

ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION 3

At the Boutique

Dr. Agus Wibowo, M.Kom., M.Si., MM.



YAYASAN PRIMA AGUS TEKNIK
BUKU BERJILID

ENGLISH FOR COMMUNICATION 3

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apapun tanpa ijin tertulis dari penerbit

Kata Pengantar

Puji syukur kehadiran Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, bahwa buku English for Communication 3 ini telah selesai ditulis oleh penulis. Buku ini merupakan Buku Seri ke 3 dari English for Communication.

Buku Kecil ini membahas berbagai materi bahasa Inggris yang meliputi grammar, useful expressions, structure yang sangat membantu pembaca khususnya mahasiswa dalam menguasai Bahasa Inggris sebagai alat komunikasi internasional. Buku ini membahas bab demi bab secara sederhana namun mendalam dan disesuaikan dengan kondisi ataupun situasi keseharian yang biasa ditemui dalam kehidupan.

Semoga buku ini akan membantu pembaca mengasah keterampilan berbahasa Inggris khususnya dalam berkomunikasi dengan native speaker. Penulis menyadari buku ini masih perlu banyak perbaikan. Untuk itu saran dan masukan sangat diharapkan untuk kesempurnaan buku ini.

Semarang, Desember 2020

Dr. Agus Wibowo, M.Kom, M.Si, MM

Penulis

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Silabus

Study Program : Management
Subject & Code :
Semester : 3
Lecturer : -
Chanel Youtube :

I. Description of the Subject

The aim of this course is to develop students' speaking skills. The objectives will be focused on developing students' self confidence, pronunciation, vocabulary expansion, function, and fluency, grammar and semantics. The assessment is based on the students' attendance and participation, oral presentation and final examination.

II. The Standard of Competence of the Subject

At the end of the course, students are expected to be able to use English expression appropriately-confidently and they also expected to have acquired positive attitude toward the speaking course.

III. Selected topics and the details of the targeted topics

1. Order of Adjectives
2. Giving Direction (i)
3. Giving Direction (ii) Group Assignment
4. Expressing likes, dislikes, preferences
5. How many dan How Much (Countable and Uncountable Nouns)
6. Entertainment Inviting, accepting an offer or invitation, declining an offer or invitation,
7. Discussing likes and dislikes (Debate)

MID TERM TEST

8. I am doing now (V-ing)
9. Question Tag
10. Making, Accepting & Declining Invitations
11. Expressing Compliment and Giving Response
12. Complaining & Responding

FINAL TEST

Group Assignment

References

- A. Primary/major references Collie Joanne and Stephen Slater. Cambridge Skills for Fluency - Speaking 1. Kanisius Printing and Publishing House, Yogyakarta: 2005.

V. Evaluation

No Evaluation Components		Weights (%)
1	Participation and attendance	10%
2	Assignments	25%
3	Mid-test	30%
4	Final Examination	35%

Adjective Order

Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, diharapkan mampu untuk :

- Memahami pengertian dan fungsi *adjective*
- Memahami pengertian dan fungsi *adjective order*
- Menyusun dan membuat pernyataan dengan menggunakan *adjective order*

1.1 Adjective

1.1.1 Definisi

Adjective (kata sifat) merupakan salah satu materi Bahasa Inggris dasar yang perlu kamu ketahui dan pelajari secara mendalam. Kata sifat tentunya memiliki kegunaan yang sama di setiap bahasa, yaitu untuk mendeskripsikan sesuatu yang bersifat subjektif.

Dilansir dari *Cambridge Dictionary*, definisi *adjective* adalah kata yang digunakan untuk mendeskripsikan kata benda (*noun*) atau kata ganti (*pronoun*) yang dapat berupa orang (*person*), tempat (*place*), hewan (*animal*), benda atau konsep abstrak (*thing*).

Beberapa contoh *adjective* adalah:

Cute	Good	Selfish
Short	Beautiful	Small
Young	Cloudy	Stubborn

1.1.2 Bentuk-Bentuk *Adjective*

Dalam penggunaannya, ada beberapa bentuk *adjective* yang bisa digunakan dalam kalimat. Di antaranya adalah:

Adjective phrase

Adjective phrase merupakan hasil kombinasi antara *adjective* sebagai *head* dan *modifier* atau *determiner*.

Contoh:

- I like to eat *Homemade dark chocolate*
(modifier + adjective)
- STEKOM is *the most modern University* in Central Java
(determiner + adjective)
- There are *many diligent students* in the park
(determiner + adjective)

Compound adjective

Adjective bisa juga bergabung dengan *part of speech* lain seperti *noun* (kata benda) dan *verb* (kata kerja) untuk membentuk sebuah kata baru. Nah, jika hal ini terjadi, kata baru yang dihasilkan disebut dengan compound adjective.

Contoh:

- Zani bought a *high-speed camera* yesterday
(adjective + noun)
- Some *well-known authors* are attending the Summit
(adjective + past participle)
- Mr. Joni is *good-looking security guard*
(adjective + present participle)

1.1.3 Penggunaan Adjective

Mungkin selama ini kita tidak terlalu memperhatikan penggunaan kata sifat dalam Bahasa Inggris. Mungkin kita hanya sekadar mengetahui apa arti dari kata sifat yang kita gunakan. Ternyata, adjective yang digunakan dalam kalimat ternyata ada aturan dan urutannya tersendiri yang perlu kita ikuti.

Adjective position

Dalam penggunaan adjective ternyata ada posisi atau letak kata sifat dalam kalimat. *Adjective position* adalah posisi *adjective* pada suatu kalimat dengan benar dan sesuai dengan *grammar*.

Pada adjective position ini terdapat 3 posisi secara umum, yaitu dalam bentuk atribut, predicate dan postpositive.

Attributive

Yaitu *Adjective* yang berada di depan noun atau kata benda.

Contoh :

- Beautiful girls.
- Good lecture.

Postpositive

Yaitu *Adjective* yang berada di belakang noun tanpa disela linking verb.

Contoh :

- Someone special.

Predicative

Yaitu *Adjective* diletakkan setelah noun dengan disela linking verb.

Contoh :

- They are beautiful.

Namun, tak hanya kosakata-nya saja yang perlu dipelajari. Ada aturan lain yang perlu diketahui selanjutnya, yaitu *adjective order* alias urutan dari kata sifat. Bagaimana maksudnya? Apa yang dimaksud dari urutan kata sifat?

1.2 Adjective Order

Sesuai yang sudah kamu ketahui, kata sifat (*adjective*) memiliki fungsi untuk menerangkan atau mendeskripsikan kata benda (*noun*). Namun, ketika kita ingin menerangkan kata benda sebagai *attribute adjective* (berada di depan *adjective*) ada kemungkinan kita akan menggunakan lebih dari satu adjective atau kata sifat. Menggunakan lebih dari tiga adjectives adalah suatu hal yang tidak biasa dilakukan pada saat menulis kalimat bahasa Inggris.

Untuk penyebutan kata sifat tersebut memiliki aturan tersendiri yang disebut sebagai adjective order. Kita tidak bisa menyebutkan secara asal, namun harus menuruti aturan yang ada.

Jika didefinisikan, adjective order adalah urutan peletakan kata sifat dalam sebuah kalimat.

Contoh :

Cat is *a lovely intelligent pet*.

(Kucing adalah *hewan peliharaan yang menyenangkan dan cerdas*)

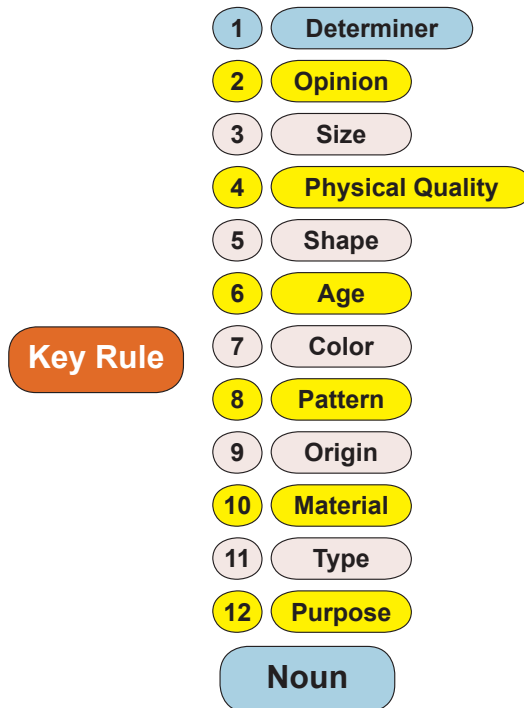
She had *a nice black Italian bag*.

(Dia memiliki *tas (dari) Itali berwarna hitam yang bagus*)

Bagaimana aturannya? Urutan kata sifat berdasarkan kategori dan kata sifat yang bersifat opini biasanya disebutkan duluan diikuti yang berdasarkan fakta.

1.2.1 Aturan Adjective Order

Dilansir dari *Cambridge Dictionary*, urutan yang perlu ditaati dalam menulis atau menyebut kata sifat, digambarkan dengan bagan adalah:



Lalu, bagaimana cara mengklasifikasikan kata sifat menjadi kategori di atas? Untuk lebih jelasnya, mari bahas secara mendalam di bawah ini.

Determiner/Article

Determiner memberi tahu kita apakah kata benda itu tunggal atau jamak, pasti atau tidak terbatas.

Contoh

a, an, the, my, your, four, that's, some, many dll

Opinion

Menjelaskan apa yang kami pikirkan tentang sesuatu. Opinion biasanya pendapat, sikap atau pengamatan akan sesuatu (*noun*). Kata sifat ini hampir selalu muncul sebelum kata sifat lainnya.

Contoh :

beautiful, boring, stupid, delicious, useful, lovely, comfortable

Size

Memberi menjelaskan seberapa besar atau kecil sesuatu itu. Namun yang termasuk dalam ukuran tak hanya sekadar *big* atau *small*.

Contoh :

Big, enormous, large, little, long, short, small

Shape

Menceritakan tentang bentuk sesuatu atau seberapa panjang atau pendeknya. Itu juga bisa merujuk pada bobot seseorang atau sesuatu.

Contoh :

round, square, circular, skinny, fat, heavy, straight, long, short,

Physical Quality/Condition

Menjelaskan tentang kondisi umum atau keadaan sesuatu

Contoh :

broken, cold, hot, wet, hungry, rich, easy, difficult, dirty

Age

Menjelaskan berapa usia seseorang atau sesuatu.

Contoh :

old, young, new, ancient, antique

Colour

Warna atau perkiraan warna sesuatu.

Contoh :

green, white, blue, reddish, purple

Pola

Pola atau desain sesuatu.

Contoh :

striped, spotted, checked, flowery

Origin

Menjelaskan dari mana asalnya.

Contoh :

Indonesian, American, British, Italian, Eastern, Australian, Chilean

Material

Menjelaskan bahan yang dipakai untuk membuat sesuatu

Contoh :

gold, wooden, silk, paper, synthetic, cotton, woollen

Purpose

Untuk apa ini? Kata sifat ini sering diakhiri dengan –ing.

Contoh :

sleeping (bag), gardening (gloves), shopping (bag), wedding (dress)

Dan yang terakhir adalah **NOUN**

1.2.2 Penggunaan Adjective Order

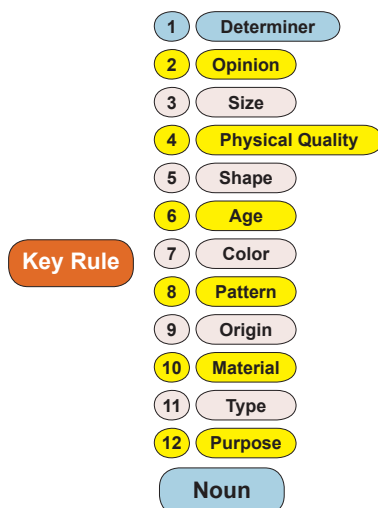
Satu Jenis Adjective yang sama

Dalam penggunaan adjective order ini terdapat beberapa jenis adjective order masih satu jenis. Maka dari itu untuk mengantisipasinya yaitu dengan menggunakan tanda koma (,) atau (and) pada kalimat tersebut. Berikut ini adalah contoh-contoh kalimat dengan *adjective order* yang masih satu jenis.

1. I am looking for *a small old, ancient and antique house* for my family. (saya sedang mencari sebuah rumah antik, tua dan kuno yang kecil untuk keluargaku)
Pola : *article - size - age - age - age - N*
2. There is *a big white, green and brown building* in the city. (ada sebuah gedung besar yang berwarna putih, hijau dan coklat di kota ini)
Pola : *determiner - size - colour - colour - colour - N*
3. University of STEKOM has *beautiful, shady big campus* (Universitas STEKOM memiliki gedung indah rindang dan besar)
Pola : *opinion + opinion + size*
4. She lost *a brown, black and white shoes*. (Dia kehilangan sebuah sepatu yang berwarna coklat, hitam dan putih)
Pola : *determiner - colour - colour - colour - N*
5. They will bring *10 bulky limited-edition on-sale motorcycles* to the festival. (Mereka akan membawa 10 sepeda motor edisi terbatas yang sedang diobral berukuran besar)
Pola : *quantity - size - physical quality - type - type*

Adjective Order Berbeda Komponen

Adjective order berbeda komponen adalah kata sifat yang setiap komponennya hanya disebutkan sekali dalam satu kalimat. Tidak ada pengulangan komponen kata sifat di dalamnya.



Untuk lebih paham dengan aturan urutan ini, kita akan membahas lebih mendalam melalui penerapannya dalam kalimat bahasa Inggris. Hal yang perlu diperhatikan adalah untuk terus mengingat rumus urusan dalam *adjective order* diatas.

Perhatikan contoh-contoh kalimat berikut ini :

1. We have a campus that is beautiful.

Untuk membentuk adjective order dalam kalimat diatas kita harus menentukan Noun dan adjective order yang menyertainya.

Noun : campus

AO : a (determiner) dan beautiful (opinion)

Kalimat AO : We have *a beautiful campus*.

2. You have a campus that is tall, modern, beautiful and round
Untuk membentuk adjective order dalam kalimat diatas kita harus menentukan Noun dan adjective order yang menyertainya.

Noun : campus

AO : a, tall, modern, beautiful, round

Kalimat AO : We have *a beautiful tall round modern campus*.

3. We have a campus that is tall, modern, orange, beautiful and round

Untuk membentuk adjective order dalam kalimat diatas kita harus menentukan Noun dan adjective order yang menyertainya.

Noun : campus

AO : a, tall, modern, beautiful, round, orange

Kalimat AO : We have *a beautiful tall round modern orange campus*.

Contoh lain

1. Mr. Sugiarto takes care of *some cute big fat young black Persian cats* for pleasure.

AO yang dibutuhkan : determiner, opinion, size, physical quality, age, colour dan origin.

Coba kalian sebutkan AO apa saja yang membentuk kalimat diatas! Carilah artinya di kamus!

determiner	a	sebuah
opinion		
size		
physical quality		
age		
colour		
origin		

2. Ari Atrian exports *gorgeous rectangular ancient Indonesia wooden sleeping chairs* to Europe.

AO yang dibutuhkan : opinion, shape, age, origin, material, purpose).

Coba kalian sebutkan AO apa saja yang membentuk kalimat diatas! Carilah artinya di kamus!

opinion		
shape		
origin		
material		
purpose		

1.2.3 Kesimpulan

Mungkin kita tidak akan menggunakan keseluruhan adjective dalam sebuah kalimat seperti halnya urutan adjective order diatas, tetapi ketika kita ingin membuat sebuah kalimat adjective, acuan dan pedoman urutan adjective diatas meskipun jumlah kata sifat yang digunakan hanya beberapa. Dan harus selalu diingat untuk kata benda (NOUN) harus selalu diletakkan pada akhir urutan adjective order tersebut.

1.3 Tugas Bab 1

A. Writing Skill

Rearrange the words into good adjective order!

1. We wanted (grey / a / metal) table.
2. They bought (red / a / new) car.
3. She went home and sat on (comfortable / her / wooden / old) bed.

4. He bought (woollen / a / British / fabulous) suit.
5. They have (Dutch / black) bicycles.
6. He wants (some / French / delicious / really) cheese.
7. (young / a / pretty) girl walked into the room.
8. He has (a lot of / old / interesting) books.
9. She bought (plastic / red / a / new) plastic lunchbox.
10. He is looking for (leather / stylish / a / black) bag.
11. She dropped (old / beautiful / the) plate and it smashed.
12. I want (silk / green / an / amazing) dress.
13. She drank (Italian / black / hot) coffee.
14. He saw (French / writing / old / an) desk.
15. They stayed in (little / a / cute) cottage.
16. I visited (ancient / a / spooky / German) castle.
17. He has (silver / old / beautiful / a) ring.
18. We ate (green / English / round / some) apples.
19. I need (computer / comfortable / a) desk.
20. They went on holiday to (small / wooden / a / beautiful) cabin.

Source : <https://www.perfect-english-grammar.com/>

B. Individual Assignment

Make at least 10 sentences using the rule of adjective order based on your experience.

C. Multiple Choice Exercise

1. Which is the correct order for adjectives?
 - a. Number, color, age, material, size, opinion, purpose, shape, origin
 - b. Opinion, material, color, shape, number, origin, purpose, age, size
 - c. Number, opinion, size, age, shape, color, origin, material, purpose
 - d. Color, opinion, age, origin, size, shape, material, number, purpose,
2. They have a picnic by boats.
 - a. an awesome blue sailing
 - b. a blue awesome sailing
 - c. blue a sailing awesome
 - d. awesome sailing blue a
3. Endah likes to eat apples
 - a. some round English green
 - b. some English round green
 - c. some round green English
 - d. some green round English
4. Wulan bought a box at the mall last night.
 - a. shiny new red lunch
 - b. red new shiny lunch
 - c. shiny lunch red new
 - d. new red lunch shiny
5. Mrs. Karla is a lady
 - a. young little sweet
 - b. sweet little young

- c. sweet little young
6. He was wearing a shirt.
- a. dirty old flannel
 - b. flannel old dirty
 - c. old dirty flannel
7. Pass me the cups, please?
- a. plastic big blue
 - b. big blue plastic
 - c. big plastic blue
8. All the girls fell in love with the lecture.
- a. handsome new Indonesian
 - b. Indonesian new handsome
 - c. new handsome Indonesian
10. I used to drive car.
- a. a blue old German
 - b. an old German blue
 - c. an old blue German
11. He recently married a woman.
- a. young beautiful Sundanian
 - b. beautiful young Sundanian
 - c. beautiful Sundanian young
12. This is a movie.
- a. new Italian wonderful
 - b. wonderful Italian new
 - c. wonderful new Italian
13. Can you turn on the lamp?
- a. reading round small
 - b. round small reading
 - c. small round reading
14. We ate a pizza.
- a. large Italian pepperoni
 - b. large pepperoni Italian

- c. pepperoni large Italian
15. She is a supermodel.
- a. beautiful slim Brazilian
 - b. Brazilian beautiful slim
 - c. slim Brazilian beautiful
16. It's in the container.
- a. large blue metal
 - b. blue large metal
 - c. blue metal large
17. He sat behind a desk.
- a. big wooden brown
 - b. big brown wooden
 - c. wooden big brown
18. She gave him a vase.
- a. small Egyptian black
 - b. black Egyptian small
 - c. small black Egyptian
19. It took us hours to get to Disney World for Spring Break vacation.
- a. seven long
 - b. long seven
20. Mike never lets his little brother drive his car.
- a. sports expensive
 - b. expensive sports

Asking and Giving Direction

Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, diharapkan mampu untuk :

- Memahami pengertian dan fungsi *asking and giving direction*
- Memahami ungkapan-ungkapan tentang *asking and giving direction*
- Menggunakan ungkapan-ungkapan *asking and giving direction* dalam percakapan sehari-hari

Pendahuluan

Saat kita berada di negara yang tidak kita kenal, kita dapat dengan mudah tersesat di beberapa titik selama perjalanan, meskipun kita memiliki peta. Jadi, sangat berguna untuk mengetahui cara meminta dan memahami petunjuk arah dalam bahasa Inggris sehingga kita dapat mencapai tujuan.

