

3. *Kalimat tanya DIUCAPKAN dengan cara yang sangat berbeda dari kalimat berita. Bacalah contoh-contoh berikut dengan keras berkali-kali. Latihan ini akan membantu saudara pada waktu saudara mendengarnya dalam siaran:*

| | | | |
|---------|---------|-------------|----------|
| I'm | [aim] | → am_I? | [æmai] |
| you're | [yō(ə)] | → are you? | [āyū] |
| he's | [hīz] | → is_(h)e? | [izi] |
| she's | [syīz] | → is_she? | [izsyi] |
| | | atau | [isysyi] |
| it's | [its] | → is_it? | [izət] |
| we're | [weə] | → are we? | [āwi] |
| they're | [dheə] | → are they? | [ādhei] |

dan perhatikanlah bahwa kata-kata di bawah ini digabungkan dengan kata berikutnya:

| | | | |
|----------|--------|--------------|----------|
| I'm a | [aimə] | → am I a? | [æmaiyə] |
| you're a | [yōrə] | → are you a? | [āyuwə] |
| he's a | [hīzə] | → is he a? | [iziyə] |
| it's a | [itsə] | → is it a? | [izətə] |

4. *Dalam jawaban singkat yang memakai Yes, AM, ARE dan IS selalu diberi tekanan.*

| | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Is she a teacher? | Yes, she IS | [YES_syiYIZ] |
| Are you an Indonesian? | Yes, I AM | [YES_aiyÆM] |
| Am I an announcer? | Yes, you ARE | [YES_yūwĀ] |

Perhatikan bahwa dalam ucapannya kata-kata berikut dirangkaikan dengan bunyi [y]:
I am [aiyÆM]; he is [hīyIZ]; we are [wīyĀ]; they are [dheiyĀ].
You are dirangkaikan dengan bunyi [w]: [yuwĀ]

5. *Dalam bahasa Inggris lisan:*

(a) *bentuk menyangkal disingkat dengan cara yang berikut:*

| | | | | | |
|-----|----|-----|---|-----------|--------------------------------------|
| I | am | not | → | I'm not | [aimNOT] |
| he | is | not | → | he's not | [hīzNOT] atau he_ism't [hīyIZənt] |
| she | is | not | → | she's not | [syīzNOT] atau she_ism't [syīyIZənt] |
| it | is | not | → | it's not | [itsNOT] atau it_ism't [itIZənt] |

we are not → we're not [weəNOT] atau we_aren't [wīyĀNT]
you are not → you're not [yōNOT] atau you_aren't [yūwĀNT]
they are not → they're not [dheəNOT] atau they_aren't [dheiyĀNT]

(Catatan: Bentuk menyangkal he isn't, we aren't, dsb akan dipakai dalam siaran-siaran dan buku-buku pelajaran selanjutnya.)

(b) *berbeda dari bentuk yang positif, bentuk menyangkal selalu diberi tekanan:*

He's a TEAcher. He **ISN't** a STUdent.
I'm an IndoNEsian. I'm **NOT** an AusTRAlian.

(c) *kata-kata yang digabung ucapannya:*

I'm not_a [aimNOTə]
he_ism't_a [hīyIZəntə]
you_aren't_a [yūwĀntə]

BAGAIMANA KITA BERBICARA TENTANG PERASAAN

| | | |
|--|-----------|-------------------------|
| I'm sick | [SIK] | = Saya sakit |
| you're well | [WEL]* | = Saudara sehat |
| Don's hungry | [HANGgri] | = Don lapar |
| he's cold | [KOULD] | = Dia (pria) kedinginan |
| Jane's thirsty | [THθsti] | = Jane haus |
| she's sad | [SÆD] | = Dia (wanita) sedih |
| we're happy | [HÆPi] | = Kami/kita senang |
| Don and Jane are tired | [TAIθD] | = Don dan Jane lelah |
| they're sleepy | [SLiπi] | = Mereka mengantuk |
| *Dalam bentuk tidak resmi sering dipakai OK [OUKEI]. | | |

