

CHAPTER 1

A. Asking and Giving Attention

Asking attention/Meminta perhatian adalah ungkapan yang digunakan untuk meminta perhatian dari seseorang. *Giving attention/Memberi Perhatian* adalah ungkapan yang digunakan untuk memberikan perhatian/respon.

Asking for attention

1. May I have your attention
2. Can I get the attention
3. Excuse me
4. Attention please!
5. Listen to me

Giving Attention

1. Yes Sir/Ma'am
2. Ok
3. I see
4. Really
5. All right

Contoh Dialogue:

Read and practise the following dialogue then answer the questions

- Mrs. Susi : Don't be noisy. Attention please!
- Students : Yes, Ma'am
- Mrs. Susi : Okay, next week we will do mid-examination.
- Students : What !
- Mrs. Susi : Listen to me!
- Students : Yes, Ma'am
- Mrs. Susi : The material that should be learned is from Chapter 1 until chapter 4. Don't forget to enrich you vocabularies with exercise!
- Students : Yes Ma'am
- Mrs. Susi : Okay, that's all for today. Good luck then

Questions

1. How many person are there in the dialogue? Who are they?
2. What does the teacher tell to the students?
3. What does the teacher say to get the attention?
4. When will the students have a mid-exams?
5. What material should be learned by the students?

Exercise (latihan):

Rearrange the dialogue into a good one!

- Students : Yes, Ma'am
Teacher : Everybody, may I have your attention, please?
Teacher : We will use English in our class. Do you understand me, Siti
What did I say?
Siti : Yes, Ma'am, We will use English in our English class.
Teacher : Good morning, students
Teacher : Listen to my explanation
Students : Good morning, Ma'am,
Teacher : Everybody, are you ready to learn English now?
Students : Yes, Ma'am

B. Checking for understanding (Mengecek Pemahaman)

- Do you know what I mean?
- Do you know what I am saying
- Do you follow me?
- Do you understand?
- Got it?
- Is it clear?
- Are you following me?

C. Showing understanding (Menunjukkan kepahaman)

- I see
- I understand
- I get it
- Yes
- I understand what you are saying
- I know what you mean
- I'm with you

D Expressing Lack of Understanding (Menunjukkan kurang pahaman/tidak paham)

- I don't get it
- I'm sorry. What do you mean?
- Excuse me, but I'm not following you
- Again, please
- I don't understand
- What do you mean?
- I don't quite follow you

Contoh Dialog:

Dialogue 1

- Mr. Shidqi : We will make an advertisement today. *Do you understand?*
Students : *Yes, Sir.*
Mr. Shidqi : What did I say?
Students : We will make an advertisement, sir.

Dialogue 2

- Mother : Dear, can you help me to cook fish?
Tiara : Yes, Mom
Mother : Will you buy me some fish in the market, first?
Tiara : Okay, Mom. I will go there by a motorcycle
Mother : All right. And please don't forget to buy ginger at Mak Sumi's shop.
Do you know what I mean, dear?
Tiara : *I don't quite follow you, Mom.*
Mother : *Please don't forget to buy ginger at Mak Sumi's shop Okay, be careful dear.*
Tiara : Thank you Mom. I'll go now.

EXERCISE. Question about dialogue 2 (Latihan soal untuk dialog 2)

1. How many persons are there in the dialogue 2?
2. Where does the conversation take place?
3. What does Tiara's mother want Tiara to do?
4. Where will Tiara buy fish?
5. How do Tiara go to the market?
6. Does her mother want her to buy anything else?
7. Where should Tiara buy ginger?
8. What does her mother say to check whether Tiara understands or not?
9. And what is Tiara's response ?
10. Do you think that she is happy to go to market?

E. Showing Appreciation Expressing compliments

Showing appreciation adalah ungkapan yang digunakan untuk memberi penghargaan atau pujian atau komentar terhadap seseorang mengenai penampilan, prestasi, dan sebagainya.