Di sisi lain sebagai orang Indonesia yang terkenal dengan keramahannya, kita juga harus belajar tentang cara memberikan arahan kepada turis manca negara yang datang saat mereka tersesat dan bertanya tentang arah atau tujuan. Akan menjadi kebanggan bisa memberikan arahan sendiri kepada turis atau kolega asing dalam bahasa Inggris yang baik dan benar.

Asking and giving directions merupakan cara menanyakan dan memberikan petunjuk atau arah kepada orang lain. *Asking and giving directions* tidak hanya dilakukan dengan bertemu secara langsung loh tapi sekarang bisa lewat handphone atau media lainnya.

Jadi kata dan frasa apa yang dapat membantu kita memberi dan menanyakan arah?

Materi dalam bab ini akan menjadi panduan agar tidak tersesat jika akan menuju ke suatu tempat. Fungsi yang lain adalah kita bisa memberikan tanggapan kepada turis/orang asing yang sedang kebingungan menuju ke suatu tempat.

Materi ini juga dapat dijadikan pedoman tentang cara berkomunikasi dengan teman di lingkungan kerja perusahaan asing/manca negara seiring dengan berkembangnya perusahaan-perusahaan global yang membuka cabang di negara-negara lain yang mempunyai bahasa berbeda. Dimana bahasa Inggris menjadi bahasa pengantar percakapan Internasional di berbagai bidang khususnya dalam dunia bisnis.

Kemampuan berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Inggris meski hanya sederhana akan memberikan nilai tambah dalam hubungan kerja yang dinamis.

2.1 Word Power

Sebelum memahami materi *Asking and giving directions*, beberapa kata berikut ini akan mengawali pembelajaran materi bab ini. Kata-kata berikut akan membantu kita dalam mempercepat pemahaman materi *Asking and giving directions*.

Dengan mengingat dan menghafalkan 'word power' berikut kiat sudah satu langkah dalam memperdalam materi *Asking and giving directions*.

Match the words and the definitions.

(Jodohkan kata-kata berikut dengan definisinya)

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. barber shop | a. see the chancellor |
| 2. drugstore | b. make a reservation for trip |
| 3. rectorate building | c. buy medicine |
| 4. subway station | d. take a train underground |
| 5. boutique | e. park your vehicles |
| 6. parking lot | f. wash and dry your clothes |
| 7. laundromat | g. get fuel for your car |
| 8. gas station | h. selling fashionable clothes or accessories. |
| 9. bakery | i. buy bread |
| 10. travel agency | j. get a haircut |

2.2 Vocabulary

Kosa kata sangat dibutuhkan untuk memberikan dan menanyakan arah dan lokasi suatu tempat. Berikut adalah kosa kata bahasa Inggris yang berhubungan dengan materi *Asking and giving directions*.

Location

Near / close to	: dekat
Behind	: di belakang
Beside	: di samping
Next to	: di samping
In front of	: di depan
Between	: di antara 2 benda
Across from	: di seberang
Opposite	: berlawanan
On the left side	: di samping kiri
On the right side	: di samping kanan
At the corner	: di pojok
Around there	: di sekitar sana

Contoh :

1. The Bank is behind the post office.
2. STIE STEKOM is across from Junior High School 3 of Kartasura
3. The University of STEKOM is on Majapahit St. It is next to Manunggal Jati Swimming pool.
4. The Lecture room is beside the back stair. (indoor)
5. The library is in front of the Administrative office. (indoor)

Direction

Turn Right	: belok ke kanan
Turn Left	: belok ke kiri
Go straight	: jalan lurus
Go past	: melewati
Go down	: turun
Go across	: menyeberang
Keep going to ...	: terus berjalan ke...
Keep walking ahead	: terus berjalan ke depan
Take this road	: ambil jalan ini
Turn around	: putar balik

Street Signs/Landmark

Intersection/crossroad	: perempatan
T-Junction	: pertigaan
Avenue / street / road	: jalan
Traffic light	: lampu lalu lintas
City Monument	: tugu
City Gate	: gerbang kota
Fly Over	: jembatan layang
Underpass/tunnel	: terowongan
Roundabout	: bundaran

2.3 Asking Direction

Asking direction adalah ungkapan yang digunakan seseorang untuk meminta petunjuk dan arah untuk pergi ke suatu tempat.

Memulai percakapan dengan ramah adalah cara yang sangat baik. Ketika menanyakan arah (*asking direction*) kepada orang lain, sangat dianjurkan untuk menyampaikan ucapan greetings atau salam terlebih dahulu. Hal ini untuk memberikan kesan sopan sehingga orang yang kita ajak berbicara akan merespon dengan baik.

Beberapa ungkapan (*useful expressions*) yang dapat di gunakan adalah :

- Hello / Hello sir or madam.
- Excuse me! / Excuse me sir or mom!
- Good morning / Good afternoon / Good evening
- Pardon sir or mom!
- I am new (worker) here.
- I am sorry.
- Excuse me, could you help me, please?
- Excuse me madam, I seemed to be lost.
- May I ask you a minute sir / mom?
- Sorry for bothering you sir / mom!
- Sorry, I am not from around here.
- I am sorry to interrupt you, but ...

2.3.1 Useful Expressions for Asking Direction

Setelah mendapatkan perhatian seseorang, selanjutnya dapat meminta bantuan untuk mencapai tujuan atau tempat yang kita inginkan.

Ungkapan-ungkapan yang dapat digunakan adalah :

Menggunakan Modal Auxiliary (*Recommended*)

- Could you tell me how to get to ...?
- Could you tell me where the ... is?
- Would you give me directions to go to ...?
- Can you direct me to ...?
- Would you show me the way to ...?
- May I ask you the way to ...?
- Can you show me the ... on the map?
- I'm looking for Would you give me direction to get it?

Menggunakan Information Questions

- Where is the ...?
- Where can I find the ...?
- Which is the best way to ...?
- What's the quickest way to get to ...?
- What's the easiest way to get to the ...?
- How can / do I get to ...?
- How can / do I find ...?
- How far is the ... from the ...?
- How do you get to ... from ...?

Menggunakan Yes/No Question

- Is it the right way to / for ...?
- Is there a ... around here / near hear?
- Are we on the right road for ...?
- Am I in the right place to go ...? How can I get there?
- Do you know where the ... is?
- Do you have a map to ... ?

2.4 Giving Direction

Ada dua hal penting ketika kita menjawab pertanyaan dari *asking direction* yaitu

2.4.1 Tidak Mengetahui Arah

Ada kalanya kita juga mungkin tidak tahu tujuan atau arah yang ditanyakan seseorang pada kita. Ungkapan dalam bahasa Inggris yang dapat di gunakan adalah :

- I am sorry, I don't know the road of
- I couldn't show you the way to ...
- I couldn't help you to get ... because I live here just now.
- I am stranger here.

2.4.2 Mengetahui Arah

Giving direction adalah ungkapan yang digunakan seseorang untuk memberikan petunjuk suatu arah dari suatu tempat.

Saat memberikan arahan penunjuk jalan, kita sebenarnya memberikan dua tahap instruksi. Pada tahap pertama- "Pergi Ke" - yaitu memberi tahu pendengar jalan mana yang harus ditempuh atau seberapa jauh yang harus ditempuh. Pada tahap kedua- "Kemudian", yaitu memberi tahu pendengar apa yang harus dilakukan ketika mereka sampai di sana. (belok kanan / kiri, jalan lurus, ke kiri, dll.) Memberikan arahan yang bahkan sangat rumit hanyalah pengulangan dari dua langkah dasar ini.

Gunakan bahasa Inggris dasar untuk memberikan arahan. kalimat pendek adalah yang terbaik. Bicaralah perlahan dan gunakan pengucapan yang sangat hati-hati. Eja sebuah kata jika perlu.

Ungkapan-ungkapan yang dapat digunakan antara lain :

- The easiest way is to...
- The quickest way is to...
- The best way is to...

- go + direction (right, left, down, up, through)
- take + road name
- turn + right/left
- stay on + road name for + distance or time

Contoh :

- The easiest way is to go right on Majapahit street.
- The quickest way is to take Road Number 1.
- The best way is to turn right on Main Street.
- Go straight on until you come to the crossroad.
- Go straight on left / right.
- Go straight at the lights / at the roundabout /at the junction.
- Keep going for another shop hundred metres.
- Keep going straight ahead you will see it on the right.
- Keep on the straight road.
- Keep walking ahead.
- Take this road.
- Walk to the corner.
- Follow the road until you get to the bank.
- When you get to A. Yani Street, turn right.
- After you pass the restaurant on your left, turn left at the next crossroad.
- Cross the pub.
- Pass the school.
- You will cross some traffic lights.
- Cross the taxi rank and you are there.
- Go over the bridge

Transitions

Pisahkan setiap pergantian rute dengan kata bantu *transitions*

- after that
- then
- next
- when you get to ... go ...
- finally
- you will see/find ...

Ballpark Figures

Tawarkan “*ballpark figures*” (perkiraan kasar waktu atau lama perjalanan). Beberapa orang merasa lebih baik mengetahui berapa lama waktu yang dibutuhkan untuk pergi dari A ke B.

- It's just around the corner (not far).
- It's not far.
- It's a bit of a way. (it takes a while)
- It's about a five minute walk.
- It's about a twenty minute bus ride.

Landmarks

Beri tahu orang yang bertanya arah tanda khusus yang harus diperhatikan.

- You will see a *large clock* on the right.
- You will see the *city monument*, turn left.
- It's across from the *blue church*.

Another solution

Ada kalanya kita memberikan solusi lain jika tidak dapat memberikan petunjuk/arah jalan.

- You could ask the pedicab driver.
- Do you want me to draw you a map?
- Ask the administrative officer.
- Follow me. I'll show you the way.

2.5 Penerapan dalam Percakapan

Setelah mengetahui dan memahami ungkapan-ungkapan yang berguna dalam *Asking and giving directions*, selanjutnya kita terapkan dalam sebuah percakapan.

2.5.1 Outdoor Conversation

Seperti yang telah dinyatakan diatas bahwa *Asking and giving directions* adalah cara menanyakan dan memberi tahu arahan petunjuk keberadaan suatu tempat (gedung) atau lokasi. Dalam percakapan luar ruangan kebanyakan mengarah pada pertanyaan keberadaan sebuah tempat/gedung yang ada di jalan.

Contoh berikut adalah percakapan yang terjadi di jalan.

Conversation 1

Situation :

Mr. Zani wants to get the post office. Then he asks to a girl near him.

Mr. Zani : Excuse me! I am sorry for bothering you madam.

Endah : No, that is OK. What can I do for you?

Mr. Zani : I am trying to find a post office. Could you show me the way to get there?

Endah : Yes, of course! Start from this, you have to go straight until you find T junction. Then turn right and follow the street. The post office is on your left side, it is in front of the drug store.

Mr. Zani : I am sorry, in front of what?

Endah : Oh, it is in front of the drugstore.

Mr. Zani : Thank you sir.

Endah : My pleasure.

Conversation 2

Situation :

A tourist wants to buy some souvenirs. He is looking for a boutique to buy some Batiks.

- Tourist : Hi. I'm sorry. I'm looking for a boutique. Is there any one near hear?
- Joni : Nevermind. What kinds of clothes would you like?
- Tourist : I need Batik for souvenir. Where do I find the shop?
- Joni : Yes. There is the most well-known boutique around here. Start here, just go straight ahead. You will see a crossroad, pass the crossroad and stay on the road. Then you will see a big billboard on your right. The boutique is about 10 meters more. It is across next to the Bank.
- Tourist : That looks easy to get there. Thanks a lot young man.
- Joni : It's okey. Have a nice shopping.

Conversation 3

- Mark : Excuse me. I seemed to be lost. Can you show me the way to the money changer?
- Andy : Oh. I'm sorry. I'm local tourist myself. But maybe yo can ask some parking officers over there.
- Mark : I see. Thanks anyway.
- Andy : No problem.

Comprehension

Answer these questions based the conversations above!

1. Where is the post office?
2. Where will the tourist want to go?
3. What does the tourist want to buy?
4. What solution does Andi offer to Mark?

2.5.2 Indoor Conversation

Percakapan dalam ruangan mungkin saja terjadi di lingkungan kerja atau sekolah yang baru. Bayangkan suatu saat kamu diterima kerja di sebuah perusahaan di luar negeri. Di lingkungan baru ini kamu pasti butuh ke tempat makan siang/kantin, ruang manajer atau bahkan sekedar pergi ke toilet. Yang kamu butuhkan adalah kemampuan untuk bertanya arah dan memahami petunjuk arah yang diberikan agar kamu tidak salah ruangan. Atau bayangkan juga perusahaan dimana kamu bekerja kedatangan tamu atau partner bisnis dari luar negeri. Mereka mungkin bertanya ruangan manajer atau ruang tunggu tamu. Disini kemampuan berbahasa Inggrismu akan memberikan pesona dan kesan yang dapat menguntungkan perusahaanmu. Maka lakukan dengan benar dan penuh keramahan.

Sebagai mahasiswa, situasi lain yang mungkin terjadi dan membutuhkan keahlian berbahasa Inggris khususnya tentang *asking and giving direction* adalah program pertukaran mahasiswa. Baik itu mahasiswa luar negeri yang dikirim ke Indonesia atau kamu yang mendapat kesempatan dikirim ke universitas di luar negeri.

Percakapan-percakapan berikut ini dapat dijadikan referensi.

Conversation 1

Situasi : Mr. Brian is a new manager of a company. It is the first day he works. Now he wants to have lunch.

Mr. Brian : Sorry. Good afternoon. It is time to have lunch.
And I'm absolutely new here. Is there any canteen or food court in this building?

Risky : Yes, Sir. There is one on the third floor. You can take the lift to the 3rd floor. Then turn left from the lift door and go ahead then turn right. Keep walking ahead, the canteen is in the end of the lobby.

Mr. Brian : Pardon me! What's floor?

Risky : The third floor, Sir.

Mr. Brian : Oh I see. Thank you. Will you have dinner now?

Risky : I am sorry, Sir. I still have something to do. Please go first.

Mr. Brian : All right. Thanks anyway.

Risky : My pleasure.

Conversation 2

Situasi : Sally is an exchange student of University of STEKOM from Australia. She wants to meet the dean. She asks the direction to Wulan.

Sally : Hi. Wulan. I need to see Mr. Agus, our dean.
How can I find the office?

Wulan : I think his office is on main building.

Sally : Could you show me where the building is?

Wulan : Sure. The nearest way is take this lobby.
Go straight ahead until you reach parking area.
You will see the orange building.

Sally : Then where is the room?

Wulan : Just get in the building. His room is on the 2nd floor.
Take the stairs. The stairs is beside the door.

Sally : Oh I see. What's next?

Wulan : From the stairs just turn right. There are some rooms
of the dean. See the sign.

Sally : Okay. Thank you, Wulan.

Wulan : You're welcome. Sorry I can't take you there with me.
I have schedule right now.

Sally : Nevermind. Bye.

Wulan : Bye.

2.6 Direction Menggunakan Peta

Untuk lebih memahami materi tentang *asking and giving direction*, pembelajaran selanjutnya akan menggunakan sebuah peta. Dalam membaca peta harus hati-hati dan teliti.

Perhatikan peta di bawah ini dengan seksama!



Sumber : <https://learnenglishteens.britishcouncil.org/>

Untuk menyampaikan dan membuat percakapan berdasarkan peta diatas, perhatikan contoh-contoh dialog berikut ini:

Dialog 1

- A : Where is the underground station?
B : It is on Bond street. It is beside the shop.

Dialog 2

Perhatikan gambar. Ingat posisi 'You'.

- You : I'm sorry for bothering you.
X : It's OK. What can I do for you?
You : I want to go to bus station. Can you show me the way to get there?
X : Certainly. It's far enough from here. Start here, go along the Bond St. You will see traffic light. Pass the traffic. Keep walking ahead, you will see roundabout ...
You : I beg your pardon?
X : You will see the roundabout. Then turn right on King Road. The bus station is on your left. It is next to the book shop.
You : Oh I see. Thank you.
X : Welcome.

Individual Assignment

Buatlah 10 kalimat yang menyatakan keberadaan tempat berdasarkan gambar peta diatas!

1. The museum is beside the factory.
2.
3.
4.
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.
10.

Group Assignment

Bekerjasamalah dengan partnermu untuk membuat percakapan sederhana tentang asking and giiving direction berdasarkan gambar peta diatas. Pastikan posisi 'you' sebagai acuan dalam memulai untuk menunjukkan arah.

Kesimpulan

Tak dapat dipungkiri bahwa di dunia yang semakin modern ini teknologi berkembang pesat. Sistem GPS dan Google map sangat membantu dalam menemukan arah dan tujuan suatu tempat. Tapi di sisi lain komunikasi dalam dunia global, khususnya bahasa Inggris sebagai salah satu bahasa pengantar utama di dunia wajib di pelajari dan dipahami. Tidak tahu arah, tersesat jalan pasti akan dialami oleh seseorang yang berada dalam wilayah atau negara dan lingkungan baru. Dan kita tentu saja tidak bisa hanya mengandalkan teknologi untuk mengatasi masalah tersebut. Ketrampilan bertanya dan juga memberi tahu arah arah jalan sangat berguna dalam keadaan tersebut.

Tugas Bab 2

Choose the best answer among a, b, c or d.

1. Asking directions is used to
 - a. Ask someone about certain direction
 - b. Ask someone opinion
 - c. Ask someone feelings
 - d. Ask someone condition
2. Giving Direction is used to
 - a. Give someone a gift
 - b. Give someone a direction to a certain place
 - c. Give someone a food
 - d. Give someone a direction

3. A:, can you show me the way to the Principal's Office?

B: With pleasure. It's this way.

- a. Excuse us
- b. Pardon me
- c. Hello
- d. Excuse me

4. Can you tell me where, please?

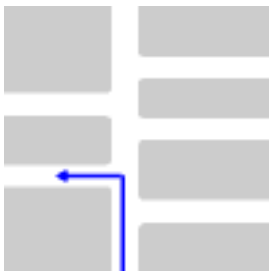
- a. is the bank
- b. the bank
- c. the bank is
- d. there a bank

5. A: Can you tell me which direction to the Canteen?

B: It's just in front of the Library.

- a. I'm still new here
- b. I'm hungry
- c. I'm lost
- d. I'm looking for Ice Cream

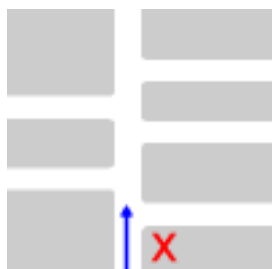
6. Look at the picture! The correct direction is



- a. Take the first turning on the left.
- b. Take the turning on the left first.
- c. Take the left turning on the first.
- d. Take the first turning on the left.

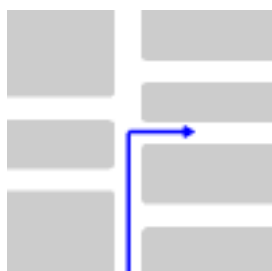
7. The correct direction is

It's on your right.



- a. It's on your beside.
- b. It's on your left.
- c. It's on your right.

8. The correct direction is



- a. Take second turning on the right.
 - b. Take the second turning on the right.
 - c. Take the second turning on right.
9. Could you tell me where some souvenirs, please?
- a. can I buy
 - b. could I buy
 - c. I can buy
 - d. should I buy
10. There are several souvenir shops on Apple Street, about three blocks
- a. away from
 - b. from here
 - c. near here
 - d. not far

The dialogue is for number 11 to 15

- Tourist : Excuse me. (11)? I think I am lost.
Citizen : Yes. Is there anything problem?
Tourist : Can you show me the fastest way to get to the train station, please?
Citizen : You can take a taxi or a bus from the bus stop.
Tourist : Okay. Where should I go from there?
Citizen : If you take a taxi, you can get off right at the train station. Just ask the driver to go to Balapan Train Station.
Tourist : And, how to go there by a bus?
Citizen : Just take a bus number 010 and get off at Balapan bus stop.
Tourist : (15)
Citizen : No. it's pretty near from there. The train station is around 50 meters from the bus stop.
Tourist : I see. Thank you very much!
Citizen : You're welcome

11. The correct statement ...

- a. Can I help you
- b. May I have your time
- c. Where will you go
- d. a, b c are incorrect

12. Where will the tourist go?

- a. bus stop
- b. taxi camp
- c. train station
- d. airport

13. What transportation does the tourist take finally?

- | | |
|---------|------------|
| a. bus | c. walk |
| b. taxi | d. pedicab |

14. Can you show me the *fastest* way

The bold word has similiar meaning with

- a. closest
- b. nearest
- c. cheapest
- d. quickest

15. The suitable sentence is ...

- a. How much is the fee?
- b. Are you telling the true?
- c. Is it far from the bus stop?
- d. What should I do next?