BAGAIMANA KITA MEMINTA GAMBARAN TENTANG ORANG/BENDA (DAN BAGAIMANA KITA MENGGAMBARKANNYA)

| | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
| What's are } | LIKE? | |
| What's Helen like?..... | She's tall | = Dia tinggi |
| What's Chris like?..... | He's talkative | = Dia suka bercakap-cakap |
| What's Jakarta like?..... | It's hot | = Kota itu panas |
| What are Chris and Helen like?..... | They're nice | |

Kata like mirip dengan kata 'seperti' dalam bahasa Indonesia. Kata ini berbeda dari kata kerja like (suka) dalam I like tea.

Untuk berbicara tentang keadaan yang bersifat sementara ataupun sifat-sifat yang tetap, kita memakai AM, ARE, IS + short, hot, tall, dsb. Kata-kata ini disebut kata keadaan atau kata sifat.

BILAMANA SEBUAH KATA ITU KATA KEADAAN DAN BILAMANA SEBUAH KATA ITU KATA KERJA?

1. Kita dapat memakai VERY di muka kata keadaan.
I'm very hungry. Is he very tall? We aren't very thirsty.

VERY tidak dapat dipakai di muka kata kerja.

2. Kata keadaan melukiskan KEADAAN atau SIFAT.
He's hungry.
They're thirsty.

Kata kerja biasanya menunjukkan KEGIATAN.

He eats rice.
They drink water.

3. Kata keadaan sering berakhir dengan -y, -able, -ative, -ous: hungry, miserable, talkative, studious.

Contoh: Sleep adalah kata kerja yang melukiskan suatu tindakan (= tidur); sleepy adalah suatu kata keadaan yang melukiskan suatu keadaan (= mengantuk).

He often sleeps. He's very sleepy.

Beberapa ungkapan yang berguna dalam percakapan:

(a) What's the matter? [WOTS dhə MÆTə] = Ada apa? atau What's wrong? [WOTS RONG]
Kedua pertanyaan ini dipakai kalau kita melihat seseorang menghadapi kesulitan dan kita ingin membantunya, atau ingin mengetahui apa yang menjadi kesulitannya.

(b) Tell me about [TELMiY_əBAUT] = *Ceritakan tentang. Kita memakai ungkapan ini untuk minta seseorang memberikan gambaran tentang seseorang lain atau sesuatu benda, atau kalau kita ingin mendorong seseorang untuk berbicara.*

(c) Of course [əv KŌS] = *tentu saja. Kita memakai ungkapan ini kalau kita setuju dengan suatu pertanyaan yang positif, atau kalau kita setuju untuk berbuat sesuatu:*

Is he happy? — Of course.

Will you do it? (= *Apakah saudara mau mengerjakannya?*) — Of course.

Sering sekali of course mengandung arti bahwa orang yang bertanya seharusnya sudah tahu jawabnya: Do Indonesians eat rice? — Of course!

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

Kata-kata keadaan

hot [HOT]
sick [SIK]
miserable [MIZrəbəl] = *sengsara*
comfortable [KAMFtəbəl] = *enak badan*
short [SYŌT] = *pendek*
slim [SLIM] = *langsing*
pretty [PRITi] = *cantik*
shy [SYAI] = *malu/pemalu*
tall [TŌL]
talkative [TŌkətiv]

Kata-kata yang lain

salesmen [SEILZmən] = *penjual-penjual (pria)*
lecturers [LEKcərəz] = *dosen-dosen*
students of English [STYŪdənts_əv_ INGglisy] = *mahasiswa-mahasiswa/ pelajar-pelajar bahasa Inggris*

what's . . . like? [WŌTS . . . LAIK]
tell me about [TELMiY_əBAUT]
quite! [KWAIT] = *betul-betul*
when [wen] = *bilamana; kalau*