Compliments/Appreciation	Responses
Well done!	Thank you
That's great!	That's very kind of you
How beautiful you are!	Yeah, thanks
What a nice shirt!	It's nothing
Nice work!	I'm glad you like it
You're great!	Thanks. It's nice of you to say so
I appreciate your effort	Do you really think so?
How clever you are!	Many thanks
I like you	

Untuk memberi pujian atau kekaguman kepada seseorang kita dapat menggunakan kalimat kekaguman dengan menggunakan "How/What". *How* atau *what* di sini bukan berarti kata tanya atau *question word* tetapi berarti "Alangkah, betapa atau sungguh"

Contoh:

- How handsome you are! (Alangkah gantengnya kamu)
- How smart you are! (Betapa pintarnya kamu)
- How clean this room is! (Sungguh bersih ruangan ini)
- What a kind man he is! (Betapa baiknya laki-laki itu)
- What a nice t-shirt! (Betapa bagus kaos ini)
- What an expensive motorcycle it is! (Alangkah mahalnnya sepeda motor itu)
- What cheap laptops they are! (Sungguh murah laptop-laptop itu)

Berikut adalah contoh dialog memberi pujian (compliments)

Fayya	: Hi Fatimah, How are you
Fatimah	: Hello, Fayya, I'm fine. And you?
Fayya	: I'm okay, thank you. Where are going Fatimah?
Fatimah	: I'm going to pick up my mother.
Fayya	: Is that your new bicycle, Fatimah? <i>What a nice bicycle it is!</i>
Fatimah	: Yes, it is. <i>Thanks Fayya.</i>
Fayya	: You're welcome.

EXERCISE. Questions based on the dialogue

1. How many persons are there in the dialogue? Who are they?
2. Where will Fatimah go?
3. How does she go?
4. What is the expression used to give compliments in the dialogue?
5. What is the response use to respond the compliments?

EXERCISE. Latihan Soal Tentang Showing Appreciation/Compliments

Rearrange the following dialogue into a good one!

- Slamet : Excellent friend!
Gombol : Yes, of course. I prepare it well
Gombol : Thanks friend.
Slamet : Really?
Gombol : Hey, You know I get a good mark in my exam.

EXERCISE. Complete the dialogue below with suitable expression!

1. A : Look at the house!
B : The house is very and isn't it?
A : Yes, I think the house is very big and large
2. Nani : Look, this is my cat. It 's isn't it?
Yani : Yes, I think it is . . .
3. A : Wow, the boy i s diligent and smart
B : Yes, I think he is
4. Ana : What do you think about my picture?
Dito : I think it is ...
Ani : Amazing! Really? Thank you.
5. X : Look, this is my bird. It is isn't it?
Y : Yes, I think it's beautiful.

F. Asking, giving, and responding opinions

(*permintaan pendapat, memberi pendapat dan merespon pendapat tersebut*)

Ekspresi yang digunakan untuk meminta pendapat(opinion)

- What do you think of....?
- What do you think about ...?
- What's your opinion of...?
- What do you feel about...?
- What can you say about....?
- How do you feel about...?
- Do you think....?
- What's your idea...?

Ekspresi yang digunakan untuk memberi opini

- In my opinion...
- In my view...
- I think...
- I believe...
- I guess...
- To my mind...
- What I have in my mind...

Jawaban atau respon atas pendapat yang dilontarkan

- I think so
- That's right
- It's true
- I don't think so
- If I may say so,...
- I disagree
- I can't say that

Contoh penggunaan ekspresi di dalam dialog:

1. **Erna** : What do you think of our English teacher?
Almusto : He is smart and teaches us clearly.
Erna : That's right
2. **Ari** : What is your opinion of smoking?
Ahdi : I think Smoking is not good for our health.
Ari : I think so.
3. **Hani** : Do you think it will rain today?
Aryoso : I guess it is going to rain today because the sky is cloudy.
Hani : I don't think so, The sun still shines.

4. **Paul** : how do you feel about the 2014 election?

Likha : I believe that there'll be many "golput". Many people don't trust the leaders in

this country anymore. They have corrupted.

