

Nouns and Pronouns (Nomina dan Pronomina)

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INTRODUCTION

Dalam ungkapan bahasa komunikasi sehari-hari, kita banyak menggunakan *nouns* (nomina atau kata benda) dan *pronouns* (pronomina atau kata ganti). Kita sering kali mendeskripsikan, menjelaskan, menyebutkan, atau menceritakan hal-hal yang berkaitan dengan kehidupan kita dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Hal-hal yang kita ceritakan tersebut banyak yang berkaitan dengan benda sehingga *nouns* banyak digunakan. Demikian pula kita banyak menggunakan kata ganti yang menunjukkan pelaku dalam ungkapan bahasa kita sehari-hari. Modul ini menjelaskan *nouns* dan *pronouns* dan penggunaannya dalam bahasa Inggris. Setelah mempelajari modul ini, Anda diharapkan dapat membedakan *nouns* dan *pronouns*.

Modul ini dibagi dalam 2 Unit, yaitu *Unit 1 Nouns* dan *Unit 2 Pronouns*. Masing-masing unit menjelaskan konsep, menyajikan contoh dan latihan. Konsep, uraian dan contoh diharapkan dapat memperjelas pemahaman Anda tentang nomina dan pronomina. Latihan diharapkan dapat membiasakan diri Anda dalam penggunaan nomina dan pronomina dalam komunikasi sehari-hari dalam bahasa Inggris.

Setelah mempelajari modul ini, Anda diharapkan dapat membedakan *nouns* dan *pronouns*. Untuk dapat mencapai tujuan instruksional tersebut, pelajarilah dengan sebaik-baiknya konsep, uraian, contoh dan latihan beserta dengan penjelasannya agar Anda benar-benar memahami dan menguasai konsep dan penggunaan nomina dan pronomina dengan sebaik-baiknya pula. Selanjutnya, kerjakanlah semua latihan yang diberikan serta tes formatif yang terdapat dalam tiap-tiap unit. Jika Anda tidak yakin dengan jawaban Anda, cobalah baca kembali konsep serta penjelasannya secara lebih cermat, saksama dan hati-hati. Setelah Anda benar-benar yakin dengan jawaban Anda, cocokkan jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban latihan dan tes

formatif yang terdapat dalam modul. Hal-hal tersebut perlu Anda laksanakan dengan sebaik-baiknya agar supaya Anda lebih siap secara mental maupun pengetahuan sehingga selalu siap dalam menempuh ujian akhir semester serta ujian komprehensif tertulis.

Selamat belajar dan bekerja, semoga keberhasilan selalu bersama Anda. Di dunia ini tidak ada sukses tanpa usaha keras.

Unit 1

Nouns (Nomina)

Setelah mempelajari Unit 1, Anda diharapkan dapat:

1. mengidentifikasi *nouns* pada sebuah kalimat;
2. membedakan penggunaan *countable nouns* dan *uncountable nouns*;
3. menggunakan *irregular plural nouns* dan *regular plural nouns*.

Activity 1

Identifikasikan kata yang diberi garis bawah berikut ini sebagai *noun* atau *pronoun*. Diskusikanlah dengan teman sejawat Anda mengapa kata tersebut tergolong sebagai *noun* atau *pronoun*.

- 1) Tina loves listening to the radio.
- 2) She lives in a small town in North Sulawesi.
- 3) He is playing football now.
- 4) They started building the bridge last month.
- 5) Jakarta is the capital and the biggest city in Indonesia.
- 6) We live in the South of Semarang.
- 7) Please send me postcards.
- 8) The bike is mine.
- 9) These books belong to us.
- 10) Children have to stay in the room.
- 11) I cannot stop it.
- 12) East Java produces the best rice in the country.
- 13) Kalimantan is a very big island.
- 14) He lost his notebook.
- 15) I will bring you the water.
- 16) Everybody likes her toys.
- 17) My son likes reading short stories.
- 18) They appointed her head of the village.
- 19) I cannot believe it.
- 20) Please give her a call before ten o'clock in the morning.

Bandingkanlah jawaban Anda dengan **Kunci Jawaban Activity 1** yang terdapat pada akhir modul ini. Apakah Anda dapat mengerjakan **Activity 1** dengan baik tanpa ada kesalahan? Latihan ini diharapkan dapat mengingatkan kembali apa yang telah Anda pelajari, dan lebih membangkitkan minat Anda untuk terus mempelajari *Nouns* dan *Pronouns* yang diberikan dalam modul ini.