16. If you go up to the fifth floor, you'll find his office your right as you come out the elevator.

- a. on
- b. in
- c. by

17. Go to the end of the road and left by the traffic lights.

- a. bend
- b. turn
- c. twist

18. a right just after the supermarket.

- a. Have
- b. Take
- c. Give

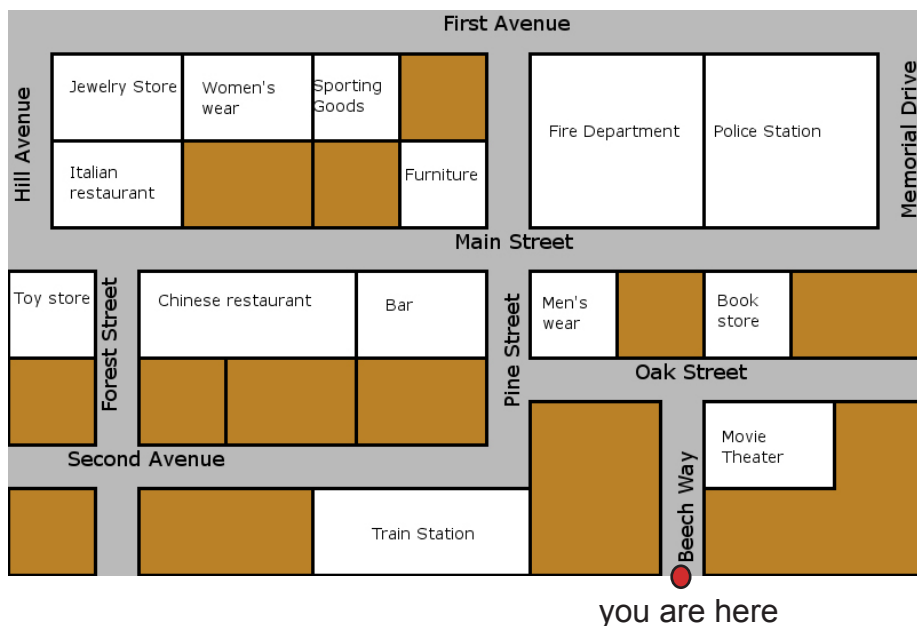
19. You his house, it's painted bright pink!

- a. can't find
- b. can't miss
- c. can't lose

20. Go on to the end of the road.

- a. straight
- b. near
- c. towards

Nyatakan pernyataan-pernyataan berikut ini dengan B / S berdasarkan gambar peta yang tersedia!



1. The jewelery store is behind the Italian restaurant (....)
2. The bar is on Second Avenue (....)
3. The police station is on the left from Fire Department (....)
4. The toy store is across from the Chinese restaurant (....)
5. The movie theater is opposite the Book store (....)
6. The sporting goods store is behind the Furniture store (....)
7. The bar is next to the Chinese restaurant (....)
8. The fastest way to Police Station is Go ahead, then turn left on Oak St. Keep walking until you see a T- Junction then turn right just go straight. You will see crossroad of Main St, pass the crossroad then turn left (....)
9. The farthest place from 'your' position is Jewelry station (....)
10. The sporting sport is between women's wear and jewelry station (....)

Expressing Like and Dislike

Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, diharapkan mampu untuk :

- Memahami pengertian dan fungsi *like and dislike*
- Menggunakan *like and dislike expressions* dalam percakapan sehari hari

Pendahuluan

Mengekspresikan pendapat terhadap sesuatu ataupun seseorang, baik itu rasa suka ataupun tidak suka merupakan keterampilan berkomunikasi yang sangat penting. Kemampuan untuk menyatakan pendapat ini dapat diterapkan dalam berbagai lingkungan kehidupan misalnya : lingkungan kerja, sekolah, pertemanan dll. Bisa juga menggunakan keterampilan *expressing like and dislike* untuk membantu pelanggan, memberikan saran ataupun menyampaikan pengalaman pribadi dan juga untuk memulai sebuah percakapan (*small talk*).

Sebenarnya menyatakan “like” dan “dislike” atau “suka” dan “tidak suka” dalam Bahasa Inggris adalah perkara yang mudah. Namun, mengetahui beberapa ekspresi yang bervariasi untuk berbagai keadaan bisa membuat komunikasi tidak monoton dan dapat menyampaikan maksud dengan lebih tepat.

Bab ini akan membahas bagaimana menyatakan like dan dislike dengan benar dan tepat sesuai dengan kaidah bahasa Inggris.

3.1 Useful Expressions

3.1.1 Expressing Like

Saat mengungkapkan hal yang disukai, harus tahu dahulu *expression of like* atau ungkapan yang menyatakan suka akan sesuatu!

Ekspresi 'like' yang bisa digunakan diantara lain adalah:

- I like...
- I love...
- I don't like...
- I dislike...
- I adore...
- I hate...
- I'm crazy about...
- I'm mad about...
- I enjoy...
- I'm keen on...

Contoh kalimat

Example if you like something

- I quite like *going* to the cinema.
- I like *cooking*
- I like playing tennis.
- You like going out to clubs.
- We like going to the cinema.
- They like watching TV.

Example if you love something

- I love *eating* ice-cream.
- I adore *sun-bathing*.
- I'm mad about that new boy band.
- I'm crazy about that girl.

Example if you like something a lot

- I'm fond of chocolate.
- I like *swimming* very much.
- I really likes that new golf course.

Contoh dalam Percakapan

Percakapan 1

Aldo : Hi Radit, how's your weekend?

Radit : It was awesome. I went to Amed Beach in KarangAsem.

Aldo : Oh really? Do you like going to beach?

Radit : Absolutely yes, Aldo. I love going to beach. I have come to many beautiful beaches in Bali.

Aldo : So, what's your favorite beach then?

Radit : I like Pandawa beach in Nusa Dua. The view is amazing. Do you know that beach?

Aldo : Sure, I have ever visited that beach.

Percakapan 2

Maul : What kinds of music do you like, Rika?

Rika : I like jazz. What about you, Maul?

Maul : I like slow rock.

Rika : What is your favorite kind of food?

Maul : Indonesian food, without a doubt. What's yours?

Rika : I don't really have a favorite. I like almost all kinds of food, especially hot spicy food.

Maul : Do you like watching movie?

Rika : Yes, I do like movies. I like watching drama and romantic comedy.

3.1.2 Expressing Dislike

Terkadang kita tidak tertarik pada sesuatu, dan terkadang kita membencinya. Ungkapan-ungkapan yang dapat dipakai antara lain:

- I don't like...
- I dislike...
- I hate...
- I abhor...
- I can't bear...
- I can't stand...
- I detest...
- I loathe...

Contoh Kalimat

Example if someone don't like something

- I don't like cooking very much.
- I'm not very fond of doing the gardening.
- I'm not a great fan of football.
- I dislike wasting time.

Example if someone really dislike something

- I don't like sport at all
- He can't stand his boss
- She can't bear cooking in a dirty kitchen
- I hate crowded supermarkets
- He detests being late
- She loathes celery

Contoh dalam Percakapan

Percakapan 1

- Widya : What horrible weather today. I'd love to go out, but I think it will just continue raining.
- Anisa : Oh, I don't know. Perhaps the sun will come out later this afternoon.
- Widya : I hope you're right. Listen, I'm going to watch movie this weekend with some friends. Would you like to come?
- Anisa : Oh, sorry. I don't really like watching movie. It's boring, you know.
- Widya : What did you say? Can you say it again?
- Anisa : Yeah, boring. Why?
- Widya : How could you say that?
- Anisa : Umm, staring in front of the monitor for almost two hours..., I can't stand it.
- Widya : Wow! That's weird. I really keen on watching movie, all kinds of movies; romance, horror, thriller, everything. So, what do you like doing?
- Anisa : I am really crazy about listening to music. Yeah, I really enjoy it. What do you think of it?
- Widya : Yeah, I sometimes listen to music too. It's pretty fun. But one thing for sure, not rock music. I hate rock music. I can't enjoy it.

Comprehension

Answer these questions based on the cobersation above.

1. Write down the expressions of like and dislike in the conversation above!
2. Why does Anisa hate horror movie?
3. Does Anisa like all kinds of music?
4. What kinds of music doesn't Widya like? Why

3.1.3 Useful expressions untuk situasi yang berbeda

Untuk menyatakan rasa tidak suka ada beberapa kondisi dimana kita dapat menggunakan expression yang berbeda sesuai dengan kondisi yang berkembang dalam sebuah percakapan. Berikut ini ungkapan idiomatik yang dapat di gunakan dalam mengungkapkan rasa tidak suka berdasarkan tingkat rasa.

- *I'm not too keen on Junk food.*
- *I'm not a big a fan of Junk food.*

Expression ini adalah ungkapan yang cukup informal / lisan. Tingkat ketidaksukaan tidak terlalu kuat. Pembicara mungkin akan setuju untuk makan makanan Inggris tetapi tidak akan terlalu menyukainya.

- *I can't work up any enthusiasm for it.*
- *I'm not particularly fond of Junk food.*

Expressions ini digunakan saat pembicara mengatakan bahwa dia tidak merasakan apa-apa tentang makanan Inggris. Ini lebih formal.

- *I can't stand it / I really hate it.*

Pemahaman dari *expression* ini adalah pembicaranya benar-benar tidak ingin makan makanan Inggris lagi.

- *Junk food: I can take it or leave it.*
- *Junk food leaves me cold.*
- *I can't see what all the fuss is about.*

Expression ini cukup informal dan mengatakan bahwa *junk food* tidak menimbulkan emosi atau reaksi apa pun dari pembicara. Ini meremehkan dan dianggap cukup negatif.

- I'm afraid it doesn't appeal to me.

Expression ini lebih formal dan mengatakan bahwa pembicara tidak menyukai makanan Inggris. Ini adalah cara yang cukup sopan untuk mengatakan bahwa kita tidak menyukai sesuatu.

- I would rather cut off my right arm than.

Expression ini adalah cara yang berlebihan dan lucu untuk mengatakan bahwa pembicara benar-benar membenci sesuatu. Ini juga bisa sangat tidak sopan jika digunakan pada waktu yang salah.

3.2 Grammar Rule

Saat ingin mengungkapkan preferensi, suka, dan tidak suka, sering kali menggunakan simple present tense dengan kata kerja “love”, “enjoy”, “like” untuk mengekspresikan suka dan “hate”, untuk mengekspresikan ketidaksukaan secara biasa. Kata kerja ini biasanya disertai dengan dua jenis kata: kata benda (*noun*) dan kata kerja (*verb*).

Dibawah merupakan rumus dalam merangkai kalimat yang mengekspresikan rasa suka:

- Subject + like/ like(s) + object (noun/verb-ing)
- Subject + to be + crazy about + object (noun/verb-ing)
- Subject + love/ love(s) + object (noun/verb-ing)

Untuk lebih jelasnya perhatikan format/struktur berikut ini :

Affirmative Sentence

subject	love enjoy like hate	verb in gerund form	complement
<i>The boys</i>	love	playing	video games
<i>I</i>	like	studying	English
<i>We</i>	enjoy	dancing	rock and roll
<i>You</i>	hate	staying	at home
Remember that he, she or it use the “s” form			
<i>Tom</i>	likes	eating	Chinese food
<i>Susan</i>	loves	playing	the piano
<i>The cat</i>	likes	drinking	Milk

Interrogative Sentence

Do Does	subject	love enjoy like hate	verb in infinitive form	complement + ?
<i>Do</i>	the boys	love	playing	video games?
<i>Do</i>	I	like	studying	English?
<i>Do</i>	we	enjoy	dancing	at home?
<i>Do</i>	you	hate	staying	at home?
Remember that he, she or it use the “auxiliary does”.				
<i>Does</i>	Tom	like	eating	Chinese food?
<i>Does</i>	Susan	love	playing	the piano?
<i>Does</i>	the cat	like	drinking	milk?

Negative Sentence

subject	do not does not	love enjoy like hate	verb in infinitive form	complement
The boys	<i>do not</i>	love	playing	video games
I	<i>do not</i>	like	studying	English
We	<i>do not</i>	enjoy	dancing	at home
You	<i>do not</i>	hate	staying	at home
Remember that he, she or it use the “auxiliary does not”				
Tom	<i>does not</i>	like	eating	Chinese food
Susan	<i>does not</i>	love	playing	the piano
The cat	<i>does not</i>	like	drinking	milk

Catatan : Penggunaan kata kerja (verb) setelah useful expression *like* and *dislike* sangat direkomendasikan menggunakan *verb-ing*.

Kata-kata ‘like, love dan hate’ diikuti oleh kata kerja dalam bentuk *infinitif to* untuk merujuk pada momen atau situasi tertentu.

Kata kerja “enjoy” selalu diikuti oleh kata kerja di bentuk ing-form (gerund)

Contoh :

He likes running dan ***He likes to run.***

He likes to run, dalam bahasa Inggris, ini berarti menurutnya lari adalah hal yang baik untuk menjaga kebugaran tubuh. Itu tidak berarti bahwa dia biasanya suka berlari.

Note : Sangat dianjurkan untuk menggunakan constraction dalam kalimat negative untuk percakapan dan penulisan secara tidak resmi (informal)

Contoh : They ***don’t*** like staying at home.

She ***doesn’t*** fond of fishing.

3.3 Writing Skill

Untuk melatih keahlian menulis dalam bahasa Inggris dengan benar dan 'enak' dibaca, salah satu tema yang dapat digunakan adalah dengan mengekspresikan 'like and dislike'.

Perhatikan contoh paragraf berikut ini.

My Favorite Food and Drink

First, let's talk about food and drinks. I don't like fish very much, but I like meat. I really like fast food such as pizza, hamburgers and french fries but my favorite snacks are pizza and hamburgers. Pizza is delicious with coke, but I prefer lemonade and orange juice than coke.

I also like white coffee. I hate alcoholic drinks! When it comes to fruit. I really adore grapes, but pears are not my cup of tea. I like apples and I love oranges! I'm not a fan of vegetables, but my parents and teachers say they're very important. I think they're right.

I really hate broccoli, but carrots are ok. I detest cucumber salad, but I like mixed salad I'm crazy for mushrooms, but I really don't like onions.

Kesimpulan

Untuk mengungkapkan sesuatu yang disukai ataupun tidak disukai dalam bahasa Inggris tidak hanya dengan menggunakan kaya 'like' atau 'dislike' saja. Beberapa *expressions* yang lain bisa saja kita gunakan untuk menyampaikan atau mengungkapkan rasa suka dan tidak suka kita. Belajar memahami situasi akan membuat kita semakin nyaman untuk berkomunikasi dengan orang lain dan menghindari salah persepsi.

Tugas Bab 3

Individual Assingment

A. Nyatakan rasa suka atau tidak suka kalian dengan menjawab pertanyaa-pertanyaan berikut ini. Nyatakan persaanmu dalam sebuah kalimat dengan menggunakan expression yang berbeda-beda untuk tiap jawaban. Berikan alasanmu.

1. What kind of movies do you like?
2. Do you like going to the beach?
3. What's your favorite thing to do?
4. Do you love going out?
5. What kind of music do you like?
6. Do you like to watch TV?
7. What type of food do you like to eat? Do you like to watch movies?
8. Do you like watching cartoons?
9. Do you like English subject?
10. Do you have a favorite actor or lecture?

B. Buatlah paragraf tentang benda, orang atau kegiatan yang kamu sukai dan tidak sukai. Minimal 3 paragraf atau 30 kalimat.

Group Assingment

Bekerjasamalah dengan partnermu untuk membuat sebuah percakapan tentang menyatakan 'like' dan 'dislike'. Kalian dapat saling menanyakan hobi, pakaian, kegiatan dan lain-lain.

Multiple Choice Test

Choose the best answer among a, b, c or d.

1. Read the sentences and choose the correct sentence.
 - a. I like read adventure stories.
 - b. I like reading adventure stories.
 - c. I like to reading adventure stories.
2. Read the sentences and choose the correct sentence.
 - a. My dad likes cooking.
 - b. My dad likes cook.
 - c. My dad likes for cooking.
3. Read the sentences and choose the correct sentence.
 - a. My brother doesn't like to doing his homework.
 - b. My brother don't like doing his homework.
 - c. My brother doesn't like doing his homework.
4. Read the sentences and choose the correct sentence.
 - a. We hate make the dinner.
 - b. We hate making the dinner.
 - c. We hate made the dinner.
5. Read the sentences and choose the correct sentence.
 - a. I love for use learn English for Communication!
 - b. I love using learn English for Communication!
 - c. I love to using learn English for Communication!
6. Clara : Do you like watching a movie?
Lisa :
Clara : What is your favorite movie?
Lisa : My favorite movie is the fast and furious.

The suitable expression to complete the dialogue is ...
 - a. I love watching movie

- b. I dislike watching movie
- c. I hate watching movie
- d. It's not my favorite one

7. Alex : How do you feel about this omelet?

Bram : It is very tasty. I like this food

Alex : Me too.

From the dialogue we know that ...

- a. Alex dislike omelet
- b. Bram don't like omelet
- c. Bram loves omelet, while Alex hate it
- d. Bram and Alex like omelet

Dialogue is for no 8 to 11

Yanto : Hi Wahyu. How are you?

Wahyu : Fine, thanks. How was your Sunday morning?

Yanto : I spent my Sunday morning gardening with my father.

Wahyu : So you like gardening together? That's great.

Yanto : What about your Sunday, then?

Wahyu : Well, I love my family very much so I spend Sundays with them.

Yanto : Oh great. I'm happy to hear that. I love my family too. But we enjoy spending my Sundays at my grandparent's house.

Wahyu : My family hate travelling. They don't like going to my grandparent's house because they have to spend 5 hours on the bus to get there.

Yanto : All right, Wahyu. Nice to bump into you. See you.

Wahyu : Nice to see you too. See you later.

8. What did Yanto do on Sunday morning?

- a. He spent his Sunday gardening with his fathis.

- b. He spent his Sunday morning at home.
 - c. He spent his Sunday morning visiting his mother's.
 - d. He spent his Sunday morning with his family.
9. How does Wahyu spend his Sunday mornings?
- a. He cooks special food.
 - b. He spends his Sunday mornings with his family.
 - c. He travels everywhere.
 - d. He goes to his mother's house.
10. The word 'them' in line 7 refers to?
- a. Yanto and his father.
 - b. Yanto and his family
 - c. Wahyu and his family
 - d. Wahyu's family
11. Why don't Wahyu's family like to spend their Sunday at their grandparent's house?
- a. They hate travelling.
 - b. They have to spend 2 hours on the bus to get there.
 - c. They enjoy spending my time at home.
 - d. They like gardening at home

True or False

Sara : Hi you two! What are you doing?

Doni : We're playing basketball. Do you want to play?

Sara : No thanks. I don't like playing basketball.

Rifky : Wow! I'm crazy about playing basketball, it's great!

Doni : What do you like doing?

Sara : Well, I'm keen on riding bike.

Rifky : Yeah! That can be fun.

Sara : And I like dancing too.

Doni : Dancing! Oh, I can't stand dancing. I can't dance.

Sara : That's not true. Everyone can dance.

Doni : Not me!

Sara : So I know you like playing basketball, but what else do you like doing?

Doni : I like playing chess.

Rifky : Chess! That's boring.

Baca dengan teliti percakapan diatas dan nyatakan True (B) atau False (S) pernyataan-pernyataan berikut ini.

