spots refers to
 - a. places where people are commonly overweight
 - b. methods of exercise that aren't effective
 - c. parts of the body where liposuction doesn't work
 - d. specific areas on the body where fat is hard to minimize

SPEECH TEXT

Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.

Excellency Mr. Nur Ahmad Fadhil Lubis the Rector of UIN North Sumatra

Honorable

Respectable

Dear ladies and gentlemen

First of all, let's thank and pray unto our God Allah SWT, who has given us mercies and blessings so we can attend and gather in this place in a good condition and happy situation.

Secondly, may peace and salutation always be given to our prophet Muhammad SAW, the last messenger of God who has guided from stupidity to the cleverness, from jahiliyah era to islamiyah era namely Islam religion that we love.

Thirdly, I don't forget to say thank you very much to Master of ceremony who has given me time to deliver my story in front of you all.

OK. Ladies and Gentlemen.....

In this occasion, I would like to deliver my speech under the title.....

Ladies and gentleman,

.....

.....

That's all my speech, may what I have delivered be useful in your life, in this world and hereafter. If you found many mistakes in my story, please forgive me.

And, the last I say Wassalamualaikum Wr Wb.

PUNCTUATION

A complete list of punctuation rules would fill a book. Fortunately, you don't have to learn them all mastery of a basic rules will help you avoid most of the pitfalls in punctuating sentence. The following review covers the main points.

1. End Punctuation

Every sentence ends with a period, a questions mark or an exclamation point.

2. The Comma

Of the comma's many uses, three important ones you should review are use of commas to set off interrupting words and expressions and uses of commas in the letters, dates, and addresses.

➤ Commas in series

Use of comma to separate items in a series.

Example:

Last summer, swam golfed, and played football.

➤ Commas to set off interrupters

Use a pair of commas to enclose most interrupting word or expression.

Example:

Our pooch, like most beagles, is a friendly dog.

➤ Commas in letters, dates, and addresses.

- When date and addresses occur within sentences, you punctuate them as in the following example.

Mr. Andi was born on juni 19, 1963, in Bandung.

(Note that there is a comma after the year as well as in front of it).

- When dates and addresses appear in the heading or the inside address of a letter you punctuate them like this.

Example:

33 Barret street

Elmira, NY 14904

August 22, 2015

- Use comma after the salutation (dear....)

Of a friendly letter and the complimentary close (Sincelery, regards, best wishes and so on) of all letters.

Example:

Dear Mariam,

Sincelery,

- Use the colon after the salutation of business letter.

3. Question Mark

Direct questions shows the speaker exact words an indirect quotation does not. Direct quotation: Dad said, “you can work at the ice cream stand this summer.” Indirect quotation: Dad said that I can work at the ice cream stand this summer. Quotation marks always go in pairs if you have opening quotation marks, you must have closing quotation marks.

Example:

Ellen said, “I am taking the school bus home.”

“I’m taking the school bus home”, Ellen said.

Translation

HAJJ

Hajj (Arabic: ; transliteration: Hajj) is the pillar (pillar of religion) of Islam that the fifth after the creed, prayer, almsgiving and fasting. Pilgrimage is a form of an annual ritual performed Muslims worldwide are capable of (material, physical, and science) to visit and carry out some activities in some places in Saudi Arabia at one time known as the hajj (the month of *Dhul-Hijjah*). This is different to worship Umrah can be performed at any time.

Core activities of the pilgrimage begins on the 8th of *Dhul-Hijjah* when Muslims spend the night in Mina, *wukuf* (silent) at Padang Arafah on the 9th of *Dhul-Hijjah*, and ends after throwing Jumrah (symbolizing stoning the devil) on the 10th of *Dhul-Hijjah*. Indonesian society is also commonly called the feast of *Eid al-Adha* as Hari Raya Haji because it coincides with the celebration of this pilgrimage.

The *Kaaba* and *Mas’a* (*sa’i* place), also Arafat, *Muzdalifah*, and Mina. What is meant by a certain time is the months of Shawwal Hajj which started ten days until the first month of *Dhul-Hijjah*. As for specific deeds is *tawaf*, *sa’i*, *wukuf*, *mazbit* in *Muzdalifah*, throw *Jumrah*, *mabit* in Mina, and others.