Activity 2

Identifikasi kata bercetak tebal yang terdapat dalam karangan di bawah ini sebagai *noun* atau *pronoun*. Diskusikanlah dengan teman sejawat Anda mengapa kata tersebut tergolong sebagai *noun* atau *pronoun*.

Titin Hartini is a young **girl** (1) of twenty two years of age. **She** (2) is an accounting **student** (3) in a private **university** (4). She is now in **her** (5) final year at the university. Titin is intelligent and very pretty, with a good sense of **humour** (6). She is a very nice **woman** (7). She has a **boyfriend** (8). Her boyfriend's **name** (9) is Toton Supraptiono. Toton is twenty four years old. **He** (10) works in a construction **company** (11) as civil **engineer** (12). **He** (13) is good-looking, kind and caring. Titin loves **him** (14) very much, and so does **he** (15). **They** (16) are planning to get married as soon as she graduates from the university. They want to have three **children** (17), and they dream of having a family **wagon** (18), and a **home** (19) near the **seaside** (20).

A. COUNTABLE NOUNS DAN UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

Nomina dapat dikategorikan dalam *countable nouns* (nomina dapat dihitung) dan *uncountable nouns* (nomina tidak dapat dihitung). *Countable nouns*, sesuai dengan karakteristiknya, dapat dikelompokkan dalam bentuk *singular* (tunggal) dan *plural* (jamak).

Berikut ini adalah contoh *countable noun*.

book	orange	boy
chair	piano	girl
tomato	guitar	son
car	violin	daughter
bike	dog	partner

house	cat	father
glass	wolf	mother
pencil	snake	man
pen	potato	woman
island	carrot	brother
town	idea	sister
City	interest	friend
village	language	niece
mango	law	teacher
apple		professor

Berikut ini adalah beberapa contoh *uncountable nouns*.

wish	tea	money
love	beer	honey
hair	chocolat	paper
coffee	wine	
water	sugar	

Activity 3

Identifikasilah kata-kata yang dicetak tebal dalam kategori *countable* atau *uncountable*.

The more we learn about **dolphins** (1), the more we realize that they are better organized and their **society** (2) is more complex than **people** (3) previously imagined. They look after other **dolphins** (4) when they are ill, care for pregnant **mothers** (5) and protect the weakest in the **community** (6), as we do.

Some scientists (7) have suggested that **dolphins** (8) have a **language** (9) but it is much more probable that they communicate with each other without needing "**words**" (10). They have an echo-location **system** (11) which is similar to a bat's system (12) and much more sensitive than our **hearing** (13), so the most important **task** (14) of a dolphin's **brain** (15) is to transmit and receive **sound** (16).

Sumber: Fowler, 1976, hal. 107

B. BENTUK JAMAK *COUNTABLE NOUNS*

Countable nouns dapat berbentuk tunggal atau jamak. Jikalau kita hanya menunjukkan atau menyebutkan satu jumlah dari suatu nomina kita sebut *singular* (tunggal) jika kita menunjukkan jumlah lebih dari satu kita sebut *plural* (jamak). Coba simaklah *singular/plural nouns* berikut ini.

Singular	Plural
a book	two books
a desk	ten desks
a chair	five chairs
a house	two houses
a ship	three ships
a knife	two knives
one man	two men
one boy	six boys
a city	three cities
an island	two islands
a box	six boxes
one classroom	two classrooms
child	three children
one fish	two fish

Activity 4

Berikanlah bentuk jamak dari *countable nouns* berikut ini.

- 1) a bottle, two
- 2) a car, two
- 3) a shop, two
- 4) a plane, two
- 5) a continent, two
- 6) an idea, two
- 7) a proposal, two
- 8) a gun, two
- 9) a son, two
- 10) a pencil, two
- 11) a village, two
- 12) a sentence, two
- 13) a fox, two

- 14) an actor, two
- 15) an excuse, two
- 16) an apple, two
- 17) a joke, two
- 18) a handshake, two
- 19) a truck, two
- 20) a banana, two
- 21) a party, two
- 22) a dream, two
- 23) a tooth, two
- 24) a deer, two
- 25) a cow, two
- 26) a step, two
- 27) a map, two
- 28) a stamp, two
- 29) a cigarette, two
- 30) a match, two
- 31) a dog, two
- 32) an elephant, two
- 33) a marble, two
- 34) a desk, two
- 35) a novel, two
- 36) a story, two
- 37) a buffalo, two
- 38) a day, two
- 39) a month, two
- 40) a year, two

Ada beberapa cara untuk membentuk *plural* dari *singular nouns*. Tabel berikut ini menjelaskan dan memberikan contoh cara-cara membentuk *plural nouns*.