12. Rifky likes playing basketball. (....)

13. Sara likes playing basketball. (....)

14. She likes riding. (....)

15. Rifky likes riding. (....)

16. Doni doesn't like dancing. (....)

17. Rifky likes playing chess. (....)

Lengkapilah percakapan berikut dengan kata/kalimat yang tersedia.

A : Hello, Carla. How about watching the game tonight?

B : Oh, no thanks. (18)

A : OK. Do you feel like going out?

B : That sounds like a good idea.

A : Do you want to go to a bar?

B : Oh, no. (19). I can't stand all that noise. How about eating at the Chinese restaurant?

A : Great! I (20) Chinese noodles.

B : Ok. Let's go

- a. enjoy eating
- b. I don't like soccer.
- c. I hate it.

Countable and Uncountable Nouns

Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, diharapkan mampu untuk :

- Memahami pengertian *Countable dan Uncountable*
- Memahami jenis-jenis *Countable dan Uncountable*
- Membuat pernyataan dengan menggunakan *Countable dan Uncountable*

Pendahuluan

Dalam tata bahasa Inggris, kata-kata yang merujuk pada orang, tempat, atau benda disebut NOUN (kata benda). *Noun* dapat diklasifikasikan dengan banyak cara.

Dalam bahasa Inggris benda jamak (*plural noun*) dapat ditunjukkan dengan menambahkan huruf s, es, ss ataupun *ies* diakhir kata benda tersebut. Dapat juga dengan menambahkan quantity adverb : some, many, much, a lot of dll. Aturan-aturan penambahan huruf ini akan dibahas tersendiri dalam bab ini.

Perhatikan kalimat berikut ini.

Elsa has two **handphones** in her bag.
I think she has a lot of **money**.

Kedua kalimat diatas menunjukkan benda plural (jamak) : *handphones* dan *money*.

Yang menjadi masalah adalah antara *handphones* dan *money* yang dalam kalimat diatas menunjukkan bentuk jamak dimana ada 2 ‘HP’ dan banyak ‘uang’. Mengapa kata *handphones* ada tambahan huruf ‘s’, sedang kata *money* tidak ada tambahan huruf ‘s’ walaupun mereka sama-sama menunjukkan bentuk jamak (*plural*).

Dalam bab ini kita akan belajar memahami pengelompokan kata benda dalam bahasa Inggris. Salah satu cara untuk mengklasifikasikan kata benda adalah menurut apakah kata benda itu dapat dihitung (*countable*) atau tidak dapat dihitung (*uncountable*).

4.1 Countable Nouns

Kata benda yang dapat dihitung (*countable noun*) adalah kata-kata yang dapat dihitung. Mereka memiliki bentuk tunggal dan jamak. Mereka biasanya mengacu pada ‘thing’. Kebanyakan kata benda yang dapat dihitung menjadi jamak dengan menambahkan ‘s’ di akhir kata. Dalam bentuk tunggal, *countable nouns* biasanya didahului dengan “a” atau “an”.

Countable nouns adalah kata benda atau hal-hal yang bisa dihitung satuannya dengan angka. Biasanya, benda-benda atau hal yang termasuk *countable nouns* berbentuk padat atau berwujud nyata.

Contoh countable nouns

Singular	Plural	Singular	Plural
student	students	dish	dishes
boy	boys	sandwich	sandwiches
book	books	enemy	enemies
house	houses	hero	heroes
class	classes	tomato	tomatoes
glass	glasses	university	universities

4.1.1 Aturan dalam Plural Noun

Sebenarnya, tak hanya sekadar penambahan -s atau -es pada sebuah kata benda. Namun, ada juga aturan-aturan lain dalam perubahan bentuk ini berdasarkan huruf belakang dari kata benda itu sendiri. Di antaranya adalah:

- Penambahan akhiran -es harus mengikuti kata benda tunggal yang memiliki akhiran s, x, z, sh, atau ch.

Contoh:

gas – gases, box – boxes, waltz – waltzes, brush – brushes, church – churches.

- Jika kata benda tunggal berakhiran huruf “y”, tambahkan saja -s. Namun, ada juga kata yang berakhir dengan -y yang harus diubah menjadi huruf “i” dan ditambahkan akhiran -es untuk berubah menjadi bentuk jamak.

Contoh:

key – keys, boy – boys, way – ways, sky – skies, army – armies

- Untuk kata benda tunggal yang berakhiran huruf atau ada unsur “f”, maka perubahan bentuk jamaknya hanya menambahkan akhiran -s atau -es seperti kata benda lainnya.

Contoh:

belief – beliefs, roof – roofs, loaf – loaves, life – lives, knife – knives.

- Mirip dengan kata benda yang berakhiran -y, kata benda yang berakhiran -o memiliki aturan gramatika yang tidak ketat. Sehingga, ada beberapa kata yang bisa ditambahkan akhiran -s dan juga -es. Lalu, bagaimana membedakannya? Ada satu trik yang perlu diingat. Jika kata benda berhubungan dengan suara, maka cukup untuk menambahkan akhiran -s saja.

Contoh:

cello – cellos, piano – pianos, radio – radios, potato – potatoes, tomato – tomatoes.

- Kata benda yang berakhiran -on biasanya akan berubah ke bentuk jamak dengan penambahan akhiran -s saja. Namun, ada beberapa kata berakhiran -on berubah menjadi akhiran -a. Namun, hal ini sangat jarang ditemui.

Contoh:

criterion -criteria, phenomenon – phenomena.

- Kata benda berakhiran -is juga berubah bentuk dengan menghilangkan akhiran -is dan menggantinya dengan akhiran -es.

Contoh:

oasis – oases, crisis – crises.

- Selain penambahan akhiran, ada juga beberapa kata benda yang bentuk jamaknya tidak berubah sama sekali, lho!

Contoh:

fish, sheep, deer, species.

- Ada juga beberapa kata benda yang tidak memiliki bentuk tunggal, sehingga kata benda ini selalu jamak.

Contoh:

scissors, shorts, pants, trousers, jeans.

- Jika di atas merupakan beberapa contoh kata benda yang tidak memiliki bentuk tunggal, ada juga beberapa benda yang malah tidak memiliki bentuk jamak. Hal ini disebabkan benda-benda ini memang berkelompok atau memang tidak bisa dihitung alias uncountable noun.

Contoh:

livestock, news, slang, bravery, love, money, sugar.

- Selain contoh-contoh yang sudah disebutkan di atas, ada juga kata benda yang berubah tak beraturan dalam bentuk jamak. Hal ini disebut juga sebagai *irregular plural forms*.

Contoh:

man – men, woman – women, child – children, foot – feet, tooth – teeth, mouse – mice.

Contoh kalimat dengan countable nouns:

- I have a *dog* but Mr. Agus has three *dogs*.
- I own a *house* but my friend has more than two *houses*.
- I just need one book. But I think they need two books, please?
- They don't like eating tomatoes.
- They have many toys in the box.
- He met many beautiful ladies last week
- There are five men waiting for you outside.
- We saw three deer at the zoo.
- My house has twelve rooms.
- My city is surrounded by four mountains.
- We have two cats in our home.

4.2 Uncountable Nouns

Uncountable nouns juga di sebut *mass nouns* adalah untuk hal-hal yang tidak dapat kita hitung dengan angka. Mereka merupakan nama untuk ide atau benda abstrak atau untuk objek fisik yang terlalu kecil atau tak berbentuk untuk dihitung (cairan, bubuk, gas, dll.). Kata benda tak bisa dihitung digunakan dengan kata kerja tunggal. *Uncountable nouns* (umumnya) tidak memiliki bentuk jamak.

Contoh Uncountable Nouns:

- tea
- sugar
- water

- air
- rice
- knowledge
- beauty
- anger
- fear
- love
- money
- research
- safety
- evidence

Kita tidak dapat menggunakan *a / an* dengan kata benda ini. Untuk menyatakan jumlah kata benda yang tak terhitung, gunakan kata atau ungkapan seperti *some, a lot of, much, a bit of, a great deal of*, atau gunakan ukuran yang tepat seperti *a cup of, a bag of, 1kg of, 1L of, a handful of, a pinch of, an hour of, a day of*.

Contoh Kalimat

- There has been *a lot of research* into the causes of this disease.
- He gave me *a great deal of advice* before my interview.
- Can you give me some information about uncountable nouns?
- He did not have *much sugar* left.
- Measure 1 cup of water, 300 grams of flour, and 1 teaspoon of salt.

Beberapa kata benda dapat dihitung dalam bahasa lain tetapi tidak dapat dihitung dalam bahasa Inggris. Mereka harus mengikuti aturan untuk kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung. Yang paling umum adalah:

- accommodation
- advice

- baggage
- behavior
- bread
- furniture
- information
- luggage
- news
- progress
- traffic
- travel
- trouble
- weather
- work

Contoh kalimat :

- I would like to give you *some advice*.
- Joni ate *a lot of bread* this morning.
- I didn't make *much progress* today.
- This looks like *a lot of trouble* to me.
- We did *8 hours of work* yesterday.

Catatan :

Beberapa kata benda tak terhitung juga dapat digunakan dalam bentuk jamak, tergantung pada arti atau konteks kata tersebut. Perhatikan kalimat ini:

- Would you like some coffee?
- He ordered a coffee.

Kalimat pertama berbentuk *uncountable* (coffee) karena benda ini mengacu pada minuman pada umumnya. Pada kalimat kedua berbentuk *countable* karena (a coffee) mengacu pada segelas atau secangkir kopi.

4.3 Many dan Much

Bahasa Inggris terkadang membingungkan, terutama dalam hal jumlah dan volume kata benda. Kata tidak hanya dapat memiliki arti yang berbeda tergantung bagaimana penggunaannya, tetapi beberapa kata benda dapat dihitung sementara yang lain tidak. Kata benda yang dapat dihitung dan tidak dapat dihitung akan menggunakan kata sifat yang berbeda.

“Many” dan “Much” terdengar sangat mirip, dan keduanya berarti jumlah yang besar. Namun, penggunaannya berbeda dalam sebuah kalimat. Untuk mengetahui perbedaannya, dapatkan rincian aturan tentang kapan menggunakan “many” vs. “much” dalam sebuah kalimat.

Kita menggunakan pengukur quantifiers much, many, a lot of, lots of untuk menyatakan tentang jumlah dan banyaknya suatu benda dan juga perbandingan. Kita bisa menggunakannya dengan kata benda (sebagai *determiner*) atau tanpa kata benda (sebagai kata ganti/*pronoun*).

Meskipun bukan aturan yang tegas dan cepat, apakah kalimat tersebut negatif atau positif dapat dipertimbangkan juga saat menggunakan “many” dan “much”. Kedua kata ini lebih banyak ditemukan dalam kalimat dan pertanyaan negatif informal. Saat digunakan dalam kalimat positif, “many” dan “much” terdengar lebih formal. Kalimat positif informal bisa juga menggunakan “a lot of” atau “lots of”.

Many

“Many” berarti jumlah yang banyak untuk suatu benda, dan selalu digunakan dengan kata benda yang dapat dihitung (*countable nouns*).

Contoh kalimat :

- There *are many cats* in the yard.
- Have you ever seen so *many puppies*?
- Don't you think that's *too many trees*?
- I eat so *many snacks* in a day.
- There were *many Pharaohs* in Egypt.
- There was a child seat in *many cars*.

Much

Ketika memikirkan kata benda yang tak terhitung, biasanya kata benda itu hanya memiliki bentuk tunggal. Akan sangat sulit untuk dapat menghitungnya tanpa menambahkan semacam satuan yang dapat dihitung. Menambahkan “much” berarti memberi tahu pembaca /lawan bicara bahwa ada sejumlah besar kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung itu.

Contoh kalimat :

- That was too *much water*.
- There is too *much sunlight*.
- Don't bring *much luggage*.
- There isn't *much oxygen*.
- I don't have *much money*.
- There isn't *much time*.
- Did you need that *much milk*?

4.3.1 Too much, too many and so much, so many

Too much, too many with a noun

Kita sering menggunakan ‘too’ sebelum many dan much. Artinya ‘lebih dari yang diperlukan’. Kita bisa menggunakan too much sebelum kata benda tak terhitung dan too many sebelum kata benda jamak, atau tanpa kata benda saat kata benda jelas:

Contoh :

- I bought too much food. We had to throw some of it away.
- They had a lot of work to do. Too much. (too much work)
- There are too many cars on the road. More people should use public transport.
- There are 35 children in each class. It's too many. (too many children)

So much, so many

Kita menggunakan 'so' daripada 'very' sebelum much dan many dalam kalimat afirmatif untuk menekankan sesuatu dalam jumlah yang sangat besar:

Contoh :

- He has so much money!
Not: ~~He has very much money!~~
- There were so many jobs to do.

4.3.2 Pattern

Untuk membuat dan membentuk kalimat yang menggunakan 'many' dan 'much' harus selalu ingat pedoman utamanya. Sudah kita ketahui bersama bahwa many dan much berarti 'banyak'. Ini berarti bahwa ini menunjukkan kata jamak (*plural*). Tapi ingat uncountable noun selalu berarti tunggal (*singular*).

Perhatikan kalimat-kalimat berikut ini :

Many	
Positive	There <u>are</u> many people in the Mall. Many friends <u>are</u> good for living. Nanda has many bags.
Negative	There <u>are</u> not many people in the Mall. Nanda doesn't have many bags.

Question	Are there many people in the Mall? Does Nanda have many bags?
Much	
Positive	There <i>is</i> much salt on your cook. Much water <i>is</i> good for our body. Nanda has much <i>gold</i> in her digital saving.
Negative	There <i>is</i> not much salt on your cook. Nanda does not have much <i>gold</i> in her digital saving.
Question	<i>Is</i> there much salt on my cook? Does Nanda have much gold?

4.3.3 How Many dan How Much

How Many

How many digunakan untuk menanyakan jumlah *countable noun*.

Contoh :

- How many countries are there in the world?
- How many students are in the class right now?
- How many rules do we need to obey at museum?
- How many novels and comics do you have at home, Gerald?
- How many cupcakes do you want, honey?
- How many eggs should I add after the wheat flour?

How Much

Kebalikan dari How many, 'How much' adalah kalimat tanya yang digunakan untuk menanyakan jumlah *uncountable noun*.

Contoh :

- How much time do we have to finish the test?
- How much money did you spend?

- How much sugar would you like in your coffee?
- How much paper will I need?
- How much milk is in the fridge?
- How much traffic was there on the way to work?

Jika kata kerja To Be digunakan dengan kata benda tak terhitung, maka dalam bentuk tunggal (= IS atau WAS dll.)

4.4 Penggunaan dalam Percakapan

Untuk melatih kemampuan speaking kita dalam bahasa Inggris selanjutnya kita akan menggunakan much dan many dalam berbagai situasi komunikasi percakapan sehari-hari.

Perhatikan beberapa contoh percakapan berikut ini:

Percakapan 1

Nana : We need to go shopping.

Wahyu : I don't think so, we've got a lot of food here.

Nana : We don't have much milk or bread, and we don't have much water.

Wahyu : Oh, OK. Let's go shopping this evening.

Percakapan 2

Sania : How's your university?

Anjar : It's great. I have lots of friends and there are a lot of great professors. I don't have much money, but that's OK.
I'm really busy these days, so I don't have much time.

Sania : Are you enjoying it?

Anjar : Sure, it's going well.

Sania : How many students are in your class?

Anjar : We don't have many students, just eighteen.

Sania : That's great! You can study a lot.

Anjar : Right. And I can talk to the teacher a lot as well. That's good.

Sania : Do you have many friends in your class?

Anjar : Yes, I go out with them a lot.

Catatan tambahan

Few dan Little

'few' dan 'little' digunakan dalam bentuk plural juga namun untuk menyatakan jumlah yang lebih sedikit daripada 'many' dan 'much'. Kedua kosakata ini juga dibedakan dalam penggunaannya.

Jika *few* digunakan dalam kata benda yang bisa dihitung atau countable noun. Namun *little* digunakan untuk kata benda yang tidak bisa dihitung atau uncountable noun.

Contoh :

- My mother is buying few pencils for my brother in the department store.
- Raka has many houses although he just works as a sales officer.
- Shinta brought much sugar in her bag yesterday.
- My child asks me a little money to buy a book in a department store

A lot of

A lot of digunakan dengan kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung dan dihitung, dan umumnya digunakan untuk pernyataan afirmatif.

Contoh:

- I have a lot of friends.
- I have a lot of time.

A lot of juga digunakan dalam pertanyaan, terutama bila kita mengharapkan tanggapan positif. Walaupun sering dikatakan many dan many digunakan untuk pertanyaan, kita biasanya menggunakannya untuk pertanyaan yang mengharapkan respon negatif.

Contoh:

- Do you want a lot of pizza?
Saya berharap Anda ingin makan banyak. (pizza)
- Do you want much pizza?
Ini kedengarannya tidak biasa, seolah-olah saya berharap Anda tidak ingin makan banyak.

Lots of digunakan sama dengan a lot of, tetapi dalam pernyataan atau percakapan yang tidak resmi (informal).

Contoh:

- I have lots of time.
- I have a lot of time

Tugas Bab 4

Individual Assingment

Buatlah kalimat dengan menggunakan kata-kata dibawah ini dengan baik dan benar. Buatlah dalam bentuk singular dan plural.

Example : “apple”

Possible sentences :

- I ate an apple this morning. (*singular*)
- Mother buys eight apples in the market. (*plural*)
- There are many apples on the basket. (*plural*)

1. ink
2. oil
3. subject

4. dean
5. paper
6. advise
7. toy
8. leaf
9. blood
10. box

Group Assingment

Buatlah percakapan sederhana menggunakan much, many, How much atau How many. Kalian dapat menanyakan kepunyaan dan kebutuhan atas benda yang dibutuhkan atau dipunyai.

Multiple Choice

A. Knowledge

Choose the best answer.

1. Countable nouns are always things that you can ...
 - a. touch
 - b. count
 - c. see
2. We ... use “the” with plural countable nouns.
 - a. always
 - b. never
 - c. sometimes
3. The nouns hair, noise and time are
 - a. countable
 - b. uncountable
 - c. both

4. "I've got money." Which term does not fit?
 - a. some
 - b. a little
 - c. a
5. Another term for "uncountable noun" is
 - a. plural noun
 - b. mass noun
 - c. countless noun
6. The words tip, book and job are all
 - a. countable
 - b. uncountable
 - c. both
7. "There's too much noise in here." In this sentence, "noise" is
 - a. countable
 - b. uncountable
 - c. plural
8. Where are you most likely to notice the noun "drink" in its countable form?
 - a. in a restaurant
 - b. in a supermarket
 - c. in an article
9. When used with uncountable nouns, the words slice, cup and drop are
 - a. partial words
 - b. measure words
 - c. quality words
10. A single unit of rice is known as a
 - a. gram
 - b. grain
 - c. drop

B. Grammar

Choose the best answer.

1. I don't like black coffee. I usually have it with .
 - a. two pieces of sugar
 - b. milk and sugar
 - c. two sugar and one milk
 - d. many milk
2. The receptionist at the front desk gave me two .
 - a. informations
 - b. information
 - c. lots of information
 - d. pieces of information
3. My cousin is very beautiful. She has green eyes and .
 - a. long hair
 - b. long hairs
 - c. a long length of hair
 - d. a long hair
4. I went shopping last weekend and I bought
 - a. two cloth
 - b. two clothings
 - c. two clothes
 - d. two items of clothing
5. have you got in the bank? Is it enough to buy a house?
 - a. How much moneys
 - b. How much money
 - c. How many money
 - d. How many moneys
6. On Saturday, my friend Paul went fishing and he caught
 - a. three items of fish
 - b. three fish

- c. three fishes
 - d. three of fish
7. What would you like in your sandwich? I'll have, lettuce and mayonaise.
- a. an item of chicken
 - b. some chickens
 - c. a chicken
 - d. many chicken
8. Can I borrow from you? I've left mine at home and I want to write some notes.
- a. paper
 - b. a piece of paper
 - c. a slice of paper
 - d. a paper
9. How many did the teacher give us today? He always gives us a lot to do.
- a. homeworks
 - b. homework
 - c. pieces of homework
 - d. lots of homework
10. Every morning before I come to school, I spend thirty minutes doing That's how I stay so slim.
- a. an exercise
 - b. exercise
 - c. some exercises
 - d. some pieces of exercise
11. There isn't money in my bank account.
- a. much
 - b. many
12. She doesn't have relatives.
- a. much

- b. many
13. I don't have faith in him.
a. much
b. many
14. How sugars do you take in your coffee ?
a. much
b. many
15. Have you any idea how I love you ?
a. much
b. many
16. Have you made friends at college ?
a. much
b. many
17. We have been on camping holidays.
a. much
b. many
18. Be patient. I won't be longer.
a. much
b. many
19. He's still smoking too cigarettes a day.
a. much
b. many
20. There isn't water, you'll have to wait for a shower.
a. much
b. many
21. stars are there in the sky?
a. How many
b. How much
22. people live on islands?