Paul : I disagree. As a good citizen we must choose our leader.

5.

Mr. Amir : Look, everybody. I have a new English book. What do you think about it?

Ridho : In my opinion, it is such an expensive book.

Mr. Amir : Very good. How about you Gani?

Gani : Well, I think it's OK. I like that. It's not thick and no expensive.

Mr. Amir : Good. Anybody has another opinion?

Hadi : Yes, I have. My opinion is that the book is too thick.

Mr. Amir : Good. All your answers are correct. Do you understand, students?

Students : Yes, sir.

Mr. Amir : Great. You're really smart.

Students : Thank you.

CHAPTER 2

Stating Capability and Willingness (menyatakan Kemampuan dan Kemauan/Kesediaan)

1. Stating Capability

Capability artinya kemampuan/kesanggupan untuk melakukan/mengerjakan sesuatu. Untuk mengekspresikan kemampuan atau kapabilitas dalam Bahasa Inggris, kita dapat menggunakan modal "can, could, atau be able" yang artinya "dapat/bisa"

a. Can (bisa)

Can dapat digunakan untuk menyatakan kapabilitas dalam bentuk present tense/masa sekarang.

Pola umum: S + Can + V1

Perhatikan *Can* selalu diikuti kata kerja bentuk pertama

Contoh dalam Kalimat:

- Jono can climb a tree. (Jono dapat memanjat pohon)
- Siti can cook fried rice. (Siti bisa memasak nasi goreng).
- Father and I can swim very well.
- They can play guitars.
- Birds can fly

Untuk menyatakan ketidakmampuan dapat ditambahkan *-not*, (*can not/can't*)

Contoh:

- Tiara can not ride a bicycle.
- Mother can't run fast
- A penguin can't fly.

Untuk membentuk kalimat tanya (*interogative sentence*), maka *Can* diletakkan di depan kalimat.

Contoh:

- Can he sing a song? Yes, he can/no, he cannot
- Can a gecko crawl? Yes, it can
- Can you come to my birthday party? No, I can't. I'm busy.

Menggunakan can dengan Question Words (5W + 1 H):

- What can I do for you?
- Why can't you come to my house?
- How can you fly a kite?

b. Could (bisa)

Could fungsinya sama dengan can. Perbedaannya adalah *could* digunakan untuk mengespresikan action atau tindakan dalam bentuk past tense/bentuk lampau. Selain past tense, *could* dimaksudkan supaya lebih sopan (*polite*) bukan bentuk past.

Contoh:

- Santi could walk 20 kilometers away.
- The policeman could arrest the criminal.
- Dani could not dance.
- Could you please open the door?
- Could she win the singing contest? Yes, she could/ No, She couldn't.
- What could your friend do to me?

c. Be able to (bisa)

Bentuk ini dapat juga digunakan untuk menyatakan kapabilitas. Be(am, is, are/was, were) dapat digunakan baik present tense maupun past tense.

Pola umum: **S + be able to + V1**

Contoh:

- She is able to finish the job herself.
- Toni and tini are able to collaborate.
- They are able to win the football match.
- Mother is able to cook delicious menus.
- I am able to fix the leakage.

Untuk menyatakan kalimat negatif atau ketidakmampuan dapat ditambahkan *-not* setelah to be/be.

Contoh:

- We are not able to continue the journey.
- Ita is not able to come on time.
- The dog is not able to overtake the cat anymore.
- I am not able to be with her anymore.

Untuk membuat kalimat tanya(interogative) *be* diletakkan di depan kalimat.

Contoh:

- Is uncle Ben able to make a delicious cakes? Yes he is. No, he is not.
- Are they able to compete in international level? Yes, they are. No they are not

2. Stating willingness

Willingness berarti kesediaan, kemauan untuk melakukan sesuatu. Untuk menyatakan itu kita dapat menggunakan modal *-will/would*. Yang berarti akan/mau/sedia.