However, a common form of implementation is still there, as *tawaf*, *sa’i*, *wukuf*, and throwing *Jumrah*. It’s just practice a lot that does not correspond anymore with actual *Shari’a*. For that, Islam came and improve aspects of the wrong and still run anything that has been in accordance with the instructions Personality ‘(*Shari’a*), as stipulated in the Qur’an and Sunnah apostles. the prophet Ibrahim (prophet religion Tawhid). Tawaf ritual is based on a similar service implemented by the peoples before the prophet Ibarahim. Sa’i ritual, which ran between the hills *Safa* and *Marwah* (the area is rather high at around Kaaba which has become

one entity *Masjid Al Haram*, Makkah), also based ritual to commemorate the prophet Abraham's second wife when looking for milk for his son Prophet Ismail. While *wukuf* at Arafat is the meeting place for the ritual to commemorate the prophet Adam and Eve on earth, namely the origin of birth of all mankind.

Here are the types and understanding the intended pilgrimage.

- Haji *ifrad*, means alone. Implementation of the pilgrimage is called when someone intends ifrad segregate, isolate both Hajj and Umrah isolate. In this case, the precedence is the pilgrimage. That is, when dressed in miqat his ihram, the person intends to perform Hajj first. If the pilgrimage is completed, the person wearing the ihram again to perform Umrah.
- Haji tamattu 'has meant to have fun or relax by performing Umrah in the month of first-buloh pilgrimage, another bertahallul. Then put on ihram clothing again to perform the pilgrimage, in the same year. Tamattu 'can also mean practice their religion in the months and in the same year, without first return to the country of origin.
- Haji qiran, meant combine, unite or at once. What is meant here is to unite or at once ihram to perform Hajj and Umrah. Haji qiran done while dressed in ihram since miqat makani and implement all pillars and obligatory pilgrimage to completion, although it probably will take a long time. According to Abu Hanifah, perform hajj qiran, means doing two and two sa'i tawaf.

Here are the main activities of the Hajj in order of time:

1. Before the 8th of Dhul-Hijjah, Muslims from around the world began to flock to perform Tawaf Hajj at Masjid Al Haram, Makkah.
8th of Dhul-Hijjah, pilgrims spend the night in Mina. On the morning of 8th of Dhul-Hijjah, all Muslims wearing Ihram (two pieces of fabric with no seams as clothing Hajj), then intending pilgrimage, and read the readings Talbiyah.
2. 9 Dhul-Hijjah, the next morning all pilgrims go to Arafat. Then the pilgrims perform wukuf worship, which is silent and pray in this

vast desert until Maghrib come. When evening came, the pilgrims rushed to Muzdalifah and spend the night.

3. 10 Dhul-Hijjah, after a morning in Muzdalifah, pilgrims head for Mina to perform worship Jumrah Aqabah, ie stone throwing as many as seven times the first monument as a symbol of casting out demons. After shaving the hair or some hair, Tawaf pilgrims to Hajj (Pilgrimage finish), or spend the night in Mina and implement Jumrah connection (Ula and Wustha).
4. 11 Dhul-Hijjah, throwing Jumrah connection (Ula) in the first pillar, the second pillar and third pillar.
5. 12 Dhul-Hijjah, throwing Jumrah connection (Ula) in the first pillar, the second pillar and third pillar.

Prime location in the pilgrimage

Makkah Al Mukaromah

In this city stands the center of worship of Muslims worldwide, the Kaaba, which was in the center of the Grand Mosque. In the ritual of the Hajj, Makkah became a place of worship is an opening and closing when the pilgrims are required to carry out the intent and pilgrims circumambulate.

Arafah

The city on the east of Mecca also known as a place pilgrimage center, where wukuf yiatu implemented, ie on 9 Dhul-Hijjah of each year. Shaped this vast desert area is the gathering place of about two million pilgrims from around the world. Outside the pilgrimage season, this area is not used.

Muzdalifah

Places near Mina and Arafat, known as the pilgrims do Mabit (Overnight) and collect rocks to practice their religion Jumrah in Mina. The route followed by pilgrims in the Hajj

Mina

Perch Jumrah monument, namely the implementation of activities Jumrah threw stones at the monument as a symbol of Abraham's actions when cast out demons. Maising-enter the place was standing monument that is used for implementation: Jumrah Aqabah, Jumrah Ula, and Jumrah Wustha. In this place of pilgrims are also required to stay one night.

Medina

Is the second holy city of Islam. This is where the Muslim role model, Prophet Muhammad is buried in the Prophet's Mosque. This place does not actually enter into the ritual of the pilgrimage, but pilgrims from around the world typically took a visit to the city that is located approximately 330 km (450 miles via ground transportation) north of Mecca for pilgrimage and carry out the prayers in the mosque of the Prophet. See photos of circumstances and events in this mosque.