- a. How many
 - b. How much
23. birds are there?
- a. How many
 - b. How much
24. water is in the ocean?
- a. How many
 - b. How much
25. money is in a bank?
- a. How many
 - b. How much
26. countries are there in the world?
- a. How many
 - b. How much
27. bread is eaten per day?
- a. How many
 - b. How much
28. bones are there in the human body?
- a. How many
 - b. How much
29. sand is in the deserts?
- a. How many
 - b. How much
30. visitors is on the internet?
- a. How many
 - b. How much

At the Boutique

Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, diharapkan mampu untuk :

- Memahami ungkapan-ungkapan yang berhubungan dengan percakapan di Toko atau cara berbelanja
- Memahami *daily conversation* dengan tema *at the shop*.
- Menyusun dan membuat percakapan sederhana antara penjual dan pembeli di toko khususnya Toko Pakaian

Pendahuluan

Jika kita pergi ke negara berbahasa Inggris untuk waktu yang lama, Mungkin kita perlu mengunjungi toko dan membeli makanan, pakaian, atau barang lainnya. Atau dalam situasi tertentu bagi pegawai/pekerja Toko yang ada di Indonesia dan kebetulan kedatangan calon pembeli/ turis dari luar negeri, maka keahlian dalam melayani pembeli tersebut sangat dibutuhkan.

Bab ini akan membahas tentang *daily coversation* yang umumnya terjadi saat kita berbelanja atau membeli sesuatu.

Percakapan bahasa Inggris dengan topik ini bisa dibilang mudah karena hanya membutuhkan kalimat-kalimat yang dasar. Tidak ada kata – kata atau kalimat yang rumit atau asing yang dapat menyulitkan kita.

Useful Expressions

- ***Can I help you? or “May I help you?”***
(adalah apa yang biasanya dikatakan oleh penjual untuk menyapa pelanggan)
- ***I’m looking for a ...***
- ***I’m just browsing, thanks***
(adalah apa yang pembeli inginkan)
- ***Is this on sale?***
Banyak toko memiliki obral musiman di mana produk dijual dengan harga diskon. Jika tidak jelas apakah suatu barang sedang diobral (didiskon), Anda bisa bertanya kepada pramuniaga. Jika mereka menjawab ***“It’s 10% off”***, harga telah dikurangi 10% dan jika mereka mengatakan ***“It’s three for two”*** itu berarti jika kita membeli dua item, kita dapat mengambil yang ketiga gratis.
- ***Can you do me a deal?***
Jika Kita membeli barang yang lebih mahal seperti furnitur atau barang elektronik, terkadang staf penjualan dapat mengatur diskon untuk Kita. Tanyakan apakah ada penawaran yang tersedia untuk memastikan Kita mendapatkan harga terbaik.
- ***Can you throw in any extras?***
Sekali lagi, jika kita menghabiskan banyak uang, penjual mungkin memberi sesuatu yang ekstra gratis/bonus untuk mendorong kita membelanjakan uang.
- ***Let’s see...***
(Ekspresi yang digunakan ketika seseorang ingin memikirkan sesuatu untuk membuat pilihan atau keputusan, atau untuk mencari sesuatu)
- ***I’d rather have it in (blue, smaller)***
(adalah bahwa kita menginginkan barang yang sejenis tapi selain yang ditunjukkan)
- ***Would you like to try it on?***
(adalah menawarkan untuk mencobanya dulu)

- ***How much is it?***
- ***How much does cost?***
(adalah menanyakan harga).
- ***I'll take it.***
(adalah ungkapan untuk memutuskan membeli)
- ***How would you like to pay?***
Ketika asisten penjualan mengatakan ini, mereka ingin tahu apakah Anda akan menggunakan uang tunai atau kartu kredit. Jika Anda memiliki kartu hadiah atau voucher diskon, gunakan sekarang dengan mengatakan ***"Can I redeem this?"*** dan memberikan voucher atau kartu kepada asisten penjualan.
- ***I'll pay in cash***
(membayar dengan kontan)
- ***I'll pay by card***
- ***Do you take credit cards?***
(membayar dengan kartu kredit)
- ***Could I have a receipt, please?***
(meminta kwitansi)
- ***Would you be able to gift wrap it for me?***
(menyuruh penjaga toko untuk membungkus)
- ***Anything else?***
- ***Would you like anything else?***
(adalah penawaran penjaga toko apakah perlu pelayanan lainnya)

Signs at the Shop

- Open
- Closed
- Open 24 hours a day
- Special Offer
- Sale
- Clearance Sale (Obrol)

- Closing Down Sale (Obral)
- Good value
- Buy 1 get 1 free
- Buy 1 get 1 half price
- Reduced to clear (Cuci Gudang)
- Half price
- Out to lunch (Maksi)
- Back in 15 minutes
- Shoplifters Will Be Prosecuted

Conversation Practice

Percakapan 1

Salesperson : Can I help you?

Natalie : Yes, I'm looking for a sweater — in a size medium.

Salesperson : Let's see...here's a nice white one.

What do you think?

Natalie : I think I'd rather have it in blue.

Salesperson : OK...here's blue, in a medium. Would you like to try it on?

Natalie : OK...yes, I love it.

(*a couple minute later*). It fits perfectly.

How much is it?

Salesperson : It's Rp 388.000. It includes the tax.

Natalie : Perfect! I'll take it. Here is the money.

Percakapan 2

Shop Assistant : Good morning. Can I help you?

Tourist : Yes please. I want to buy some Batiks.

Shop Assistant : What size do you take?

Tourist : I take some medium and large sizes.

Shop Assistant : Do you want short or long sleeves?

Tourist : I prefer long sleeves.

Shop Assistant : Let me see. We have many styles of Batik. There are silk, cotton, and handmade Batiks.

Tourist : Well I am here for vacation. I need some souvenirs for my colleagues.

Shop Assistant : How about handmade Batik. It is our finest product of Batik.

Tourist : No problem. I'd like that type.

Shop Assistant : You mean this one, sir?

Tourist : Yes, that one. How much is that a piece?

Shop Assistant : It's \$ 25 in US dolar or 350.000 rupiahs including the tax.

Tourist : Can you throw in any extra? You know I buy more than 10 pieces.

Shop Assistant : How many pieces will you buy, Sir?

Tourist : I needs 7 pieces in medium size and 8 pieces in large size.

Shop Assistant : All right. There is a cotton Batik for your extra bonus.

Tourist : OK. Deal. Do you take credit card?

Shop Assistant : Yes, we do.

Tourist : Here is my credit card. Would you be able to gift wrap it for me?

Shop Assistant : All right, Sir. Just wait a minute please. Take your time while we are preparing and wrapping your stuffs.

Tourist : Okey.

Comprehension

A. Nyatakan pernyataan-pernyataan berikut ini True (B) atau False (S) berdasarkan percakapan di atas.

1. Natalie buys a medium white sweater. (....)
2. The salesperson wants to try the sweater on. (....)

3. Natalie pays the sweater in cash. (....)
4. The tourist wants some long sleeves Batiks. (....)
5. The tourist is a Batik exporter. (....)
6. There are three types of Batik at the Boutique. (....)
7. The tourist buys 10 pieces of Batik only. (....)
8. The shop assistant gives the tourist one handmade Batik for extra. (....)
9. The tourist spends more than 6 million to buy Batik. (....)
10. The shop does not take any credit card. (....)

B. Tentukan : Penjaga Toko (SA) atau Pembeli (C)

1. Does it fit you? (SA - C)
2. I'm afraid that it is fixed cost. (SA - C)
3. Would you like to pay with credit card or with cash? (SA - C)
4. Can I help you? (SA - C)
5. Yes, have you got this T-shirt in other colours? (SA - C)
5. Can I try it on? (SA - C)
6. It is three for two. (SA - C)
7. Is this the only colour you've got? (SA - C)
8. Where's the fitting room? (SA - C)
9. Would you like medium or large size? (SA - C)
10. All right. I'll wrap them. (SA - C)

Group Assignment

A. Act yourself as a Customer. Learn the situation carefully.

Situation :

- You are on your vacation in London. You want to buy a jacket and scarf. The size is small and the color is brown. The jacket is made of leather. You pay in cash

B. Act yourself as a Shop Assistant

- You work at a fashion shop in Indonesia. Now you have a visitor from abroad. He wants to buy white shirt and a tie. The

size is large. Ask what color of tie he needs. Decide the price based on your shop.

Choose the correct, most natural-sounding responses according to the context of the conversation:

1. Store Clerk : Can I help you find something?

YOU : Yes, does this scarf in yellow?

- a. arrive
- b. have
- c. home

2. Store Clerk : No we don't have it in yellow... only in black, red, and orange.

YOU : Oh, OK. And it's, right?

- a. being sold
- b. on sale
- c. on discount

3. Store Clerk : Yes, it is. All our scarves and hats are 20% off today and tomorrow.

YOU : And the gloves?

- a. what
- b. what if
- c. what about

4. Store Clerk : They're normal price.

YOU : These gloves don't have a How much are they?

- a. price tag
- b. paper
- c. information

5. Store Clerk: Those are... \$15.99.

YOU: OK, I'll Could you wrap them up for me? They're a present.

- a. take
- b. take them
- c. purchase

Situation:

Patrick is shopping for some new jeans, trainers and a jumper.

Assistant : Good morning. What are you looking to buy?

Bondan : I need a pair of trainers, a pair of jeans and a jumper.

Assistant : Ok, sir..... (6)

Bondan : I'm not sure in UK size, I think size 9.

Assistant : Try these on to see if they fit you.

Bondan : (7)

Assistant : Ok, you are size 9.

Bondan : Do you have many jeans in stock?

Assistant : Yes, all the jeans are at the back of the store. (8)

Bondan : Yes. I am a 32 inch waist and I usually buy boot cut jeans.

Assistant : All the boot cut jeans are in the left corner of the shop.

Bondan : Thank you. You have been very helpful.

Assistant : Not a problem. Is there anything else I can assist you with?

Bondan : Oh, there is one thing. (9)

Assistant : Yes, we have a small designer section. It's next to the shoe department.

Bondan : Thanks. You've been very helpful.

Assistant: (10)

6.
 - a. What type of shoe do you need?
 - b. What size shoes do you take?
 - c. Do you need a new pair of shoes?
 - d. How many pairs of jeans do you want?
7.
 - a. They fit perfectly thank you.
 - b. How much does it cost
 - c. They are too small
 - d. Is there any discount?
8.
 - a. Sorry, we don't sell jeans.
 - b. We only have trousers.
 - c. We don't have many in stock.
 - d. Do you know your waist size?
9.
 - a. Do you have section with designer clothes?
 - b. Do you have a swimwear section?
 - c. Can I pay by credit card?
 - d. Can I keep the hangers?
10.
 - a. I will try my best to help.
 - b. How can I help?
 - c. Do you need help with anything else?
 - d. You are welcome.

Building Trust

Tujuan

Tujuan membaca adalah untuk memahami isi dari bacaan, yaitu memiliki kemampuan untuk mengumpulkan makna dari sebuah bacaan. Meskipun membaca berfokus pada pengenalan kata, masalah yang terkait dengan *Reading comprehension* lebih sulit dipecahkan. Keterampilan memahami bacaan tidak secara otomatis berkembang setelah keterampilan pengenalan kata dikuasai. Siswa perlu mempelajari strategi untuk membantu mereka menjadi pembaca aktif yang memahami teks.

Pengetahuan kosakata menuntut siswa tidak hanya untuk mengenali kata tetapi juga menerapkannya dengan tepat dalam konteksnya. Pengajaran dalam kosakata mengarah pada peningkatan pemahaman. Metodenya harus sesuai dengan usia dan kemampuan pembaca. Kosakata dapat dipelajari secara kebetulan dalam konteks membaca buku cerita atau dengan mendengarkan orang lain.

Saat pembaca mencoba memahami materi yang mereka baca, mereka harus menjembatani kesenjangan antara informasi yang disajikan dalam teks tertulis dan pengetahuan yang mereka miliki. *Reading comprehension* dengan demikian melibatkan pemikiran. Latar belakang pengetahuan pembaca, minat dan situasi membaca mempengaruhi pemahaman materi.

Reading comprehension tergantung pada apa yang dibawa pembaca ke materi tertulis. *Reading comprehension* bergantung

pada pengalaman pembaca, pengetahuan bahasa dan pengenalan struktur sintaksis serta redundansi dari bacaan.

Tugas Bab 6

Trust is the essential ingredient for successful teamwork. How can we avoid misunderstandings and build strong professional relationships?

Before Reading

Do the preparation task first. Then read the article and do the exercises.

Preparation Task

Match the definitions (a–h) with the vocabulary (1–8).

Vocabulary

1. collaboration
2. a trainee
3. to lack
4. to boast
5. in good hands
6. a scholarship
7. competence
8. to bond with someone

Definition

- a. to develop a close connection or relationship with someone
- b. to speak too proudly about what you have done
- c. a person who is receiving training in how to do a job
- d. in the care of someone who is able to do something well

- e. the ability to do something well
- f. to not have something or not have enough of it
- g. an amount of money given by a school or university to an excellent student, so that he or she can afford the school fees
- h. working together with another person or group of people to achieve something

Reading Text

Building Trust

Successful business requires collaboration and teamwork. For team relationships to work well, we need high levels of trust. But how we build trust can differ from person to person, culture to culture. Becoming aware of this can help us see how to improve trust with the people we work with.

When Valeria first met her international clients, she tried to bond with them by telling them about her family and her parenting style. She showed them photos of her children on her phone. Her clients felt that her behaviour was unprofessional and it was difficult for them to trust her.

During a team-building exercise, employees at a British firm were asked to share some personal facts. Kelly wanted to make a good impression on her new colleagues. She talked about how she was the top student of her year at high school and how she won a scholarship to university. The following day her colleagues spoke to each other about how uncomfortable they felt about her boasting.

On the first day of a course, trainer David aimed to reassure his new trainees that they were in good hands. He talked enthusiastically about the big corporations he had previously worked in and the famous clients he had trained. He mentioned the good feedback

he'd received and showed the results he was able to provide for his clients. The participants on the training course found this information boring and irrelevant. They wanted him to begin the training and not waste time talking about his previous achievements.

Why did this happen?

There are many ways of building trust, and the approach we choose might depend on the relationship we are building, the culture we are used to and our personal preferences. However, if the methods we choose do not match the expectations of the people around us, it can lead to misunderstandings and negative assessments.

Let's consider different approaches to building trust. Author and speaker Richard Barrett suggests that there are two main components of trust: character and competence. One way of building trust is to show that we are caring, fair, open and honest human beings. In other words, we can build trust by showing our character. Another way to build trust is by letting others know that we are capable, experienced and have achieved excellent results. This way of building trust emphasises our competence.

It can be a useful exercise to analyse specific work relationships in terms of the character/competence model. You might think about the type of trust your relationship has and the type of trust your relationship lacks, in order to see how you can develop. Many of us use both approaches, depending on the context. For example, in a job interview, we might focus on establishing trust by demonstrating our competence through work experience. When we are working within a team, we might prioritise showing our character to form close professional relationships. By becoming aware of the context and how our conversation partners are responding to our trust-building efforts, we can adapt the way we build trust to better suit them.

When working at new professional relationships, it is important to remember that there is no one correct way to build trust. Making quick judgements about the speaker, like Valeria's clients, Kelly's new colleagues and David's trainees did, could stop trust developing and damage our chances of forming positive relationships. Instead, if we assume the best intentions behind what is being said and are generous in our judgements of other people, we create positive conditions for building trust at work.

Assignment 1

State True (T) or False (F) based on the text above.

1. Cultural differences can mean that people try to build trust in different ways. (T / F)
2. Valeria hoped that talking about her private life with her clients would help them get to know her better. (T / F)
3. Kelly's colleagues thought that she was lying about her achievements. (T / F)
4. David started talking about his previous experience in order to waste time. (T / F)
5. When people are used to different ways of building trust, it can cause problems in relationships. (T / F)
6. Richard Barrett argues that the only real way to build trust is to show your true character. (T / F)
7. You should be confident with your trust-building style and not worry about what other people think of you. (T / F)
8. We should remember that other people usually want to do good or helpful things. (T / F)

Assingment 2

Choose the best answer to complete the sentences.

1. Trust is very important for effective teamwork and
 2. Some people think it is to share too much personal information with colleagues.
 3. David's trainees were not impressed when he talked about his previous feedback and results
 4. People can have different about how to build trust at work.
 5. When people have different expectations about building trust, it can lead to
 6. One way to build trust is to let people know about your past
 7. In a different context, we might showing our personality.
 8. To give ourselves the best chances of building lasting trust, we should avoid making quick about other people.
-
- a. enthusiastically
 - b. Misunderstanding
 - c. priorities
 - d. collaboration
 - e. expectations
 - f. achievements
 - g. judgments
 - h. unprofessional

Group Discussion

Do you have a preferred way of building trust at work?

Express your idea in some couple paragraphs. Collect within two weeks.

Invitation

Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, diharapkan mampu untuk :

- Mengetahui ekspresi tentang *making, accepting dan declining invitation*
- Memahami pengertian *business invitation letter*
- Menyusun dan membuat percakapan tentang *making, accepting dan declining invitation*
- Membuat surat undangan untuk bisnis

Dalam kehidupan sehari-hari tentunya kita sering menjumpai situasi dimana kita mengundang seseorang atau menerima undangan dari orang lain. Terkadang, kita mengalami situasi dan harus mengundang beberapa teman untuk datang. Ada banyak situasi yang mungkin terjadi dalam kehidupan kita sehari-hari, seperti pertemuan, pesta ulang tahun, pesta kelulusan dll. Tentu saja kita harus membuat undangan untuk tamu kita. Akan ada dua jawaban bagi mereka yang diundang oleh kami, mereka mungkin datang atau menerima undangan dan mereka mungkin tidak datang atau menolak undangan. Situasi akan dibagi menjadi formal dan informal. Ada perbedaan ekspresi yang digunakan dalam konteks situasi yang berbeda.

Dalam dunia bisnis Surat undangan bisnis (*business invitation letter*), adalah surat pemasaran bisnis utama yang biasanya digunakan untuk mengundang klien atau pelanggan untuk berpartisipasi dalam acara bisnis khusus.

Pada kesempatan tertentu mungkin ingin menyampaikan undangan kepada senior atau kolega, tetapi mungkin tidak tahu frasa apa yang digunakan agar terdengar hangat dan sopan, namun formal pada saat yang sama. Juga, kadang-kadang mungkin ingin menerima undangan dan mengungkapkan rasa syukur untuk hal yang sama atau menolaknya dengan anggun.

Dalam bab ini akan dibahas tentang cara mengundang (*making*), menerima undangan (*accepting*) dan juga menolak undangan (*declining/refusing*) yang digunakan dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Kemudian juga akan belajar tentang surat - menyurat bisnis khususnya surat undangan untuk bisnis.

7.1 Invitation

7.1.1 Making Invitation

Apakah Anda tahu cara mengundang seseorang ke rumah Anda untuk makan malam atau pergi ke bioskop?

Apa yang akan dikatakan dalam bahasa Inggris saat seseorang mengundangmu?

Useful expressions

FORMAL

- Would you like to
- I'd very much like you to
- We should be pleased/delighted if you could
- Would you care to
- You will ... won't you?
- I'm sure that you won't be disappointed to come to....
- I was just wondering if you would like to come over for a drink.
- We'd be delighted to have you over for my birthday party.

