



3. KATA-KATA DAN UNGKAPAN-UNGKAPAN LAIN

still [STIL] = masih

into [intū, intə] = ke dalam

thanks for . . . [THÆNGKS fə] = terima kasih atas . . .

a long way from [ə LONG WEI frəm] = jauh dari

what happens to . . . [WOT HÆPənz tū/tə] = apa yang terjadi pada . . .

I want to . . . [ai WONT tə/tū] = Saya ingin . . .

It's pouring [its PŌ(ə)ring] = Hari sedang hujan dengan lebat

(The river's) rising [(dhə RIVəz) RAlzɪŋ] = (Air sungai) sedang naik

It's about 38° [its_əbaut THĒtiy_EIT dəGRIZ] = Suhunya kira-kira 38°.

call the doctor [KŌL dhə DOKtə] = memanggil dokter

PELAJARAN NO. 14 — LESSON NO. 14

BAGIAN I: SEBELUM SIARAN

PEMBUKA KALIMAT YANG BERGUNA: THERE IS/ARE = ADA

1. THERE + IS + A (UNTUK SATU BENDA ATAU SATU ORANG)

There's a book on the table
There's a man in this room
There's a woman in the garden
There's a chicken in the refrigerator
There's an elephant in the street

2. HOW MANY + KATA BENDA + ARE THERE?

3. THERE + ARE + ANGKA UNTUK JUMLAH YANG DIKETAHUI

How many books **are there** in your room?
How many apples are there on the table?
How many people are there in his office?

→ **There are** six books in my room
→ There are three apples on the table
→ There are eight people in his office

Catatan: (i) Kita mengatakan There're [dheəre] tetapi ditulis There are . . .
(ii) Bila ada lebih dari satu, kita mengatakan There **ARE** dan kita memakai kata benda dalam bentuk jamak.

4. THERE + ARE + SOME (UNTUK JUMLAH YANG TAK DIKETAHUI)

There are some books in my room
There are some apples on the table
There are some people in his office

SOME = suatu jumlah yang tak diketahui atau tidak tertentu; dipakai untuk orang maupun benda.

Catatan:

1. There is mempunyai tiga ucapan yang berbeda:
 - (i) There is [dheəriz] — sebagai bentuk yang lengkap (jarang dipakai pada permulaan kalimat).
 - (ii) There's [dheəz] — sebagai bentuk yang diperpendek (sering dipakai).
 - (iii) There's [dhəz] — sebagai bentuk yang amat diperpendek (dipakai kalau orang berbicara dengan cepat sekali).

2. There are *pada permulaan kalimat diucapkan* [dheərə] (*atau* [dhərə] *kalau orang berbicara dengan cepat*).
3. Some [səm] *hampir selalu diucapkan dengan lemah* [səm] *dalam kalimat-kalimat seperti*: There are some people in his office [dhərəsəm Pɪpəl_in_(h)iz_ɒfɪs]

BERSIAP-SIAPLAH UNTUK MENDENGAR KATA-KATA DAN UNGKAPAN-UNGKAPAN INI DALAM SIARAN

There is/are	an adult [ən_Ædɒlt] = <i>orang dewasa</i>
quite a lot [KWAIT_ə LOT] = <i>cukup banyak</i>	a girl [ə Gɜːl] = <i>anak perempuan</i>
(<i>Catatan: Kita memakai ungkapan ini kalau kita ingin menunjukkan jumlah yang besar tetapi tidak tertentu.</i>)	a cupboard [ə Kʌbəd] = <i>lemari</i>
a desk [ə DESK] = <i>meja tulis</i>	a picture [ə Pɪkʃə] = <i>gambar</i>
a light [ə LAɪt] = <i>lampu</i>	a wall [ə Wɔːl] = <i>dinding</i>
a heater [ə Hiːtə] = <i>alat pemanas</i>	a poster [ə ˈpəʊstə] = <i>plakat</i>
	a boy [ə bɔɪ] = <i>anak laki-laki</i>
	a record [ə REKəd] = <i>piringan hitam</i>
	an exercise [ən_EKsəsaɪz] = <i>latihan</i>
	a tree [ə TRɪ] = <i>pohon</i>