	Singular	Plural	Keterangan
(a)	one car one book one step one monkey	two cars two books two steps two monkeys	Pada umumnya pembentukan <i>plural nouns</i> adalah dengan menambahkan akhir-an -s pada nomina yang dimaksud.

	Singular	Plural	Keterangan
	one cat one turtle one boy one day one kite	two cats two turtles two boys two days two kites	
(b)	one dish one match one glass one box	two dishes two matches two glasses two boxes	<i>Plural nouns</i> dapat juga dibentuk dengan menambahkan akhiran <i>-es</i> pada nomina yang berakhiran dengan <i>-sh</i> , <i>-ch</i> , <i>-ss</i> , <i>-x</i> .
(c)	one lady one city	two ladies two cities	Jika nomina berakhiran dengan konsonan <i>+y</i> , maka "y" diubah menjadi "i", kemudian "-es" ditambahkan.
(d)	one knife one shelf	two knives two shelves	Jika nomina berakhiran dengan <i>-fe</i> atau <i>-f</i> , ubahlah menjadi <i>-ves</i> (kecuali <i>beliefs</i> , <i>chiefs</i> , <i>roofs</i> , <i>cuffs</i>).
(e)	one tomato one zoo one tomado	two tomatoes two zoos two tornados	Bentuk <i>plural nouns</i> yang berakhiran dengan <i>-o</i> kadang-kadang berubah menjadi <i>-oes</i> dan kadang kadang menjadi <i>-os</i> . a. oes: tomatoes, potatoes, heroes, echoes, mosquitoes b. os: zoos, radios, studios, pianos, sopranos, photos, autos.

Sumber: Azar, 1993, hal. 68

Beberapa *nouns* memiliki bentuk jamak yang tidak beraturan (*irregular plural forms*). Bentuk jamak tidak beraturan tidak memiliki pola tertentu, dan oleh sebab itu kita tidak dapat membuat suatu rumusan umum dari bentuk jamak tidak beraturan. Berikut ini beberapa contoh *irregular plural forms*.

	Singular	Plural	Keterangan
(a)	one child one foot one goose one man one mouse one tooth one woman one person	two children two feet two geese two men two mice two teeth two women two people	Beberapa <u>nouns</u> memiliki bentuk jamak tidak beraturan. Misalnya, one child = two children.
(b)	one deer one fish	two deer two fish	Bentuk <i>plural</i> (jamak) beberapa nomina sama dengan bentuk

	Singular	Plural	Keterangan
	one sheep one offspring one species	two sheep two offspring two species	<i>singular</i> (tunggal).
(c)	one bacterium one cactus one crisis one phenomenon	two bacteria two cacti two crises two phenomena	Beberapa <u>nouns</u> bahasa Inggris yang dipinjam dari bahasa asing mengikuti bahasa asalnya.

Sumber: Azar, 1993

Activity 5

Tuliskanlah bentuk jamak dari nomina berikut ini.

- 1) an accident - many
- 2) one group - six
- 3) one fish - a lot of
- 4) one phenomenon – many
- 5) one job - many
- 6) a position - several
- 7) a belief - many
- 8) one policeman – many
- 9) a town - many
- 10) one potato - six
- 11) one dog - many
- 12) one guitar - two
- 13) a tourist - many
- 14) a piano - two
- 15) one can - several
- 16) a home - several
- 17) a river - two
- 18) a province - several
- 19) a mosquito - many
- 20) a sheep - a lot of
- 21) a bottle - two
- 22) one library - many
- 23) one effect - many
- 24) a mountain - a lot of

- 25) one tree - many
- 26) an animal - a lot of
- 27) one part - many
- 28) one call - two
- 29) one song - many
- 30) a singer - three
- 31) a building - a lot of
- 32) a school - several
- 33) one student - many
- 34) a teacher - a few
- 35) one classroom - several
- 36) a zoo - a few....
- 37) a magician - many
- 38) one person - two
- 39) a visitor - several
- 40) one worker - alot of

Activity 6

Tentukan nomina yang terdapat dalam teks berikut ini. Bilamana perlu, ubahlah nomina menjadi bentuk jamak yang benar.

5	<p>Dolphin have become a popular attraction at zoo in recent years. They are more interesting than lion and tigers, because they are livelier and perform tricks, like circus animal. But although they are more willing to cooperate with the trainer than other mammal in captivity, they get bored if they are asked to do the same trick twice. This is one reason for believing that they are intelligent.</p>
10	<p>Dolphin are regarded as the friendliest creature in the sea and stories of them helping drowning sailor have been common since Roman times. We now have more reliable evidence of their usefulness than sailor's tales. In South Africa, two dolphin have been trained to help swimmers in difficulty and drive shark away from the beach.</p>

Sumber: Fowler, 1976, hal. 107-108.



