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# SPEAKING 1 HANDOUT



Dilengkapi dengan :

- **REGULAR  
/IRREGULAR VERBS**
- **SYNONYM/ANTONYM**
- **IDIOMS**
- **PROVERBS**
- **16 TENSES**

## PREFACE

Thanks to God, finally we can accomplish this '*Speaking 1 Handout*' for the students of the first semester of University PGRI of Semarang. This hand out is designed, arranged and compiled based on the current curriculum of KKNi. We tried to fulfill the need of students in enhancing their speaking skill not only through theoretical expressions but also practical sides. This hand out is easy to follow and equipped by some videos and movies to make it more interesting and fully joyful. Not only that, it delivers some practices to strengthen students' understanding in implementing the speaking expressions given. The contents of this hand out are fully considered to the recent issues of teaching English as the second language in university. Students will learn about the fruitful topics like; demonstrating how to say what they want in a shop and ask the price, demonstrating how to use public transport, asking for basic information and buying tickets, demonstrating how to ask for and give direction, demonstrating how to make and respond to invitations, etc. The goal of compiling this material is that providing students with the best track of joining the speaking 1 class since it is completed by the exercises which empowering them to dare to speak English. We believe that this hand out is not the perfect made. If there are some critics and inputs to make it better, we will kindly accept any suggestions. Thank you for the attention and being one of the big readers/ users of this hand out.

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## UNIT 1: LET'S GO SHOPPING

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

**Activity 1:** Watch the video and answer the questions briefly.



1. Is living in Bangkok cheaper than London?
2. What did the man forget to buy?
3. The man is interested in shopping and \_\_\_\_\_?
4. How much does the book cost?
5. Write down three places that the man want to visit.

## B ~ LEARNING TIME

**Activity 2:** Let us review the video. What did the man buy?  
What did the man say when asking about the price?

- ➔ The man bought a guidebook.
- ➔ He said "How much does it cost?"

There are many expressions that you can use in buying and asking about prices. We can use different expression when buying things too.

Can you write the expressions that you know?  
Discuss the expressions with your friends and write them down.

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**Activity 3:** Study the following expressions, phrases, and explanations.

Useful phrases a shop assistant says

"Can I help you?"

"Are you looking for anything in particular?"

"Do you need any help at all?"

"We don't have any of these left in stock." (= There is no more of something.)

### Useful phrases a customer says

"I'm looking for ..."

"I'd like to buy..."

### Indicating a piece of clothing

"Do you have this in ..."

– medium / large / small / extra large / XL

– blue / black / beige (other colors etc.)

### Talking about the price

Clothes shops have "sales" when some or all the clothes are **discounted**.

"Is this in the sales?"

"Is this on sale?"

"There's a discount of 20% on this."

"These jeans are discounted by 20%."

"It's a bargain." (= the low price is a surprise)

"It's cheap." (= doesn't cost much money)

"It's expensive." (= costs a lot of money.)

### Trying something on

When you go clothes shopping, you probably want to try something on before you buy it so you know it's the right size or that it looks good on you!

"I'd like to try this on please. Where are the changing rooms?"

"Can I try this on?"

### Example of conversation

Can I try this on?

Sure. The changing rooms are over there...

... (later)

Any good?

No, not really. (It's the wrong size / It doesn't really suit me.)

Or, "Yes, I'll take it."

### Paying

"Where I can pay?"

"The cash tills are over there."

### Other useful vocabulary

to suit = to be in your style, or to compliment your body shape or skin / hair colour

"That dress really suits you!"

to fit = to be the right size

"These jeans don't fit very well."

Clothes can be...

... **too big** (size "Large" when you are size "Small")

... **too small** (small size when you are large size)

... **too tight** (waist measurement 34 when you are waist 38)

... **too loose** (waist measurement 38 when you are waist 34)

... **too long** (jeans leg measurement 34 when your leg measurement is 32)

... **too short** (jeans leg measurement 32 when your leg measurement is 34)

to go well with / to match = to look good with your other clothes

"This jumper goes well with my trousers."

"This colour jumper matches your new trousers."

### How to ask how much something cost in a shop

**How much are the tomatoes?** They are fifty pence a kilo.

**How much are the grapes?** They are sixty pence a bunch

**How much are those apples?** A bag of apples cost seventy pence.

**How much is the chicken?** Chicken are one pound a kilo, what size do you want?

**How much is the beef?** Beef is one pound twenty a kilo.

**How much are the oranges?** These oranges are fifty pence a kilo.

### Asking how much it cost for one item (singular)

How much is the milk?

How much is the sandwich?

How much is the loaf of bread?

### Asking how much it cost for one item (plural)

How much are the apples?

How much are the flowers?

How much are the potatoes?

### How much does it cost to + (verb) examples:

How much would it cost to run your car?

How much would it cost to rent a motorbike in Thailand?

Can you tell me how much would it cost to go to the cinema and see a film?

Can you tell me how much does it cost for an ice cream?

Can you tell me how much does it cost to join a gym?

Can you tell me how much does it cost to repair my car?

### Dialogue example 1

#### Trying on Clothes

Assistant : Can I help you?

Lisa : Yes, how much is that skirt?

Assistant : It's \$40.

Lisa : Can I try it on?

Assistant : Yes, what size are you?

Lisa : I don't know.

Assistant : Ok, try a size 10. The changing room is over there.

*Lisa puts on the skirt. It's too small.*

Lisa : Do you have it in a bigger size?

Assistant : Yes, here you are.

Lisa : Thank you

*Lisa puts on the new skirt. It fits.*

Assistant : How was it?

Lisa : I'll take it.

## Dialogue example 2

### Returning Something to the Shop

Mike : I'd like to return this please.

Assistant : Do you have the receipt?

Mike : Yes

*Mike gives the receipt to the assistant.*

Assistant : Would you like to choose something else?

Mike : No, can I have a refund please?

*The assistant gives Mike the money.*

Assistant : Here you are.

Mike : Thank you.

## Dialogue example 3

### Getting Running Shoes

Rupert : Hey, I need some sports shoes. What do you suggest?

Clerk : Do you want jogging shoes? Or for any particular sport?

Rupert : Yeah! I am looking for jogging shoes.

Clerk : We have a good range of jogging shoes from all the major brands. Let me show you some.

Rupert : Alright. My size is 7.

Clerk : Okay. Let me show you some comfortable size 7 jogging shoes then.

### C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 4:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situations. Choose one situation.

**Situation 1**

You are in a book store. You want to buy some books. You ask the shop assistant about the prices of each book.

**Situation 2**

You are in the market. You want to buy some vegetables and fruits. You ask the seller about the prices.

**Situation 3**

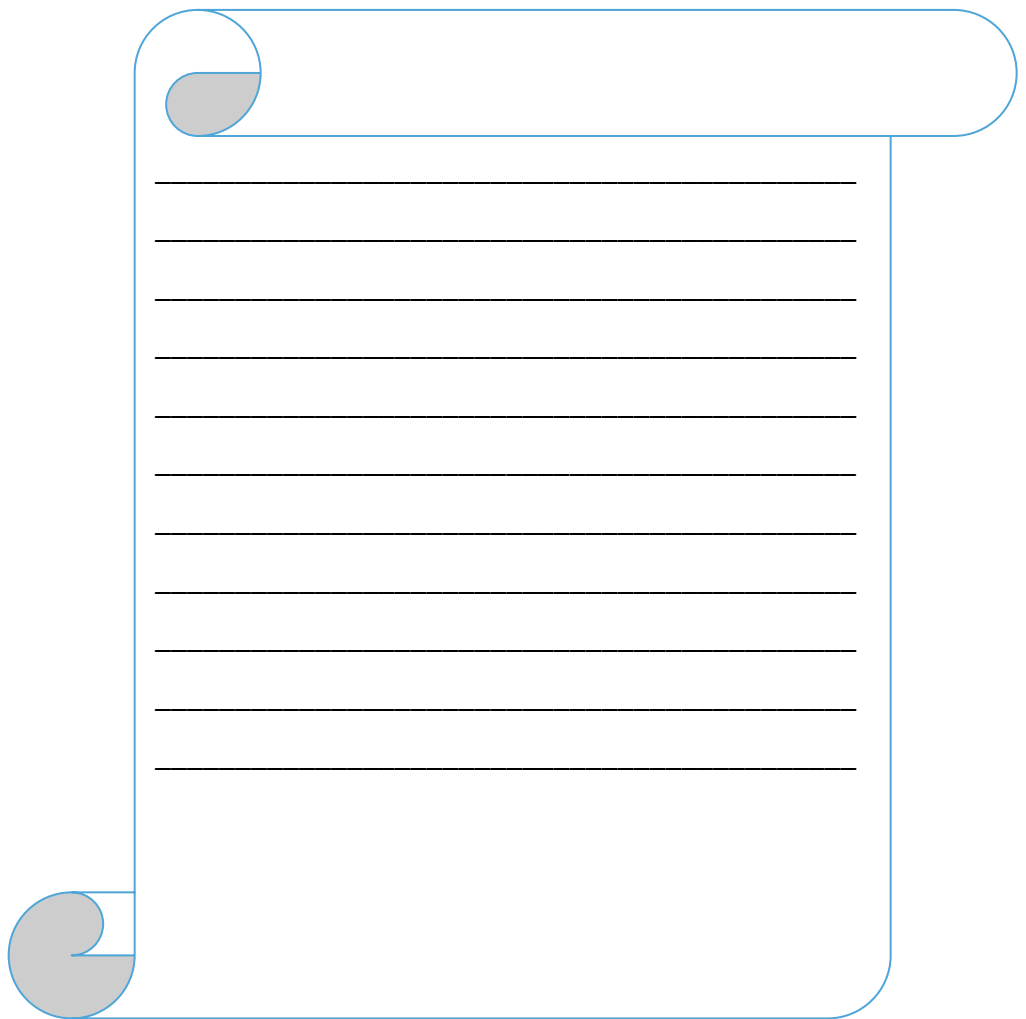
You are in a minimarket. You want to buy some daily needs. Some of the price tags are missing. You ask the shop keeper about the prices.

### D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 5:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog about buying things. Then, perform it in front of the class.



## UNIT 2: TRAVELING

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

#### Activity 1:

Pretend that you are traveling  
or having a holiday at a new  
city.

What expressions will you use  
in gaining information?

What expressions will you use  
in buying tickets?

How will you ask about using  
the correct transportation?

## B ~ LEARNING TIME

**Activity 2:** Do the tasks below.

**Task:**

**Choose the correct words/phrases to complete the conversation with the hotel reception clerk:**

**YOU:** How do I \_\_\_\_\_ from here? Can I take a bus or do I have to take a taxi?

- ☐ to come to downtown
- ☐ arrive in downtown
- ☐ get to downtown

**HOTEL CLERK:** There are no buses that go to downtown from here. You'll have to take a cab.

**YOU:** And how much \_\_\_\_\_?

- ☐ does that cost
- ☐ price
- ☐ does that charge

**HOTEL CLERK:** The fare to downtown is usually about \$20. Would you like me to call you one?

**YOU:** Sure, can I \_\_\_\_\_ for 2:00 PM?

- ☐ come in
- ☐ order
- ☐ get one

**HOTEL CLERK:** Absolutely. It'll be waiting for you in front of the hotel. Is there anything else I can do for you?

**YOU:** Yes, can you get someone to \_\_\_\_\_ in my room?

- ☐ take the sheets and bring new ones
- ☐ change the sheets
- ☐ take the sheets

**HOTEL CLERK:** Yes, of course.

**YOU:** Thanks. \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☐ You can help
- ☐ You've been very helpful
- ☐ You are helping me

**Task:**

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

**YOU:** Hello. I \_\_\_\_\_ two tickets to Manchester, please, for the 5:00 PM train.

- ☐ would buy
- ☐ would like
- ☐ would sell

**CLERK:** First or second-class?

**YOU:** What's the \_\_\_\_\_ between the two?

- ☐ difference in price
- ☐ different price
- ☐ cheaper

**CLERK:** First class tickets are £47 each and second-class tickets are £35 each.

**YOU:** I'll take two second-class tickets. Can I buy the \_\_\_\_\_ tickets now as well?

- ☐ round
- ☐ return
- ☐ back

**CLERK:** If you like... When would you like to come back?

**YOU:** Is there a train that \_\_\_\_\_ Manchester in the afternoon on Monday?

- ☐ leaves
- ☐ goes to
- ☐ arrives in

**CLERK:** Yes... there's a train from Manchester to London leaving daily at 4:00 PM... Would you like me to book two tickets for you?

**YOU:** Yes, \_\_\_\_\_. Second-class as well.

- ☐ can be
- ☐ can do
- ☐ please do

### **Dialogue example 1**

#### **Holiday in Hawaii.**

- Robert : Hi Trench. You're looking good. Did you go for a vacation somewhere?
- Trench : Yes, I've just come back from Hawaii.
- Robert : Hawaii! Wow, that sounds exotic! I've heard that Hawaii Volcanoes National Park and Na Pali Coast are amazing.
- Trench : Yes, I agree. The islands are so green and the water's so blue. The beaches go on forever and the food is fantastic. I'll always remember this vacation..
- Robert : Did you swim along the shore?
- Trench : Yes, I went swimming every day. I had the time of my life.
- Robert : How was the weather there?
- Trench : It was nice...bright and sunny. You should go there if you can. It feels like paradise on earth and I'm sure you'd have a great time.
- Robert : Yes, I think I would.

## **Diaoluge example 2**

### Flying for Christmas.

- Fred : I'll be flying to New York during Christmas.
- Bob : What struck you so suddenly?
- Fred : I just want to spend my Christmas holidays with family this year.
- Bob : Well, you should book your ticket now.
- Fred : You must be kidding! There are still 6 months left until Christmas.
- Bob : Yes, but seats will be full by the end of October. You shouldn't wait if you've made up your mind.
- Fred : But maybe prices will be cheaper in October.
- Bob : Cheaper prices won't do you any good if there are no seats.
- Fred : You're absolutely right. I'll do it right away.

## **Dialogue example 3**

### Cruise Vacation.

- Fred : I was thinking about a cruise vacation this year. What do you think?
- Trench : That sounds great. Where do you plan to go?
- Fred : I want to cruise to the Maldives.
- Trench : The Maldives? Oh! That is a great place for a family vacation. Sandy beaches and clear blue sea...
- Fred : But I'm worried about the expense. I've heard travel agencies charge a lot of money for Maldives packages.

Trench : I think that it depends on the kind of accommodation and travel you choose.

Fred : Well, of course I want to have the best of everything.

Trench : Then get ready to spend a lot of money. You're not traveling alone, are you?

Fred : No, my wife and I will go together.

Trench : Well, you can try to look up good deals online. You might be able to save yourself from spending a fortune.

**Activity 3:** Based on the dialogues above, identify expressions that can be used for asking about public transport, asking for basic information and buying tickets.

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### C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 4:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situations. Choose one situation.

#### **Situation 1**

You are having a holiday in Surabaya. You ask someone about the public transport.

#### **Situation 2**

You are on a holiday in Yogyakarta. You ask for the basic information about the city.

#### **Situation 3**

You want to go to Jakarta from Semarang. You want to buy three train tickets.

**D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME**



**Activity 5:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog using expressions that can be used for asking about public transport, asking for basic information, and/or buying tickets.

Handwriting practice area with 15 horizontal lines for writing a dialog.

## UNIT 3: ASKING FOR AND GIVING DIRECTIONS

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

**Activity 1:** Watch the video and answer the questions briefly.



1. Where does the woman want to go? (Scene 4)
2. What did the man say to her to help her? (Scene 4)
3. Where does the man want to go? (Scene 5)
4. What does the woman say to help the man? (Scene 5)
5. Where does the man want to go? (Scene 6)
6. What does the woman say to help the man? (Scene 6)

## B ~ LEARNING TIME

**Activity 2:** Let us review the video. How did the woman/man ask for direction? What expressions did the other man/woman use to tell the directions?

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There are many expressions that you can use in asking for directions and giving directions.

Can you write the expressions that you know?

Discuss the expressions with your friends and write them down.

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**Activity 3:** Study the expressions below. Then, do the task.

**Directions.** While asking for directions, people will use these phrases to help you get where you want to go:

*It's to the right.* This means that what you want is to the right-hand side.

*It's to the left.* This means that what you want is to the left-hand side.

*It's straight ahead.* This means that you're heading in the right direction and you should keep going.

*It's at the corner.* A corner is a spot where two roads intersect.

*It's two blocks ahead (or three blocks, or four...).* A block is a section of road between two intersecting streets.

**Dialogue example 1**

Man : Excuse me, Sir

Old man : Yes, how can I help you?

Man : Yes, Sir. I'm sorry I'm looking for this address. Do you know where it is?

Old man : Well, this address refers to a house next to my shop

Man : Oh, really? Am I on the right way for the address?

Old man : Yes. You just need to continue straight ahead and when you see crossroads you take the left way and it will be on your left.

Man : Well, thank you very much Sir.

Old man : No problem

### **Dialogue example 2**

Mrs. Diana : Hello, can you help me?  
Ani : Off course, what wrong with you?  
Mrs. Diana : I want to buy some foods in Alfamart, can you tell me a site of the nearest Alfamart  
Rio : Sure. You can walk straight over, there is crossroad and go straight. It is located near crossroad, It is in left road and there is a football field in the front of Alfamart.  
Mrs. Diana : Thank you so much.  
Ani and Rio : You're welcome.  
Mrs. Diana : Sorry, what is your name?  
Rio : My name is Rio, and she is my friend, she is Ani.  
Mrs. Diana : You can call me Mrs. Diana. Nice to meet you Rio and Ani. I hope we can meet in other days.  
Ani : Me too. Nice to meet you to Mrs. Diana.

### **Dialogue example 3**

Ann : Excuse me. Is there a grocery store around here? Can you tell me how to get to Phoenix?  
Boy : Sorry. I don't live around here  
Ann : Where's Tanner's Leather Shop?  
Boy : It's on the corner of Holly and Vine. Next to the library  
Ann : How do you get to the bank?  
Boy : Go straight down this street for two blocks. Turn left when you get to Maple Street. Stay on Maple for half a block. It's on the left hand side.

**Task:**

**Choose the correct words/phrases to complete the conversation with the hotel reception clerk:**



**YOU:** Can you \_\_\_\_\_ a good restaurant around here?

- ☒ recommend
- ☐ say
- ☐ tell

**HOTEL CLERK:** Hmm... there aren't any restaurants around here...

**YOU:** What about \_\_\_\_\_?

- ☐ in city
- ☒ in the city
- ☐ central

**HOTEL CLERK:** There are a lot of good restaurants in the area of the city called Uptown. If you go to Central Avenue, you'll see about 10 different restaurants, all of which are highly recommendable.

**YOU:** Great! How do we \_\_\_\_\_ Central Avenue from here?

- ☐ come at
- ☐ arrive in
- ☒ get to

**HOTEL CLERK:** When you exit the parking lot, turn left on Main Street. Keep driving for about 10 blocks, and you'll come to Central Avenue. Turn right. The restaurant zone is about 5 blocks from there.

**YOU:** So, we have to \_\_\_\_\_ on Central Avenue?

- ☐ go straight
- ☒ make a right turn
- ☐ make a left turn

**HOTEL CLERK:** That's correct. Would you like me to draw you a map?

**YOU:** No, thanks, I think \_\_\_\_\_.

- ☒ we'll be fine
- ☐ we will go
- ☐ we will try

### C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 4:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situations. Choose one situation.

<u><b>Situation 1</b></u>	<u><b>Situation 2</b></u>	<u><b>Situation 3</b></u>
You are at UPGRIS now. You want to go to Johar Market. You ask your friend for the direction. Then, your friend gives the direction.	You are at UPGRIS now. You want to go to Poncol Train Station. You ask your friend for the direction. Then, your friend	You are at UPGRIS now. You want to go to Semarang Zoo. You ask your friend for the direction. Then, your friend gives the direction.

	gives the direction.	
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**D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME**



**Activity 5:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog about asking for and giving directions. Then, perform it in front of the class.

A large, empty rectangular box with a yellow border and rounded corners, designed for writing. It features a decorative scroll-like element at the top left and bottom left corners. The interior of the box is filled with horizontal lines, suggesting it is a template for a list or a series of short paragraphs.

## UNIT 4: INVITATIONS

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

#### Activity 1:

What will you say if you want  
to invite someone to go  
somewhere with you?

What expressions will you use  
when you invite a person to  
your house?

A large rectangular area with a blue border and horizontal lines, designed for brainstorming. The top and bottom corners are decorated with scroll-like shapes.

## B ~ LEARNING TIME

**Activity 2:** Study the following explanations and expressions.

### Making invitations

Do you know how to invite someone to your house for dinner or to go to the movies?

What do you say in English when someone invites you?

Here are some common expressions you can use when making or responding to invitations

#### Inviting:

- Do you want to go to the movies tonight?
- Would you like to go to the theater tomorrow?
- Would you be interested in going to the the stadium next Sunday?
- How do you fancy going to the the restaurant for dinner?
- How about going to the movies?
- Care to come over for lunch?
- 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.