Will dan *would* memiliki kesamaan. Perbedaannya adalah *Will* digunakan untuk bentuk present tense (Sekarang) dan *would* untuk bentuk lampau.

Pola umum:

S + Will/would + V1 (+)

S + Will/Would + not + V1 (-)

Will/would + S + V1? (?)

Contoh:

- I will visit your house.
- She will come to your birthday party.
- They will help you if you want.
- He would go there.
- Mom and Dad would leave the room.
- Dodi will not (won't) pay the bill.
- Ririn would not (wouldn't) take part in the competition.
- Will Tina go with Arum tonight? Yes, She will. No, She will not (won't).
- Would you come here? Yes, I would. No, I wouldn't.

CHAPTER 3

Suggestion and Obligations (*saran dan kewajiban/keharusan*)

Untuk memberikan saran (suggestions) dalam Bahasa Inggris kita dapat menggunakan "should" dan "should not", sedangkan untuk menyatakan kewajiban/keharusan (obligation) kita dapat menggunakan modal "must" dan "must not". Berikut ini akan penulis uraikan materi pada bab ini:

I. **Should** (*harus/seharusnya*)

Should digunakan untuk memberikan saran (suggestions). Yang namanya saran sifatnya tidak wajib berbeda dengan obligation/kewajiban/keharusan.

Pattern/pola:

S + should + V1

S + Should be + Adjective/noun/adverb

Contoh:

- Susi should drink medicine to get well soon (*Susi sebaiknya minum obat supaya cepat sembuh*)
- You should be calm in the classroom
- Irman should not eat sweet and hot food.
- You should bring your dictionary. English is the third lesson.
- I should not leave her alone.
- Should Gibran do the homework? Yes, he should. No, he should not.
(*Apakah Gibran sebaiknya mengerjakan PR? Ya. Tidak.*)
- Should we go to the beach? Yes, we should. No, we should not.

Untuk membentuk kalimat negatif kita menambahkan *-not* setelah *should*.

Untuk membentuk kalimat tanya kita letakkan *should* di depan kalimat.

II **Must** (*harus*)

Must artinya *harus/wajib*, yaitu sesuatu yang harus dilakukan dan dikerjakan, jika tidak akan ada konsekuensinya.

Pattern/pola:

S + must + V1 (+)

S + must be + Adjective/noun/adverb

Untuk membentuk kalimat negatif kita menambahkan *-not* setelah *must*.

Untuk membentuk kalimat tanya kita letakkan *must* di depan kalimat.

Contoh:

- Robert must wear his OSIS uniform on Monday. (Robert harus/wajib memakai seragam OSIS pada hari senin.)
- You must not put on sandals during the school hours.
- They must not be noisy in the classroom.
- She must be on time.
- Must we obey the school rules? Yes, we must. No, we must not. (*Apakah kita harus mematuhi peraturan sekolah? Ya. Tidak.*)

Contoh Dialog Suggestion:

- Yanuar : San, why don't you join us to do Math homework?
 Santi : Sorry Yan, I have a toothache.
 Yanuar : Really? You should go to dentist, san.
 Santi : I am afraid
 Yanuar : It will be better that you feel it for days and weeks.
 Santi : I'll try. I hope it won't hurt a lot. Thanks Yan.
 Yanuar : You're welcome. I hope you will get better soon.

Contoh Dialog Obligation:

- Dewa : Wi, is it Monday?
 Dewi : Yes, it is. why?
 Dewa : Upz, I forget to put on my cap.
 Dewi : What? Do you forget that today we will have a flag ceremony? You must put on you cap Dewa, otherwise you'll get punishment.
 Dewa : Yeah, I think today is Tuesday. I know that. What should I do?
 Dewi : Well, you have thirty minuntes to go home and take your cap right away.
 Dewa : That's a good idea. I'll be back soon. Thanks Wi
 Dewi : Don't mention it.