BAGIAN II: SESUDAH SIARAN

PERBENDAHARAAN KATA TAMBAHAN

spend [SPEND] = *menghabiskan*
a lot of time [əLOTəv TAIM] = *banyak waktu*
in the library [in dhə LAibrəri] = *di perpustakaan*
and her name? [ən hə NEIM] = *dan namanya?*
yep [YEP] = *(yes yang bersifat tidak resmi)*
of course [əv KŌS] = *tentu saja*

suddenly [SADənli] = *tiba-tiba*
now [NAU] = *sekarang; saat ini*
young [YANG] = *muda*
studious [STYŪdiyas] = *rajin belajar*
(Faculty of) Arts [(FÆKəltiy_əv) ĀTS]
= *(Fakultas) Sastera (dan Seni)*

Well, he's a lecturer after all = *Ya, memang ia dosen.*

PERCAKAPAN

HADI: Is Mr Smart a lecturer at the university?

JACK: Yes, he is.

HADI: Do you like Mr Smart?

JACK: Yes, I do.

HADI: What about you, Bill? Is he your lecturer too?

BILL: Yes, he is. We all like Mr Smart.

HADI: What's he like?

JACK: Well . . . I think he's nice.

HADI: Do you think he's nice too, Bill?

BILL: Yep. He's OK. He talks a lot, but he's OK.

JACK: Well, he's a lecturer, after all.

LATIHAN:

Pertama-tama, tulislah dua buah pertanyaan, dan kemudian buatlah jawaban yang singkat. Pakailah kata ganti (he, she, dsb) dalam jawaban itu.

Contoh: Iwan ? shy

Pertanyaan: What's Iwan like? Is he shy?

Jawab: Yes, he is.

Contoh: Jakarta and Singapore ? cold

Pertanyaan: What are Jakarta and Singapore like? Are they cold?

Jawab: No, they aren't.

- | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|------------|---|----------|
| 1. Chris | ? | talkative | 5. Iwan | ? | shy |
| 2. Helen | ? | pretty | 6. Jakarta | ? | hot |
| 3. Chris | ? | short | 7. We | ? | studious |
| 4. Jane | ? | very nice | | | |

PELAJARAN NO. 8 — LESSON NO. 8

BAGIAN I: SEBELUM SIARAN

PEMAKAIAN KATA KERJA AM, IS, ARE

Ingatlah: 1. = *adalah*

| | | | | | | |
|------|---|------------|---|--------------|---|-----------|
| I'm | + | a student | → | I'm not | - | a teacher |
| Am I | ? | a student? | → | Yes, you are | + | |

| | | | | | | |
|--------|---|--------------|---|---------------|---|-------------|
| She's | + | a typist | → | She isn't | - | a housewife |
| Is she | ? | a housewife? | → | No, she isn't | - | |

| | | | | | | |
|----------|---|-----------|---|---------------|---|---------|
| They're | + | cabbages | → | They aren't | - | carrots |
| Are they | ? | cabbages? | → | Yes, they are | + | |

Dan: 2.—*dengan kata keadaan*

| | | | |
|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| I'm | hungry | It's | hot |
| You're | thirsty | We're | happy |
| He's | sleepy | They're | sad |
| She's | cold | They're | cold |

Dan sekarang: 3.—*dengan—ING*

| | | | |
|---------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|
| I'm | talking | (NOW) = | Saya SEDANG berbicara (SEKARANG) |
| You're | whistling | (NOW) = | Saudara SEDANG bersiul (SEKARANG) |
| She's | singing | (NOW) = | Dia SEDANG bernyanyi (SEKARANG) |
| He's | yawning | (NOW) = | Dia SEDANG menguap (SEKARANG) |
| We're | working | (NOW) = | Kami/Kita SEDANG bekerja (SEKARANG) |
| They're | cooking | (NOW) = | Mereka SEDANG memasak (SEKARANG) |

Catatan: 1. *Kita memakai AM, IS, ARE*

+
bentuk dasar kata kerja

+
—ING

untuk kegiatan-kegiatan yang sedang terjadi SEKARANG (pada saat kita berbicara).

I + am + speak + -ing → I'm speaking

Don + is + sing + -ing → Don's singing