SUMMARY

1. Nomina dapat dikategorikan dalam *countable nouns* (nomina dapat dihitung) dan *uncountable nouns* (nomina tidak dapat dihitung). Berikut ini adalah beberapa contoh *countable nouns*: *book, desk, car, bike, house, pencil*. Berikut ini adalah beberapa contoh *uncountable nouns*: *hair, coffee, water, medicine, dust, sugar*.
2. *Countable nouns*, sesuai dengan karakteristiknya, dapat dikelompokkan dalam bentuk *singular* (tunggal) dan *plural* (jamak). *Singular countable noun* menunjukkan nomina yang berjumlah satu, sedangkan *plural countable noun* menunjukkan jumlah lebih dari satu. Berikut ini adalah contoh *countable noun singular*: *radio, bike, computer, cup, hat, truck, fish, deer*; sedangkan beberapa contoh *countable noun plural* adalah *radios, bikes, computers, cups, hats, trucks, fish, deer*. Perhatikanlah adanya *regular* dan *irregular countable plural*.



FORMATIF TEST 1

- 1) Identifikasilah *uncountable noun(s)*, *countable singular(s)* atau *countable plural(s)* yang terdapat pada teks bacaan berikut ini.

Ah Kow is a pedal pedlar. He goes from house to house on a tricycle selling small things. Some of the things he sells are brooms, brushes, feather dusters, mats and baskets. He puts his things in front of and at the back of his tricycle.

Ah Kow starts working at eight o'clock. He cycles hard because he has many things on his tricycle. Sometimes he has to push it. He usually goes to places where there are no shops. These places are far away from town. He gets home late in the evening.

Ten years ago Ah Kow's business was good. Many housewives bought things from him. Today there are many shops and supermarkets, and women prefer shopping there. Soon there will be very few pedal peddlers in Malaysia.

Sumber: Yunus & Fernandez, 1987, hal 39.

- 2) Identifikasilah dan tentukan *uncountable noun(s)*, *countable singular(s)*, atau *countable plural(s)* yang tepat untuk teks bacaan berikut ini. Jikalau perlu, ubahlah *countable singular* menjadi *countable plural*.

Whale, especially the smaller types, like the killer whale, are probably as intelligent as dolphin and some scientist claim that they are the most intelligent species in the world, apart from man. The great whales have the same brain power as the smaller ones but it is not so easy to study them because they cannot be kept in captivity for long and they live in the deeper, less accessible parts of the ocean. Nevertheless, the only great whale kept in a zoo for a year learned as fast as a dolphin.

Could any of these mammal be more intelligent than man? The question cannot be answered because our aims and interest are different from dolphins' and whales'. They are better adapted to their environment than we are and find food more easily. As a result, they are much more attracted by pleasure for its own sake than men and are not nearly so interested in dominating other species. Certainly the most common argument in favor of man's superiority over them - we can kill them more easily than they can kill us - is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable creature, the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

Sumber: Fowler, 1976, hal. 108.

Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan Kunci Jawaban Tes Formatif 1 yang terdapat di bagian akhir modul ini. Hitunglah jawaban yang benar. Kemudian, gunakan rumus berikut untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi Kegiatan Belajar 1.

$$\text{Tingkat penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Jawaban yang Benar}}{\text{Jumlah Soal}} \times 100\%$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan: 90 - 100% = baik sekali

80 - 89% = baik

70 - 79% = cukup

< 70% = kurang

Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Kegiatan Belajar 2. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Kegiatan Belajar 1, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.

Unit 2

Pronouns (Pronomina)

Setelah mempelajari Unit 2, Anda diharapkan dapat:

1. mengidentifikasi *nouns* dalam sebuah kalimat;
2. menggunakan personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, object pronouns, atau possessive adjective dalam suatu kalimat;
3. menggunakan *demonstrative pronouns* atau *reflexive pronouns* dalam kalimat dengan benar; dan
4. menggunakan *indefinite pronouns* dalam kalimat dengan benar.

Pronoun (pronomina atau kata ganti) adalah kata yang lazim dipergunakan dalam bahasa Inggris. Kita banyak menggunakan *nouns* dalam berkomunikasi dan kita tidak perlu mengulang-ulang nomina yang sama dalam setiap kalimat yang kita kemukakan. Untuk alasan itulah pronomina kita pergunakan.

Activity 1

Identifikasilah pronomina yang terdapat dalam teks bacaan berikut ini.