INFORMAL

- Why don't you come to
- Like to come to
- Shall we come to
- You must come to
- Do you want to go to the movies tonight?
- Would you like to go to the theater tomorrow?
- How do you fancy going to the the restaurant for dinner?
- How about going to the movies?
- Care to come over for lunch?

7.1.2 Accepting an Invitation

Menerima undangan selalu menyenangkan. Bagaimanapun, itu berarti seseorang telah mengingat kita dan akan menghargai kehadiran kita di acara penting. Akan sangat menyenangkan untuk berpartisipasi dalam kegembiraan sebuah undangan makan malam atau pesta ulang tahun. Atau mungkin kita pernah diundang ke konferensi bisnis, yang artinya kita dihargai secara profesional.

Useful expressions

FORMAL

- That's very kind of you.
- We'd very much like to
- What a delightful idea.
- With the greatest pleasure.
- Thank you very much for inviting me

INFORMAL

- I would/will
- That would be very nice.
- I'd love to come.
- I'll definitely join you.

- Looking forward to seeing you.
- Wonderful!

7.1.3 Declining an Invitation

Ketika menolak undangan, alasan tidak diperlukan. Tentu, banyak alasan untuk menjelaskan ketidakhadiran kita. Tetapi tujuan dari tanggapan tersebut adalah untuk memberi tahu orang tersebut apakah Anda akan berada di sana atau tidak, bukan apa yang akan Anda lakukan pada saat yang bersangkutan. Tidak ada alasan untuk berbohong.

Ingatlah bahwa menolak undangan tidak berarti Anda menolak orang yang mengirimkannya kepada Anda. Ini hanyalah pernyataan bahwa Anda tidak dapat menghadiri apa pun yang Anda diundang.

Useful expressions

- Sorry, I have other plans. I'll definitely go next time!
- I wish I could make it, but I can't.
- I have something else going on that day, sorry!
- Sounds great but I'm afraid I'm not free.
- I'm really busy that week, so I can't go. Can we hang out later?
- Sorry. I'm afraid I don't have time.
- Sorry. I'm meeting a friend for lunch.
- I'd love to but I'm very busy at the moment.
- Sorry, I can't. I've got other plans.
- Nice of you to ask me but I've got an appointment.
- What a pity. I'm away next weekend.
- I'm tied up on Friday. Sorry

7.1.4 Conversational Practice

Percakapan 1

Sintia : Tomorrow is my birthday and my mother will cook a lot for dinner. Would you like to come over?
Rini : Thanks. I'd love to come. What time?
Sintia : Great! It'll be at 6.
Rini : Okay. See you tomorrow!
Sintia : See you

Percakapan 2

Mrs. Widya : Mr. Josh, my company will held a party. Would you like to come?
Mr. Josh : Oh, when is it?
Mrs. Widya : It is on Saturday at 7 p.m.
Mr. Josh : I will be there, Mr. Anton.
Mrs. Widya : Happy to hear it. See you there, Mr. Josh.

Percakapan 3

Renata : Hey, what's good with you?
Mario : Not a lot. What about you?
Renata : I'm throwing a party on Friday.
Mario : That sounds like fun.
Renata : Do you think you can come?
Mario : I'm sorry. I'm already doing something this Friday.
Renata : What are you going to be doing?
Mario : My family and I are going to dinner.
Renata : I was hoping you would come.
Mario : I'll definitely try to make it the next time.
Renata : I'd better see you there.
Mario : All right. I'll see you next time.

Percakapan 4

- Secretary : Mr. Agus, I was wondering if you and your wife had plans for next Friday night?
- Mr. Agus : Yes, I think we might be free. What did you have in mind?
- Secretary : I've mailed a formal written invitation to your home inviting you to a dinner party at my home.
- Mr. Agus : That sounds great. Is it casual?
- Secretary : Actually, we thought it would be fun to have a formal sit-down dinner for the holidays.
- Mr. Agus : That sounds good. It will give my wife a chance to dress up.
- Secretary : Yes, we've invited four other couples, so it should be a good mix of people.
- Mr. Agus : That sounds wonderful. Will there be anyone there that I know?
- Secretary : Oh yes, everyone we are inviting is from our company.
- Mr. Agus : Great! I'll look forward to it. We'll make sure and check the mail for our invitation.

Check your understanding

State True (T) or False (F) the following statements based on the dialogues above.

1. Rinis has birthday party tomorrow (T/F)
2. Rini reject the Sintia's invitation. (T/F)
3. Mr. Josh invites Mrs. Widya to join a party. (T/F)
4. The party will be held at 7 in the evening. (T/F)
5. Mario accepts Renata's invitation
5. Mario can not attend thye party because he has to visit his grandmother (T/F)

- | | |
|---|-------|
| 6. The secretary is inviting Mr. Agus and his wife about dinner party | (T/F) |
| 7. The dinner party will be held at the secretary's house | (T/F) |
| 8. There are all couples from the company at the dinner party | (T/F) |
| 9. The secretary had sent the invitation via email | (T/F) |
| 10. Mr. Agus will not come with his wife | (T/F) |

Check your skill

Make a short conversation based on the situation below.

Situation 1

1A: Invite your friend to see a movie with you tonight

1B: Accept your friend's invitation

Situation 2

2A: Invite your friend to a restaurant

2B: Refuse the invitation and give an excuse

Situation 3

3A: Invite your friend to go on a bushwalk on Saturday

3B: You are busy on Saturday, but you are free on Sunday

Situation 4

4A: Invite your friend to your dinner party

4B: Accept the invitation. Check if you need to take anything

Situation 5

5A: Invite your friend to come to Yum Cha

5B: Accept the invitation. Organise a time and place to meet

7.2 Business Letter of Invitation

Letter of Invitation (Surat Undangan) adalah surat yang ditulis untuk mengundang orang ke acara tertentu. Ini bisa ditulis untuk pernikahan, pertunangan, upacara wisuda, pameran, hari tahunan, dll. Bisa berupa surat formal maupun informal. Ini dapat ditulis oleh individu atau organisasi yang ditujukan kepada seseorang atau organisasi. Tujuan dari surat ini adalah untuk mengatur jumlah posisi para tamu sebelum beberapa hari dari tanggal acara. Surat undangan memungkinkan tuan rumah mencapai target mereka dalam mengelola acara. Dalam bab ini yang akan dibahas adalah bagaimana menulis atau membuat surat undangan bisnis formal

A Business Letter of Invitation, adalah surat undangan yang ditulis oleh seseorang ketika dia melakukan tugas dan membutuhkan kehadiran orang lain atau organisasi untuk mengundang orang atau organisasi.

Perusahaan menulis surat undangan bisnis ketika mereka menerima pengunjung bisnis dari luar negeri atau dari kawasan atau negara yang sama. Pengunjung bisnis dapat mencakup; calon pembeli dapat berupa pengunjung konferensi, mitra bisnis, karyawan perusahaan mana pun, atau hanya individu yang datang untuk mengikuti pelatihan di fasilitas perusahaan. Jika sebuah perusahaan mengundang pengunjung manapun, perwakilan dari perusahaan tersebut harus menulis surat tersebut.

Mengundang orang melalui email ke sebuah kegiatan/event, jamuan makan, atau rapat sangat umum dalam bisnis. Meskipun gaya bahasa email dan kosakata yang digunakan berbeda jika Anda mengundang pelanggan / klien ke suatu acara dibandingkan dengan jika Anda mengundang rekan kerja atau pemasok ke pertemuan bisnis, isi dan struktur sebagian besar jenis undangan hampir sama.

Untuk membuat sebuah surat undangan bisnis yang baik ikuti beberapa hal pokok berikut ini :

- Pertama-tama untuk menulis surat bisnis seseorang harus memastikan bahwa semua detail yang diperlukan seperti tanggal, waktu, dan tempat acara bisnis disertakan dengan benar di dalam surat tersebut.
- Surat undangan hanya boleh menyebutkan alasan atau tujuan acara bisnis tersebut.
- Perwakilan tidak boleh lupa menyebutkan namanya, sebutan, dan nama perusahaan yang atas namanya dia menulis surat tersebut.
- Sebutkan tujuan kunjungan dan perincian yang diperlukan tentangnya.

Juga, perusahaan harus memiliki beberapa orang tertentu yang akan menandatangani surat undangan. Surat-surat ini harus cermat, hanya berisi informasi yang diperlukan. Surat undangan harus menyatakan bahwa nama organisasi bisnis yang mereka wakili dan hubungannya dengan tuan rumah (misalnya, distributor, perwakilan penjualan regional, dll.). Surat itu harus mengartikulasikan tanggal perjalanan yang direncanakan, dan harus diformat secara profesional.

7.2.1 Format Surat Undangan Bisnis

Ada berbagai macam format surat formal bahasa Inggris. Diantaranya adalah format standard, block, semi block, modified block. Lihat template atau layout surat bisnis dibawah ini.

Format Block

Format block adalah format surat bisnis bahasa inggris yang paling sederhana. Semua bagian ditulis rapat kiri. Menggunakan setting

margin normal yaitu semua sisi diberi margin 1 inch kecuali bagian top boleh 0,5 inch.

Format Surat Bisnis Bahasa Inggris Full Block

1. Alamat pengirim (Sender)

Dibuat di awal supaya mudah bagi penerima surat untuk mengidentifikasi siapa pengirim surat. Beri jarak 1 baris lalu tuliskan tanggal.

2. Tanggal (Date)

- Tuliskan tanggal secara lengkap. Kamu bisa menggunakan format Amerika yang umumnya digunakan, dimulai dengan nama bulan terlebih dahulu (September 26, 2014) atau format Inggris (26 September 2014).
- Jangan menyingkat nama bulan seperti ini Sep 26, 2014.
- Jangan menggunakan format angka seperti 09/26/2014 atau 09-26-2014 karena akan membingungkan untuk membedakan tanggal dan bulan.
- Hindari untuk menggunakan format st, nd, rd, atau th pada tanggal (21st, 22nd, atau 26th). Contoh: September 26th, 2014.
- Beri jarak 1 atau 2 baris tergantung banyaknya isi surat, lalu tuliskan nama penerima surat.

3. Penerima surat (Receiver)

Tulis nama lengkap penerima surat, jabatan atau pekerjaan penerima surat, dan nama perusahaan tempat penerima surat bekerja. Kalau kamu tidak tahu nama penerima surat, kamu boleh menuliskan jabatannya saja. Tuliskan juga alamat penerima. Beri jarak 2, 3, atau 4 baris.

4. Salam pembuka

- Dear Ms./Mrs./Mr. Nama akhir, – Jika nama diketahui.
- Dear Director of Marketing Department, – Jika nama tidak diketahui.
- To Whom It may Concern, – Jika nama tidak diketahui.

Jangan lupa beri koma pada bagian akhir dari salam pembuka.
Beri jarak 1 baris.

5. Subject (optional)

Terkadang pada surat resmi ada yang namanya subject. Fungsinya yaitu supaya yang menerima surat mudah mengetahui surat ini tentang apa. Subject ini boleh ada atau tidak. Isinya berupa judul surat yaitu surat ini tentang memberi informasi, undangan, atau surat lainnya. Beri jarak 1 baris..

6. Isi (Body)

Semua hal yang menjadi alasan menulis surat bisa kamu masukkan pada bagian ini. Antar paragraf diberi jarak 1 baris. Beri jarak satu baris sebelum bagian penutup.

7. Penutup (CLOSING)

Untuk penutup surat kamu bisa menggunakan kata-kata seperti Sincerely, Sincerely yours, Thank you, dan lain-lain. Perhatikan hanya huruf pertama dari bagian penutup yang kapital.

Tambahkan koma pada akhir penutup. Beri jarak antara penutup dan nama sekitar 2, 3, atau 4 tergantung ukuran tandatangan dan ukuran surat.

8. Tandatangan (Signature)

Tandatangan ada pada bagian ini. Biasanya menggunakan tinta hitam atau biru.

9. Nama pengirim

Tulis nama pengirim disini dan kalau kamu mau kamu bisa menuliskan jabatan di bawah nama. Nama yang ditulis harus lengkap jika surat yang dikirim bersifat resmi. Namun bila surat bersifat setengah resmi maka nama pertama sudah cukup.

Beri jarak 2 baris atau lebih untuk lampiran.

10. Lampiran (Enclosure)

Jika surat yang dikirimkan memiliki lampiran maka lampiran tersebut harus disebutkan. Jika hanya ada satu dokumen lampiran kamu bisa menuliskan Enclosure tetapi jika lebih maka kamu harus menuliskan Enclosures (#). Ganti symbol pagar # dengan jumlah dokumen yang ingin dilampirkan.

11. Reference Initials

Terkadang pada surat kita menemukan tulisan seperti JS/am. Tulisan tersebut dinamakan *reference initials* dan memiliki arti bahwa surat tersebut dibuat oleh dua orang.

Orang pertama adalah yang mengkonsep surat ditulis dengan huruf kapital sedangkan orang kedua adalah yang menulis surat tersebut ditulis dengan huruf kecil. Jadi JB/am bisa berarti Jaka Sanjaya/Anis Marsela.

Reference initials bisa ditulis dalam dua format yaitu JS/am atau JS:am.

_____ Sender

Date: (Date on Which Letter is Written).
To,

_____ Receiver

Subject: Business invitation letter.
Respected (Sir or Madam),
I am cordially inviting _____ (Name of the individual) the Vice President of _____
(The name of the company) on behalf of _____ (Name of the invitee's company) to attend
the _____ (Name of the business event) on _____ (Date and time of the event).
In this event, you will be one of our esteemed guests, and we expect that you will meet our
company officials to discuss how to strengthen our business further.
I do hope for your presence in the event. Please do confirm your presence as early as possible.
 Thanking You,
Yours truly,

(Name and Signature)

Tugas Bab 7

Choose the most suitable answer.

1. Would you like to come to my house?
 - a. accepting an invitation
 - b. declining invitation
 - c. making invitation
2. I'm afraid I'm busy
 - a. accepting an invitation
 - b. declining an invitation
 - c. making an invitation
3. Which of the following is accepting an invitation?
 - a. No, thank you.
 - b. Thanks, but I have another appointment at that time.
 - c. Let's meet at
 - d. I'm sorry but I have to go somewhere else.
3. Which of the following is rejecting an invitation?
 - a. I would love to! I can't.
 - b. I'm sorry.
 - c. When is it?
 - d. What time does it start?
4. Which of the following is a question you could ask after a friend invites you to the movies?
 - a. Yes, I would love to go.
 - b. What time is the movie?
 - c. When's the play?
 - d. That's not my style.
5. Choose the correct answer:
Would you like to go out with me?
 - a. I'll see you back here at 5 o'clock.

- b. Yes, why not.
 - c. Come at about 7 o' clock
6. A: Would you like to join us for dinner?
- B: Thanks for the but I have other arrangements.
- a. invite
 - b. inviting
 - c. invitation

The text below is for number 7 and 8

Aji : Would you like dinner with me tonight?

Tania : Thank you, I'd love to

7. From the dialogue above we conclude that **except**
- a. Aji invites Tania to have dinner together
 - b. Aji makes a date with Tania
 - c. Aji wants to have dinner
 - d. Tania declines the the invitation
8. "Thank you, I'd love to." What does the underlined expression mean?
- a. Agreeing an appointment
 - b. Greeting
 - c. Canceling invitation
 - d. Accepting invitation
9. These expressions are for invitation, except.....
- a. We would like to invite you to have brunch at our place next Sunday
 - b. I was wondering if you would like to come for dinner at my place
 - c. Do you like going to the cinema or watching TV?
 - d. How about going finish tomorrow?

10. These expressions are for declining invitation, except
- a. Thanks. I would be happy to be there
 - b. It sounds good but I can't
 - c. Sorry, I am afraid I cannot join you this time
 - d. I am deeply sorry to say that I prefer stay with my family
11. What is the purpose of this statement?

"That's very kind of you, but actually I'm doing something else on Saturday."

- a. Making an invitation
- b. Accepting an invitation
- c. Declining an invitation

The invitation is for no 12 and 13

Glad if you can attend and laugh with us in
Graduation Party

In respect of our Daughter's perseverance and persistence
Isyana Sarasvati has graduated from an MSI
(Master of Science from Bandung Institute Technology)

Accompany with us on
Sunday, Mei 30, 2019 at 8 p.m.
The Suite Room, Hermitage Hotel.
Afgan and Melly Goeslaw
RSVP 65412397

12. Who is graduated from Bandung Institut Technology?
- a. Afgan
 - b. Melly Goeslaw
 - c. Isyana Sarasvati
 - e. Afgan's son

13. Based on the invitation text above, we can conclude that...
- a. Melly Goeslaw is Isyana's daughter
 - b. The party will be held in Hermitage Hotel
 - c. The party ended at 8 p.m
 - d. Afgan and Melly Goeslaw have been graduate from Bandung Institute Technology

To all members of UPN Society Petroleum Engineer Student Chapter

I would like to remind you to come the weekly meeting on Wednesday, 23 August 2018, from 7 p.m until 9 p.m in our meeting room. There will be some souvenir from Bali.

Best regards,
Widya Arini

14. Based on the invitation text above, the following statements are false, **except** ...
- a. The meeting held every week
 - b. Every week, Widya Arini gives a souvenir from Bali to all members of UPN Society Petroleum Engineer Student Chapter
 - c. The meetings always held on Wednesday
 - d. Widya Arini is the president of UPN Society Petroleum Engineer Student Chapter
15. What does R.V.S.P mean?
- a. Please respond
 - b. Please come
 - c. Please don't be late
 - d. Please go

Skill Assignment

A. *Baca surat undangan pernikahan resmi dibawah ini.*

Mr. & Mrs. Adilwan Sungkar
request the pleasure of your company
on the auspicious occasion of the wedding
of their daughter

Andreas
with
NARESH
(son of Mr. and Mrs. Tony Haryono)

at their residence at 10, Mall
Road, Shimla at 8 p.m.
on Sunday, 26th of December

RSVP
Nanda Sungkar
Dicky Sungkar

B. Lengkapi surat undangan pernikahan resmi ini berdasarkan surat undangan (A).

December 20

To

Dear Mr. And Mrs. Jaelani,

I am happy to share with you that my _____(a),
_____(b) is to be married on _____(c)
to _____(d). It would give me great pleasure if you
could attend the wedding feast. The wedding feast will be held at
_____(e) at _____(f).

I hope that you will give me pleasure of your company on the wedding
day.

Yours sincerely,

Adilwan Sungkar

C. Make an invitation based on the situation below.

Event:

You are opening a new Indonesian restaurant. You want to invite your
friend to the grand opening. The event will take place on 24th March
at 7 p.m. at Pancawala Street III/67-68 Semarang.

Question Tag

Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, diharapkan mampu untuk :

- Memahami pengertian dan fungsi *question tag*
- Menyusun dan membuat pernyataan dengan menggunakan *question tag*

Pendahuluan

Dalam percakapan sehari-hari kita sering membuat pernyataan tentang keraguan. Biasanya diakhiri dengan pertanyaan tanya, “ya kan?”

Contoh :

Ada jadwal English for Communication 3, iya kan?

Minggu depan UAS, kan?

Sama halnya dengan Bahasa Indonesia, pertanyaan itu juga ada dalam kalimat Bahasa Inggris dan disebut sebagai *question tag*. Apakah setiap pertanyaan harus memilikinya? Tentu saja tidak. Lalu, apa kegunaan dari *question tag*? Bagaimana cara membuatnya dalam kalimat Bahasa Inggris?

Dikutip dari *Collins Dictionary*, *in grammar, a question tag is a very short clause at the end of a statement which changes the statement into a question.*

Dalam tata bahasa, sebuah *question tag* adalah klausa yang sangat pendek yang ada di akhir sebuah pernyataan yang mengubah pernyataan menjadi pertanyaan.

Question tag merupakan sebuah pertanyaan pendek yang ditambahkan di akhir pernyataan yang bertujuan untuk :

- mengkonfirmasi bahwa sesuatu itu benar atau tidak, atau
- untuk meminta balasan dari orang yang kita ajak bicara.