CHAPTER 4

A. GIVING INVITATION *(memberi undangan/ajakan)*

Giving invitation yaitu ungkapan atau ekspresi yang digunakan untuk mengajak/mengundang seseorang untuk datang ke suatu tempat atau ketika ada seseorang yang meminta orang lain untuk melakukan sesuatu untuknya. Biasanya ada *response* atau tanggapan dari seseorang atas undangan atau ajakan (*responding to invitation*). Berikut adalah ekspresi/ungkapan yang biasa digunakan untuk mengundang seseorang (*inviting*) beserta responya:

Giving invitation	Responding invitation	
	Accepting <i>(menerima)</i>	Refusing <i>(menolak)</i>
<p>Would you like to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Would you like to dance with me?</i> - <i>Would you like to come to my birthday party?</i> <p>Why don't we?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Why don't we go to the beach?</i> - <i>Why don't we play badminton?</i> <p>Would you mind?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Would you mind coming over on Saturday night?</i> - <i>Would you mind going with me?</i> <p>What about? How about ...?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>What about swimming to Bandar Eco Park?</i> <p>Shall we?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Shall we go to the cinema together?</i> <p>Can you?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Can you come to my house?</i> <p>Do you want to?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - <i>Do you want to go out with me?</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'd like to - Thanks for your invitation - With pleasure - I'd love to - I would. Thank you. - That would be nice - Wonderful - Great - All right - Yes, it would be very kind of you. - That' s a good idea 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Thanks, but I'm afraid I can't - I'm sorry I can't. I have another schedule. - I'd love to but ... - Thanks for asking me but ... - Sorry I can't but thanks anyway - I wish I could but ...

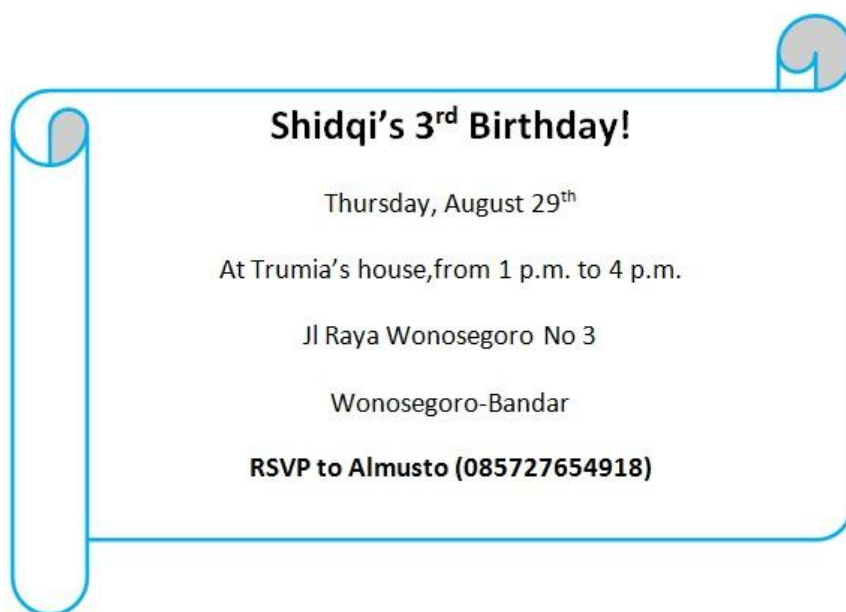
Dialogue 1

- Shidqi : Zahra, would you like to come to my birthday party tomorrow?
Zahra : I'd like to, Thanks for inviting me, Shidqi.
Shidqi : You're welcome. Zahra, don't forget to come on time. Without you, the party is nothing. I really hope you can come there.
Zahra : Don't worry, I'll come.

Dialogue 2

- Harti : It's boring time. What about going to Ujung Negoro beach, Siti?
Siti : That's a good idea. When will we go there, Harti?
Harti : We go there at half past three.
Siti : All right. Whatsapp me when you're ready.
Harti : Okay.

Contoh invitation tertulis



EXERCISE. Soal Undangan tertulis:

1. Who has a birthday party?
2. How long does the party last? It lasts for ...
3. Where will the birthday party take place?
4. When can we come to the party?
5. If we want to come to the party, what should we do?