#### Accepting invitations:

- Sure. What time?
- I'd love to, thanks.
- That's very kind of you, thanks.
- That sounds lovely, thank you.
- What a great idea, thank you.
- Sure. When should I be there?

### **Declining invitations:**

- I can't. I have to work.
- This evening is no good. I have an appointment.
- That's very kind of you, but actually I'm doing something else this afternoon.
- Well, I'd love to, but I'm already going out to the restaurant.
- I'm really sorry, but I've got something else on.
- I really don't think I can - I'm supposed to be doing something else.

(\*rain check: used to tell someone that you cannot accept invitations now, but would like to do so at a later time)

### **Dialogue:**

Mike and Ann are in a wedding party:

<b>Mike:</b>	Do you want to dance?
<b>Ann:</b>	No thanks. I'm a bit tired right now
<b>Mike:</b>	How about having a drink?
<b>Ann:</b>	Sure, I'd love to!

### **Dialogue example 1**

#### Invite someone

Alan : What are you doing this weekend?

Rose : I'm going to the movies with a friend. How about you?

Alan : I'm not sure yet.

Rose : Well, did you want to go see a movie with me?

Alan : What movie are you going to see?

Rose : I'm not sure yet. Is there something you want to see?

Alan : There's nothing I can think of.

Rose : So, did you want to go?

Alan : No, thanks, maybe another time.

Rose : Okay, sounds good.

### **Dialogue example 2**

#### Accepting invitation

Rey : Hey, what's up?

Tom : Nothing really.

Rey : I'm throwing a party on Friday.

Tom : I didn't realize that.

Rey : You didn't?

Tom : Nobody has told me anything about your party.

Rey : Did you want to go?

Tom : When does it start?

Rey : At 8:00 p.m.

Tom : I'll be there

rey : I'd better see you there.

Tom : Of course.

### Dialogue example 3

#### Declining invitation

Yola :What's up?  
Nathan :Nothing much, what's going on?  
Yola :I'm having a party this Friday.  
Nathan :Oh, really? That's nice.  
Yola :I wanted to see if you wanted to come.  
Nathan :This Friday? Sorry, I already have plans.  
Yola :Doing what?  
Nathan :I'm going to dinner with my family.  
Yola :I really wanted you to come, but I understand.

### C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 3:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situations. Choose one situation.

#### **Situation 1**

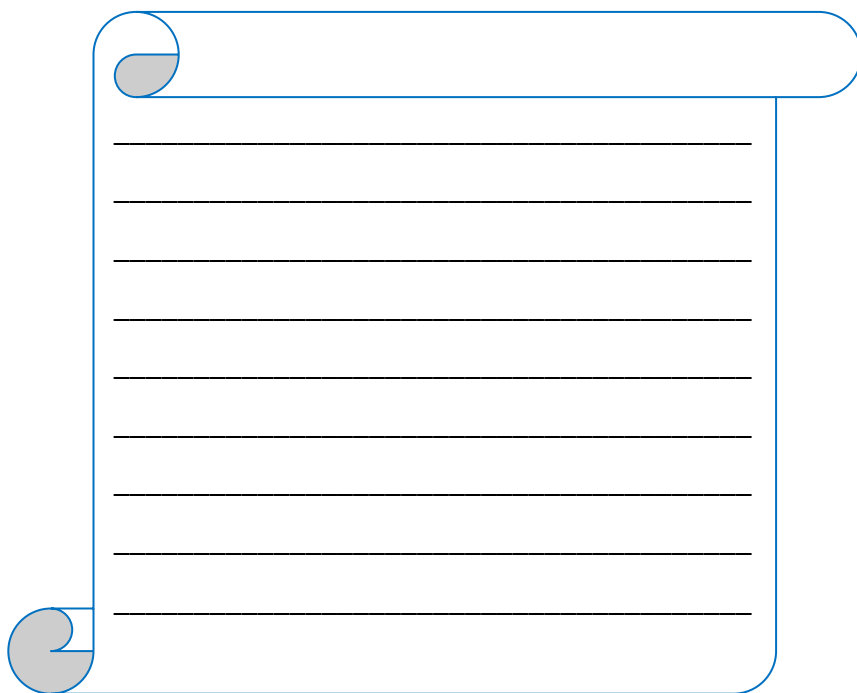
You are going to have a birthday party. You invite your friend to your birthday party.

#### **Situation 2**

You are going to have a graduation party. You invite your friend to your graduation party.

#### **Situation 3**

You are going to have a special dinner at you house. You invite your friend to your special dinner.



A large blue-lined notepad with a rolled-up top-left corner and a rolled-up bottom-left corner. It has 11 horizontal lines for writing.

**D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME**



**Activity 4:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog about inviting someone to your event/party. Then, perform it in front of the class.

A decorative scroll-like frame with a yellow outline and a light gray background. Inside the frame are 15 horizontal black lines for writing. The top and bottom edges of the frame feature decorative scrollwork.

## UNIT 5: APOLOGIZING

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

**Activity 1:** Watch the video and answer the questions briefly.



1. What did the woman want the man to give back? (Dialogue 1)
2. What did the man say to say sorry? (Dialogue 1)
3. How did the woman respond to the man's apology? (Dialogue 1)
4. Why was the man in yellow shirt angry? (Dialogue 2)
5. How did the man in black shirt apologize? (Dialogue 2)
6. Why will Paul be late? (Dialogue 3)
7. What did Paul say to apologize? (Dialogue 3)
8. What did the woman say to respond Paul's apology? (Dialogue 3)

9. What was the man's mistake? (Dialogue 4)
10. What did the man say to apologize to the woman? (Dialogue 4)
11. What did the woman say to respond to the man's apology? (Dialogue 4)

## B ~ LEARNING TIME

**Activity 2:** Let us review the video.

1. Based on the video, write down the expressions used for apologizing.

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2. Based on the video, write down the expressions used for responding to the apologies.

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There are many expressions that you can use in apologizing and responding to apologies.

Can you write the expressions that you know?

Discuss the expressions with your friends and write them down.

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**Activity 3:** Study the explanations and expressions below.

### Apologizing

To apologize is to tell someone that you are sorry for having done something that has caused him inconvenience or unhappiness:

#### Examples:

I must apologize to Isabel for my late arrival.

I'd like to apologize for my trouble making.

Trains may be subject to delay on the northern line.  
We apologize for any inconvenience caused.

Here are some expressions you can use to make and respond to apologies

#### Making apologies:

- I do apologize for...
- I must apologize for...
- I apologize for...
- I'd like to apologize for...
- I am so sorry for...
- I shouldn't have...
- It's all my fault.
- I'm ashamed of...

- Please, forgive me for...
- Excuse me for ...
- I'm terribly sorry for...
- Pardon me for this...
- Please, forgive me for my....
- Please, accept my apologies for...

### **Accepting apologies:**

- That's all right.
- Never mind.
- Don't apologize.
- It doesn't matter.
- Don't worry about it.
- Don't mention it.
- That's OK.
- I quite understand.
- You couldn't help it.
- Forget about it.
- Don't worry about it.
- No harm done.

### **Remember:**

"I'd like to apologize" is the short form of "I would like to apologize"

**Dialogue example 1**

Sita : Oh Fangki, why'd take you so long?

Fangki : I am sad Sita. I got into the congested road.

Sita : We as of now begin the dramatization practice from an hour back!

Fangki : I am truly sad. I would prefer not to come late either.

Sita : Alright. Presently how about we join the practice. You effectively missed some scene.

Fangki : Can we begin once again the practice?

Sita : Yes we can. In any case, we have to complete this practice first. At that point we can begin once again.

Fangki : Okay then.

**Dialogue example 2**

Raisa : You lied to me! you said that I was the one in your heart.

Robert : You are indeed the only one in my heart.

Raisa : But yesterday I saw you with another girl in the mall.

Robert : oh, I forget to tell you, she is my cousin. Forgive me please.

Raisa : For sure?

Robert : I swear, one day if we meet her I will introduce you to her.

### Dialogue example 3

Dewi : Hy Chika!

Chika : Hy!

Dewi : How are you? Long time no see.

Chika : I am fine. I was caught up with doing my script.  
I simply had my graduation function yesterday.

Dewi : Really? Why didn't you let me know?

Chika : Oh I am sad. I neglect to let you know.

Dewi : So I missed your graduation function?

Chika : It's fine.

Dewi : No. It's not fine. I am your companion. How  
would you be able to neglect to let me know?

Chika :Forgive me please. I was in a surge, so I  
neglected to let you know.

Dewi :Okay. I can acknowledge your reason.  
However, next time, you have to let me know  
anything.

Chika : Okay.

### C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 4:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situations. Choose one situation.

#### Situation 1

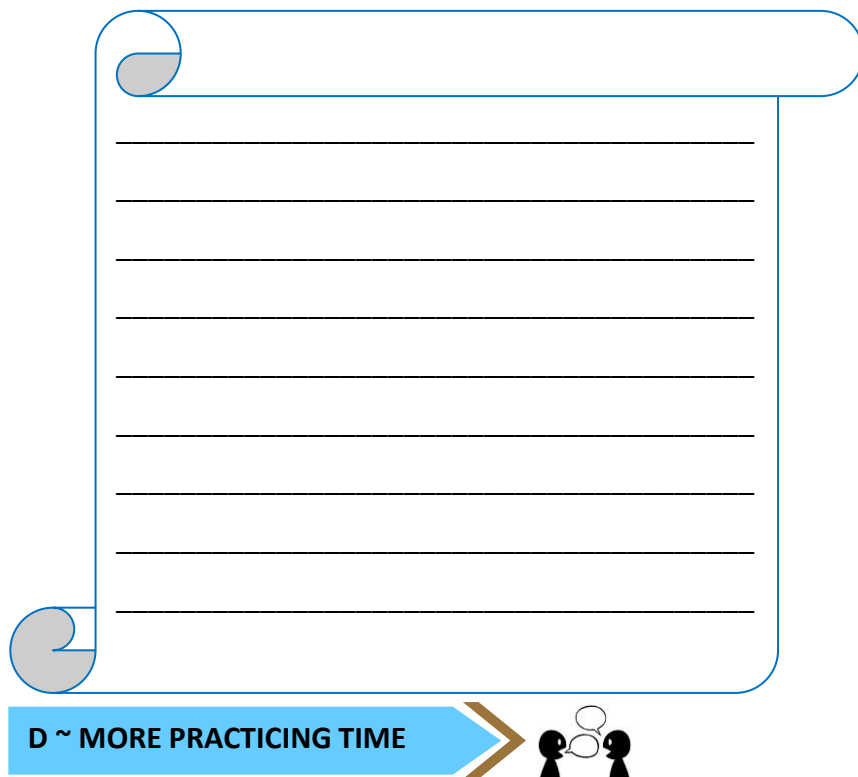
You lost your  
friend's ruler.  
Your friend needs  
to use the ruler  
now.

#### Situation 2

You forget to  
bring your  
friend's speaking  
module. Your  
friend was sad  
because of that.

#### Situation 3

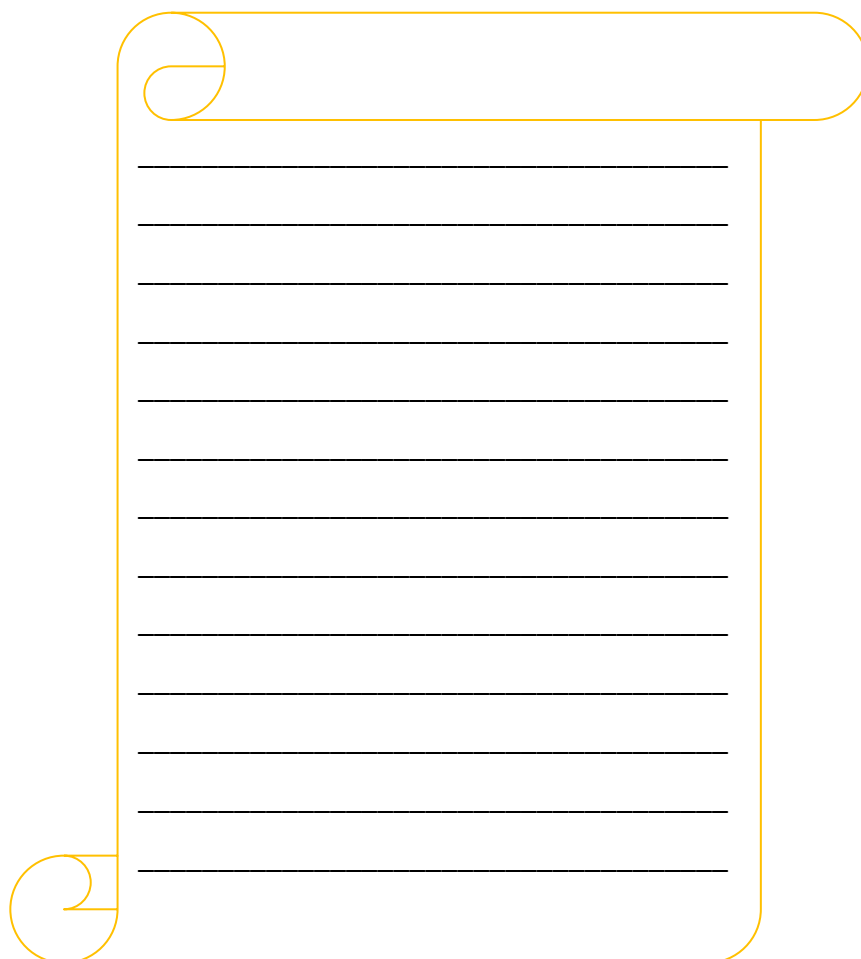
You forget to do  
your assignment.  
Your lecturer gets  
angry.



**D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME**

**Activity 5:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog about apologizing and responding to the apologies. Then, perform it in front of the class.



A decorative scroll-like frame with a yellow outline and black horizontal lines inside, resembling a piece of parchment or a scroll. The frame has a rounded top and bottom, with a small loop on the left side. The interior of the scroll is divided into 15 horizontal lines, providing a space for writing or drawing.

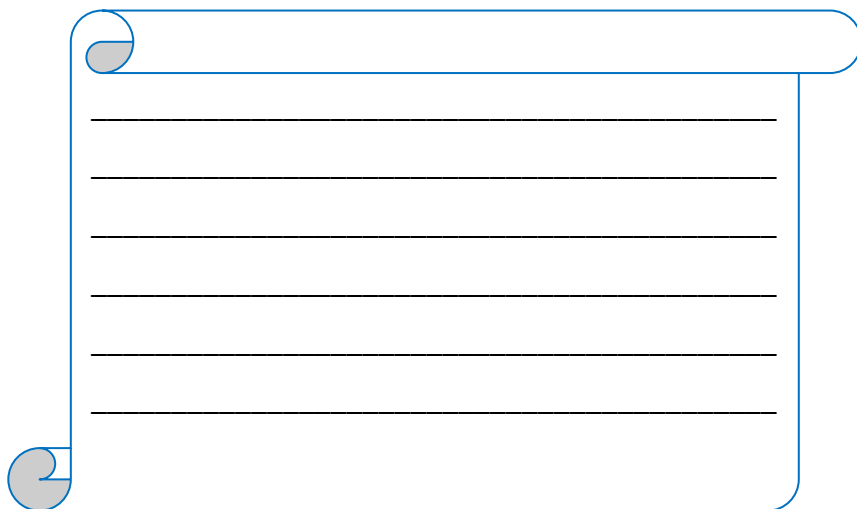
## UNIT 6: ASKING FOR ATTENTION

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

#### Activity 1:

What will you say if you want to get attention from your friend when you speak?

What expressions will you use when you try to get your friend's attention?



**Activity 2:** Study the explanations and expressions below.

**Getting Attention**

Sample phrases (from formal to informal)

A: Pardon me/Excuse me, Dr. Scott.

B: Yes? What can I do for you?

A: Waiter?

B: Yes? Can I help you?

A: Hey, Ben.

B: Yeah?

**Interrupting a Conversation**

Sample phrases (from formal to informal)

A: Pardon the interruption/Pardon me/Excuse me, but...

B: What can I do for you?

A: I don't want to/hate to interrupt you, but...

B: It's all right. How can I help?

A: I'm sorry, but...

B: It's OK.

### **Dialogue example 1**

*This conversation happened in front of the class. The teacher is explaining the material, the students are not paying the teacher explanations.*

- Teachers : OK. Today we are going to learn about Simple past tense, do you know that is simple past tense.
- Students : no
- Teachers : O.K please pay the attention, I will describe what the simple past tense is...
- Students : I see.
- Teachers : have you known about simple past tense?
- Students : yes, I have known a little, please explain again.
- Teacher : O.K listen to my....
- Students : You are best
- Teachers : that's my son

### **Dialogue example 2**

- Donny : Why did you ask me to meet you, Sir?
- Teacher : Please, give this task to your class.
- Donny : Ok, Sir. But where will you go, Sir?
- Teacher : I have terrible stomachache, do at page 23 point B.
- Donny : Hope better soon, Sir. I will announce it .

-----**After at class**-----

*The classroom is so crowded, the students are busy to talk with their partners. Donny has tried to speak up in front of the class but it is useless.*

Donny : Attention please!

Mella : Yes, I will

Donny : We have to do the task on page 23 point B.

Helen : Donny, please speak louder. I can not listen to your voice!

Donny : Every body, please give me your attention!

**—All the students are giving their attention to him---**

Donny : Please do the task page 23 point B because our teacher gets terrible stomachache

### **Dialogue example 3**

*In class, a teacher is explaining the lesson.*

Bianka : Hey, what did you do last night?

Rani : I watched the horror movie. How about you?

Bianka : I went to night market. It was so wonderful

Rani : so, you did not study last night?

Bianka : Yep! I think you too

*Suddenly*

Teacher : Attention please! What are you doing Rani and Bianka? Do you hear my explanation?

Rani and Bianka : Sorry mam..

Teacher : Well, look here! Listen to my explanation!

Students : Yes, mam!.

Teacher : Can we continue our lesson?

Students : Yes, mam!

## C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 3:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situations. Choose one situation.

**Situation 1**

You are talking about your pet. You want your friend to pay attention to you.

**Situation 2**

You are talking about your hobby. You want your friend to pay attention to you.

**Situation 3**

You are talking about your favorite food. You want your friend to pay attention to you.

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**D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME**



**Activity 4:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog about getting attention from your partner/friend while you are having a conversation. Then, perform it in front of the class.

A large yellow-outlined rectangular box with rounded corners and decorative scroll-like flourishes at the top-left and bottom-left. Inside the box are 15 horizontal black lines for writing a script.

## UNIT 7: CHECKING UNDERSTANDING

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

#### **Activity 1:**

**What will you say if you want to check your friend's understanding when you speak?**

**What expressions will you use when you want to make sure whether your friend understands you when you speak?**

A large rectangular area with a blue border and rounded corners, designed for brainstorming. It features a light blue background with horizontal lines for writing. The top-left and bottom-left corners are decorated with a scroll-like graphic.

**Activity 2:** Study the explanations or expressions below.

**Checking for Understanding**

(Do you) know what I mean?  
Do you know what I'm saying?  
Do you understand?  
Are you following me?  
Are you with me (so far)?  
Have you got it?  
Any questions?  
Got it?

**Showing Understanding**

I see.  
I understand.  
I get it./I got it.  
Gotcha. (Informal)

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**Expressing Lack of Understanding**

I don't get it.  
(I'm sorry.) I don't understand.  
What do you mean?  
I'm not following you.  
I don't quite follow you.  
I'm not sure I get what you mean.  
What was that again?



### Dialogue example 1

Son : I want to quit school.

Father : are you serious?

Son : yeah! I'm smart, I don't need to go to university...

Father : listen. I don't care how smart you are, if you don't have a good education, you can't get job these days. Do you know what I mean?

Son : yeah, I guess

Father : education is the most thing for you right now

Son : Ok, I hear you

### Dialogue example 2

- A : 'Can you help me with my homework?'
- B : 'Sure. Let's see what you have here...'
- A : 'I need help on this question.'
- B : 'Creating a synopsis?'
- A : 'Yes.'
- B : 'Okay, first, you'll have to read the text that you will turn to a synopsis. Then, write the points of each paragraph you have read. After that, you can combine all points of all the paragraphs to create a synopsis, do you understand?'
- A : 'Yes, thank you for your help.'

### C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 3:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situations. Choose one situation.