Find the grammatical and ugrammatical sentence and sing this song

HEY SOUL SISTER

Your lipstick stains
On the front lobe of my left side brains
I knew I wouldn't forget you,
And so I let you go and blow my mind
Your sweet moonbeam
The smell of you in every single dream, I dream
Iknew when we collided,
You're the one I have decided
Who's one of my kind
Reef :
Hey soul sister
Ain't that Mr.Mister
On the radio, stereo,
The way you move ain't farr, you know !
Hey soul sister
I don't wanna miss a single thing you do
Tonight Hey, hey, hey

Just in time,
I'm so glad you have a one track mind like me
You gave my life direction
A game show love connection we can't deny .
I'm so obsessed,
My heart is bound to beat right out of my untrimmed chest
I believe in you, like a virgin, you're Madonna
And I'm always gonna wanna blow your mind

Well you can cut a rug,
Watching you's the only drug I need
So gangsta, I'm so thug,
You're the only one. I'm dreaming of you see,
I can be my self and finally,
In fact there's nothing I can't be.....
I want the world to see you'll be, with me.... **Back to reef**

GAME



LOOK AGAIN PICTURES. 1984 by The Anthony Press, Hayward, CA. Permission granted to reproduce for classroom use.



Can you find EIGHT differences between these pictures?



- Find 8 differences between the two pictures
- Allow 5-10 minutes for the students to find the differences.

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TENTANG PENULIS

“Tien Rafida”

***seorang biasa dengan kehidupan
biasa di luar***



Lahir 43 tahun lalu di Pematang Siantar, dan sekarang sedang bekerja di English Departement Universitas Islam Negeri Sumatera Utara. Sejauh ini, telah menemukan tempat di dunia kependidikan, Fakultas yang bergerak di bidang mencerdaskan, pengembangan kehidupan bangsa, Alhamdulillah sembari bekerja dan terus belajar yang pada akhirnya meraih Doktor Bidang Linguistik dari Universitas Sumatera Utara tahun 2014.

Disamping kesibukan melakukan aktivitas akademika untuk meraih Guru Besar nantinya, aktivitas dalam berbagai seminar sebagai nara sumber event regional, nasional dan internasional merupakan salah satu kegiatan rutin yang sangat disukai, seterusnya pendidikan dan pelatihan (diklat) adalah merupakan rutinitas keseharian penulis.

Pernah mendapatkan event Internasional guna merambah karier: Sandwich program at Nanyang University Singapore 2011, Doctoral Program at Leiden University Holland dan Duta Dosen UIN Medan program speech ke Fatoni University Thailand. International Conference at University Utara Malaysia, Langkawi.

Saadillah, Editor yang lahir di Barabai, Kalimantan Selatan, 20 Mei 1964, 1977 menempuh pendidikan SDN Jatuh Barabai, 1981 MTsN Jatuh: Barabai, 1984 MAN Barabai, 1989 S 1 Jur. Tadris Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah IAIN Antasari, 1999 S2 Jurusan Bahasa Indonesia IKIP Malang dan tahun 2009 melanjutkan S 2 Manajemen Pendidikan Universitas Lambung Mangkurat.



Pengalaman kerja dimulai sebagai CPNS IAIN Antasari, Staf Seksi Bahasa Inggris Unit Pelayanan Bahasa, Kasi Bahasa Inggris Unit Pelayanan Bahasa, Sekretaris Jurusan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Tarbiyah, Kasi Bahasa Inggris Unit Pelayanan Bahasa, Sekretaris Pusat Pelayanan Bahasa IAIN Antasari, Ketua Jurusan Tadris Bahasa Inggris FTK IAIN Antasari dan Wakil Dekan II FTK IAIN Antasari sampai dengan sekarang.

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Aktifitas keseharian disamping menjadi Wakil Dekan mengikuti berbagai kegiatan ilmiah di berbagai Seminar dan Conference serta telah berpengalaman diberbagai Organisasi seperti Anggota HMI, Anggota Association of English Department Student [AEDS], Bendahara Dana Sosial Landasan Ulin Banjarbaru, Sekretaris Dana Sosial, Ketua Dana Sosial, Ketua Koperasi Pegawai Negeri FTK IAIN Antasari, Ketua ELITE Pusat Wilayah Kalimantan dan Ketua Persatuan Pedagang Pasar Ulin Raya.