B. Giving instruction (Imperative) (*memberi instruksi*)

Imperative memiliki dua tipe yaitu **command** (perintah) dan **prohibition** (larangan)

Untuk membentuk kalimat imperatif, kita gunakan kata kerja (verb 1) bentuk pertama (present) juga di sebut *infinitive* tanpa *to*.

Contoh:

- **Open** the door!
- **Peel** the apple!
- **Wash** the vegetables!
- **Pour** the water!
- **Type** the message!
- **Listen** to me!

Kata yang dicetak tebal adalah kata kerja yang digunakan untuk membuat kalimat perintah.

Untuk memperhalus perintah kita dapat menggunakan kata "please" sehingga kalimat ini disebut Request atau permintaan/permohonan. Contoh: *Close the windows, please. Please clean the class room!*

Terdapat 2 jenis kalimat perintah:

1. **Command** (*perintah*)

Contoh:

- Boil the water for 15 minutes!
- Put the sugar and the coffee into the cup!
- Open the windows, please!
- Just wait a minute, please
- Let's sing a song together!
- Please sweep the floor!
- Wait for seconds!
- Save the documents!
- Shutdown the computer!
- Log into your facebook account!
- Be patient to wait your computer to load!
- Be careful!

Catatan:

Kalimat perintah yang diikuti kata sifat atau kata benda diawali - to be

Contoh:

- Be careful!
- Be brave!
- Be a good boy!

2. Prohibition (Larangan)

Untuk membentuk kalimat larangan biasanya kita dapat menambahkan kata "do not" atau don't (*jangan*), atau no.

Contoh:

- Do not eat before it is warm.
- Do not log out your account!
- Stop smoking/No smoking!
- Don't enter the room!
- Do not cheat in the examination!
- No entry!
- Don't be angry!
- Do not be jealous!
- Don't be lazy!

Catatan:

Untuk membentuk kalimat larangan yang diikuti kata sifat (*adjective*) atau kata benda (noun) ditambahkan -be/to be.

Contoh:

- Don't be shy!
- Do not be late!

Dialogue 1

Adnan : Udin, let's go out. Don't be lazy. Get up and have some exercise outside!

Udin : Okay. Wait. Let me put on my shoes.

Dialogue 2

Shidqi : It's hot dark in this classroom. Please turn on the lamps, Fatimah!

Fatimah : Sure.

Shidqi : Thanks, Fatimah.

Fatimah : You're welcome.

Dialogue 3

Ani : Mom, I have to go now.

Mother : Okay, Don't forget to bring the umbrella, honey. It's going to rain.

Ani : Yes, mom.

Mother : Be careful, honey.

Ani : Thank you mom. Good bye

C. Asking and Giving Permission

Asking permission berarti *meminta izin*, *giving permission* sebaliknya *memberikan izin*. Berikut ini penulis akan memberikan contoh-contoh ekspresi/ungkapan meminta sekaligus memberikan izin.

Asking permission	Giving permission	
	Accepting	Refusing
<p>May I....? (<i>boleh saya...?</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - May I use your computer? - May I wash my hands? - May I borrow your money, please? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sure - All right - No problem - Here you are - Yes, please - Please feel free 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I'm sorry. You can't - I'm afraid you can't - No, please don't
<p>Can I....? (<i>bisakah saya....?</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Can I ask you a question? - Can I open the door, please? - Can I help you? 		
<p>Do you mind if....? (<i>apakah kamu keberatan jika....?</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Do you mind if I turn on the fan? - Do you mind if I smoke here? 		
<p>Is it okay if....? (<i>apakah tidak apa-apa jika...?</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Is it okay if I eat here? 		
<p>Would it be all right if? (<i>apakah baik jika....?</i>)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Would it be all right if I come in? 		

Dialogue 1

- Roni : Tan, It's very hot in this room. Can I open the windows and the door?
 Tania : Sure. And you can turn on the fan, too.

Roni : Okay tan, Thank you.