BAGIAN II: SESUDAH SIARAN

PERBENDAHARAAN KATA TAMBAHAN

- | | |
|--|---|
| a robot [ə ROʊbɒt] = <i>robot</i> | the most important room [dhə MOʊst_ɪmPɔːtənt Rʊm] = <i>ruang yang paling penting</i> |
| a machine [ə məSYɪn] = <i>mesin</i> | Stop kidding! [STOP Kɪdɪŋ] = <i>Jangan main-main!</i> |
| a stove [ə STəʊv] = <i>kompas</i> | (I'm) not counting my parents [(aim) NOT KAʊntɪŋ maɪ PEərənts] = <i>Orang tua saya tidak termasuk</i> |
| without [wɪdHAʊt] = <i>tanpa</i> | What do you mean? [WOT də yə Mɪn] = <i>Apa maksud saudara?</i> |
| Fortunately, no [Fɔːtənətli NOʊ] = <i>Untunglah tidak.</i> | Are they like you? [ə dhei LAɪk yuː] = <i>Apakah mereka seperti saudara?</i> |

MY HOUSE

There are only four rooms in my house; it isn't very big. There's a kitchen, a sitting-room, a bedroom and a bathroom. Let me tell you about the kitchen. There are four cupboards and of course there's a refrigerator. In the refrigerator there are some carrots and some oranges and . . . well . . . some food. There's a stove in the kitchen and there's a table and two chairs. My husband and I sometimes eat in the kitchen. We often eat breakfast there. On the walls I've got some posters and there's a photo of my family. I like my kitchen. It's the most important room in the house.

LATIHAN

A. Pelajarilah kembali bacaan "My House" di atas, dan jawablah pertanyaan-pertanyaan berikut dengan memakai kalimat yang lengkap.

- Contoh:* How many rooms are there in my house?
Jawab: There are four rooms in your house.
1. How many cupboards are there in my kitchen?
 2. Is my house very big?
 3. Is there a refrigerator in my kitchen?
 4. What is in the refrigerator?
 5. How many chairs are there in the kitchen?
 6. How many posters are there on the wall?



B. Lengkapi kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dengan menuliskan 's/are atau are some pada

Contoh: There six people here.

Jawab: There are six people here.

Contoh: There apples on the shelf.

Jawab: There are some apples on the shelf.

1. There twenty students in that room.

2. There a refrigerator in my kitchen.

3. There a physics department at the university.

4. There trees in the garden.

5. There 10,000 books in the library.

6. There clerks in my office.

PELAJARAN NO. 15 — LESSON NO. 15

BAGAIMANA MENGHINDARI BERULANGNYA PEMAKAIAN KATA BENDA (lanjutan) — PEMAKAIAN KATA GANTI

Dalam Pelajaran 12 kita mempelajari

- bagaimana kita menyebutkan kembali kata benda yang sudah disebut sebelumnya, dan
- cara kita menghindari pemakaian kata itu berulang-kali, yang kedengarannya kaku.

(a) Kadang-kadang kita memakai **the**: I like **that** tune. — Well, I like **the** tune, but not **the** words. (word = kata)

(b) Dan kita sering memakai kata ganti: I like **that** tune. — Yes, I like it too.

1. Kata ganti yang dipakai DI MUKA kata kerja (TINJAUAN KEMBALI)

Mr Smart knows Chris.
↓
HE knows Chris.

dan

Mrs Smart likes Iwan.
↓
SHE likes Iwan.

dan demikian pula . . .

The rice is in the kitchen. **It's** in the kitchen. **The** cat's there too. **It's** there too.
Iwan and Chris are students. **They're** students. **Their** books are here. **They're** here.
(Dan tentu saja saudara tahu: I you we)

2. Kata ganti yang dipakai DI BELAKANG kata kerja Masih ingat kata itu dari Pelajaran 12? (Lihatlah contoh di atas.)

Mr Smart knows **Chris**.
↓
HE knows **HIM**.

Mr Smart knows **Chris**. He teaches **him**. He likes **him**.

(CATATAN: He di muka kata kerja, him di belakang kata kerja.)