#### **Situation 1**

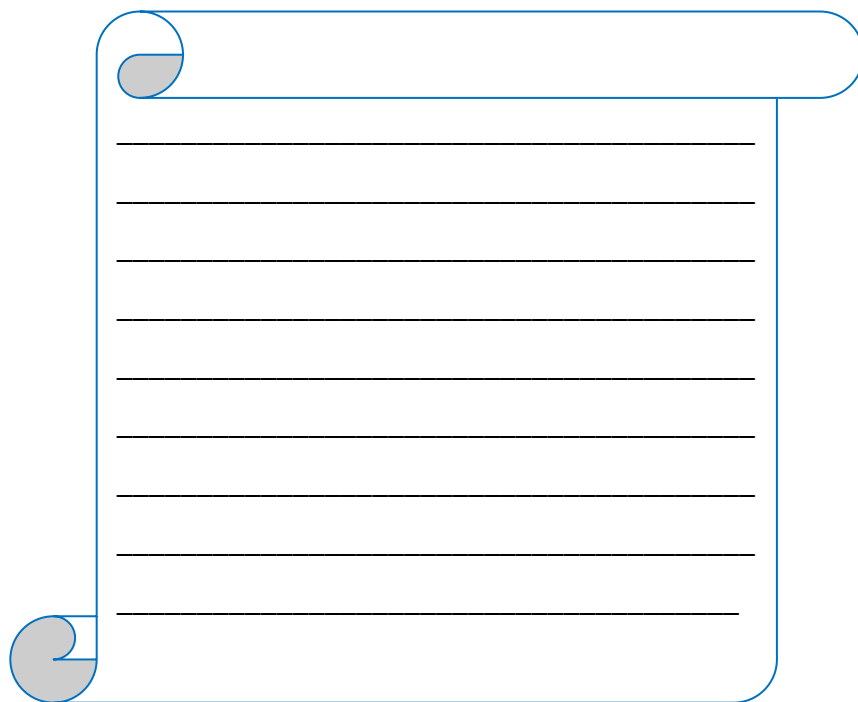
You are talking about your new book. You want to check whether your friend understands or not.

#### **Situation 2**

You are talking about your family. You want to check whether your friend understands or not.

#### **Situation 3**

You are talking about your homework. You want to check whether your friend understands or not.



A large blue-lined notepad with a grey tab on the left and a grey tab on the top right. The notepad has 10 horizontal lines for writing.

**D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME**



**Activity 4:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog about checking your friend's understanding of your conversation/talk. Then, perform it in front of the class.

## UNIT 8: TELLING EVENTS

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

**Activity 1:** Watch the video and answer the question briefly.



Write down any information that you hear from the video about thanksgiving.

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## B ~ LEARNING TIME

**Activity 2:** Let us review the video.

Can you write the expressions that you know?  
Discuss the expressions with your friends and write them down.

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## C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 3:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situations. Choose one situation.

**Situation 1**

You want to tell about Indonesian Independence Day to your friend.

**Situation 2**

You want to tell about Kartini Day to your friend.

**Situation 3**

You want to tell about National Education Day to your friend.

**D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME**



**Activity 4:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog about telling a national event. Then, perform it in front of the class.

Handwriting practice area with 15 horizontal lines for writing a dialog.

## UNIT 9: MAKING APPOINTMENT

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

**Activity 1:** Watch the video and answer the questions briefly.



1. What are the man and woman talking about? (Dialogue 1)
2. How did the man make an appointment with the woman? (Dialogue 1)
3. Where are they going? (Dialogue 1)
4. On what day will they go? (Dialogue 1)
5. How did the man make an appointment with the woman? (Dialogue 2)
6. Where are they going? (Dialogue 2)
7. On what day will they go? (Dialogue 2)
8. At what time will the man pick the woman up? (Dialogue 2)

9. How did the man make an appointment through the phone? (Dialogue 3)
10. On what day can the man make the appointment? (Dialogue 3)
11. At what time can the man make the appointment? (Dialogue 3)

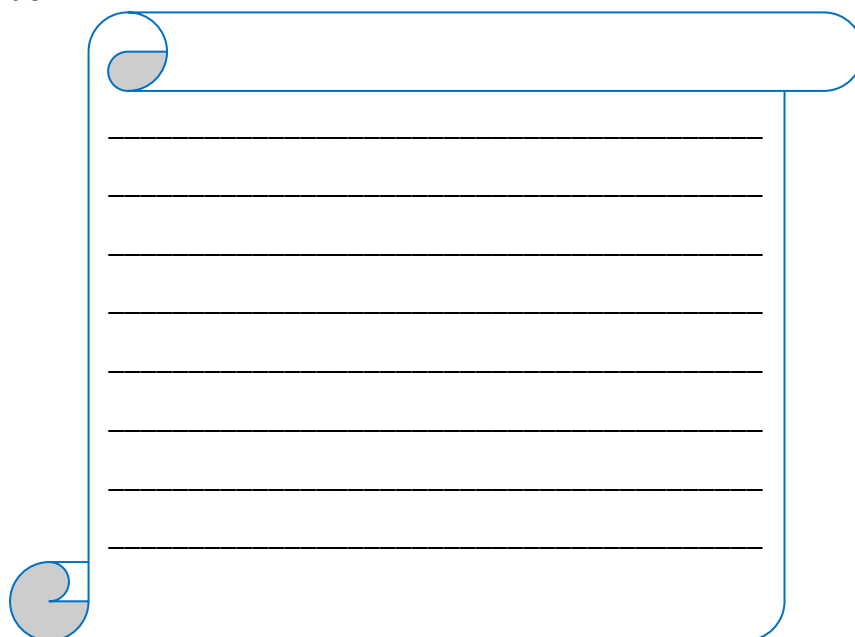
## B ~ LEARNING TIME

**Activity 2:** Let us review the video.

There are many expressions that you can use in making appointments.

Can you write the expressions that you know?

Discuss the expressions with your friends and write them down.



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**Activity 3:** Study the explanations and expressions below.

**Making an appointment**

Being able to make and cancel an appointment is an important skill in English. You need to be able to:

- make an appointment,
- respond to an appointment and
- cancel an appointment.

Here are some expressions you can use to do this concisely and clearly.

**Asking to meet:**

Are you	available on... / next...? free on... / next...?
Can we	meet on... / next ...?
would	next ... be ok?
What about	next ... ?
Is	next ... ok?

**Examples:**

- "Are you available on the 17th?"
- "Can we meet on the 16th?"
- "How does the 3rd sound to you?"
- "Are you free next week?"
- "Would Friday suit you?"
- "Is next Tuesday convenient for you?"
- "What about sometime next week?"

**Responding to an appointment:**

Yes,	... is fine .... would be fine.
....	suits me would be perfect.
I'm afraid I'm sorry	I can't on .... I won't be able to... on ...
I really don't think I can	on ...

### Examples:

- "Yes, Monday is fine."
- "Monday suits me."
- "Thursday would be perfect."
- "I'm afraid I can't on the 3rd. What about the 6th?"
- "I'm sorry, I won't be able to make it on Monday. Could we meet on Tuesday instead?"
- "Ah, Wednesday is going to be a little difficult. I'd much prefer Friday, if that's alright with you."
- "I really don't think I can on the 17th. Can we meet up on the 19th?"

### Cancelling an appointment

You can cancel an appointment as follows

- Unfortunately, due to some unforeseen business, I will be unable to keep our appointment for tomorrow afternoon.
- Would it be possible to arrange another time later in the week?
- I'm afraid that I have to cancel our meeting on Wednesday, as something unexpected has come up.
- You know we were going to meet next Friday? Well, I'm very sorry, but something urgent has come up.
- I'm afraid that I'm not going to be able to meet you after all. Can we fix another time?

### **Dialogue example 1**

#### **Making an appointment for meeting**

Sam : Good morning Jane. This is Sam from Morgan International.

Jane : Good morning. What can I do for you?

Sam : I want to meet you about the requirement of a air-conditioning in your office.

Jane : Oh yes! We want a new air-conditioning plant. Did my assistant Sarah tell you about it?

Sam : Yes, she called us. Can I meet you this Friday morning?

Jane : I am afraid, I am tied up in the morning, but any time after lunch is fine.

Sam : Good. How about 2.30?

Jane : 2.30 sounds fine. You can visit my office.

Sam : Thank you. I will be there. See you on Friday, 2.30.

Jane : Sure Sam! Bye!

### **Dialogue example 2**

#### **Rescheduling the appointment**

Jane : Hello, this is Jane from Apex Tech.

Sam : Hello Jane. How are you?

Jane : I'm fine. I am calling about our Friday appointment. I am sorry but I have to cancel the meeting as something urgent has come up.

Sam : Okay. When is it convenient to meet you then?

Jane : Well, I am free Monday morning. Will that be ok?

Sam : That's fine.

Jane : Great! Then we can meet on Monday at 10.30. Sorry for the change!

Sam : No problem. I can understand

### Dialogue example 3

#### Making appointment with a friend

Jane : I wanted to know if you fancy playing tennis this weekend.

Lucy : Yea, it will be perfect. Which day?

Jane : I was thinking of Saturday. Is that good for you?

Lucy : I am little busy on Saturday. Are you available on Sunday?

Jane : Yes, Sunday is fine too.

Lucy : Great. What's better for you? The morning or the afternoon?

Jane : Late morning will be perfect.

Lucy : Okay. I will see you at the club at 11 on Sunday then.

Jane : Great. I will look forward to it.

#### C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 4:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situations. Choose one situation.

##### **Situation 1**

You are in a book store. You want to buy some books. You ask the shop assistant about the prices of each book.

##### **Situation 2**

You are in the market. You want to buy some vegetables and fruits. You ask the seller about the prices.

##### **Situation 3**

You are in a minimarket. You want to buy some daily needs. Some of the price tags are missing. You ask the shop keeper about the prices.

**D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME**



**Activity 5:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog about making an appointment. Then, perform it in front of the class.

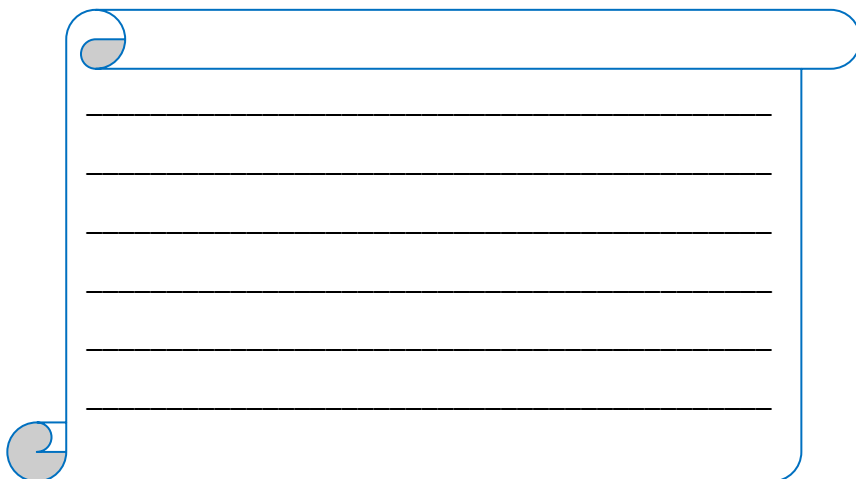
## UNIT 10: DESCRIBING EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

#### Activity 1:

What will you say if you want  
to describe your educational  
background?

What expressions will you use when  
you try to explain about your  
educational background?



A large rectangular box with a blue border and rounded corners. The top and bottom edges are designed to look like the unrolled ends of a scroll. Inside the box, there are seven horizontal blue lines for writing.

**Activity 2:** Study the dialogues below.

Read the following job interview between an interviewer and a candidate for a job.

From the context, try to guess what the meaning of the words/phrases in **bold** are. Then do the quiz at the end to check if you are right.

**Interviewer:** 'From looking at your CV, it seems that you studied at the University of Birmingham. Can you tell me a little about what you studied?'

**Candidate:** 'No problem. I studied there for 4 years. I did English Language as my **undergraduate degree**. I enjoyed it very much and my high final **grade** demonstrates that.

But it was an **academic** degree. So in order to improve my job prospects, when I graduated I did a **master's** in Business Organisation, which was very **vocational**. As part of my master's, I did a **work placement** in the human resources department of MacDonalds during the winter **term**, which lasted about 3 months. It was a very rewarding experience.

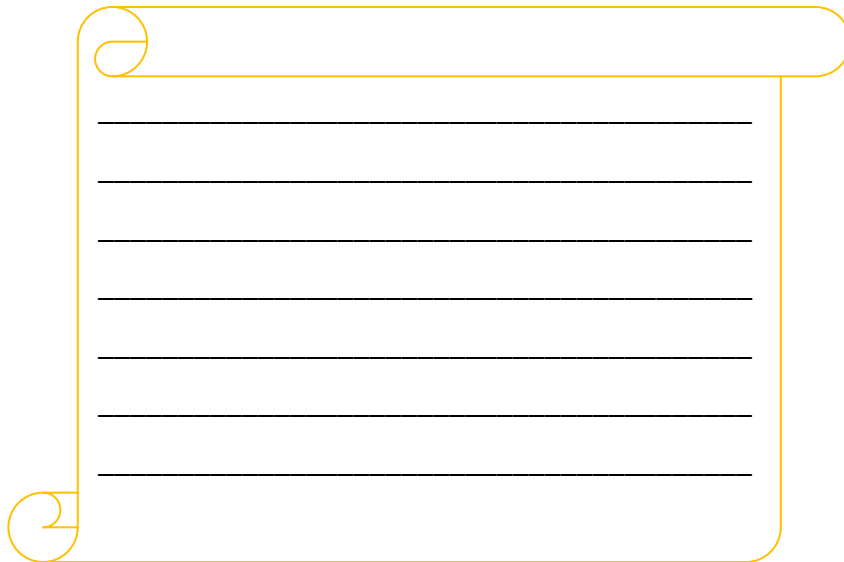
All the **courses** in the master's were very practical or vocational, like for example courses on employment law and business administration. In fact, my **thesis** was on employment law in the retail sector. I enjoyed everything about the master's and I got a very high final grade.

After that, I decided that I didn't want to do a PHD, I wanted to start my career and use what I'd learnt in the real world.'

**Interviewer:** 'Excellent, and what about at school?'

**Candidate:** 'I studied at Skipton Secondary School in Yorkshire. I passed all my A-levels with high grades. In addition, I did a lot of **extracurricular activities** like being secretary of the drama club, a very rewarding and enjoyable experience.'

**Activity 3:** Based on the dialogue above, list the expressions used in describing educational background.



A yellow scroll-like border frames a writing area. Inside the border, there are eight horizontal lines for writing.

### C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 4:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situation.

#### **Situation**

You are in an interview and you want to describe your educational background.

### D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME



#### **Activity 5:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog about describing your educational background. Then, perform it in front of the class.

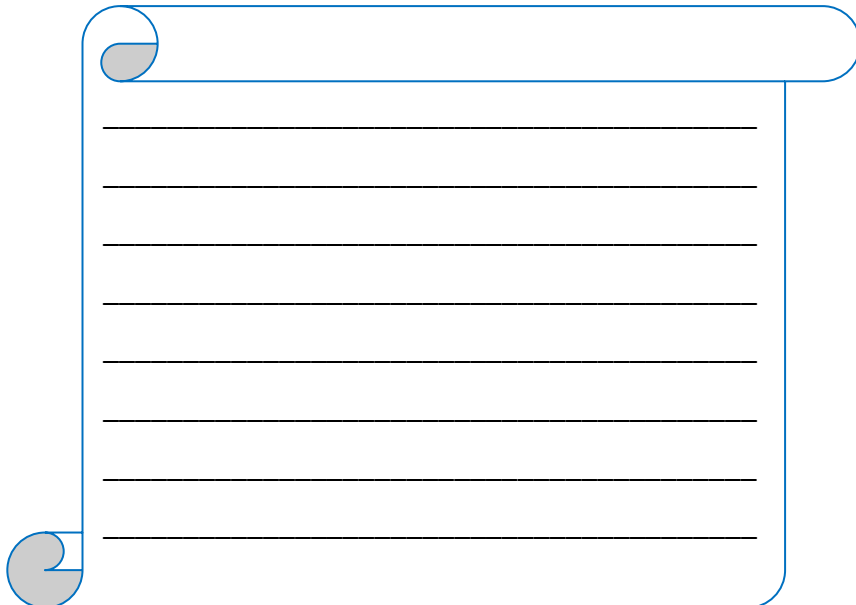
## UNIT 11: TALKING ABOUT PAST EVENTS

### A ~ BRAINSTORMING TIME

#### Activity 1:

What will you say if you want to talk about a past event?

What expressions will you use when you want to talk about your past events?



A large blue-lined notepad with a scroll effect at the top and bottom left corners. It contains ten horizontal lines for writing.

## B ~ LEARNING TIME

### **Activity 2:** Study the monologue below.

This is my rush time as a journalist. I usually woke up at eight a.m. and went to the Press Center to check the daily schedule of briefings and press conferences. It was usually held by the United Nation officials or disaster mitigation team.

It was challenging to visit different refugee camps to find soft stories, human interest stories. After that I went back to the Press Center to cover the press conferences of the day.

It was heart breaking when I saw these survivors fight for food and secondhand clothing. Unfortunately as they said, the food and clothing were limited and inadequate. Emerging to glaring, fool noon, it was time to go back to Press Center to write stories and race against time. I was always fearing that the internet would come crushing down.

After everything was done, only then I remembered to eat. Most times, I only ate once a day because I always had to rush and again it was difficult to find food. I had to travel quite far. I needed to spend a 30 to 45 minutes by car just to find fresh food.

It was a very meaningful experience for me.

(<http://menyedot.blogspot.com/2009/01/contoh-recount-text-terbaru.html>)

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**Activity 3:** Based on the dialogue above, list the expressions used in talking about past events.

*A Compilation by:*  
*Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.*  
*Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

### C ~ PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 4:** In pairs, prepare a dialog based on the following situation.

**Situation 1**

You want to tell about your last holiday.

**Situation 2**

You want to tell about your most memorable moment.

**Situation 3**

You want to tell about your funniest moment.

### D ~ MORE PRACTICING TIME



**Activity 5:**

Now, in pairs, prepare a three to five-minute dialog about any events in the past that you experienced.  
Then, perform it in front of the class.

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## SUPPLEMENTARY

broil	broiled	broiled	pertengkar
bruise	bruised	bruised	memar
brush	brushed	brushed	sikat
buckle	buckled	buckled	gesper
bud	budded	budded	kuncup
budge	budged	budged	mengalah
budget	budgeted	budgeted	anggaran
bulge	bulged	bulged	tonjolan
bump	bumped	bumped	benturan
burn	burned	burned	membakar
bury	buried	buried	mengubur
butt	butted	butted	pantat
buzz	buzzed	buzzed	dengungan
bypass	bypassed	bypassed	bypass
clear	cleared	cleared	jelas
clench	clenched	clenched	mengepalkan
click	clicked	clicked	klik
climb	climbed	climbed	mendaki
clinch	clinched	clinched	pagutan
clip	clipped	clipped	klip
clog	clogged	clogged	menyumbat
close	closed	closed	dekat
cluster	clustered	clustered	gugus
clutch	clutched	clutched	kopling
clutter	cluttered	cluttered	kekacauan
coast	coasted	coasted	pantai
cock	cocked	cocked	ayam jantan
coddle	coddled	coddled	memanjakan
coerce	coerced	coerced	memaksa
coin	coined	coined	koin
coincide	coincided	coincided	bertepatan
collaborate	collaborated	collaborated	berkolaborasi
collapse	collapsed	collapsed	runtuh
collar	collared	collared	kerah
compose	composed	composed	menyusun
compound	compounded	compounded	senyawa
comprehend	comprehended	comprehended	memahami
compress	compressed	compressed	kompres

dislodge	dislodged	dislodged	mengusir
dismember	dismembered	dismembered	memotong-motong
dismiss	dismissed	dismissed	memberhentikan
dismount	dismounted	dismounted	turun
disobey	disobeyed	disobeyed	tidak mematuhi
dispatch	dispatched	dispatched	pengiriman
dispel	dispeled	dispeled	menghilangkan
dispense	dispensed	dispensed	membuang
disperse	dispersed	dispersed	bubar
displace	displaced	displaced	menggantikan
emulate	emulated	emulated	meniru
enable	enabled	enabled	memungkinkan
enact	enacted	enacted	menetapkan
enclose	enclosed	enclosed	menyertakan
encompass	encompassed	encompassed	mencakup
encounter	encountered	encountered	pertemuan
encourage	encouraged	encouraged	mendorong
end	ended	ended	akhir
endear	endeared	endeared	membuat supaya disayangi
gain	gained	gained	keuntungan
gang	ganged	ganged	gang
gape	gaped	gaped	melongo
grimace	grimaced	grimaced	meringis
grin	grinned	grinned	menyeringai
grip	gripped	gripped	pegangan
groan	groaned	groaned	mengerang
grok	grokked	grokked	grok
grope	groped	groped	meraba-raba
ground	grounded	grounded	tanah
group	grouped	grouped	kelompok
guarantee	guaranteed	guaranteed	jaminan
guard	guarded	guarded	penjaga
guess	guessed	guessed	kira
guide	guided	guided	panduan
gulp	gulped	gulped	teguk
gush	gushed	gushed	menyembur
hail	hailed	hailed	hujan es