Tania : You're welcome.

Dialogue 2

Receptionist : The doctors are on the way going here. We're sorry for that.
Please wait a minute.

Patient : May I go to the toilet before the doctors come?

Receptionist : Yes, please. The toilet is located in the corner.

Patient : Thank you.

Receptionist : You're welcome.

CHAPTER 5

Greeting Card (*kartu ucapan*)

Greeting card (*kartu ucapan*) adalah sebuah teks dalam bahasa Inggris yang berisi tentang ungkapan/harapan/ ucapan yang dikirim untuk seseorang dalam peristiwa/momen-momen tertentu. Biasanya dihiasi juga dengan sebuah gambar dan penuh warna (*colorfull*). Contoh greeting card (*kartu ucapan*) antara lain; kartu ucapan selamat hari raya, kartu ucapan hari ulang tahun, bela sungkawa dll. Dan masih banyak lagi jenis kartu ucapan (**Greeting card**). dibawah ini saya jelaskan sekilas beberapa contoh kartu ucapan;

1. Thank you Card (*Kartu ucapan Terima Kasih*)

Kartu ucapan yang dikirimkan kepada seseorang untuk mengungkapkan rasa terima kasih

Dear Rusi,

I will say thank you for your helping for my job. I feel grateful for your help.

Andi

2. Birthday Card (*Kartu ucapan Selamat Ulang Tahun*)

Kartu ucapan yang dikirimkan kepada seseorang yang sedang merayakan ulang tahun

Dear Anton,

Wish you more happy the day. May God you with health. Wealth and prosperity in your life.

Happy birthday

Your girlfriend
Anti

3. Congratulation Card (Kartu Ucapan Selamat)

Kartu ucapan yang dikirimkan kepada seseorang untuk memberikan selamat atas sebuah keberhasilan atau kesuksesan baik dalam bidang akademik atau pun non akademik.

Dear Tia,
Congratulation on your success in the prince and princess competition. I hope you do the best for the future.

Husna

4. New Year Card (Kartu Ucapan Selamat Tahun Baru)

Kartu ucapan yang dikirimkan kepada seseorang yang sedang merayakan pergantian tahun baru.

Dear Anita,
Happy New Year!!! May I wish you more healthy, happiness, and more success in your life.

December 31th 2016-06-14

Love
Anda

5. Condolence Card (Kartu Ucapan Bela Sungkawa)

Kartu ucapan yang dikirimkan kepada seseorang yang berisi rasa bela sungkawa atas meninggalnya seseorang atau musibah.

Condolences
We wish to express our deepest condolences on the passing of your grandfather
On Friday, 25 November 2014
May God almighty bless and keep him always

The management and staff

CHAPTER 6

There is dan There are. (ada)

There is dan *There are* digunakan untuk menunjukkan eksistensi atau keberadaan sesuatu baik benda, binatang, manusia dan lainnya.

There is digunakan untuk menyatakan keberadaan benda tunggal (singular)

There are digunakan untuk menyatakan keberadaan benda jamak (plural)

Contoh:

1. **There is** a pedicab on the corner. (*ada sebuah becak di sudut*)
2. There is an apple tree in the park. The apple tree has lots of fruit
2. There are some people who cross the pavements.
3. **There are** many traffic lights in the city. (*ada banyak lampu lalu lintas di kota*)
4. There is a little discipline on the road
5. There is much smoke on the road.
6. There are a few people who wear helmet
7. There are a lot of vehicles in big cities.
8. There is a car in the garage.
9. There is an apple on the table.
10. There is much money in your pocket.
11. There is some water in the pail
12. There are some people on the road.
13. There are seven cows in the cage.
14. There are few students in the classroom.

Pada contoh di atas terdapat penggunaan article(kata sandang) *a* dan *an* yang berarti tunggal.

a: sebuah, seorang, seekor. Digunakan apabila suatu benda/subjek berawalan huruf konsonan (*selain a,i,u,e,o*)

an: sebuah, seorang, seekor, satu. Digunakan apabila suatu benda/subjek berawalan huruf vokal (*a,i,u,e,o*).