Seperti idiom, *question tag* merupakan bagian yang sering digunakan dalam percakapan sehari-hari seorang native speaker.

Question tag selalu muncul di akhir kalimat dan mengacu pada kata kerja yang digunakan dalam klausa sebelumnya serta subjek (yang merupakan kata benda atau kata ganti orang dalam banyak kasus) dari pernyataan terkait. Namun, mungkin ada kombinasi lain tergantung pada arti dan pengucapannya. Ketahuilah bahwa *question tag* hanya umum dalam bahasa lisan.

Contoh kalimat :

- Jack is from Spain, ***isn't he?***
- Mary can speak English, ***can't she?***
- You play the guitar, ***don't you?***
- Alison likes tennis, ***doesn't she?***
- She studied in New Zealand, ***didn't she?***
- They went to the cinema, ***didn't they?***
- They aren't funny, ***are they?***
- He shouldn't say things like that, ***should he?***
- He hardly ever speaks, ***does he?***
- They rarely eat in restaurants, ***do they?***

8.1 The Form of Question Tag

Ketika membuat sebuah *question tag*, kita perlu memperhatikan bahwa kata ganti/pronoun: ('he, she, it, we', I, you dan they.), digunakan di hampir setiap kalimat. Pronoun tersebut harus mengacu pada subjek kalimat yang seringkali merupakan kata benda atau kata ganti orang yang sama. Demikian pula, *tense* dalam *question tag* tidak boleh berbeda dari *tense* dalam pernyataan. Poin-poin berikut menunjukkan pembentukannya secara rinci:

1. Struktur utama *Question Tag* adalah :
 - Kalimat utama berbentuk positif maka QT berbentuk negatif.
 - Kalimat utama berbentuk negative maka QT berbentuk positif.
2. Jika kata kerja bantu ('be, have, do', dll.) Atau kata kerja modal ('must, can, would', dll.) Muncul di pernyataan, harus digunakan dalam *question tag* juga. Kata kerja utama tidak lagi disebutkan.

Contoh :

- "The house you bought was built in 2003, **wasn't it?**"
Kata ganti 'it' in pada tag mengacu pada subjek 'the house' pada kalimat utama.
- "We have got a beautiful garden, **haven't we?**"
Disini kata ganti 'we' digunakan pada *tag question* sama persis dengan yang ada pada kalimat utama.
"Andi called you last night, **didn't he?**"
Disini kata ganti 'he' mengacu pada 'Andi' pada kalimat utama. Penggunaan 'did' karena kalimat utama berbentuk past tense.
- "The instructions must be followed, **mustn't they?**"
Catatan: 'mustn't' memiliki arti khusus dan biasanya bukan versi negatif dari 'harus'.

3. Jika kalimat utama berbentuk kalimat *request/command*, maka 'will' atau 'would' dapat digunakan.
 - "Pass me the sugar, would you?"
 - "Don't be late, will you?"
4. Jika kalimat utama berbentuk request menggunakan kata 'Let's', maka 'shall' harus digunakan pada *question tag*.
 - "Let's go shopping, **shall we?**"
5. Penggunaan 'there is, there are, there were' untuk menyatakan keberadaan benda/noun maka pada question tag tetap menggunakan 'there'.
 - "There weren't a lot of things left at the sale, **were there?**"
6. Perkecualian : Jika pernyataan tersebut menyertakan kata ganti orang pertama (I). Maka bentuk question tag adalah negative adalah 'aren't I?'
 - "I'm very lazy, **aren't I?**"
 - "I am invited, aren't I?"

Bedakan

- "I'm not invited, am I?"

8.1.1 Intonation Voice

Tujuan dari penggunaan question tag adalah untuk menanyakan informasi atau meminta persetujuan kepada lawan bicara. Ketika kamu menggunakannya untuk menanyakan informasi, posisi pembicara tidak tahu apakah informasi tersebut benar atau salah.

Pada kondisi tersebut, pertanyaan diberi penekanan dengan intonasi naik atau disebut juga sebagai rising intonation. Sebaliknya, ketika pertanyaan digunakan untuk meminta persetujuan, pembicara yakin bahwa informasi yang diketahui benar, namun mengharapkan jawaban yang memvalidasi keinginannya.

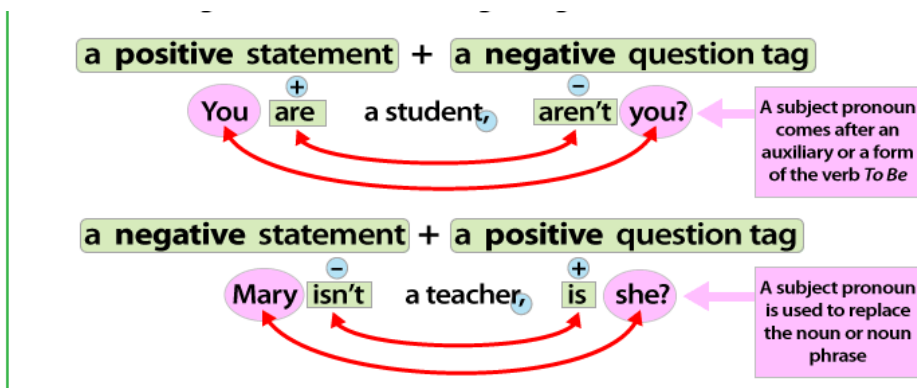
Pada situasi itu question tag dilafalkan tanpa penekanan dengan intonasi turun atau disebut sebagai falling intonation.

Permasalahan intonasi ini berlaku jika kamu berbicara secara langsung dengan orang lain. Dalam penulisan, semua question tag memiliki bentuk yang sama.

Perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut ini:

- a. Jika kita yakin akan kebenarannya maka intonasi pengucapan question tag 'menurun':
 - John doesn't speak English, does he?
Pembicara mengetahui bahwa John tidak bisa berbicara bahasa Inggris.
- b. Jika kita tidak tahu atau tidak yakin atas kebenarannya, intonasi pengucapan question tag 'naik'.
 - They failed their exam, didn't they?
Maksudnya pembicara tidak tahu bahwa 'mereka' gagal dalam ujian atau tidak

8.2 Skema Question Tag



Kalimat Positive

a negative statement + a positive question tag

Negative Statement

Positive Tag

You	aren't	a teacher,	are you?
He	isn't	crazy,	is he?
He	wasn't	relaxed,	was he?
They	weren't	late,	were they?
You	don't	speak French,	do you?
You	didn't	study for the test,	did you?
You	haven't	been here all week,	have you?
You	hadn't	done it before then,	had you?
You	won't	fail the exam,	will you?
You	can't	drive a car,	can you?
You	couldn't	do it for me,	could you?
We	mustn't	say anything,	must we?
You	shouldn't	be so busy,	should you?
You	wouldn't	stop me,	would you?

Statements using *barely*, *hardly*, *neither*, *no*, *nobody*, *none*, *nothing* and *seldom* are treated as negative statements.

<u>Nobody</u>	went	to the meeting,	did they?
<u>Nothing</u>	is	ready,	is it?

Kalimat Negative

a positive statement + a negative question tag

Positive Statement

Negative Tag

You	are	a student,	aren't you?
He	is	very busy,	isn't he?
He	was	happy,	wasn't he?
They	were	surprised,	weren't they?

You	speak	English,	don't you?
He	studies	Spanish,	doesn't he?
You	studied	for the test,	didn't you?
You	have studied	all week,	haven't you?
You	had arrived	before he left,	hadn't you?
You	will pass	the exam,	won't you?
You	can speak	two languages,	can't you?
You	could do	it for me,	couldn't you?
We	must be	patient,	mustn't we?
You	should go	now,	shouldn't you?
You	would like	a new job,	wouldn't you?

Exceptions

I	am	late,	aren't I?
	Let's go	home,	shall we?

Sumber : <https://www.grammar.cl>

8.3 Question Tag for Conversation

Percakapan 1

- Farid : Hey Agnes, how are you? I haven't seen you for ages!
- Agnes : I know. Time just flies, doesn't it?
- Farid : You've got a new job, haven't you?
- Agnes : Yes I have a new one, at last I have found what I have been expecting for so long.
- Farid : Good, now you feel very happy, don't you?
- Agnes : Of course I do. I'd like you to come to know my new work place. I'm sure you would love to come, wouldn't you?
- Farid : Yeah, but surely you're not allowed to receive guests, are you?
- Agnes : Don't worry, my boss is a nice guy, isn't he?
- Farid : I guess

Wrong Interview

Iwan : Good morning. I'm not too early, am I?

Manager : No, not at all. You've been given a cup of coffee, haven't you?

Iwan : Yes, I have, thank you.

Manager : We should be ready for you in a couple of minutes. You wouldn't mind filling in these forms while you're waiting, would you?

Iwan : Ok, no problem. I'll give them to the receptionist when I've finished, shall I?

Manager : If you would.

Later...

Manager : ...So the hours are 9.30 to 5.30 Monday to Friday, that's normal, isn't it? And you'll be working in the stats department: the receptionist showed you where that is, didn't she?

Iwan : Well yes, she did, but...

Manager : And you haven't had any major illnesses, have you?

Iwan : No, but I did want to say that...

Manager : And you've had a look at the terms and conditions, haven't you?

Iwan : Yes, but I think there's been some sort of mistake.

Manager : Mistake? You are at Win Graphics, having an interview for the position of Design Manager, aren't you?

Iwan : Well, no, actually, I'm in IT. You do have IT vacancies here, don't you?

Manager : Yes, of course we do. But your name is Iwan Santosa, isn't it?

Iwan : I'm afraid not. My name's Iwan Sanjaya.

Manager : Oh my goodness, there must have been some sort of mix-up. You will accept my sincerest apologies, won't you?

Tugas Bab 8

Complete the exercise with appropriate questions tag.

1. I am not the only one,?
2. We had to use the stairs,?
3. You can deliver the mail,?
4. You're worried,?
5. She hardly ever visits her grandparents,?
6. Rendy will never forgive me, ?
7. Some students are late this morning,?
8. Let's give a break,?
9. Turn down the volume,?
10. There is a man waiting for you,?
11. David won't understand the reason,?
12. You wouldn't believe it,?
13. My girlfriend scarcely comes here,?
14. We'd rather leave home as soon as possible,?
15. Wulan doesn't like fast food,?
16. The car that I am planning to buy is very dependable,?
17. There are many problems to be solved,?
18. It isn't fair at all,?
19. You don't like me,?
20. Yuni and Bella won't join us tomorrow,?

Multiple Choice

Choose the best answer.

1. You can swim well,
 - a. can you?
 - b. can't you?
 - c. do you?
 - d. don't you?
2. You won't be late,
 - a. will you?
 - b. won't you?
 - c. would you?
 - d. wouldn't you?
3. The winter hasn't been cold,
 - a. does it?
 - b. doesn't it?
 - c. has it?
 - d. hasn't it?
4. You shouldn't smoke,
 - a. are you?
 - b. aren't you?
 - c. should you?
 - d. shouldn't you?
5. I am as fat as you,
 - a. am I?
 - b. amn't I?
 - c. are I?
 - d. aren't I?
6. He speaks English well,
 - a. do he?
 - b. don't he?

- c. does he?
 - d. doesn't he?
7. He has a lot of books,
- a. has he?
 - b. hasn't he?
 - c. does he?
 - d. doesn't he?
8. We became good students,
- a. do we?
 - b. don't we?
 - c. did we?
 - d. didn't we?
9. John drinks too much,
- a. is he?
 - b. isn't he?
 - c. does he?
 - d. doesn't he?
10. He has travelled a lot,
- a. does he?
 - b. doesn't he?
 - c. has he?
 - d. hasn't he?

Which sentences are correct?

11. a. Let's go swimming, aren't we?
b. Let's go swimming, isn't it?
c. Let's go swimming, shall we?
12. a. We had better leave, hadn't we?
b. We had better leave, haven't we?
c. We had better leave, weren't we?

13. a. The sun won't shine tomorrow, will it?
b. The sun won't shine tomorrow, will she?
c. The sun won't shine tomorrow, won't it?
14. a. I think he's from India, doesn't he?
b. I think he's from India, don't I?
c. I think he's from India, isn't he?
15. a. There's a fly in your soup, is there?
b. There's a fly in your soup, isn't it?
c. There's a fly in your soup, isn't there?

I am Doing

Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, diharapkan mampu untuk :

- Memahami pengertian dan fungsi *present continous tense*
- Menyusun dan membuat pernyataan dengan menggunakan *present continous tense*

Pendahuluan

Tidak hanya bahasa Inggris, setiap bahasa pun pasti memiliki grammar atau tata bahasa, karena jika tidak ada grammar, tentunya kita tidak akan bisa berbicara dengan baik dan akan terdengar lucu. Meskipun grammar memang bukan menjadi tujuan utama, namun grammar sangat penting dalam memperkuat struktur dan meningkatkan kefasihan dalam berbahasa.

Setiap bahasa termasuk bahasa Indonesia, memiliki tingkat kesulitan tersendiri dalam mempelajari tata bahasa masing-masing. Seperti halnya bahasa Inggris, grammar tentu bukan hal yang mudah karena bahasa Inggris bukanlah bahasa ibu kita, sehingga kita perlu menyesuaikan cara berpikir kita juga. Tapi, dengan belajar grammar bahasa Inggris kita memahami SISTEM dari bahasa itu sendiri. Selain itu juga dengan menguasai grammar bahasa Inggris kita mampu menilai bahwa penggunaan bahasa Inggris yang tidak sesuai dengan standar bukan berarti tidak sistematis.

Bab ini akan membahas mengenai *present continuous tense* yang merupakan grammar dasar yang perlu diketahui dalam Bahasa Inggris.

9.1 The Simple Present Continuous

Dilansir dari *Grammarly*, *present continuous tense* merupakan bentuk tense yang digunakan untuk menyatakan bahwa suatu aksi sedang berlangsung selama waktu tertentu pada waktu sekarang (*present*). Bentuk ini menunjukkan bahwa aksi tersebut terjadi sebelum (*begins before*), selama (*is in progress at the present*), dan berlanjut setelah (*continues after*) waktu atau aksi lainnya.

Present Continuous (juga disebut *present progressive*) adalah bentuk kata kerja yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan bahwa tindakan yang sedang berlangsung sedang terjadi sekarang, baik pada saat berbicara atau sekarang dalam arti yang lebih luas. *Present Continuous* juga dapat digunakan untuk menunjukkan bahwa suatu tindakan akan terjadi dalam waktu dekat.

Perhatikan kalimat berikut ini.

It is 11.00 p.m. The managers are discussing something right now.

kalimat ini mengandung pemahaman bahwa ‘Para manajer’ mulai berdiskusi sejam yang lalu. Sekarang jam menunjukkan pukul 11.00 dan mereka masih berdiskusi. Ini menunjukkan bahwa diskusi mereka dimulai pada masa lampau (*begins before*), masih berlangsung pada saat sekarang (*is in progress at the present*), dan mungkin akan berlanjut sampai nanti (*continues after*).

Dalam bahasa Indonesia struktur kalimat ini diterjemahkan dengan ‘sedang’ melakukan sesuatu.

9.1.1 The Form

Kunci simple present continuous tense adalah menggunakan :

To be + Ing-Verb

Positive	Negative	Question
I am speaking.	I am not speaking	Am I speaking?
You are speaking.	You are not speaking.	Are you speaking?
We are speaking.	We are not speaking.	Are we speaking?
They are speaking.	They are not speaking	Are they speaking?
He is speaking.	He is not speaking.	Is he speaking?
She is speaking.	She is not speaking.	Is she speaking?
It is speaking.	It is not speaking.	Is it speaking?

9.1.2 Penggunaan Present Continuous Tense

Seperti di terangkan diatas bahwa *present continuous tense* merupakan tense yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan suatu keadaan yang sedang berlangsung. Namun, pada penggunaannya ada beberapa kondisi dan situasi yang perlu diketahui.

Kita menggunakan *present continuous tense* dalam situasi berikut:

- Untuk menunjukkan suatu aksi/kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung dan terjadi sekarang.
Perhatikan contoh kalimat berikut ini.

I am in the campus right now. It is raining and I am waiting for my brother to pick me up.

Dalam kalimat diatas pemahamannya adalah :

Berarti bahwa hujan (*is raining*) dan aksi menunggu (*am waiting*) yang dilakukan subjek (I) sudah terjadi sebelum subjek berbicara, berlangsung selama subjek berbicara, dan mungkin masih akan terjadi setelah subjek selesai berbicara.

Perhatikan gambar dan pernyataan berikut.



The students are in the room.
They are doing the semester test.

- Untuk merujuk pada tindakan jangka panjang yang sedang berlangsung. Ini mungkin tidak terjadi tepat pada saat seseorang bicara tapi sedang terjadi di sekitar waktu pembicaraan

Perhatikan kalimat berikut ini.

Sandra is taking five subjects in this semester.

Pemahamannya adalah bahwa Sandra pada semester ini sedang mengambil lima mata kuliah. Kejadian ini terjadi sekitar waktu pembicaraan. Meskipun pada saat seseorang menyatakan pernyataan tersebut Sandra di tidak sedang berada di kampus untuk kuliah misalnya.

Contoh lain:

- They are not working with us this year.
 - He is studying Economics at university of STEKOM.
-
- Untuk membicarakan kegiatan yang sudah direncanakan akan terjadi dalam waktu dekat. (*future meaning*).

Perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut ini:

- The sales marketing team are meeting the clients next Monday.
- Yanto is not working next week.

Pemahaman kalimat-kalimat diatas adalah :

1. Tenaga penjualan merencanakan untuk bertemu dengan klien minggu depan.
2. Yanto menyatakan bahwa dia berencana tidak akan bekerja minggu depan.

9.1.3 Time Signals

Mengingat *present continuous tense* tidak hanya digunakan untuk menunjukkan kejadian yang berlangsung sekarang tetapi juga masa depan yang dekat, maka penggunaan keterangan waktu (*adverb of time*) sangatlah penting untuk diperhatikan. Umumnya, keterangan waktu berikut digunakan pada kalimat present continuous tense adalah:

- Right now
- At the moment
- Today
- At present
- This month
- This year
- This week
- This semester

9.1.4 Kata Kerja yang Tidak bisa Digunakan dalam Present Continuous Tense

Beberapa kata kerja secara resmi (formal) tidak biasanya digunakan pada kalimat *present continuous tense*. Hal ini dikarenakan kata kerja tersebut menunjukkan keadaan atau situasi yang kita tidak harapkan untuk berubah dan tidak menggambarkan aksi atau tindakan. Kata kerja ini lebih dikenal dengan nama kata kerja statis (*stative verbs*).

Berikut contoh kata kerja statis:

- Kata kerja yang menunjukkan perasaan dan emosi, seperti:
Contoh : love, prefer, hate, like, appreciate, want, dislike

Perhatikan kalimat berikut ini.

- I hate you.

Kalimat ini tidak bisa kita ubah menjad : I'm hating you.

- I prefer tea than coffee

Tidak mungkin berbentuk: I am preferring tea than coffee

- ~~He's loving the cake.~~ (SALAH)
- He loves the cake. (BENAR)

- Kata kerja yang menunjukkan penggunaan indra, seperti:
Contoh : hear, taste, smell, see

Perhatikan kalimat berikut ini.

- The cake tastes delicious

Tidak mungkin berbentuk: The cake is tasting delicious

- Kata kerja yang mengekspresikan pengetahuan, pendapat, dan kepercayaan: think, believe, understand, know, recognize
- Kata kerja yang menunjukkan kepemilikan: own, have, possess, belong.
- Kata kerja statis lainnya: seem, be, exist, need, cost.

Catatan : Dalam tatanan tata bahasa Inggris, mungkin atau bahkan sering muncul kalimat “I’m loving it!” Kalimat ini secara struktur grammar, sebenarnya salah karena mengandung *stative verbs*. Namun, hal ini dianggap sebagai style saja dan bersifat informal/tidak resmi. Bisa saja digunakan dalam pembicaraan seputar orang-orang dekat saja sebagai bahasa gaul. Kalimat ini tak akan pernah ditemui dalam komunikasi formal atau bisnis.