halt	halted	halted	berhenti
hammer	hammered	hammered	palu
heal	healed	healed	menyembuhkan
heat	heated	heated	panas
heave	heaved	heaved	mengangkat
hope	hoped	hoped	harapan
house	housed	housed	rumah
hover	hovered	hovered	melayang-layang
huddle	huddled	huddled	kerumunan
hug	hugged	hugged	memeluk
hum	hummed	hummed	bersenandung
hunt	hunted	hunted	berburu
hurl	hurled	hurled	melemparkan
hurry	hurried	hurried	buru-buru
keynote	keynoted	keynoted	intisari
kick	kicked	kicked	menendang
kill	killed	killed	membunuh
kiss	kissed	kissed	ciuman
knock	knocked	knocked	ketukan
label	labeled	labeled	label
labor	labored	labored	tenaga kerja
lack	lacked	lacked	kekurangan
lag	laged	laged	ketinggalan
land	landed	landed	tanah
magnify	magnified	magnified	memperbesar
mail	mailed	mailed	surat
maintain	maintained	maintained	mempertahankan
man	manned	manned	pria
manage	managed	managed	mengelola
maneuver	maneuvered	maneuvered	manuver
mutter	muttered	muttered	bergumam
nail	nailed	nailed	kuku
name	named	named	nama
narrow	narrowed	narrowed	sempit
note	noted	noted	catatan
notice	noticed	noticed	pemberitahuan
notify	notified	notified	memberitahukan
nudge	nudged	nudged	dorongan

number	numbered	numbered	nomor
overlook	overlooked	overlooked	mengabaikan
overreach	overreached	overreached	memperdayakan
overshadow	overshadowed	overshadowed	mengeruhkan
owe	owed	owed	berhutang
own	owned	owned	sendiri
pace	paced	paced	kecepatan
pacify	pacified	pacified	menenangkan
pack	packed	packed	pak
package	packaged	packaged	paket
pad	padded	padded	bantalan
paint	painted	painted	cat
panic	panicked	panicked	panik
parallel	paralleled	paralleled	paralel
paralyze	paralyzed	paralyzed	melumpuhkan
pardon	pardoned	pardoned	maaf
pare	pared	pared	memotong
park	parked	parked	taman
parody	parodied	parodied	parodi
patronize	patronized	patronized	berlangganan
pause	paused	paused	berhenti sebentar
pave	paved	paved	mengaspal
pay	paid	paid	membayar
peck	pecked	pecked	mematuk
peel	peeled	peeled	kulit
peer	peered	peered	rekan
penetrate	penetrated	penetrated	menembus
people	peopled	peopled	orang-orang
perceive	perceived	perceived	melihat
perfect	perfected	perfected	sempurna
perform	performed	performed	melakukan
perish	perished	perished	binasa
permeate	permeated	permeated	menyerap
permit	permitted	permitted	izin
perpetuate	perpetuated	perpetuated	mengabadikan
persist	persisted	persisted	bersikeras
personify	personified	personified	mempribadikan
persuade	persuaded	persuaded	membujuk

pertain	pertained	pertained	menyinggung
pervade	pervaded	pervaded	meliputi
pet	petted	petted	kesayangan
petition	petitioned	petitioned	permohonan
plague	plagued	plagued	wabah
plan	planned	planned	rencana
plant	planted	planted	tanaman
play	played	played	bermain
plead	pleaded	pleaded	mengaku
please	pleased	pleased	silahkan
pledge	pledged	pledged	janji
plot	plotted	plotted	alur
plow	plowed	plowed	bajak
pluck	plucked	plucked	memetik
plug	plugged	plugged	steker
plump	plumped	plumped	montok
plunge	plunged	plunged	terjun
propel	propelled	propelled	mendorong
propose	proposed	proposed	mengusulkan
prosecute	prosecuted	prosecuted	menuntut
prosper	prospered	prospered	menjadi makmur
protect	protected	protected	melindungi
protest	protested	protested	protes
protrude	protruded	protruded	menonjol
prove	proved	proved	membuktikan
provide	provided	provided	menyediakan
qualify	qualified	qualified	memenuhi syarat
reconsider	reconsidered	reconsidered	mempertimbangkan kembali
reconstruct	reconstructed	reconstructed	merekonstruksi
record	recorded	recorded	catatan
recount	recounted	recounted	menceritakan
recover	recovered	recovered	sembuh
recruit	recruited	recruited	rekrut
recur	recurred	recurred	terulang
redecorate	redecorated	redecorated	menghiasi lagi
redeem	redeemed	redeemed	menebus
reduce	reduced	reduced	menurunkan

reel	reeled	reeled	pening
refer	referred	referred	lihat
refill	refilled	refilled	isi ulang
refine	refined	refined	menghaluskan
reflect	reflected	reflected	mencerminkan
reform	reformed	reformed	pembaruan
refrain	refrained	refrained	menahan diri
refuse	refused	refused	menolak
refute	refuted	refuted	menyanggah
regain	regained	regained	mendapatkan kembali
regard	regarded	regarded	menganggap
register	registered	registered	register
regret	regretted	regretted	penyesalan
regulate	regulated	regulated	mengatur
reinforce	reinforced	reinforced	memperkuat
reject	rejected	rejected	menolak
rejoin	rejoined	rejoined	bergabung
remain	remained	remained	tinggal
remark	remarked	remarked	ucapan
remedy	remedied	remedied	obat
remember	remembered	remembered	ingat
remind	reminded	reminded	mengingatn
remonstrate	remonstrated	remonstrated	memprotes
remove	removed	removed	menghapus
rename	renamed	renamed	mengubah nama
render	rendered	rendered	memberikan
renew	renewed	renewed	memperbarui
rent	rented	rented	sewa
repair	repaired	repaired	perbaiki
risk	risked	risked	risiko
rival	rivalled	rivalled	saingan
roam	roamed	roamed	berkeliling
roar	roared	roared	mengaum
roast	roasted	roasted	daging panggang
rob	robbed	robbed	merampok
rock	rocked	rocked	batuan
roll	rolled	rolled	gulung
romanticize	romanticized	romanticized	meromantisasi

## DAFTAR IRREGULAR VERB

Infinitive (Verb 1)	Verb 2	Verb 3	Arti
<b>A</b>			
abide	abided / abode	abided	<b>tunduk</b>
alight	alighted / alit	alighted / alit	<b>turun</b>
arise	arose	arisen	<b>timbul</b>
awake	awakened / awoke	awakened / awoken	<b>bangun</b>
<b>B</b>			
backbite	backbit	backbitten	<b>fitnah</b>
backslide	backslid	backslidden / backslid	<b>kembali mengerjakan kebiasaan lama yg tercela</b>
be [ am, is, are]	was, were	been	
bear	bore	born / borne	<b>melahirkan</b>
beat	beat	beaten / beat	<b>mengalahkan</b>
become	became	become	<b>menjadi</b>
befall	befell	befallen	<b>menimpa</b>
beget	begat / begot	begotten	<b>memperanakkan</b>
begin	began	begun	<b>mula i</b>
behold	beheld	beheld	<b>melihat</b>
bend	bent	bent	<b>tikungan</b>
bereave	bereaved / bereft	bereaved / bereft	<b>kehilangan</b>
beseech	besought / beseeched	besought / beseeched	<b>mohon</b>
beset	beset	beset	<b>menimpa</b>
bestrew	bestrewed	bestrewn / bestrewed	<b>menabur</b>
bet	bet / betted	bet / betted	<b>bertaruh</b>
betake	betook	betaken	<b>berangkat</b>
bethink	bethought	bethought	<b>memikirkan</b>

bid (farewell)	bid / bade	bidden	<b>tawaran (perpisahan)</b>
bid (offer amount)	bid	bid	<b>tawaran (nilai tawaran)</b>
bind	bound	bound	<b>mengikat</b>
bite	bit	bitten	<b>menggigit</b>
bleed	bled	bled	<b>berdarah</b>
blow	blew	blown	<b>pukulan</b>
break	broke	broken	<b>istirahat</b>
breed	bred	bred	<b>berkembang biak</b>
bring	brought	brought	<b>membawa</b>
broadcast	broadcast / broadcasted	broadcast / broadcasted	<b>siaran</b>
browbeat	browbeat	browbeaten / browbeat	<b>menggertak</b>
build	built	built	<b>membangun</b>
burn	burned / burnt	burned / burnt	<b>membakar</b>
burst	burst	burst	<b>ledakan</b>
bust	busted / bust	busted / bust	<b>payudara</b>
buy	bought	bought	<b>membeli</b>

## C

cast	cast	cast	<b>melemparkan</b>
catch	caught	caught	<b>menangkap</b>
chide	chided / chid	chided / chidden	<b>mencaci</b>
choose	chose	chosen	<b>memilih</b>
clap	clapped / clapt	clapped / clapt	<b>bertepuk tangan</b>
cling	clung	clung	<b>berpegang teguh</b>
clothe	clothed / clad	clothed / clad	<b>menyandangi</b>
colorbreed	colorbred	colorbred	<b>colorbreed</b>
come	came	come	<b>datang</b>
cost	cost	cost	<b>biaya</b>
creep	crept	crept	<b>merayap</b>
crossbreed	crossbred	crossbred	<b>blasteran</b>
cut	cut	cut	<b>memotong</b>

<b>D</b>			
dare	dared / durst	dared / durst	<b>tantangan</b>
daydream	daydreamed / daydreamt	daydreamed / daydreamt	<b>lamunan</b>
deal	dealt	dealt	<b>berurusan</b>
dig	dug	dug	<b>menggali</b>
dight	dighted / dight	dighted / dight	<b>dight</b>
disprove	disproved	disproved / disproven	<b>membantah</b>
dive (jump head-first)	dove / dived	dived	<b>menyelam (melompat kepala lebih dulu)</b>
dive (scuba diving)	dived / dove	dived	<b>menyelam (scuba diving)</b>
do	did	done	<b>melakukan</b>
draw	drew	drawn	<b>menarik</b>
dream	dreamed / dreamt	dreamed / dreamt	<b>mimpi</b>
drink	drank	drunk	<b>minum</b>
drive	drove	driven	<b>menyetir</b>
dwell	dwelt / dwelled	dwelt / dwelled	<b>tinggal</b>
<b>E</b>			
eat	ate	eaten	<b>makan</b>
enwind	enwound	enwound	<b>enwind</b>
<b>F</b>			
fall	fell	fallen	<b>jatuh</b>
feed	fed	fed	<b>makan</b>
feel	felt	felt	<b>merasa</b>
fight	fought	fought	<b>berjuang</b>
find	found	found	<b>menemukan</b>
fit (tailor, change size)	fitted / fit	fitted / fit	<b>cocok (penjahit, ukuran perubahan)</b>
fit (be right size)	fit / fitted	fit / fitted	<b>cocok (bisa ukuran kanan)</b>
flee	fled	fled	<b>melarikan diri</b>

fling	flung	flung	<b>melemparkan</b>
fly	flew	flown	<b>terbang</b>
forbear	forbore	forborne	<b>menahan diri</b>
forbid	forbade	forbidden	<b>melarang</b>
fordo	fordid	fordone	<b>fordo</b>
forecast	forecast	forecast	<b>ramalan</b>
forego (also forgo)	forewent	foregone	<b>melepaskan (juga melupakan)</b>
foreknow	foreknew	foreknown	<b>mengetahui sebelumnya</b>
forerun	foreran	forerun	<b>forerun</b>
foresee	foresaw	foreseen	<b>meramalkan</b>
foreshow	foreshowed	foreshown / foreshowed	<b>foreshow</b>
forespeak	forespoke	forespoken	<b>forespeak</b>
foretell	foretold	foretold	<b>meramalkan</b>
forget	forgot	forgotten / forgot	<b>lupa</b>
forgive	forgave	forgiven	<b>mengampuni</b>
forsake	forsook	forsaken	<b>meninggalkan</b>
forswear	forswore	forsworn	<b>mengingkari</b>
fraught	fraught	fraught	<b>penuh</b>
freeze	froze	frozen	<b>membekukan</b>
frostbite	frostbit	frostbitten	<b>radang dingin</b>

## G

gainsay	gainsaid	gainsaid	<b>membantah</b>
get	got	gotten / got	<b>mendapatkan</b>
gild	gilded / gilt	gilded / gilt	<b>menyepuh</b>
give	gave	given	<b>memberikan</b>
go	went	gone	<b>pergi</b>
grind	ground	ground	<b>menggiling</b>
grow	grew	grown	<b>tumbuh</b>

## H

hagride	hagrode	hagridden	<b>hagride</b>
halterbreak	halterbroke	halterbroken	<b>halterbreak</b>

hamstring	hamstrung	hamstrung	<b>urat lutut</b>
hand-feed	hand-fed	hand-fed	<b>tangan-feed</b>
handwrite	hand wrote	handwritten	<b>handwrite</b>
hang	hung	hung	<b>menggantung</b>
hang (kill by hanging)	hanged / hung	hanged / hung	<b>menggantung (membunuh dengan menggantung)</b>
have	had	had	<b>memiliki</b>
hear	heard	heard	<b>mendengar</b>
heave	heaved / hove	heaved / hove	<b>mengangkat</b>
hew	hewed	hewn / hewed	<b>menetak</b>
hide	hid	hidden	<b>menyembunyikan</b>
hit	hit	hit	<b>memukul</b>
hold	held	held	<b>memegang</b>
hurt	hurt	hurt	<b>sakit</b>

## I

inbreed	inbred	inbred	<b>memperkawinkan yg sejenis atau sebangsa</b>
inlay	inlaid	inlaid	<b>tatahan</b>
input	input / inputted	input / inputted	<b>masukan</b>
inset	inset	inset	<b>sisipan</b>
interbreed	interbred	interbred	<b>mempersilangkan</b>
intercut	intercut	intercut	<b>intercut</b>
interlay	interlaid	interlaid	<b>interlay</b>
interset	interset	interset	<b>interset</b>
interweave	interwove / interweaved	interwoven / interweaved	<b>menjalinkan</b>
interwind	interwound	interwound	<b>interwind</b>
inweave	inwove / inweaved	inwoven / inweaved	<b>menjalin</b>

## J

jerry-build	jerry-built	jerry-built	<b>serampangan-membangun</b>
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# K

keep	kept	kept	<b>menjaga</b>
kneel	knelt / kneeled	knelt / kneeled	<b>berlutut</b>
knit	knitted / knit	knitted / knit	<b>merajut</b>
know	knew	known	<b>tahu</b>

# L

lade	laded	laden / laded	<b>memuati</b>
landslide	landslid	landslid	<b>tanah longsor</b>
lay	laid	laid	<b>awam</b>
lead	led	led	<b>memimpin</b>
lean	leaned / leant	leaned / leant	<b>kurus</b>
leap	leaped / leapt	leaped / leapt	<b>lompatan</b>
learn	learned / learnt	learned / learnt	<b>belajar</b>
leave	left	left	<b>meninggalkan</b>
lend	lent	lent	<b>meminjamkan</b>
let	let	let	<b>membiarkan</b>
lie	lay	lain	<b>berbohong</b>
lie (not tell truth) REGULAR	lied	lied	<b>kebohongan (tidak jujur) REGULER</b>
light	lit / lighted	lit / lighted	<b>cahaya</b>
lip-read	lip-read	lip-read	<b>bibir-baca</b>
lose	lost	lost	<b>kehilangan</b>

# M

make	made	made	<b>membuat</b>
mean	meant	meant	<b>berarti</b>
meet	met	met	<b>memenuhi</b>
misbecome	misbecame	misbecome	<b>bertindak tdk pantas</b>
miscast	miscast	miscast	<b>salah pilih</b>
miscut	miscut	miscut	<b>miscut</b>
misdeal	misdealt	misdealt	<b>berlaku salah</b>

misdo	misdid	misdone	<b>misdo</b>
mishear	misheard	misheard	<b>salah mendengar</b>
mishit	mishit	mishit	<b>meleset</b>
mislay	mislaid	mislaid	<b>salah meletakkan</b>
mislead	misled	misled	<b>menyesatkan</b>
mislearn	mislearned / mislearnt	mislearned / mislearnt	<b>mislearn</b>
misread	misread	misread	<b>salah membaca</b>
missay	missaid	missaid	<b>missay</b>
missend	missent	missent	<b>missend</b>
misset	misset	misset	<b>misset</b>
misspeak	misspoke	misspoken	<b>salah bicara</b>
misspell	misspelled / misspelt	misspelled / misspelt	<b>misspell</b>
misspend	misspent	misspent	<b>memboros</b>
miswear	miswore	misworn	<b>miswear</b>
mistake	mistook	mistaken	<b>kesalahan</b>
misteach	mistaught	mistaught	<b>misteach</b>
mistell	mistold	mistold	<b>mistell</b>
misthink	misthought	misthought	<b>misthink</b>
misunderstand	misunderstood	misunderstood	<b>salah paham</b>
miswear	miswore	misworn	<b>miswear</b>
miswed	miswed / miswedded	miswed / miswedded	<b>miswed</b>
miswrite	miswrote	miswritten	<b>miswrite</b>
mow	mowed	mowed / mown	<b>memotong rumput</b>

## N

Tidak ada irregular verb yang dimulai dengan "N."

## O

offset	offset	offset	<b>mengimbangi</b>
outbid	outbid	outbid	<b>mengalahkan dlm menawar</b>
outbreed	outbred	outbred	<b>outbreed</b>

outdo	outdid	outdone	<b>mengalahkan</b>
outdraw	outdrew	outdrawn	<b>menarik lebih banyak orang</b>
outdrink	outdrank	outdrunk	<b>outdrink</b>
outdrive	outdrove	outdriven	<b>outdrive</b>
outfight	outfought	outfought	<b>outfight</b>
outfly	outflew	outflown	<b>outfly</b>
outgrow	outgrew	outgrown	<b>mengatasi</b>
outlay	outlaid	outlaid	<b>pengeluaran</b>
outleap	outleaped / outleapt	outleaped / outleapt	<b>outleap</b>
outlie (not tell truth) REGULAR	outlied	outlied	<b>outlie (tidak mengatakan yang sebenarnya) REGULER</b>
output	output / outputted	output / outputted	<b>keluaran</b>
outride	outrode	outridden	<b>mendahului</b>
outrun	outran	outrun	<b>berlari lebih cepat</b>
outsee	outsaw	outseen	<b>outsee</b>
outsell	outsold	outsold	<b>menjual lebih banyak dr</b>
outshine	outshined / outshone	outshined / outshone	<b>lebih cemerlang dr</b>
outshoot	outshot	outshot	<b>outshoot</b>
outing	outsang	outsung	<b>outing</b>
outsit	outsat	outsat	<b>tinggal lebih lama dr</b>
outsleep	outslept	outslept	<b>outsleep</b>
outsmell	outsmelled / outsmelt	outsmelled / outsmelt	<b>outsmell</b>
outspoke	outspeak	outspeak	<b>mengucapkan</b>
outspeed	outspeed	outspeed	<b>outspeed</b>
outspend	outspend	outspend	<b>outspend</b>
outspin	outspin	outspin	<b>outspin</b>
outspring	outsprang / outsprung	outsprung	<b>outspring</b>
outstand	outstood	outstood	<b>outstand</b>
outswear	outswore	outsworn	<b>outswear</b>
outswim	outswam	outswum	<b>outswim</b>
outtell	outtold	outtold	<b>outtell</b>
outthink	outthought	outthought	<b>outthink</b>

outhrow	outhrew	outhrown	<b>outhrow</b>
outwear	outwore	outworn	<b>lebih tahan dr</b>
outwind	outwound	outwound	<b>outwind</b>
outwrite	outwrote	outwritten	<b>outwrite</b>
overbear	overbore	overborne / overborn	<b>menindih</b>
overbid	overbid	overbid	<b>overbid</b>
overbreed	overbred	overbred	<b>overbreed</b>
overbuild	overbuilt	overbuilt	<b>membangun tambahan</b>
overbuy	overbought	overbought	<b>overbuy</b>
overcast	overcast	overcast	<b>mendung</b>
overcome	overcame	overcome	<b>mengatasi</b>
overcut	overcut	overcut	<b>overcut</b>
overdo	overdid	overdone	<b>melebih-lebihkan</b>
overdraw	overdrew	overdrawn	<b>berlebih-lebihan melukiskan peranan</b>
overdrink	overdrank	overdrunk	<b>minum lebih dr</b>
overeate	overate	overeaten	<b>makan terlalu banyak</b>
overfeed	overfed	overfed	<b>meloloh</b>
overhang	overhung	overhung	<b>menganjur</b>
overhear	overheard	overheard	<b>menguping</b>
overlay	overlaid	overlaid	<b>overlay</b>
overleap	overleaped / overleapt	overleaped / overleapt	<b>berlompat-lompat melalui</b>
overlie	overlay	overlain	<b>berbaring di atas</b>
overpay	overpaid	overpaid	<b>membayar lebih banyak dr yg semestinya</b>
override	overrode	overridden	<b>mengesampingkan</b>
overrun	overran	overrun	<b>membanjiri</b>
oversee	oversaw	overseen	<b>mengawasi</b>
oversell	oversold	oversold	<b>terlalu banyak menjual</b>
overset	overset	overset	<b>membingungkan</b>
oversew	oversewed	oversewn / oversewed	<b>oversew</b>
overshoot	overshot	overshot	<b>melampaui</b>
oversleep	overslept	overslept	<b>kesiangan</b>

oversow	oversowed	oversown / oversowed	<b>oversow</b>
overspeak	overspoke	overspoken	<b>overspeak</b>
overspend	overspent	overspent	<b>menyebarkan uang</b>
overspill	overspilled / overspilt	overspilled / overspilt	<b>sesuatu yg dicurahkan</b>
overspin	overspun	overspun	<b>overspin</b>
overspread	overspread	overspread	<b>menyebarkan</b>
overspring	oversprang / oversprung /	oversprung	<b>overspring</b>
overstand	overstood	overstood	<b>overstand</b>
overstrew	overstrewed	overstrewn / overstrewed	<b>overstrew</b>
overstride	overstrode	overstridden	<b>overstride</b>
overstrike	overstruck	overstruck	<b>overstrike</b>
overtake	overtook	overtaken	<b>menyusul</b>
overthink	overthought	overthought	<b>overthink</b>
overthrow	overthrew	overthrown	<b>menggulingkan</b>
overwear	overwore	overworn	<b>overwear</b>
overwind	overwound	overwound	<b>overwind</b>
overwrite	overwrote	overwritten	<b>menimpa</b>