Selanjutnya, kita akan belajar mengenai : ***much, many, a little, a few, some, several a lot of.***

Much: banyak, digunakan untuk benda tak dapat dihitung(uncountable nouns)

Many: banyak, digunakan untuk benda dapat dihitung (countable nouns)

A lot of: Banyak, digunakan untuk benda baik yang dapat dihitung maupun tidak dapat dihitung.

A little: sedikit, digunakan untuk benda tak dapat dihitung (uncountable nouns)

A few: sedikit, digunakan untuk benda dapat dihitung (countable nouns).

Some/several: beberapa digunakan baik untuk benda dapat dihitung maupun tidak.

Berikut akan penulis contohkan **benda tunggal (singular) maupun benda jamak (plural)**

Benda tunggal: a cat, one motorcycle, an egg, the sun, water, some ink, etc.

Benda jamak: Some students, many trucks, nine mangoes, etc.

Berikut penulis contohkan **benda dapat dihitung(countable nouns) dan benda tak dapat dihitung(Uncountable nouns):**

Benda dapat dihitung: one bicycle, an umbrella, one hundred balls, four wheels, some women, several mice, etc.

Benda tak dapat dihitung: some water, much money, the sand, sugar, etc.

Catatan:

Untuk benda tak dapat dihitung yang menempati suatu wadah atau tempat/container, maka dianggap bisa dihitung namun yang dijamak adalah wadahnya bukan isinya. Contoh: two glasses of milk, two kilograms of sugar, etc.

Exercise

Fill in with "there is" or "there are" based on the sentence below!

1. a cat in the park.
2. much smoke pollution in cities.
3. many passengers in the bus.
4. Look, a few people obey the traffic regulation.
5. Do you know a little discipline on the road recently.
6. an eagle flying over the buildings.
7. some people gather in front of DPR and MPR buildings.
8. If much money, I will go to big cities like, Jakarta, Surabaya, Bandung and Semarang.
9. a lot of vehicles parked in front of the stadium.
10. little braveness for me to ride my motor more than 100 kms/hour.

Kosa kata vocabulary Our Busy Roads

Words	Bahasa Indonesia
Vehicle (n)	Kendaraan
Car (n)	Mobil
Ambulance (n)	Ambulans
Truck (n)	Truk
Train (n)	Kereta api
Plane (n)	Pesawat
Motorcycle (n)	Sepeda motor
Bicycle/bike (n)	Sepeda
Cart (n)	Kereta
Pedestrian (n)	Pejalan kaki
People (n)	Orang
Passanger (n)	Penumpang
Pavement (n)	Penyebrangan jalan/Zebra cross
T-junction (n)	Pertigaan
Crossroad (n)	Perempatan
Traffic sign (n)	Rambu lalu lintas
Traffic light (n)	Lampu lalu lintas
Traffic jam (n)	Kemacetan
Policeman (n)	Polisi laki-laki
Policewoman (n)	Polisi wanita
Accident (n)	Kecelakaan
Driver (n)	Supir
Rider	Pengendara
Transportation (n)	Transportasi
Hospital (n)	Rumah sakit
School (n)	Sekolah
Market (n)	Pasar
Cinema (n)	Bioskop
Mosque (n)	Masjid
Church (n)	Gereja
Zoo(n)	Kebun binatang
Road (n)	Jalan
Discipline (n)	Kedisiplinan
Care (n)	Kepeduliaan
Ticket (n)	Bukti tilang
Violation (n)	Pelanggaran
Cities (n)	Kota besar
Town (n)	Kota kecil
Pollution (n)	Polusi
Safe (adj)	Aman
Trees (n)	Pepohonan
Busy (adj)	Sibuk, ramai
Crowded (adj)	Ramai, penuh, sesak
Water (n)	Air
Dry season (n)	Musim kemarau
Smoke (n)	Asap
Rainy season (n)	Musim hujan
Horse 9n)	Kuda