9.2 Present Continuous Tense for Conversation

1. Untuk menunjukkan suatu aksi/kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung dan terjadi sekarang.

Tari is reading a newspaper.

Lisa : Is there anything in the paper?

Tari : No.

Lisa : What are you reading then?

Tari : The news.

Lisa : Are you reading sport news?

Tari : No, I’m not. I am reading political.

2. Untuk merujuk pada tindakan jangka panjang yang sedang berlangsung.

Riko meets his old friend, Gandi at the airport

Riko : Sorry. You are Gandi, aren’t you?

Ratna : Yes. Raisa?

Riko : I am. Long time no see. How have you been?

Ratna : I’m fine... What are you doing now?

Riko : I am studying in Australia for S2 degree.

Ratna : That’s marvelous.

3. Untuk membicarakan kegiatan yang sudah direncanakan akan terjadi dalam waktu dekat. (*future meaning*).

Angga : Do you know about Dave?

Willy : Off course I do. He is the best student in our faculty.

Angga : Is he free now?

Willy : I don't think so. He is preparing for the competition.

Angga : What competition is it?

Willy : Dave is joining the *Speech Contest*. He's leaving for Jakarta tomorrow morning.

4. Stative Verb

Ajeng and Yola are speaking about the crowd in the restaurant.

Ajeng : Look at that woman's dress over there.

Yola : Is she standing in front of our boss?

Ajeng : Right. **Do** you **see** that brooch?

Yola : Isn't it large?

Ajeng : One of the largest clusters of jewels I have ever seen.

Yola : It is, isn't it?

Ringkasan

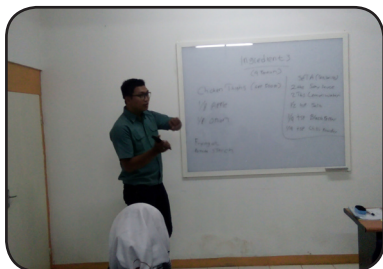
Present Continous Tense adalah bentuk tata bahasa (grammar) dalam bahasa Inggris yang diterjemahkan dalam bahasa Indonesia dengan “sedang”. Tensis ini menggunakan format To Be + Ing-Verb. Present Continous Tense dapat digunakan untuk menyatakan kegiatan atau peristiwa yang sedang berlangsung saat berbicara, menyatakan sesuatu yang sedang terjadi di waktu pembicaraan dan mempunyai future meaning yaitu sesuatu yang terencana dan akan terjadi di masa yang akan datang.

Tugas Bab 9

Individual Assignment

A. Look at the picture. Then make sentence using Present Continuous Tense form.

Picture 1



Sumber : *Koleksi pribadi*

Picture 2



Sumber : *Koleksi pribadi*

Picture 3



Sumber : *Koleksi pribadi*

Picture 4



Sumber : <https://akurat.co/>

Picture 5



Sumber : <https://rebanas.com/>

B. Complete the following sentences using Present Continuous Tense. (Capitalize when needed)

1. I (build) a sandcastle right now.
2. (you / buy) these shoes now?
3. My father (dig) a big hole at the moment.
4. Tantri (pay) for her study at the Bank now.
5. The kids (hide) behind the tree now.
6. My sister (not make) a cake now.
7. Look! the sun (rise).
8. (Fatma / ride) his bike right now?

9. (Kikan / sing) a song now?
10. Raya (not listen) to you now.
11. You (spend) a lot of money nowadays.
12. What (she / show) to you right now?
13. (Jess / go) home?
14. Why (you / run)?
15. I (try) to finish my project this week.

Multiple Choice

1. Put the sentence in order and create a suitable form of Present Continuous Tense.

Titin/have/breakfast?

- a. Titin having is breakfast?
 - b. Is having Titin breakfast?
 - c. Is Titin having breakfast?
 - d. Titin is having breakfast?
2. Create a correct version of the sentences below by using correct auxiliaries and form of Present Continuous Tense.

A: Tommy / sing / in a group?

B: No, he / work / in a café.

- a. A: Is Tommy sing in a group?
B: No, he works in a cafe
- b. A: Tommy singing in a group?
B: No, he working in a cafe.

- c. A: Is Tommy singing in a group?
B: No, he is working in a cafe.
 - d. A: Is Tommy sings in a group?
B: No, he is working in a cafe..
3. Jack: Hi David! What are you doing?
David: (I / go) to the post office. What are you doing?
- a. I am
 - b. I going
 - c. I go
 - d. I am going
4. We use Present Continuous Tense for temporary situations, even if the action isn't happening at this moment.
- Which sentence below is not an example of this usage?
- a. John is working in a bar until he finds a job in his field.
 - b. Julie is staying with her friend for a week.
 - c. I am living in London until I find a flat in Amsterdam.
 - d. My mother is washing the dishes right now.
5. Present Continuous Tense is used to describe an action or event in the future.
- Which sentence below is not an example of this usage?
- a. We are going on holiday tomorrow.
 - b. I am meeting my boyfriend tonight.
 - c. Are they visiting you next winter?
 - d. They are eating pizza now.
6. Which verb below is not an example of "State Verbs"?
- a. Prefer
 - b. Love
 - c. Eat
 - d. Feel

7. Which time expressions below are all used in Present Continuous Tense?
- a. rarely/seldom/sometimes
 - b. these days/at the moment/yesterday
 - c. occasionally/never/now
 - d. right now/at the moment/these days
8. A: What ?
- B: He's an engineer.
- a. does your father do
 - b. does your father doing
 - c. is your father do
 - d. your father is doing
9. Why sunglasses? It's cloudy today.
- a. do you wear
 - b. are you wearing
 - c. are you wear
 - d. do you wearing
10. Bill really hard at the moment because his company has just received a big order from China.
- a. works
 - b. is work
 - c. is working
 - d. working

What a Nice \$lides!

Tujuan

Setelah mempelajari bab ini, diharapkan mampu untuk :

- Memahami pengertian dan fungsi *compliment*
- Memberikan sanjungan atau pujian

Pendahuluan

Untuk menyenangkan hati lawan bicara baik itu teman, rekan kerja, kerabat, mitra bisnis dan lain-lainnya, tidak ada yang lebih mudah daripada memberi mereka pujian. Memberi pujian juga bisa menjadi cara mudah untuk membuka percakapan - walaupun bisa saja hanya sebuah basa-basi (small talk).

Pujian adalah ekspresi kekaguman, penghargaan, persetujuan, atau rasa hormat. Memberi pujian adalah cara cepat untuk menunjukkan kepada orang lain bahwa kita menghargai mereka dan sesuatu yang telah mereka investasikan waktunya - baik itu penampilan, gaya pribadi, proyek kerja, atau pencapaian lainnya.

Meskipun konsep memberi pujian terdengar sederhana, ada cara untuk melakukannya dengan benar agar terdengar alami. Meskipun pujian adalah hal yang umum di kebanyakan bahasa, ada beberapa topik yang lebih sesuai dalam bahasa Inggris Amerika karena konvensi budaya mengenai topik percakapan yang dapat diterima di tempat kerja, dengan kenalan dan teman, dan dengan orang asing.

10.1 Giving Compliment

Ketika bertemu seseorang setiap hari atau setiap minggu di tempat kerja, sekolah atau kampus, atau tempat lain di mana kita berinteraksi dengan orang lain, kita akan memperhatikan berbagai aspek kepribadian, gaya pakaian, gadget atau teknologi, atau bahkan cara mereka mendekorasi kantor mereka. Kita juga bisa terkesan apa yang mereka lakukan dengan baik dalam pekerjaan atau kegiatan kemahasiswaan. Kita selalu mengamati orang lain dan itu memberikan kita tentang banyak hal yang ingin dikagumi.

Orang barat mengatakan “*Compliment is used to “butter up” somebody or to flatter in order to increase good will*”.

Pujian digunakan untuk menyanjung seseorang untuk meningkatkan niat baik.

Di Indonesia memberikan pujian adalah sebagai bentuk ikut senang akan pencapaian orang lain. Karena orang Indonesia ini selain baik hati, ramah, dan santun, juga memiliki kelebihan lain yaitu suka memuji lawan bicara untuk menyenangkan hati orang lain’

Situasi dalam *giving compliment* antara lain :

- Performance / achievements / talents / skills / abilities
- Appearance / style / personal taste in possessions
- Personal qualities / personality characteristics
- Indirect compliments

10.1.1 Opening Compliment

Di Amerika Serikat, orang-orang umumnya memuji dengan antusias mengungkapkan pendapatnya. Orang Amerika sangat tegas, jadi kita

dapat berbagi pemikiran tanpa terlalu banyak pengenalan. Namun lain negara akan lain budayanya. Sebelum memberikan pujian (*giving compliment*) ada beberapa ungkapan sebagai pembuka percakapan.

Ungkapan-ungkapan ini membantu lawan bicara memahami bahwa Anda akan sedikit lebih pribadi dan berbagi pengamatan.

Opening compliment menunjukkan bahwa Anda telah memikirkan dengan cermat sebelum mengatakan apa yang ingin dikatakan, dan membantu orang lain merasa lebih nyaman mendengar apa yang akan didengar selanjutnya.

Ungkapan yang berguna dalam *opening compliment* antara lain :

- I'd like to tell you that...
- I wanted to say/mention that...
- I've been meaning to mention...
- I've been thinking that...
- If you ask me, you(r)....
- I noticed that...
- If you don't mind me saying...

Memberi pujian kepada seseorang adalah salah satu cara seseorang ingin menunjukkan antusiasme. Cara termudah untuk melakukannya adalah dengan memastikan kita memiliki senyuman di wajah- ini akan mengangkat nada suara Anda secara alami dan segera.

Pengungkapan pujian juga melalui intonasi nada suara, yang naik tinggi menjelang akhir pernyataan dan kemudian turun sedikit di kata terakhir.

10.1.2 Useful Expressions

Giving Compliment

1. Performance / achievements / talents / skills / abilities

Cara paling umum untuk memuji seseorang adalah dengan menyebutkan kinerjanya di tempat kerja atau di sekolah.

Contoh kalimat :

- I read your essay – *it was so well written!* Congratulations!
- This soup is very tasty. You're *a fantastic cook!*
- You got nine for English. *What a clever girl you are!*

2. Appearance / style / personal taste in possessions

Karena kita melihat orang setiap hari di tempat kerja, sekolah, atau bahkan di jalan, kita jelas memperhatikan penampilan fisik mereka. Merupakan hal yang umum untuk memuji potongan rambut atau gaya rambut orang lain, atau menyebutkan sesuatu tentang pakaian atau aksesorinya.

Contoh :

- You look nice.
- You look amazing!
- What a lovely necklace!
- I like your shirt.
- I love your shoes.
- That color looks great on you. (or: You look great in blue)
- I like your new haircut.
- How beautiful your earrings.
- I really like that desk. It looks great in this space.

3. Personal qualities / personality characteristics

Selain memuji keterampilan dan kemampuan seseorang atau selera pribadinya, bisa juga menyebutkan kualitas pribadi atau karakteristik kepribadian orang yang dikagumi. Beberapa hal berhubungan dengan memuji sikap, pendekatan, atau kemampuan seseorang untuk tetap tenang, termotivasi, atau pekerja keras.

Contoh :

- You're always so happy. It always cheers me up.
- You're such a hard-working person. I admire you.
- I'm impressed that you were able to stay so calm in the meeting. What's your secret?
- How kind you are.

4. Indirect Compliments

Selain itu, kami dapat memberikan pujian tidak langsung. Pujian tidak langsung (*indirect compliment*) adalah saat kita memberi tahu orang tua bahwa kita mengagumi prestasi atau karakteristik anaknya, atau kita memberi tahu teman kita bahwa menurut kita pacarnya adalah juru masak yang sangat berbakat. Kita juga bisa memuji jenis hewan peliharaan seseorang.

Contoh :

- Your daughter is such a good student. Congratulations on raising her well!
- Your girlfriend is so friendly! Everyone loves talking to her.
- Your partners are very well-behaved.
- Your dog is adorable!

Response of the Compliment

Ketika seseorang memuji, mereka sebenarnya berbagi bagaimana apa yang Anda lakukan berdampak pada mereka. Tidak masalah jika setuju atau tidak setuju dengan apa yang mereka katakan, anggap saja sebagai bonus dan terima saja. Cara terbaik untuk menanggapi

ujian dari seseorang adalah dengan mengatakan “Thank you”, dan jika pujian itu membuat perbedaan, beri tahu orang tersebut.

Beberapa ekspresi yang dapat digunakan antara lain :

- Thank you/Thanks.
- It's nice of you to say so.
- Really? I'm not sure about it, actually.
- Do you really think so?
- It's very kind of you to say that.
- Thanks, I need that.
- You've my day.

10.1.3 Common Phrases and Pattern

Ada beberapa frase dan pola yang dapat digunakan untuk menyatakan atau mengungkapkan pujian (compliment) dalam bahasa Inggris.

Berikut ini frase-frase yang dapat digunakan :

- ♦ I really like / love your (possession/object).
Contoh:
 - I love your bookcase! Where'd you get it?
 - I really love your presentation. It's excellent!
- ♦ Your (noun) is/looks (intensifier) (adjective).
Contoh:
 - Your hair looks so shiny. What product do you use?
 - Your purse is wonderful!
- ♦ That's (such) a (adjective) (noun).
Contoh:
 - That's such a pretty necklace! You have great taste.
 - That's such a great deal!

- ◆ You have a (adjective) (noun).

Contohs: You have a great apartment. OR You have beautiful eyes.

- ◆ You (really) did a (great / amazing / fantastic / awesome / excellent) job on that (presentation / project / assignment / test).

Contoh:

- You did an excellent job on that presentation. I now understand the research goals of the project.
- You did an amazing selling!

- ◆ You look (adjective).

- ◆ S + look/looks (adjective)

Contoh:

- You look so radiant. What's your secret?
- Your house looks so nice!

- ◆ Great (noun)!

- ◆ Nice (noun)!

Contoh:

- Great watch / car / save (in sports).
- Great job / game / presentation!
- You have a great (characteristic).
- You have a great memory / attitude / outlook / sense of style / work ethic.
- You have great (noncount noun).
- You have great taste / style.

- ◆ What a (adjective) (noun) (+ S + to Be/verb)!

Contoh:

- What a cool cell phone! I've never seen one like that.
- What a beautiful flower it is!
- What a good presentation you did!
- What a nice neckale it is!

- ♦ How (adjective) (noun) (+ S + to Be/verb)!

Contoh:

- How lucky you are! (Betapa beruntungnya kamu!)
- How delicious the cake is (Betapa lezat kuenya!)
- How far he works! (Alangkah jauhnya dia bekerja!)
- How simple it is! (Betapa sederhananya itu!)

10.2 Conversation Practice

Practice the following dialogues.

Situation 1

Ratri is wearing a new T-shirt. She meets his friend, Heni. Heni admires Ratri's T-shirt.

- Heni : That's a nice and cute T-shirt you're wearing.
Ratri : I appreciate you compliment. It was a birthday present from my mother.
Heni : Where did your mother buy it?
Ratri : My mother said that she had bought it for me when she was in Singapore.
Heni : Your look beautiful with that expensive T-shirt
Ratri : Thank you but this is a really cheap T-shirt.

Situation 2

Ardi and Sinta are two friends, they have not met for a long time, one day, they met at the café and Ardi invited Sinta to her House.

- Ardi : Hi...Sinta, long time not see. What are you doing here?
Sinta : Oh... I want to buy some drink, I am very tired because of my preparations on debate contest for next month.
Ardi : Oh that good job for you, I really like your hard work.
Sinta : I have no time to talk here, can you come to my house

- now, we will have much chats there.
- Ardi : OK. I will come to your house.
- Sinta : This is my house, I live with my parents here. Don't be hesitate!
- Ardi : Oh What a beautiful house!
- Sinta : Thank you very much. If you feel hungry you can take the cake, I also have tried some new recipe on the cake.
- Ardi : Oh it really delicious. You are great chef.

Comprehension

Answer these questions based on the dialogues above.

1. What thing does Heni give compliment for?
2. What expression does Heni say to give compliment?
3. Did Ratri buy the T-shirt by herself?
4. How many expressions are in the second conversation? Mention them?
5. What does the phrase "What a beautiful house!" mean in Indonesia?

Individual Assignment

A. Make a suitable compliment based on the situation below.

Situation 1

After a long struggle and hard work, Zani is finally appointed as the director of a national company where he works. Many of his friends who work at the same company congratulate him.

Situation 2

Citra has won the first winner of the story telling competition in her school. Her best friend congratulated her.

Situation 3

You are invited to one of your friend's campus. The building is very beautiful. The library is very large and complete.

B. Look at the picture. Then make suitable compliment.

Picture 1



Sumber : <https://www.legit.ng/>

Picture 2



Sumber : <https://sport.tempo.co/>

Picture 3



Sumber : <https://pmb.stekom.ac.id/>

Picture 4



Sumber : <https://otomotif.bisnis.com/>

Picture 5



Sumber : <https://vncojewellery.com/>

**C. Which of the following are examples of compliments?
(Select all that apply, then circle the bullet.)**

- Nice car!
- I really like my new hair style.
- You are an amazing worker. I can't believe how much work you got done.
- You have a big nose. I like big noses because they remind me of my father.
- Nice job on the exam, son. Maybe next time you will pass.
- Your new dress really suits you.
- Nicely done. Where did you learn to use PowerPoint so well?
- You drive fast. I feel nervous

Multiple Choice

1. The following sentences are compliments, except...
 - a. You look gorgeous!
 - b. I have a new classic motorcycle
 - c. I like your outfit!
 - d. You look so beautiful

2. You meet your friend at school with a new haircut.

The correct sentence to compliment her is...

- a. Your hair looks awful. Try to use another shampoo
 - b. I think you have gray hair
 - c. Do you cut your hair now?
 - d. Your hair looks so cute!
3. Maria : Mom, I finally won the music contest.
Mother : ...
 - a. It's a usual thing
 - b. You must be better next time
 - c. I'm proud of you
 - d. I think I was great

4. *"I love the way you are!"*

What is the best response of the expression above?

- a. No, Thank you but I love it
 - b. I think you are great too!
 - c. Why did you say that?
 - d. That's good idea
5. What is a proper respond when someone compliment your looking?
 - a. No, you're lying!
 - b. I am actually not
 - c. Thanks, I appreciate that
 - d. Really? I don't think so

6. A: !

B: Thanks! I made it myself!

A: Teach me how to make it someday, ok?

The best expression to complete the dialogue above is ...

- a. You have a great car
- b. What a nice a dress
- c. Is that yours?
- d. Wow, nice a cat

7. Andy : Well, you've got a great sense of style.

Jane : Thank you. You, too.

The underlined means, except

- a. feeling
- b. persepction
- c. sensation
- d. opposition

8. Mr Rohmad : I heard that you've passed your exams. ..., Didi!

Didi : Thank you very much, Sir.

- a. Wish me luck
- b. Well done
- c. I'm sorry to hear that
- d. Thank you

9. Indra : I heard you accepted in a big company. Is it true?

Indri : Yes, It is.

Indra :

Indri : Thank you.

- a. Good Job! I am worry about you.
- b. Congratulation! Hope you can get better job
- c. Congratulation! Good luck for you.
- d. Wow, You deserved more. It supposed to be like that.

10. Which statement is true?

- a. Congratulation is the act of expressing joy or acknowledgement, as for achievement
 - b. Congratulation is the feeling of being grateful
 - c. Congratulation is something that you say or do to greet
 - d. Congratulation is the feeling of being sorry for somebody
11. Miss Mutia : Congratulations on your success in Story telling competition, Rangga.

Rangga :

- a. Silent, please
- b. Help me, please
- c. Thanks
- d. My pleasure, Miss

Dialogue is for no 12 to 15

Shinta : I heard you won the first prize for your short story.

..... (12)

Wulan : (13)

Shinta : As your friend, I;m ... (14)

Wulan : Thank you

Shinta : You deserve it because it's very a good story.

Wulan : ... (15)

- a congratulations!
- b. thank you
- c. very proud of you!
- d. really!
- e. what are you doing?

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