## P

partake	partook	partaken	<b>mengambil bagian</b>
pay	paid	paid	<b>membayar</b>
plead	pleaded / pled	pleaded / pled	<b>mengaku</b>
prebuild	prebuilt	prebuilt	<b>prebuild</b>
predo	predid	predone	<b>predo</b>
premake	premade	premade	<b>premake</b>
prepay	prepaid	prepaid	<b>prabayar</b>
presell	presold	presold	<b>presell</b>
preset	preset	preset	<b>preset</b>
preshrink	preshrank	preshrunk	<b>preshrink</b>
presplit	presplit	presplit	<b>presplit</b>
proofread	proofread	proofread	<b>mengkoreksi cetakan</b>

			<b>percobaan</b>
prove	proved	proven / proved	<b>membuktikan</b>
put	put	put	<b>menaruh</b>
<b>Q</b>			
quick-freeze	quick-froze	quick-frozen	<b>membekukan cepat-cepat</b>
quit	quit / quitted	quit / quitted	<b>berhenti</b>
<b>R</b>			
read	read (sounds like "red")	read (sounds like "red")	<b>membaca</b>
reawake	reawoke	reawaken	<b>reawake</b>
rebid	rebid	rebid	<b>rebid</b>
rebind	rebound	rebound	<b>rebind</b>
rebroadcast	rebroadcast / rebroadcasted	rebroadcast / rebroadcasted	<b>rebroadcast</b>
rebuild	rebuilt	rebuilt	<b>membangun kembali</b>
recast	recast	recast	<b>merombak</b>
recut	recut	recut	<b>recut</b>
redear	redealt	redealt	<b>redear</b>
redo	redid	redone	<b>redo</b>
redraw	redrew	redrawn	<b>redraw</b>
reeve	reeved / rove	reeved / rove	<b>Reeve</b>
refit (replace parts)	refit / refitted	refit / refitted	<b>mereparasi (mengganti bagian)</b>
refit (retailor)	refitted / refit	refitted / refit	<b>mereparasi (retailor)</b>
regrind	reground	reground	<b>regrind</b>
regrow	regrew	regrown	<b>tumbuh kembali</b>
rehang	rehung	rehung	<b>rehang</b>
rehear	reheard	reheard	<b>rehear</b>
reknit	reknitted / reknit	reknitted / reknit	<b>reknit</b>
relay (for example tiles)	relaid	relaid	<b>relay (misalnya keramik)</b>
relay (pass along) REGULAR	relayed	relayed	<b>relay (berjalan terus) REGULER</b>

relearn	relearned / relearnt	relearned / relearnt	<b>belajar kembali</b>
relight	relit / relighted	relit / relighted	<b>bernyala lagi</b>
remake	remade	remade	<b>remake</b>
rend	rent / rented	rent / rented	<b>membelah</b>
repay	repaid	repaid	<b>membayar kembali</b>
reread	reread	reread	<b>membaca kembali</b>
rerun	reran	rerun	<b>memutarakan lagi</b>
resell	resold	resold	<b>menjual kembali</b>
resend	resent	resent	<b>mengirim ulang</b>
reset	reset	reset	<b>reset</b>
resew	resewed	resewn / resewed	<b>resew</b>
retake	retook	retaken	<b>merebut kembali</b>
reteach	retaught	retaught	<b>reteach</b>
retear	retore	retorn	<b>retear</b>
retell	retold	retold	<b>menyadur</b>
rethink	rethought	rethought	<b>memikirkan kembali</b>
retread	retread	retread	<b>mempulkanisir</b>
retrofit	retrofitted / retrofit	retrofitted / retrofit	<b>retrofit</b>
rewake	rewoke / rewaked	rewaken / rewaked	<b>rewake</b>
rewear	rewore	reworn	<b>rewear</b>
reweave	rewove / reweaved	rewoven / reweaved	<b>reweave</b>
rewed	rewed / rewedded	rewed / rewedded	<b>rewed</b>
rewet	rewet / rewetted	rewet / rewetted	<b>rewet</b>
rewin	rewon	rewon	<b>rewin</b>
rewind	rewound	rewound	<b>mundur</b>
rewrite	rewrote	rewritten	<b>menulis kembali</b>
rid	rid	rid	<b>membebaskan</b>
ride	rode	ridden	<b>naik</b>
ring	rang	rung	<b>cincin</b>
rise	rose	risen	<b>naik</b>
rive	rived	riven / rived	<b>membelah</b>
roughcast	roughcast	roughcast	<b>yg dibuat secara kasar</b>
run	ran	run	<b>menjalankan</b>

# S

sand-cast	sand-cast	sand-cast	<b>pasir-cor</b>
saw	sawed	sawed / sawn	<b>melihat</b>
say	said	said	<b>mengatakan</b>
see	saw	seen	<b>melihat</b>
seek	sought	sought	<b>mencari</b>
self-feed	self-fed	self-fed	<b>diri feed</b>
self-sow	self-sowed	self-sown / self-sowed	<b>menabur diri</b>
sell	sold	sold	<b>menjual</b>
send	sent	sent	<b>mengirim</b>
set	set	set	<b>mengatur</b>
sew	sewed	sewn / sewed	<b>menjahit</b>
shake	shook	shaken	<b>gemetar</b>
shave	shaved	shaved / shaven	<b>mencukur</b>
shear	sheared	sheared / shorn	<b>geser</b>
shed	shed	shed	<b>gudang</b>
shine	shined / shone	shined / shone	<b>bersinar</b>
shit	shit / shat / shitted	shit / shat / shitted	<b>omong kosong</b>
shoe	shoed / shod	shoed / shod	<b>sepatu</b>
shoot	shot	shot	<b>menembak</b>
show	showed	shown / showed	<b>pertunjukan</b>
shrink	shrank / shrunk	shrunk	<b>menyusut</b>
shrive	shrived / shrove	shriven	<b>mendengarkan pengakuan dosa dan mengampuni</b>
shut	shut	shut	<b>menutup</b>
sight-read	sight-read	sight-read	<b>melihat-membaca</b>
sing	sang	sung	<b>menyanyi</b>
sink	sank / sunk	sunk	<b>wastafel</b>
sit	sat	sat	<b>duduk</b>
skywrite	skywrote	skywritten	<b>skywrite</b>
slay (kill)	slew / slayed	slain / slayed	<b>membunuh (membunuh)</b>
slay (amuse)	slayed	slayed	<b>membunuh (menghibur)</b>
REGULAR			<b>REGULER</b>

sleep	slept	slept	tidur
slide	slid	slid	meluncur
sling	slung	slung	ambin
slink	slinked / slunk	slinked / slunk	mengendap-endap
slit	slit	slit	celah
smell	smelled / smelt	smelled / smelt	bau
smite	smote	smitten / smote	memukul
sneak	sneaked / snuck	sneaked / snuck	menyelinap
sow	sowed	sown / sowed	menabur
speak	spoke	spoken	berbicara
speed	sped / speeded	sped / speeded	kecepatan
spell	spelled / spelt	spelled / spelt	mengeja
spend	spent	spent	menghabiskan
spill	spilled / spilt	spilled / spilt	tumpahan
spin	spun	spun	berputar
spit	spit / spat	spit / spat	meludah
split	split	split	berpisah
spoil	spoiled / spoilt	spoiled / spoilt	memanjakan
spoon-feed	spoon-fed	spoon-fed	menyuap
spread	spread	spread	menyebarkan
spring	sprang / sprung	sprung	musim semi
stall-feed	stall-fed	stall-fed	warung-feed
stand	stood	stood	berdiri
stave	staved / stove	staved / stove	juluan
steal	stole	stolen	mencuri
stick	stuck	stuck	tongkat
sting	stung	stung	sengat
stink	stunk / stank	stunk	bau
strew	strewed	strewn / strewed	menaburi
stride	strode	stridden	langkah
strike (delete)	struck	stricken	mogok (menghapus)
strike (hit)	struck	struck / stricken	strike (hit)
string	strung	strung	tali
strip	stripped / stript	stripped / stript	strip

strive	strove / strived	striven / strived	<b>berusaha keras</b>
sublet	sublet	sublet	<b>menyewakan lagi</b>
sunburn	sunburned / sunburnt	sunburned / sunburnt	<b>berjemur</b>
swear	swore	sworn	<b>bersumpah</b>
sweat	sweat / sweated	sweat / sweated	<b>keringat</b>
sweep	swept	swept	<b>menyapu</b>
swell	swelled	swollen / swelled	<b>membengkak</b>
swim	swam	swum	<b>berenang</b>
swing	swung	swung	<b>ayunan</b>

## T

take	took	taken	<b>mengambil</b>
teach	taught	taught	<b>mengajar</b>
tear	tore	torn	<b>air mata</b>
telecast	telecast	telecast	<b>siaran televisi</b>
tell	told	told	<b>menceritakan</b>
test-drive	test-drove	test-driven	<b>menjalankan sbg percobaan</b>
test-fly	test-flew	test-flown	<b>uji-terbang</b>
think	thought	thought	<b>berpikir</b>
thrive	thrived / thrive	thrived / thriven	<b>berkembang</b>
throw	threw	thrown	<b>melemparkan</b>
thrust	thrust	thrust	<b>dorongan</b>
tread	trod	trodden / trod	<b>tapak</b>
troubleshoot	troubleshoot	troubleshoot	<b>memecahkan</b>
typecast	typecast	typecast	<b>menetapkan sbg pemain peranan dr tipe tertentu</b>
typeset	typeset	typeset	<b>mengeset</b>
typewrite	typewrote	typewritten	<b>mengetik</b>

## U

unbear	unbore	unborn / unborne	<b>unbear</b>
unbend	unbent	unbent	<b>meluruskan</b>
unbind	unbound	unbound	<b>memperlonggar</b>

unbuild	unbuilt	unbuilt	<b>unbuild</b>
unclothe	unclothed / unclad	unclothed / unclad	<b>unclothe</b>
underbid	underbid	underbid	<b>menawarkan harga yg lebih rendah</b>
underbuy	underbought	underbought	<b>underbuy</b>
undercut	undercut	undercut	<b>menjual dgn harga yg lebih rendah</b>
underfeed	underfed	underfed	<b>kurang memberi makanan</b>
undergo	underwent	undergone	<b>mengalami</b>
underlay	underlaid	underlaid	<b>mendasari</b>
underlet	underlet	underlet	<b>underlet</b>
underlie	underlay	underlain	<b>mendasari</b>
underrun	underran	underrun	<b>underrun</b>
undersell	undersold	undersold	<b>menjual dgn harga yg lebih rendah</b>
undershoot	undershot	undershot	<b>menembak terlalu rendah dr</b>
underspend	underspent	underspent	<b>underspend</b>
understand	understood	understood	<b>memahami</b>
undertake	undertook	undertaken	<b>melakukan</b>
underthrust	underthrust	underthrust	<b>underthrust</b>
underwrite	underwrote	underwritten	<b>menanggung</b>
undo	undid	undone	<b>membuka</b>
undraw	undrew	undrawn	<b>undraw</b>
unfreeze	unfroze	unfrozen	<b>mencairkan</b>
unhang	unhung	unhung	<b>unhang</b>
unhide	unhid	unhidden	<b>Jangan sembunyikan</b>
unhold	unheld	unheld	<b>unhold</b>
unknit	unknitted / unknit	unknitted / unknit	<b>unknit</b>
unlade	unladed	unladen / unladed	<b>memperturunkan</b>
unlay	unlaid	unlaid	<b>unlay</b>
unlead REGULAR	unleaded	unleaded	<b>unlead REGULAR</b>
unlearn	unlearned / unlearnt	unlearned / unlearnt	<b>belajar meninggalkan</b>
unmake	unmade	unmade	<b>unmake</b>
unreeve	unreeved / unrove	unreeved / unrove	<b>unreeve</b>

unsay	unsaid	unsaid	<b>unsay</b>
unsew	unsewed	unsewn / unsewed	<b>unsew</b>
unslung	unslung	unslung	<b>unslung</b>
unspin	unspun	unspun	<b>unspin</b>
unstick	unstuck	unstuck	<b>unstick</b>
unstring	unstrung	unstrung	<b>unstring</b>
unswear	unswore	unsworn	<b>unswear</b>
unteach	untaught	untaught	<b>unteach</b>
unthink	unthought	unthought	<b>unthink</b>
unweave	unwove / unweaved	unwoven / unweaved	<b>unweave</b>
unwind	unwound	unwound	<b>beristirahat</b>
unwrite	unwrote	unwritten	<b>unwrite</b>
uphold	upheld	upheld	<b>menegakkan</b>
upset	upset	upset	<b>bingung</b>

## V

vex	vexed / vext	vexed / vext	<b>menyakitkan hati</b>
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## W

wake	woke / waked	woken / waked	<b>bangun</b>
waylay	waylaid	waylaid	<b>mencegat</b>
wear	wore	worn	<b>memakai</b>
weave	wove / weaved	woven / weaved	<b>menenun</b>
wed	wed / wedded	wed / wedded	<b>mengawinkan</b>
weep	wept	wept	<b>menangis</b>
wet	wet / wetted	wet / wetted	<b>basah</b>
whet REGULAR	whetted	whetted	<b>mengasah REGULER</b>
win	won	won	<b>menang</b>
wind	wound	wound	<b>angin</b>
withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn	<b>menarik</b>
withhold	withheld	withheld	<b>menahan</b>
withstand	withstood	withstood	<b>menahan</b>
wring	wrung	wrung	<b>memeras</b>

# Synonym and Antonym

## Synonym

Kata	Synonym
About	Approximately
Abstract	Summary
Accomplish	Achieve
Accumulate	Build up
Administer	Manage
Admit	Confess
Almost	Nearly
Animated	Lively
Annoy	Irritate, bother
Answer	Reply
Anyway	Besides
Apparent	Obvious
Appear	Seem
Applicable	Relevant
Appreciable	Considerable
Ardour	Passion
Arise	Occur
Aromatic	Fragrant
Arrive	Reach
Artful	Crafty

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Association	Organization
Assure	Guarantee
Attractive	Appealing
Away	Absent
Awful	Terrible
Backbone	Spine
Backside	Behind, bottom
Bad (not good)	Poor, naughty
Ballot	Poll
Bear on sth.	Affect
Beat	Defeat
Becoming	Fitting
Begin	Start
Behave	Act
Believable	Plausible
Belly	Stomach
Bendy	Flexible
Beneficiant	Generous
Beneficial	Favourable
Bid	Tender
Bizarre	Weird
Blameless	Innocent
Bloodbath	Massacre
Bloodless	Cold
Branch	Department

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Brave	Courageous
Bring back	Reintroduce
Bring on	Cause
Bring up	Raise
Brow	Forehead
Bum	Backside, behind, bottom
Business	Commerce, trade
Busy (telephone)	Engaged
Candy	Sweet
Categorise (BE)	Classify
Charter	Constitution
Cheesy	Corny, tacky
Chiefly	Mainly
Choosy	Picky
Chop	Cut
Chorus	Refrain
Citation	Quotation
Cite	Quote
Class	Lesson, course
Clerk	Receptionist
Clever	Intelligent
Close	Shut
Coiffure	Hairstyle
Collapse	Break down
Collect	Gather

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Comfort	Consolation
Comic	Comedian
Commencement	Graduation
Complete	Total
Completely	Totally
Concord	Harmony
Condemn	Sentence
Confederate	Accomplice
Confine	Restrict
Conflict	Clash
Conform	Comply
Confuse	Mix up
Connect	Associate, put through (telephone)
Considerate	Thoughtful
Constancy	Fidelity
Constant	Fixed
Constitution	Structure
Construction	Interpretation
Consult	Refer to
Contemporary	Modern
Continuous	Continual
Contrary	Opposite
Convention	Conference
Convey	Communicate

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Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Cope	Manage
Correct	Right
Couch	Sofa
Crook	Criminal
Crusade	Campaign
Cube	Dice
Curative	Healing
Curler	Roller
Cussed	Stubborn
Dash	Sprint
Daybreak	Dawn
Deceptive	Misleading
Decontrol	Deregulate
Dedicated	Committed
Deduce	Infer
Defective	Faulty
Deliberate	Planned
Deliberately	Intentionally
Delicate	Fragile
Demonstrate	Protest
Denationalize	
Denationalise (BE)	Privatize
Denims	Jeans
Denote	Indicate, represent
Deprave	Corrupt

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Depraved	Wicked, evil
Desert	Abandon
Deserted	Abandoned
Destiny	Fate
Detached	Indifferent
Devil	Satan
Dicy	Risky
Differentiate	Distinguish
Diminish	Decrease
Disadvantaged	Deprived
Disagreeable	Unpleasant
Disappear	Vanish
Disaster	Catastrophe
Disclaim	Deny
Disclose	Reveal
Discount	Reduction
Disgrace	Shame
Domesticate	Cultivate
Dossier	File
Dubious	Doubtful
Dull (person)	Stupid
Eager	Keen
Earth	Soil
Economic	Profitable
Egocentric	Selfish

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Elevate	Raise, promote
Emphasise	
Emphasize	Stress
Encounter	Come across
Enormous	Huge, immense
Enquire	Investigate
Equity	Fairness
Especially	Particularly
Essential	Fundamental
Establish	Set up
Evaluate	Assess
Everlasting	Eternal
Exactly	Precisely
Except	Apart from
Expire	Run out
Explode	Blow up
Extra	Additional
Fabricate	Manufacture
Famous	Famed, renowned
Fanatic	Enthusiast
Fantastic	Great, brilliant
Float	Drift
Fool	Idiot
Foolish	Silly
Forehead	Brow

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Foretell	Predict
Formerly	Previously
Fortunate	Lucky
Foxy	Cunning
Foyer	Lobby
Fragrance	Perfume
French dressing	Vinaigrette
Function	Operate
Garbage	Rubbish
Gay	Homosexual
Glitter	Sparkle
Grab	Seize
Grasping	Greedy
Gratis	Free of charge
Gratuity	Tip
Gravestone	Headstone
Grouse	Grumble
Gut	Intestine
Hall	Corridor
Hand sth. Out	Distribute
Handsome	Good-looking
Hang-out	Haunt
Happily	Fortunately
Hard	Tough
Hashish	Cannabis

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Hawk	Peddle
Hazard	Endanger
Hearsay	Rumour
Hermetic	Airtight
Highbrow	Intellectual
Hint	Trace, tip
Hole	Gap
Home	Domestic
Homicide	Murder
Housebreaking	Burglary
Hunger	Starvation
Hurry	Rush
Hypothesis	Speculation
Idler	Loafer
If	Whether
Ignore	Disregard
Illiberal	Intolerant
Illuminate	Clarify; light up
Illustrate	Demonstrate
Imagine	Suppose, assume
Imitate	Mimic
Immediate	Instant
Immobile	Motionless
Immoderate	Excessive
Immodest	Conceited

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Impact	Affect
Impartial	Neutral
Impasse	Deadlock
Impassive	Emotionless
Impeach	Question
Impediment	Obstacle
Imperative	Vital
Impolite	Rude
Incidentally	By the way
Inconsiderate	Thoughtless
Indisputable	Indeniable
Infamous	Notorious
Infantile	Childish
Infect	Contaminate
Inflexible	Rigid
Inflow	Influx
Informal	Casual
Infrequent	Rare
Inheritor	Heir
Innocent	Harmless
Insolvent	Bancrupt
Inspect	Examine
Instinct	Intuition
Instructions	Directions
Insufferable	Unbearable

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Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Insufficient	Inadequate
Insupportable	Intolerable
Insurgent	Rebel
Intend	Mean
Intensify	Heighten
Interplay	Interaction
Inventory	Stock
Invoice	Bill
Involve	Entail
Isolated	Loney
Jealous	Envious
Joy	Delight
Knowingly	Deliberately
Lacking	Missing
Last	Final
Leading	Main
Learn	Memorize
Legitimate	Valid, lega
Lethal	Deadly
Liveable	Habitable
Livid	Furious
Loopy	Crazy
Lousy	Awful
Lucid	Clear
Intellectual	Mental

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Mackintosh	Waterproof coat
Madness	Insanity
Magican	Conjuror
Magistrate	Justice of the Peace
Magnify	Exaggerate
Maintain	Preserve
Manmade	Artificial
Mannequin	Model
Material	Fabric
Matters	Things
Maybe	Perhaps, possibly
In the meantime	Meanwhile
Measure	Degree
Meeting	Assembly
Mendacity	Lying
Merciless	Cruel
Middleman	Intermediary
Midway	Halfway
Migrate	Emigrate
Mild	Gentle
Mimic	Imitate
Mind	Intellect
Mindless	Senseless
Minimize	Play down
Mirror	Reflect

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Misconceive	Misunderstand
Miserable	Depressing
Misery	Distress
Misread	Misinterpret
Missing	Lost
Mistrust	Distrust
Mo (AE)	Moment
Moderately	Reasonably
Modern	Contemporary
More and more	Increasingly
Moreover	In addition
Movie	Film
Murderer	Assassin
Naked	Bare
Nameless	Anonymous
Napkin	Serviette
Narrate	Relate
A narrative	A story
A native	A local
Near	Approach
Necessary	Essential
Nightfall	Dusk
Nobility	The Aristocracy
Nominate	Appoint
Non-stop	Continuous

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Noon	Midday
Noted	Famous
Notify	Inform
Notwithstanding	However
Nugatory	Worthless
Numerous	Many
Obdurate	Stubborn
Object	Thing
Obligatory	Compulsory
Oblique	Indirect
Omnipotent	All-powerful
Obsolete	Out of date
Off-season	Low season
Operate	Function
Organic	Biological
Ornament	Decoration
Outside	External
Overhaul	Overtake
Overlook	Miss
Overseas	Abroad
Oversee	Supervise
Painting	Portray
Paper money	Notes
Particular	Specific
Passable	Satisfactory

Pattern	Sample
Peaceable	Peaceful
Perception	Insight
Phantasm	Illusion
Pocket book	Notebook
Poisonous	Toxic
Possibility	Opportunity
Post-mortem	Autopsy
Practically	Virtually
Praise	Compliment
Precedence	Priority
Precept	Principle
Precis	Summary
Pressing	Urgent
Previous	Preceding
Priority	Precedence
Prompt	Immediate
Prosperous	Affluent
Provide	Supply
Provided	If
Put sth. Back	Postpone
Quake	Tremble
Quite	Fairly
Reasonable	Fair
Receive	Get

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Refrain	Chorus
Reliable	Dependable
Religious	Devout
Remainder	The rest
Remark	Comment
Reminiscence	Memory
Remorse	Regret
Remoted	Isolated
Removable	Detachable
Renew	Resume
Renounce	Give up
Repute	Reputation
Respond	Reply
Revolting	Disgusting
Rubbish	Nonsense
Rude	Impolite
Rue	Regret
Sacristy	Vestry
Satisfied	Convinced
Scarcity	Shortage
Scrumptious	Delicious
Second	Moment
Select	Choose
Selection	Choice
Self-assured	Confident

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Signal	Sign
Significant	Meaningful
Silly	Foolish
Sincere	Honest
Skull	Cranium
Soiled	Dirty
Spotlight	Highlight
Stable	Steady
Steady	Regular
Stupid	Silly
Substantially	Considerably
Suggest	Propose
Sundown	Sunset
Sunrise	Dawn
Sure	Certain
Surroundings	Environment
Survive	Outlive
Symbolize	Represent
Tailored	Tailor-made
Temper	Mood
Terror	Terrorism
Testament	Testimony
Today	Nowadays
Torpid	Lethargic
Touchdown	Landing

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Touchy	Sensitive
Transform	Convert
Transitority	Temporary
Transparent	Obvious
Trustworthy	Reliable
Twister	Tornado
Twosome	Pair
Ultimate	Final
Uncared for	Neglected
Uncommon	Unusual
Uncooked	Raw
Undeniable	Indisputable
Understandable	Comprehensible
Unforeseen	Unexpected
Unfortunate	Unlucky
Unhurt	Unharmed
Uninjured	Unhurt
Unlawful	Illegal
Unmarried	Single
Unstated	Unspoken
Untimely	Premature
Untrue	Unfaithful
Unusual	Strange
Unvoiced	Voiceless
Uprising	Rebellion

Usually	Generally, normally
Vacancy	Emptiness
Vacuum	Hoover
Vague	Indistinct
Vain	Useless
Valueless	Worthless
Vanquish	Conquer
Vary	Differ
Vast	Huge
Virtue	Advantage
Visualize	Imagine
Warrantly	Guarantee
Well mannered	Polite
Well timed	Timely
Winery	Vineyard
Withstand	Resist
Zenith	Peak

## Antonym

Kata	Antonym
Absent	Present
Abundant	Scare
Accept	Decline, refuse
Admit	Deny
Advantage	Disadvantage
Against	For
Agree	Disagree
Alive	Dead
All	None, nothing
Ally	Enemy
Always	Never
Ancient	Modern
Answer	Question
Antonym	Synonym
Apart	Together
Appear	Disappear, vanish
Approve	Disapprove
Arrive	Depart
Artificial	Natural
Ascend	Descend
Attic	Cellar
Attractive	Replusive

Awake	Asleep
Backward	Forward
Bad	Good
Beautiful	Ugly
Before	After
Begin	End
Below	Above
Bent	Straight
Best	Worst
Better	Worse, worst
Big	Little, small
Bitter	Sweet
Black	White
Blame	Praise
Bless	Curse
Bold	Meek, timid
Borrow	Lend
Bottom	Top
Bound	Unbound
Boy	Girl
Brave	Cowardly
Bright	Dim, dull
Brighten	Fade
Broad	Narrow
Build	Destroy

*A Compilation by:  
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Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Calm	Windy, troubled
Can	Can not
Capable	Incapable
Captive	Free
Careful	Careless
Cheap	Expensive
Cheerful	Sad, discouraged, dreary
Clear	Cloudy, opaque
Clever	Stupid
Clockwise	Counterclockwise
Close	Far, distant
Closed	Open
Clumsy	Graceful
Cold	Hot
Combine	Separate
Come	Go
Comfort	Discomfort
Common	Rare
Compulsory	Voluntary
Conceal	Reveal
Contract	Expand
Cool	Warm
Correct	Incorrect, wrong
Cool	Warm
Courage	Cowardice

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Courteous	Discourteous, rude
Create	Destroy
Crooked	Straight
Cruel	Kind
Dangerous	Safe
Dark	Light
Day	Night
Daytime	Nighttime
Dead	Alive
Decline	Accept, increase
Decrease	Increase
Deep	Swallow
Definite	Indefinite
Demand	Supply
Despair	Hope
Dim	Bright
Disappear	Appear
Discourage	Encourage
Diseased	Healthy
Down	Up
Downwards	Upwards
Dreary	Cheerful
Dry	Moist, wet
Dull	Bright, shiny
Dusk	Dawn

*A Compilation by:  
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Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Early	Late
East	West
Easy	Hard, difficult
Empty	Full
Encourage	Discourage
End	Begin, start
Enter	Exit
Even	odd
Expand	Contract
Export	Import
Exterior	Interior
External	Internal
Fade	Brighten
Fail	Succeed
False	True
Famous	Unknown
Far	Near
Fast	Slow
Fat	Thin
Feeble	Strong , powerful
Few	Many
Find	Lose
First	Last
Float	Sink
Fold	Unfold

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Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Foolish	Wise
For	Against
Fore	Aft
Forget	Remember
Fortunate	Unfortunate
Found	Lost
Free	Bound , captive
Frequent	Seldom
Fresh	Stale
Friend	Enemy
Full	Empty
Generous	Stingy
Gentle	Rough
Get	Give
Giant	Tiny, small, dwarf
Girl	Boy
Give	Receive, take
Glad	Sad, sorry
Gloomy	Cheerful
Go	Stop
Good	Bad, evil
Grant	Refuse
Great	Tiny, small, unimportant
Grow	Shrink
Guest	Host

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Guilty	Innocent
Happy	Sad
Hard	Easy
Hard	Soft
Harmful	Harmless
Harsh	Mild
Hate	Love
Haves	Have not
Healthy	Diseased
Heaven	hell
Heavy	Light
Help	Hinder
Here	There
Hero	Coward
High	Low
Hill	Valley
Honest	Dishonest
Horizontal	Vertical
Hot	Cold
Humble	Proud
Ill	Healthy , well
Immense	Tiny, small
Important	Trivial
In	Out
Include	Exclude

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Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Increase	Decrease
Inferior	Superior
Inhale	Exhale
Inner	Outer
Inside	Outside
Intelligent	Stupid , unintelligent
Intentional	Accidental
Interesting	Boring
Internal	External
Interior	Exterior
Join	Separate
Junior	Senior
Just	Unjust
Justice	Injustice
Knowledge	Ignorance
Landlord	Tenant
Large	Small
Last	First
Laugh	Cry
Lawful	Unlawful , illegal
Lazy	Industrious
Leader	Follower
Left	Right
Lend	Borrow
Lengthen	Shorten

*A Compilation by:*  
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*Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Lenient	Strict
Less	More
Light	Dark , heavy
Like	Dislike
Likely	Unlikely
Limited	Boundless
Little	Big
Long	Short
Loose	Tight
Lose	Find
Loss	Win
Loud	Quiet
Love	Hate
Low	High
Loyal	Disloyal
Mad	Happy, sane
Major	Minor
Many	Few
Mature	Immature
Maximum	Minimum
Melt	Freeze
Merry	Sad
Messy	Neat
Minor	Major
Minority	Majority

*A Compilation by:*  
*Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.*  
*Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Miser	Spendthrift
Misunderstand	Understand
More	Less
Nadir	Zenith
Narrow	Wide
Near	Far , distant
Neat	Messy , untidy
Never	Always
New	Old
Night	Day
Nighttime	Daytime
No	Yes
Noisy	Quiet
None	Some
North	South
Obedient	Disobedient
Odd	Even
Offer	Refuse
Old	New
Old	Young
On	Off
Open	Closed
Opposite	Same, similar
Optimist	Pessimist
Out	In

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Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Outer	Inner
Over	Under
Past	Present
Patient	Impatient
Peace	War
Permanent	Temporary
Plentiful	Scarce
Plural	Singular
Poetry	Prose
Polite	Rude
Possible	Impossible
Poverty	Wealth , riches
Powerful	Weak
Pretty	Ugly
Private	Public
Prudent	Imprudent
Pure	Impure
Push	Pull
Qualified	Unqualified
Question	Answer
Quiet	Loud, noisy
Raise	Lower
Rapid	Slow
Rare	Common
Real	Fake

*A Compilation by:  
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Regular	Irregular
Rich	Poor
Right	Left, wrong
Right side	Upside down
Rough	Smooth
Rude	Courteous
Safe	Unsafe
Same	Opposite
Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Scatter	Collect
Second hand	New
Secure	Insecure
Separate	Join , together
Serious	Trivial
Shallow	Deep
Shrink	Grow
Sick	Healthy
Simple	Complex
Singular	Plural
Sink	Float
Slim	Fat , thick
Slow	Fast
Sober	Drunk
Soft	Hard
Some	None

*A Compilation by:  
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Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Sorrow	Joy
Sour	Sweet
Sow	Reap
Start	Finish
Stop	Go
Straight	Crooked
Strict	Lenient
Strong	Weak
Success	Failure
Sunny	Cloudy
Sweet	Sour
Synonym	Antonym
Take	Give
Tall	Short
Tame	Wild
Them	Us
There	Here
Thick	Thin
Tight	Loose, slack
Tiny	Big, huge
Together	Apart
Top	Bottom
Tough	Easy, tender
Transparent	Opaque
True	False

*A Compilation by:  
Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.  
Cinthia Reswari, M.Pd.*

Truth	Falsehood , lie
Under	Over
Unfold	Fold
Unknown	Known
Unqualified	Qualified
Unsafe	Safe
Up	Down
Upside down	Right side up
Upstairs	Downstairs
Us	Them
Useful	Useless
Vacant	Occupied
Vanish	Appear
Vast	Tiny
Victory	Defeat
Virtue	Vice
Visible	Invisible
Voluntary	Compulsory
War	Peace
Wax	Wane
Weak	Strong
Wet	Dry
White	Black
Wide	Narrow
Win	Lose

*A Compilation by:  
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Wisdom	Folly , stupidity
Whitin	Outside
Wrong	Right
Yes	No
Yin	Yang
Young	Old
Zip	Unzip

## Idioms

### A

contoh Idiom Inggris	Arti	Contoh Kalimat Idiom Inggris
<b>a good deal of</b>	banyak	There are <b>a good deal</b> of luxury cars. (Disana ada banyak mobil mewah.)
<b>a lot of</b>	banyak	She collected <b>a lot of</b> dolls. (Dia mengoleksi banyak boneka.)
<b>a man of the world</b>	orang yang selalu memenuhi janji	She hopes her future husband is <b>a man of the world</b> . (Dia berharap suaminya kelak adalah orang yang selalu memenuhi janji.)
<b>about to</b>	hampir/segera	The show is <b>about to</b> begin. (Pertunjukan hampir dimulai.)
<b>after all</b>	bagaimanapun juga	<b>After all</b> , Bima still loves his wife and son. (Bagaimanapun juga, Bima masih mencintai istri dan anaknya.)
<b>after one's own heart</b>	sesuai dengan keinginan hatinya	Jim always does anything <b>after his own heart</b> . (Jim selalu melakukan apapun sesuai dengan keinginan hatinya.)
<b>all along</b>	dari semula	I had known <b>all along</b> that she was a widow with two son. (Aku sudah tau dari semula bahwa dia seorang janda dengan dua anak.)
<b>all of a sudden</b>	tiba-tiba	He was destitute <b>all of a sudden</b> . (Dia jatuh miskin secara tiba-tiba.)
<b>all the better</b>	adalah lebih baik	<b>All the better</b> Hani can do her homework by herself. (Adalah lebih baik jika Hani dapat mengerjakan PR-nya sendiri.)

<b>all the same</b>	namun	He is handsome and well-established. <b>All the same</b> he doesn't have someone special. (Dia tampan dan mapan. Namun dia tidak punya seseorang yang spesial.)
<b>antsy</b>	kurang istirahat, lelah menunggu, tidak sabar, gelisah	Waiting for hours made her <b>antsy</b> . (Menunggu berjam-jam membuatnya gelisah.)
<b>as to</b>	mengenai	None of his friends knew <b>as to</b> his private life. (Tak satupun dari temannya tau mengenai kehidupan pribadinya.)
<b>as easy as pie</b>	sangat mudah	Solving mathematics problems for him is <b>as easy as pie</b> . (Menyelesaikan soal matematika bagi dia sangat mudah.)
<b>at all events</b>	bagaimanapun juga	I realize that it is hard, but I won't give up <b>at all events</b> . (Saya sadar bahwa ini sulit, tapi saya tidak akan menyerah bagaimanapun juga.)
<b>at any rate</b>	bagaimanapun juga	<b>At any rate</b> , I will marry him next year. (Bagaimanapun juga, aku akan menikahinya tahun depan.)
<b>at will</b>	sesuka hati	You can arrange your bedroom <b>at will</b> . (Kamu dapat mengatur kamar tidurmu sesuka hati.)

## B

Contoh Idiom Inggris	Arti	Contoh Kalimat Idiom Inggris
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<b>bad-mouth</b>	mengatakan hal yang buruk tentang seseorang	You should stop bad-mouthing your friends. (Kamu seharusnya berhenti mengatakan hal buruk tentang teman-temanmu.)
<b>(be) a piece of cake</b>	sangat mudah	The physics test was <b>a piece of cake</b> . (Tes fisika itu sangat mudah.)
<b>(be) about to</b>	hampir	Lita was <b>about to</b> eat her friend's cake. (Lita hampir memakan kue temannya.)
<b>(be) afraid of</b>	takut akan	Her son is <b>afraid of</b> the dark. (Anak laki-lakinya takut akan kegelapan.)
<b>(be) all ears</b>	tertarik mendengar apa yang dikatakan orang	Please speak more slowly, I'm <b>all ears</b> . (Tolong berbicara lebih pelan, aku tertarik mendengarnya.)
<b>(be) at loss</b>	bingung, tak tahu apa yang harus dikerjakan	After he broke our relationship, I was <b>at loss</b> . (Setelah dia memutuskan hubungan kami, aku tak tau apa yang harus dikerjakan.)
<b>(be) at large</b>	bebas berkeliaran	Timi misses the time when he was still <b>at large</b> . (Timi merindukan waktu ketika dia masih bebas berkeliaran.)
<b>(be) broke</b>	tak punya uang	I can't join you to go to Lombok because I'm <b>broke</b> . (Aku tidak bisa ikut kamu ke Lombok karena aku tidak punya uang.)
<b>(be) called to order</b>	rapat dibuka	The party is <b>called to order</b> by the host. (Pesta itu dibuka oleh pembawa acara.)
<b>(be) close up to</b>	berada dekat	Wella was <b>close up to</b> the inviligator during the exam. (Wella berada dekat dengan pengawas selama ujian.)
<b>(be) fed up with</b>	tidak sabar, lelah pada	I was <b>fed up with</b> her complaints. (Saya lelah dengan keluhannya.)

	seseorang atau sesuatu	
<b>(be) on leave</b>	(sedang) cuti	If I were <b>on leave</b> , I would cook delicious soup for you. (Jika saya sedang cuti, saya akan memasak sup lezat untukmu.)
<b>(be) out of work</b>	(sedang) menganggur	Her husband is <b>out of work</b> . (Suaminya sedang menganggur.)
<b>(be) short of</b>	kekurangan	Their village is <b>short of</b> the clean water supply. (Desa mereka kekurangan pasokan air bersih.)
<b>(be) worn-out</b>	sangat lelah	I'm <b>worn-out</b> after a week training. (Saya sangat letih setelah satu minggu pelatihan.)
<b>bite off more than one can chew</b>	mengambil tanggungjawab melebihi kesanggupan	Working for ten hours per day, Ismail is <b>bitting off more than he can chew</b> . (Bekerja selama sepuluh jam per hari, Ismail sedang mengambil tanggungjawab melebihi kesanggupan.)
<b>break a leg!</b>	good luck!	Stay calm Ani! <b>good luck!</b> (Tenang aja Ani! Semoga beruntung!)
<b>bring home to</b>	menyadarkan seseorang	The incident has <b>brought home to</b> Geri about the meaning of friendship. (Kejadian itu telah menyadarkan Geri tentang arti persahabatan.)
<b>bring up</b>	mendidik	A teacher has a duty to <b>bring up</b> students both intellectual and moral. (Seorang guru mempunyai tugas untuk mendidik siswa baik intelektual maupun moral.)
<b>bull-headed (adj)</b>	keras kepala	He was <b>bull-headed</b> before married. (Dia keras kepala sebelum menikah.)
<b>but for</b>	kalau tidak karenanya	Ovi wouldn't tend Hans during illness <b>but for</b> her love. (Ovi tidak akan merawat Hans selama sakit kalau tidak karena cintanya.)

<b>by all means</b>	tentu saja	<b>By all means</b> , I will support you. (Tentu saja aku akan mendukungmu.)
<b>by and by</b>	pada akhirnya, nantinya	He'll forget his bitter experience <b>by and by</b> . (Dia akan melupakan pengalaman pahitnya pada akhirnya.)
<b>by degrees</b>	lambat laun, nantinya	<b>By degrees</b> , he can realize the true personality of his partner. (Lambat laun, dia akan menyadari kepribadian sesungguhnya dari rekannya.)
<b>by hook or by crook</b>	tak peduli halal atau haram	There was a man in this office who earned money <b>by hook or by crook</b> . (Dulu ada seorang pria di kantor ini yang mendapatkan uang tak peduli halal atau haram.)
<b>by means of</b>	dengan memakai	She always goes to anywhere <b>by means of</b> make-up. (Dia selalu pergi kemanapun dengan memakai make-up.)
<b>by no means</b>	sama sekali tidak, jangan	She is, <b>by no means</b> , permitted to go home first. (Dia sama sekali tidak diijinkan untuk pulang ke rumah duluan.)
<b>by the way</b>	omong-omong	<b>By the way</b> , do you know the latest type of Blackberry? (Omong-omong, apakah kamu tau tipe terbaru Blackberry?)

## C

ontoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
call at	mampir	He promised to <b>call at</b> to my house last night. (Dia berjanji untuk mampir ke rumahku semalam.)
call in	meminta datang ke rumah	She needs to <b>call in</b> a cleaning service to clean her mansion. (Dia perlu memanggil cleaning service untuk membersihkan mansion-nya.)

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call on	mengunjungi	Sinta often <b>calls on</b> the children at the orphanage. (Sinta sering mengunjungi anak-anak di panti asuhan.)
call up	menelepon	Feel free to <b>call me up</b> anytime. (Jangan ragu untuk menelponku kapanpun.)
carry on	melanjutkan, meneruskan	After the sound system repaired, she <b>carried on</b> her speech. (Setelah sound system diperbaiki, dia melanjutkan pidatonya.)
carry out	melaksanakan	He will <b>carry out</b> his plan by the end of this year. (Dia akan melaksanakan rencananya akhir tahun ini.)
catch up	menyusul, mengejar ketinggalan	Although he was sick for two weeks, he could <b>catch up</b> fast his lesson. (Meskipun sakit selama dua minggu, dia dapat mengejar ketinggalan pelajarannya.)
close by (adj)	(berada) dekat	His campus is <b>close by</b> . (Kampusnya dekat.)
close up	menutup	The student <b>closed up</b> the comic immediately when his teacher stared at him. (Siswa itu langsung menutup komik ketika guru menatapnya.)
come about	terjadi	The very heavy rain <b>came about</b> tonight. (Hujan sangat lebat terjadi tadi malam.)
come across	menemukan, menjumpai	Devi <b>came across</b> an ancient currency made in 1901 under the cupboard. (Devi menemukan sebuah mata uang kuno yang dibuat tahun 1901 di bawah lemari.)
come by	mendapatkan, memperoleh	I <b>came by</b> this trophy last month in the poetry contest. (Aku mendapatkan tropi ini bulan lalu pada lomba membuat puisi.)

come in	masuk(lah)	<b>Come in</b> and sit on this chair please. (Masuk dan duduklah di kursi in.i)
come off	lepas, tanggal	Deciduous teeth usually have <b>come off</b> entirely at the age of ten. (Gigi susu biasanya telah tanggal seluruhnya pada usia sepuluh tahun.)
come on	ayolah!	<b>Come on!</b> Go to the zoo with me! (Ayolah! pergi ke kebun binatang denganku!)
come out	muncul	The bandit was caught after he <b>came out</b> from his hideout. (Penjahat itu ditangkap setelah keluar dari tempat persembunyian.)
come round	sadar, siuman	She has <b>come round</b> after fainting for two hours. (Dia telah sadar setelah pingsan selama dua jam.)
come to	berjumlah	His salary <b>comes to</b> US\$1,000 before it is cut by the taxes. (Gajinya berjumlah seribu dollar sebelum dipotong pajak.)
come to be	menjadi	He has a desire to <b>come to be</b> a manager in the next five years. (Dia mempunyai keinginan untuk menjadi manager dalam lima tahun kedepan.)
come to blows	berkelahi	They <b>came to blows</b> just because a trivial problem. (Mereka berkelahi hanya karena masalah sepele.)
come to hand	diterima	Your packet has <b>come to hand</b> by him. (Paketmu telah diterima olehnya.)
come to light	ditemukan	Homo Erectus Palaeojavanicus <b>came to light</b> in 1891 by Eugene Dubois. (Homo Erectus Palaeojavanicus ditemukan pada tahun 1891 oleh Eugene Dubois.)

come to pass	terjadi	Why don't you prevent the incident <b>come to pass</b> ? (Mengapa kamu tidak mencegah kejadian itu terjadi?)
come true	menjadi kenyataan	I hope my dream <b>come true</b> . (Aku berharap impianku menjadi kenyataan.)
come up to	menyamai	At the age of seventeen, Yuli's cooking skill has <b>come up to</b> her mother. (Pada usia tujuh belas tahun, kemampuan memasak Yuli telah menyamai ibunya.)
come upon	bertemu secara kebetulan, menemukan	They <b>came upon</b> under the bridge after lost contact for two years. (Mereka bertemu secara kebetulan di bawah jembatan setelah hilang kontak selama dua tahun.)

## D

Contoh Idioms	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
do up	perbaiki	Sit down and <b>do up</b> your task! (Duduk dan perbaiki tugasmu!)
don't mention it	terima kasih kembali	Tika said, " <b>Don't mention it!</b> ", to her customer. (Tika mengatakan "terimakasih kembali" kepada pelanggannya.)
drop a line	menulis /mengirim surat pendek	He promised to <b>drop a line</b> to the manpower services about her health condition. (Dia berjanji mengirim surat pendek ke dinas tenaga kerja tentang kondisi kesehatannya.)
drop by/in	mampir	Don't be bashful to <b>drop by/in</b> at my house. (Jangan segan untuk mampir ke rumahku.)
dweel upon	bicara panjang lebar	My Boss always <b>dweels upon</b> at the meeting. (Bosku selalu bicara panjang lebar di rapat.)

## E

English Idioms	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
except for	seandainya tidak ada	Fifi will marry next year <b>except for</b> the obstacle. (Fifi akan menikah tahun depan seandainya tidak ada rintangan.)

## F

English Idioms	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
fall out love with	berhenti mencintai	Parents will never stop to <b>fall out lovewith</b> their son. (Orangtua tidak akan pernah berhenti mencintai anaknya.)
feel up to	ada keinginan	I <b>feel up to</b> join the nature lovers club. (Saya ada keinginan untuk bergabung dengan kelompok pencinta alam.)
fell like	ada keinginan untuk	I don't <b>fell like</b> hanging out with him. (Aku tidak ada keinginan untuk keluar dengannya.)
fill out	mengisi	He <b>filled out</b> the form with pencil. (Dia mengisi formulir dengan pensil.)
fit as a fiddle	segar bugar	Ferdi looks <b>fit as a fiddle</b> . (Ferdi tampak segar bugar.)
for good	untuk selamanya	Amanda promised to avoid the promiscuity <b>for good</b> . (Amanda berjanji untuk menghindari pergaulan bebas untuk selamanya.)
for the sake of	demi	I live in Cilegon for a while <b>for the sake of</b> my father.

		(Saya tinggal di Cilegon untuk sementara demi ayah saya.)
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## G

ontoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
get along	pergi, meninggalkan	It's the right time for him to <b>get along</b> . (Ini waktu yang tepat untuknya pergi.)
get away with	luput dari hukuman	The naughty student <b>got away with</b> the school punishment. (Siswa nakal itu luput dari hukuman sekolah.)
get home	sampai di rumah	He usually <b>gets home</b> after five o'clock. (Dia biasanya sampai di rumah setelah pukul lima.)
get on	naik	The greengrocers <b>got on</b> the pick-up car. (Pedagang sayur naik ke mobil pick up.)
get over	memanjat	The man is <b>getting over</b> the coconut tree. (Pria itu sedang memanjat pohon kelapa.)
give away	menyerah, tidak tahan	She never <b>gives away</b> with her household condition. (Dia tidak pernah menyerah dengan kondisi rumah tangganya.)
give in	menyerah, mengalah	He's not a man who <b>gives in</b> easily without resistances. (Dia bukan orang yang mudah menyerah tanpa perlawanan.)
give off	mengeluarkan	A Racoon will <b>give off</b> an odor to fight the enemy. (Seekor rakun akan mengeluarkan bau tidak sedap untuk melawan musuh.)
give out	mengumumkan	The Supreme Court ordered the health minister to <b>give out</b> the brands of milk contaminated with bacteria. (MA memerintahkan menteri kesehatan untuk mengumumkan merek-merek susu yang tercemar bakteri.)

## H

Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
happen to be	kebetulan	The woman who just left <b>happens to be</b> my old friend. (Wanita yang baru saja pergi itu kebetulan teman lama saya.)
happen to know	kebetulan tahu	I only <b>happen to know</b> about healthy diet. (Aku hanya kebetulan tahu tentang diet sehat.)

## I

Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
I can't help	tak bisa menahan	<b>I can't help</b> crying seeing the picture. (Saya tidak bisa menahan tangis melihat gambar tersebut.)
I daresay	menurut hemat saya, pada	<b>I daresay</b> she will be angry if you talk it to her. (Menurut hemat saya, dia akan marah jika kamu mengatakan itu padanya.)
in case of	kalau-kalau	<b>She brought her ATM card in case of her cash is less.</b> (Dia membawa kartu ATM nya kalau-kalau uang tunainya tidak mencukupi.)
in favor of	setuju	<b>All members of the meeting were in favor of his opinion.</b> (Seluruh anggota rapat setuju dengan pendapatnya.)
in keeping with	sesuai dengan	<b>Everything happened in keeping with his plan.</b> (Segala sesuatu terjadi sesuai dengan rencananya.)
in place of	sebagai pengganti	<b>He eats oat in place of rice during his diet program.</b>

		<b>(Dia makan gandum utuh sebagai pengganti nasi selama diet.)</b>
in reference to	sehubungan dengan	<b>In reference to the rise of world oil prices, the subsidized fuel will rise too. (Sehubungan dengan kenaikan harga minyak duna, BBM bersubsidi juga akan naik.)</b>
in regard to	mengenai	<b>He got no repply in regard to his job application. (Dia tidak mendapat balasan mengenai lamaran kerjanya.)</b>
in the event of	kalau-kalau, andaikata	<b>I bring an umbrella in the event of heavy rain. (Saya membawa payung kalau-kalau hujan lebat.)</b>
in the family way	lagi hamil	<b>He looks happy because his wife is in the family way. (Dia tampak bahagia karena istrinya sedang hamil.)</b>
in the long run	dalam jangka panjang	<b>Tobi can not be expected to study hard in the long run. (Tobi tidak dapat diharapkan untuk belajar keras dalam jangka panjang.)</b>
in the main	pada umumnya	<b>The woman is good at communicating in the main. (Wanita pandai berkomunikasi pada umumnya.)</b>
in time	pada waktunya	<b>He got home in time for dinner with his family. (Dia sampai di rumah pada waktunya untuk makan malam bersama keluarganya.)</b>
in view of	mengingat	<b>In view of his behavior for assistence activities, I'll give him "E". (Melihat sikapnya selama kegiatan asistensi, saya akan memberikannya "E".)</b>

## J

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Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
jump to conclusion	mengambil kesimpulan terlalu cepat	He <b>jumped to conclusion</b> without asking someone else. (Dia mengambil kesimpulan terlalu cepat tanpa meminta pendapat ke orang lain.)

## K

Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
keep an eye on	mengawasi, mengamati	The bodyguard is <b>keeping an eye on</b> his boss from the corner of the room. (Bodyguard sedang mengawasi bosnya dari sudut ruangan.)
keep it dark	merahasiakan	Hawa hopes her friend can <b>keep a dark</b> the embarrassing incident happened to her. (Hawa berharap temannya merahasiakan kejadian memalukan yang dialaminya.)
keep off	menghindari	It's essential to <b>keep off</b> the high GI food. (Penting untuk menghindari makanan tinggi GI.)
keep one's temper	menahan emosi	Fitri has a difficulty to <b>keep her temper</b> when someone makes fun her. (Fitri kesulitan menahan emosinya ketika seseorang mengejeknya.)
keep up	mengetahui peristiwa terkini	By reading a newspaper, we can <b>keep up</b> the news update. (Dengan membaca koran, kita dapat mengetahui berita terkini.)

## L

Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
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let out	memberitahu	Please do not <b>let out</b> Ibrahim that I forgot his birthday! (Tolong jangan beritahu Ibrahim bahwa saya melupakan ulang tahunnya!)
lend a hand	menolong	He <b>lended me a hand</b> to push my car. (Dia membantu saya mendorong mobil.)
look after	menjaga, mengasuh	The babysitter <b>looked after</b> the child in the city park. (Babysitter mengasuh seorang anak di taman kota.)
look down upon	memandang rendah	A corrupt leader is <b>looked down upon</b> . (Pemimpin yang korup dipandang rendah.)
look forward to	menunggu-nunggu, mengharap	She's <b>looking forward to</b> the news from her parents in her hometown. (Dia menunggu-nunggu kabar dari orangtuanya di kampung.)
look into	menyelidiki	The institution <b>looked into</b> infant formula milks sold in the markets of Indonesia. (Institusi tersebut menyelidiki susu formula bayi yang beredar di pasar Indonesia.)
look on	menonton	The group of girls are <b>looking on</b> the basketball match. (Sekelompok anak perempuan sedang menonton pertandingan bola basket.)
look out	awas!	<b>Look out!</b> there is a hole in front of you! (Awas! ada lubang di depanmu!)
look over	memeriksa	Kim <b>looked over</b> her report repeatedly. (Kim memeriksa laporannya berkali-kali.)
look up to	menghormati	Budi is learning to <b>look up to</b> others' opinion. (Budi sedang belajar menghormati pendapat orang lain.)
lose one's heart	jatuh cinta	I <b>loses my heart</b> to him. (Saya jatuh cinta padanya.)

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lose one's temper	marah, kehilangan kontrol	He was the man who <b>lost his temper</b> easily. (Dia dulu orang yang mudah marah.)
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## M

Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
make belief	berpura-pura	Never have you <b>make believe</b> in front of the interviewer. (Jangan pernah kamu berpura-pura di depan pewawancara.)
make both ends meet	mencukupkan nafkah	My father worked as a civil servant to <b>make both ends meet</b> to me. (Ayah saya bekerja sebagai pegawai negeri sipil untuk mencukupkan nafkah untuk saya.)
make eyes at	bermain mata	The waitress is prohibited to <b>make eyes at</b> the customer. (Pramusaji dilarang bermain mata dengan pelanggan.)
make for	menuju	Selly <b>made for</b> the post office. (Selly menuju ke kantor pos.)
make it	berhasil	My parents wish I <b>make it</b> someday. (Orangtua saya berharap saya berhasil suatu hari nanti.)
make off with	membawa lari, mencuri	The thief has <b>made off with</b> a diamond necklace. (Pencuri itu telah membawa lari seuntai kalung berlian.)
make oneself at home	bersikap seperti di rumah sendiri	<b>Make yourself at home.</b> (Bersikaplah seperti di rumah sendiri.)

make out	mengerti, bercinta- cintaan	It's hard to <b>make him out</b> . (Sulit untuk mengerti dirinya.)
make over	merubah	Someone has <b>made over</b> her appearance. (Seseorang telah merubah penampilannya.)
make up for	mengejar, mengisi	Rido tried to <b>make up for</b> the missed lessons at school because of illness. (Rido mencoba untuk mengejar ketinggalannya di sekolah karena sakit.)
make up one's mind	memutuskan	Bella has <b>made up my mind</b> to continue her study in Cairo. (Bella telah memutuskan untuk melanjutkan sekolahnya di Cairo.)

## N

Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
never mind	tak apa-apa	Oh <b>never mind</b> . (Oh, tidak apa-apa.)

## O

Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
on account of	karena	She didn't pass the exam <b>on account of</b> her own fault. (Dia tidak lulus ujian karena kesalahannya sendiri.)
on behalf of	atas nama	<b>On behalf of</b> my parents, I apologize profusely. (Atas nama orangtua saya, saya memohon maaf yang sebesar-besarnya.)

on hand	siap digunakan, dekat	My tablet PC is always <b>on hand</b> wherever. (Komputer tabletku selalu siap digunakan dimanapun.)
on strike	mogok	The doctors of that hospital were <b>on strike</b> two months ago. (Dokter-dokter di rumah sakit itu mogok dua bulan yang lalu.)
on the alert	waspada	Shella is always <b>on the alert</b> when walking alone. (Shella selalu waspada ketika sedang berjalan sendirian.)
on the spur of movement	dengan tiba-tiba	The rain came <b>on the spur of movement</b> without little warning. (Hujan datang dengan tiba-tiba tanpa sedikitpun peringatan.)
once upon a time	pada zaman dulu	<b>Once upon a time</b> , dinosaurs lived on the surface of the earth. (Pada zaman dahulu, dinosaurus hidup di muka bumi.)
out of print	tidak tersedia, tidak beredar lagi	The magazine that first published in 1980 is <b>out of print</b> . (Majalah yang terbit pertama kali pada tahun 1980 itu telah tidak beredar lagi.)
out of the question	tidak mungkin	A new Bicycle as the birthday gift is <b>out of the question</b> to be realize by his father who's just a labor. (Sepeda baru sebagai hadiah ulangtahun adalah tidak mungkin dipenuhi oleh ayahnya yang hanya seorang buruh.)

## P

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contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
pass the time	mengisi waktu senggang	She usually <b>passes the time</b> by swimming. (Dia biasanya mengisi waktu luang dengan berenang.)
pay a call	mengunjungi, berkunjung	I'll <b>pay a call</b> to your house if I have a time. (Saya akan berkunjung ke rumahmu jika saya ada waktu.)
pay a state visit	mengadakan kunjungan kenegaraan	The American president will <b>pay a state visit</b> to Indonesia soon. (Presiden amerika akan mengadakan kunjungan kenegaraan ke Indonesia segera.)
pay a visit	mengadakan kunjungan	Richard Gere <b>paid a visit</b> to Borobuddur temple last two weeks. (Richard Gere mengadakan kunjungan ke candi Borobudur dua minggu lalu.)
play truant	membolos	That kid has <b>played truant</b> three times in this months. (Anak itu telah membolos tiga kali pada bulan ini.)
put across	mengemukakan, menyetengahkan	The topic that will be <b>put across</b> tonight is "the fate of migrant workers in Saudi Arabia". (Topik yang akan diketengahkan malam ini adalah nasib TKI di Arab Saudi)
put down	menghentikan, memadamkan, mematikan	The forest fires has been <b>put down</b> by one hundred firefighters. (Kebakaran hutan itu telah dipadamkan oleh seratus petugas pemadam kebakaran.)
put off	menunda	<b>Putting off</b> to eat can cause stomachache. (Menunda makan dapat mengakibatkan sakit perut.)
put on	mengenakan	It's better to <b>put on</b> your jacket because the temperature gets colder. (Lebih baik kenakan jaketmu karena udara semakin dingin.)

put out	memadamkan	Please <b>put out</b> the lamp before you sleep. (Tolong padamkan lampu sebelum kamu tidur.)
put up with	bersabar terhadap	He must <b>put up with</b> his naughty nephew. (Dia harus bersabar terhadap keponakannya yang nakal.)

## R

Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
rain cats and dogs	hujan lebat sekali	Suddenly, It's <b>raining cats and dogs</b> in my city. (Tiba-tiba turun hujan lebat di kotaku.)
red-handed	tertangkap basah	The thief that was caught <b>red-handed</b> is put into the prison. (Pencuri yang tertangkap basah itu dimasukkan ke dalam penjara.)
red-tape	formalitas berlebihan dalam urusan pemerintahan	He cut the <b>red tape</b> when he served as the head goverment. (Dia menghapuskan formalitas berlebihan ketika menjabat sebagai kepala bidang.)
run a risk	menanggung resiko	Dian is ready to <b>run a risk</b> by marrying his woman without permission. (Dian siap menanggung resiko dengan menikahi seorang wanita tanpa restu.)
run across	bertemu	They <b>ran across</b> by chance. (Mereka bertemu secara kebetulan.)
run into	menabrak	He <b>ran into</b> a waitress with a tray of tea. (Dia menubruk pelayan dengan senampan teh.)
run into debt	mempunyai hutang	It's better to do not <b>run into debt</b> with loan sharks. (Lebih baik tidak mempunyai hutang dengan rentenir.)

run out	habis	The drivers looks disappointed because subsidized fuel has <b>run out</b> . (Pengemudi tampak kecewa karena BBM Premium telah habis.)
run short of	kekurangan	Anorexia nervosa sufferers <b>run short of</b> the essential nutrition for their body. (Para penderita anorexia nervosa kekurangan nutrisi penting bagi tubuh mereka.)

## S

Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
set up	mendirikan	The woman <b>set up</b> hospitals in the third world countries. (Wanita tersebut mendirikan rumah sakit di negara dunia ketiga.)
see eye to eye	setuju sepenuhnya	They <b>saw eye to eye</b> about my advice. (Mereka setuju sepenuhnya mengenai saranku.)
see to	memperhatikan (agar beres)	The foreman needs to <b>see to</b> his men. (Mandor perlu untuk memperhatikan anak buahnya agar bekeja dengan beres.)
serve a sentence	menjalani hukuman penjara	He has been <b>serving a sentence</b> for two years. (Dia telah menjalani hukuman penjara selama dua tahun.)
set about	memulai	The police will <b>set about</b> investigating the items of evidence. (Polisi akan memulai investigasi barang bukti.)
set back	menghalangi, menahan	The uprooted tree <b>set back</b> vehicles to pass. (Pohon yang tumbang menghalangi kendaraan untuk lewat.)
set forth	mengemukakan	The agricultural scholar is <b>setting forth</b> his opinion in the presence of villagers.

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		(Seorang sarjana pertanian mengemukakan pendapatnya dihadapan warga desa.)
set free	melepaskan, membebaskan	Feri <b>set free</b> the bird that has adopted since two years ago. (Feri melepaskan burung yang telah dipeliharanya sejak dua tahun lalu.)
set on foot	mulai berjalan	She is helping her baby to <b>set on foot</b> for the first time. (Dia sedang membantu bayinya untuk menginjakkan kaki untuk pertama kalinya.)
shut up	menutup	Please <b>shut up</b> the window. (Tolong tutup jendela.)

## T

ontoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
take for granted	menganggap begitu saja	He <b>took for granted</b> the advice of his friends. (Dia menganggap begitu saja nasehat teman-temannya.)
take place	terjadi	The incident <b>took place</b> in front of the police office. (Peristiwa itu terjadi di depan kantor polisi.)
the other day	baru-baru ini	Davi was appointed to be the marketing manager <b>the other day</b> . (Davi diangkat menjadi manajer pemasaran baru-baru ini.)
to and fro	kesana-kemari, mondar-mandir	The children went <b>to and fro</b> in the garden. (Anak-anak kesana kemari di taman.)
(to be) done	ditipu	Malik has <b>been done</b> by his close friend. (Malik telah ditipu oleh teman dekatnya.)

(to be) sick of	jengkel	I'm very <b>sick of</b> her behavior. (Saya sangat jengkel terhadap kelakuannya.)
to cope with	menghadapi	He can be relied <b>to cope with</b> the reduction of company income. (Dia dapat diandalkan mengatasi penurunan pemasukan perusahaan.)
to go for a stroll	berjalan-jalan	I <b>went for a stroll</b> with my cousin. (Saya pergi berjalan-jalan dengan sepupu.)
to hand over	menyerahkan	Gina <b>handed over</b> her task to the assistant lecturer. (Gina menyerahkan tugasnya ke asisten dosen.)
to my mind	menurut pendapat saya	The president should be pro-poor <b>to my mind</b> . (Presiden seharusnya berpihak pada rakyat kecil menurut hemat saya.)
take after	menyerupai	Adi's sound <b>takes after</b> his father. (Suara Adi menyerupai ayahnya.)
take off	berangkat, melepaskan	I will stay at the airport until the air plane <b>takes off</b> . (Saya akan tetap di bandara sampai pesawat terbang lepas landas.)

## W

Contoh Idiom	Arti Idiom	Contoh Kalimat
wash up	mencuci	The students living in the dormitory <b>wash up</b> their clothes by themselves. (Para siswa yang tinggal di asrama mencuci sendiri pakaiannya.)
with a view to	dengan tujuan	She learns to cook in university <b>with a view to</b> be a famous chef. (Dia belajar masak di universitas dengan tujuan menjadi koki terkenal.)

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with reference to	berkaitan dengan	<b>With reference to</b> your statement on television, I consider to sue you. (Berkaitan dengan pernyataanmu di televisi, saya mempertimbangkan untuk menuntutmu.)
with regard to	berkaitan dengan	He will be free from duties <b>with regard to</b> Lebaran day. (Dia akan bebas tugas berkaitan dengan hari Lebaran.)
work out	mengetahui dengan jalan belajar memecahkan suatu permasalahan	The couple adopts a cat to <b>work out</b> how to nurture a child. (Pasangan itu memelihara kucing untuk memahami bagaimana mengasuh anak.)

## Proverb

**A fruitless life is a useless life** – Hidup yang tak berarti adalah yang tak melakukan apapun yang bermanfaat.

**A good example is the best sermon** – Akhlak yang terpuji adalah nasehat terbaik.

**A good book as a great friend** – Buku yang bermanfaat adalah sahabat terbaik.

**A little is better than none** – Sedikit lebih baik daripada tidak sama sekali

**A man is known by the companion he keeps** – Pribadi seseorang bisa dilihat dari siapa temannya.

**A slander is more dangerous than murder** – Memfitnah itu lebih kejam daripada membunuh.

**A pot cannot call a kettle black** – Jangan pernah menghina orang lain kalau kita tidak ingin dihina.

**A man without ambition is like a bird without wing** – Orang yang tidak mempunyai cita-cita ibarat burung tak bersayap.

**A stumble may prevent a fall** – Selalu bersyukur atas setiap nikmat (kecil) akan berbuah sesuatu (kenikmatan) yang besar.

**A tree is known by its fruit** – Seseorang dinilai dari karyanya. Seseorang dinilai dari akhlaknya.

**Be what you wanna be** – Jadilah diri sendiri.

**Bending without breaking** – Mengalah tidak selalu berarti kalah.

**Better forgiven than resentment** – Lebih baik memaafkan daripada mendendam.

**Better late than never** – Lebih baik terlambat daripada tidak mencoba sama sekali

**Better lose the saddle than the horse** – Terkadang kita harus merelakan kehilangan suatu hal yang kecil, daripada mempertahankannya namun beresiko kehilangan semuanya.

*Blood is thicker than water* – Keluarga haruslah lebih diutamakan sebelum orang lain.

**By learning to obey, we know to command** – Dengan belajar untuk patuh, kita jadi tahu bagaimana untuk memerintah.

**Cut your coat according to your cloth** – Hiduplah sederhana sesuai penghasilan anda.

**Charity begins at home** – Menjaga dan membantu keluarga adalah tugas utama seseorang.

**Clothes don't make the man** – Penampilan seseorang bisa menipu kita.

**Don't put your eggs in one basket** – Jangan membebani diri dengan semua masalah.

**Despise another, despise yourself** – Merendahkan orang lain berarti merendahkan diri sendiri.

**Destroy something is easier than to construct** – Merusak sesuatu (apapun) lebih mudah daripada membangunnya.

**Don't go too far in small** – Jangan terlalu suka membesar-besarkan masalah yang kecil.

**Don't put off till tomorrow what we can do today** – Jangan tunda apapun yang bisa kita lakukan hari ini.

**Don't judge the book by its cover** – Jangan suka menilai seseorang dari penampilan luarnya.

**Dream the impossible to reach the stars** – Bermimpilah / bercita-citalah setinggi langit.

**Diligence is the mother of good fortune** – Kecerdasan akan memberikan hasil terbaik.

**Disrection is the better part of valour** – Jangan memperjuangkan hal yang tidak patut diperjuangkan.

**Diseases of the soul are more dangerous than those of the body** – Penyakit hati lebih berbahaya daripada penyakit fisik.

**Do not count your chicken before they are hatched** – Jangan terlalu percaya diri sebelum suatu hal terjadi. Bisa jadi suatu tersebut tidak sesuai dengan harapan kita.

**Do not dig your grave with your own knife and fork** – Berpikir sebelum bertindak, apakah hal tersebut bernfaat bagi kita atau sebaliknya.

**Experience is the best teacher** – Pengalaman memang guru yang terbaik, namun kebijaksanaan kita dalam mengambil hikmah yang menjadikannya terbaik.

**Early bird gets worm** – Rezeki diperuntukkan bagi mereka yang segera berusaha.

**Money is easy come, easy go** – Harta sangat mudah datang, dan mudah pergi.

**Easier said than done** – Lebih mudah berbicara daripada melakukan sesuatu.

**Easy to promise but hard to perform** – Suka mengumbar janji.

**Economic is the easy chair of old age** – Hemat pangkal kaya.

**Empty case has louder sound** – Tong kosong nyaring bunyinya.

**Enough is good as a feast** – Kesederhanaan lebih baik daripada berlebihan.

**Every man is the architect of his own fortune** – Nasib setiap orang berada di tangannya sendiri.

**Every path has its puddle** – Setiap proses menuju kesuksesan akan selalu ada kesulitan yang dihadapi. Jadi bertahanlah.

**Experience is the father of wisdom** – Pengalaman menumbuhkan sifat kebijaksanaan.

**Failure is not misfortune** – Kegagalan bukanlah nasib buruk, melainkan pengingat untuk berinstropeksi diri.

**Fall one time and stand up thousand times** – Tak pernah menyerah sebelum berhasil.

**Haste makes waste** – Sesuatu yang dikerjakan dengan buru-buru akan menghasilkan sesuatu yang sia-sia. Jadi berpikirlah sebelum bertindak.

**Health is the greatest wealth** – Kesehatan adalah kekayaan terbesar.

**Idleness is the root all evils** – Pengangguran adalah akar dari semua kejahatan.

**If you pay peanuts, you get monkeys** – Kualitas yang didapat sesuai dengan harga yang dibayar. Kesuksesan seseorang sesuai dengan kerja keras yang ia lakukan.

**Knowledge in youth is wisdom in age** – Ilmu pengetahuan saat muda adalah kebijaksanaan di masa tua. Artinya berusaha selagi muda, untuk kemakmuran di masa tua.

**In the end of the storm is a golden sky** – Akan selalu ada hikmah dibalik setiap kesulitan yang kita hadapi.

**Laziness is the key to beggary** – Kemalasan adalah awal dari kemiskinan.

**Leaving after having fun** – Habis manis sepah dibuang.

**Life is not bed of roses** – Hidup ini bukanlah sebuah kesenangan belaka.

**Lost time never found** – Jangan pernah menyia-nyiakan waktu anda.

**Many true word is spoken in jest** – Banyak kebenaran yang terucap dalam candaan.

**More haste, less speed** – Kerjakan sesuatu dengan cepat, bukan terburu-buru.

**Many little makes a mikle** – Belajar tidak memandang usia.

**Memory is the treasure of the mind** – Kenangan adalah harta karun yang sangat berharga. Banyak ide yang muncul darinya.

**United we stand, divided we fall** – Bersatu kita teguh, bercerai kita runtuh.

**Succuss never comes to the indolence** – Kesuksesan tidak akan pernah datang kepada orang yang malas.

**Where there is a will, there is a away** – Dimana ada kemauan, disitu ada jalan.

**To err is human, to forgive is divine** – manusia itu tempatnya khilaf, Sedang Tuhan bersifat memafkan. Namun jangan pernah menganggap remeh sifat Pemaat tuhan.

**To talk without thinking is to shoot without aiming** – berbicara tanpa berfikir terlebih dulu ibarat menembak tanpa membidik.

**A best friend is a friend in every part of situation.**

Teman terbaik ialah orang yang ada dis etiap situasi.

**A life is when you can scroll down and up the mouse.**

Hidup itu harus bisa diatas maupun dibawah.

**Girls have 2 number, 1 for her attitude, 0 for her beauty and intelligent. A girl with attitude +intelligent+beauty has100 point. A girl with only beauty+intelligent has 00 point.**

Ada 2 angka dalam mengukur wanita, 1 untuk akhlaknya, 0 untuk kecantikkannya dan kecerdasannya. Jika ada seorang wanita yang memiliki akhlak yang baik+cerdas+cantik maka bernilai 100, tetapi jika seorang wanita yang hanya cantik+cerdas maka hanya bernilai 00.

**A handful of patience costs higher than any golds.**

Kesabaran itu lebih berharga daripada uang.

**Money can't buy the time and happiness.**

Uang tidak bisa membeli waktu dan kebahagiaan.

**A hungry man needs praying to god, not money.**

Orang yang baik adalah yang haus akan kebaikan, bukan uang.

*A Compilation by:*

*Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.*

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**Keeping silent is a golds manner.**

Diam itu lebih baik.

**1000 sticks are strong if it to be one, then a single.**

1000 orang lebih baik jika bersatu, dibandingkan sendirian.

**Beware of sheep colored white.**

Berhati-hatilah dengan orang yang terlihat pendiam.

**Black is not a bad color and white is not a good color.**

Jangan melihat orang dari bagaimana orang itu kelihatannya.

**Don't count the ball goals until time ends.**

Segala sesuatu dapat terjadi.

**Don't rim the mistakes, it is going worse.**

Jangan ungkit-ungkit kesalahan orang, akan berakibat buruk nantinya.

**Every single has its pair.**

Semua manusai pasti memiliki jodohnya.

**Skies isn't blue, this is only human point of view.**

Langit itu tidak berwarna biru, hanya terlihat biru.

**No one has not has a dark.**

Tidak ada manusia di dunia ini yang tak ada dosa.

**Hijab is not a tool to be a real muslim.**

Seorang muslimah tidak diukur dari hijabnya.

**Nobody can count the starts.**

Manusia memiliki batas kemampuan masing-masing.

**Milks is not sweet, but sugar done.**

Hidup tidak akan terasa indah, tanpa seorang kekasih.

**Who types the paper, who has the paper.**

Siapa yang berusaha, dan akan menuai hasil yang dilakukannya.

**Time makes human believe in god.**

Hanya Tuhan sajalah yang dapat mengatur hal termasuk waktu.

*A Compilation by:*

*Dias Andris Susanto, M.Pd.*

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**Creativity comes in walking time.**

Kreativitas didapat dari pengalaman, bukan hal instant.

**Hard works without smart works just a zero.**

Bukan hanya kerja keras, tetapi juga dengan kerja cerdas.

**Love needs zero, but minds needs hundreds.**

Cinta itu tanpa alasan, pikiranlah yang membutuhkan alasan.

**Plays football, you will be football player.**

Semua itu tergantung apa yang kau kerjakan.

**No one is the best, they only do the best.**

tidak ada yang terbaik, hanya melakukan yang terbaik.

**Entrepreneur is not a chance, it is a passion.**

Berwirausaha bukan hanya tentang kesempatan, tapi tentang tekad.

**Butterfly is not a beauty without caterpillar.**

Semua keindahan membutuhkan proses.

**Entrepreneur is not a big person, only a person with big soul.**

Seorang wirausaha bukan seorang yang kaya harta, hanya seseorang yang memiliki tekad yang kuat.

**Begging for it, not coming for it.**

Bedoalah, bukan hanya kerja, kerja dan kerja.

## 16 Tenses (grammar)

Penjelasan Tense	Contoh Kalimat Tense
<b>1. <u>Simple Present Tense</u></b>	
<p><b>Rumus:</b></p> <p>S + V-1</p> <p><b>Penggunaan:</b></p> <p><i>Simple present tense</i> untuk menyatakan fakta, kebiasaan, dan kejadian yang terjadi pada saat sekarang ini.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We <b>agree</b> with the speaker's opinion. (Kami setuju dengan opini pembicara.)</li> <li>She <b>is</b> so beautiful. (Dia sangat cantik.)</li> </ul>
<b>2 <u>Present Continuous Tense</u></b>	
<p><b>Rumus:</b></p> <p>S + am/is/are + <b>present participle</b>/V-ing</p> <p><b>Penggunaan:</b></p> <p><i>Present continuous tense</i> untuk membicarakan aksi yang sedang berlangsung sekarang atau rencana dimasa depan.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>I'm <b>driving</b> a car to Bandung now. (Saya sedang menyetir mobil ke Bandung sekarang.)</li> <li>The buses <b>are arriving</b> in an hour. (Bus-bus tersebut tiba dalam satu jam.)</li> </ul>
<b>3 <u>Present Perfect Tense</u></b>	

<p><b>Rumus:</b></p> <p>S + have/has + <b>past participle</b>/V-3</p> <p><b>Penggunaan:</b></p> <p><i>Present perfect tense</i> digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu aktivitas atau situasi yang telah dimulai di masa lalu dan telah selesai pada suatu titik waktu tertentu di masa lalu atau masih berlanjut sampai sekarang.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• I <b>’ve read</b> this book. (Saya sudah membaca buku ini.)</li> <li>• I <b>have lived</b> in Cilegon for 3 months. (Saya telah tinggal di Cilegon selama 3 bulan.)</li> </ul>
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4 <b>Present Perfect Continuous Tense</b>	
<p><b>Rumus:</b></p> <p>S + have/has + been + present participle/V-ing</p> <p><b>Penggunaan:</b></p> <p><i>Present perfect continuous tense</i> untuk mengungkapkan aksi yang telah selesai pada suatu titik dimasa lampau atau aksi telah dimulai di masa lalu dan terus berlanjut sampai sekarang. Biasanya aksi tersebut ada durasi waktu tertentu dan ada relevansinya dengan kondisi sekarang.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The toddlers <b>have been playing</b> a ball for an hour. (Balita-balita itu telah bermain bola selama satu jam.)</li> <li>• The construction labors are thirsty since they <b>have been removing</b> the scaffoldings. (Pekerja konstruksi haus karena mereka telah memindahkan perancah.)</li> </ul>

5 <u>Simple Past Tense</u>	
<p><b>Rumus:</b></p> <p>S + V-2</p> <p><b>Penggunaan:</b></p> <p><i>Simple past tense</i> untuk menunjukkan bahwa suatu kejadian terjadi di masa lampau.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The party <b>started</b> at 10.00 a.m. (Pesta dimulai jam 10 pagi.)</li> </ul>
6 <u>Past Continuous Tense</u>	
<p><b>Rumus:</b></p> <p>S + was/were + present participle/V-ing</p> <p><b>Penggunaan:</b></p> <p>Past continuous tense digunakan untuk mengungkapkan bahwa suatu aksi sedang terjadi pada waktu tertentu di masa lampau.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The team <b>was playing</b> basketball all day yesterday. (Tim bermain basket sepanjang hari kemarin.)</li> </ul>

## 7 Past Perfect Tense

### **Rumus:**

S + had + past participle/V-3

### **Penggunaan:**

*Past perfect tense* untuk menyatakan bahwa suatu aksi telah selesai pada suatu titik di masa lalu sebelum aksi lainnya terjadi.

- When he came last night, the cake **had run out**.  
(Ketika dia datang semalam, kue sudah habis.)

## 8 Past Perfect Continuous Tense

### **Rumus:**

S + had + been + present participle/V-ing

### **Penggunaan:**

*Past perfect continuous tense* digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu aksi (dengan durasi waktu tertentu) telah selesai pada suatu titik waktu tertentu dimasa lalu.

- The labors **had been demonstrating** for an hour when the manager came.  
(Pekerja telah berdemonstrasi selama satu jam ketika manager datang.)

## 9 Simple Future Tense

### **Rumus:**

- S + will + bare infinitive
- S + be (is/am/are) + going to + bare infinitive

### **Penggunaan:**

*Simple future tense* untuk menyatakan bahwa suatu aksi terjadi dimasa depan, secara spontan atau terencana.

- You **will win** the game.  
(Kamu akan memenangkan permainan tersebut.)
- I **am going to meet** him tomorrow.  
(Saya akan menemuinya besok.)

## 10 Future Continuous Tense

### **Rumus:**

S + will + be + present participle/V-ing

### **Penggunaan:**

*Future continuous tense* untuk mengungkapkan aksi yang akan sedang terjadi pada waktu tertentu di masa depan.

- He **will be sleeping** at 10 p.m.  
(Dia akan sedang tidur pada jam 10 malam.)

## 11 Future Perfect Tense

### **Rumus:**

S + will + have + past participle/V-3

### **Penggunaan:**

*Future perfect tense* untuk mengungkapkan bahwa suatu aktivitas akan sudah selesai pada suatu titik waktu di masa depan.

- At this time next month, I'll **have finished** my English course.  
(Pada waktu yang sama bulan depan, saya akan telah menyelesaikan kursus bahasa Inggris.)

## 12 Future Perfect Continuous Tense

### **Rumus:**

S + will + have + been + present participle/V-ing

### **Penggunaan:**

*Future perfect continuous tense* untuk mengungkapkan bahwa suatu aksi akan sudah berlangsung selama sekian lama pada titik waktu tertentu di masa depan.

- The cat **will have been sleeping long** when you get home.  
(Kucing itu telah lama tidur ketika kamu pulang.)

13 <u>Simple Past Future Tense</u>	
<p><b>Rumus:</b></p> <p>S + would + bare infinitive</p> <p><b>Penggunaan:</b></p> <p><i>Simple past future tense</i> untuk menyatakan suatu aksi yang akan dilakukan, membuat prediksi, dan membuat janji di masa depan pada saat berada dimasa lalu.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He <b>would forgive</b> you. (Dia akan memaafkanmu.)</li> </ul>
14 <u>Past Future Continuous Tense</u>	
<p><b>Rumus:</b></p> <p>S + would + be + present participle</p> <p><b>Penggunaan:</b></p> <p><b>Past future continuous tense</b> adalah suatu bentuk kata kerja untuk menyatakan aksi atau situasi imajiner yang sedang berlangsung apabila <i>unreal condition</i>-nya terpenuhi (present continuous conditional ~ <u>conditional sentence type 2</u> dengan continuous tense).</p>	<p>I <b>would be attending</b> the conference if I was in Jakarta. (Saya akan sedang menghadiri konferensi tersebut jika saya ada di Jakarta.)</p> <p><b>Fakta:</b></p> <p>but I'm not in Jakarta (tapi saya tidak di Jakarta)</p>
15 <u>Past Future Perfect Tense</u>	

<p><b>Rumus:</b></p> <p>S + would + have + past participle/V-3</p> <p><b>Penggunaan:</b></p> <p><i>Past future perfect tense</i> untuk membicarakan suatu aksi yang tidak terjadi di masa lalu (<a href="#">conditional sentence type 3</a>).</p>	<p>If you had saved your jewelry and foreign currency in a safety deposit box, they <b>wouldn't have gone</b>.</p> <p>(Jika kamu telah menyimpan perhiasan dan mata uang asingmu di <i>safety deposit box</i>, mereka tidak akan hilang.)</p>
<p>16 <a href="#">Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense</a></p>	
<p><b>Rumus:</b></p> <p>S + would + have + been + present participle</p> <p><b>Penggunaan:</b></p> <p><b>Past future perfect continuous tense</b> adalah suatu bentuk kata kerja untuk menyatakan suatu aksi atau situasi imajiner sedang berlangsung pada titik tertentu atau selama periode tertentu di masa lampau (perfect continuous conditional ~ <a href="#">conditional type 3</a> dengan continuous)</p>	<p>If his Visa had been approved, he <b>would have been working</b> abroad for a week.</p> <p>(Jika visa dia telah disetujui, dia akan telah bekerja selama seminggu.)</p> <p><b>Fakta:</b></p> <p>but his Visa wasn't approved (tapi Visa-nya tidak disetujui)</p>