Aryanti Wijayakusuma is a friend of mine. She works as an architect in the same company as I do. We work together in a team with Sigit Hasibuan, sigit is a civil enginer. He is a very independent person. He likes to work on his own and is annoyed by any interference. In fact, all of us are independent, and we work on our own as a team. The company's policy is that its customers are mine and I have to solve the customer's problems by myself.

Diadaptasi dari Swan & Walter, 1989, hal. 14.

A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Perhatikanlah uraian dan contoh yang terdapat dalam tabel berikut ini. Perhatikanlah karakteristik, bentuk serta penggunaan masing-masing *personal pronouns* dalam kalimat.

Personal Pronouns							
Subject Pronouns	I	we	you	she	he	it	they
Object Pronouns	me	us	you	her	his	it	them
(a)	Tina is pretty. <i>She</i> has five children. Contoh lain: <i>Ihwan is a teacher. He is single. Rini and Agus are doctors. They like tomato.</i>			Pronomina mengacu pada suatu nomina. Pronomina dipergunakan untuk menggantikan nomina. Pada (a), " she " adalah pronomina. " She " merujuk pada " Tina ". " She " menggantikan nomina "Tina".			
(b)	Tina is my friend. I know <i>her</i> well. Contoh lain: <i>Benny is a writer. I just met him.</i>			Pada (b), " her " adalah pronomina. " Her " mengacu pada kata " Tina ". " She ", yang terdapat pada (a) adalah <i>subject pronoun</i> , sedangkan " her " adalah <i>object pronoun</i> . Pronomina dipergunakan sebagaimana <i>noun</i> , sebagai subjek atau objek dari verba (<i>verb</i>) atau preposisi (<i>preposition</i>).			
(c)	Dewi has a <i>red car</i> . She liked it. Contoh lain: The bike is green. It is expensive. The world is round. We love it.			Pronomina dapat mengacu pada suatu nomina. Pada (c), "it" mengacu pada seluruh frasa nomina " a red car ":			
(d)	<i>Etin and I</i> are good friends. Subjek			Kadang-kadang nomina dan pronomina dihubungkan dengan and . Memilih pronomina setelah and dapat menyulitkan pengguna bahasa Inggris. Jikalau pronomina dipergunakan sebagai bagian dari subjek gunakanlah pronomina subjek, misalnya " I ", seperti pada (d). Jikalau pronomina adalah bagian dari objek, gunakan pronomina objek (seperti " me ") sebagaimana pada (e) dan (f).			
(e)	Sigit met <i>Etin and me</i> in the library.						
(f)	Objek Etin walked between <i>Sigit and me</i> . O O Catatan: <i>me</i> adalah objek preposisi						

Tabel berikut ini menjelaskan dan menyajikan contoh penggunaan *singular pronouns* dan *plural pronouns*. Perhatikanlah contoh-contoh berikut dengan saksama jika perlu diskusikan dengan teman sejawat atau Tutor Anda.

Singular/Plural Pronouns					
Singular Pronouns	I	me	you	she, he, it	her, him
Plural Pronouns	we	us	you	they	them

(a)	Siti is in class. She is having a lecture.	<i>Singular = tunggal/satu. Plural jamak/lebih dari satu. Singular pronoun mengacu pada singular noun, sedangkan plural pronouns mengacu plural nouns. Pada (a), Siti adalah tunggal maka singular pronoun "she" dipergunakan. Pada (b) students adalah jamak, karena itu plural pronoun "they" dipergunakan. Demikian pula pada (c), Ani and Haryo adalah jamak karena itu plural pronoun "they" dipergunakan.</i>
(b)	The students are in class. They are having an exam.	
(c)	Ani and Haryo are married. They have six children.	

Activity 2

Pilihlah pronomina yang tepat untuk teks berikut ini.

Margareta Gertruida Zelle was born in Leeuwarden, in the Netherlands, in 1876. (She, her) married an army officer and went with (he, his, him) to Indonesia, where (she, her) learnt Javanese and Hindu dances. (She, Her) went back to Europe, where (she, her) became a famous dancer, calling herself "Mata Hari". (She, her) was accused of being a spy by the Germans and was executed in Vincennes, in France, in 1917.

Sumber: Swan & Walter, 1989, hal. 55.

Activity 3

Pilihlah satu pronomina yang tepat untuk teks berikut ini.

Marco Polo was born in Venice in 1524. With (he, his, him) father and (he, his, him) uncle, who were businessmen, (he, his, him) traveled to China in 1275. (They, Their, Them) were the first Europeans to do this. Marco Polo stayed at the court of the Chinese emperor for many years, and went on as an ambassador for the emperor to Tonkin, Annam, India and Persia. (He, His,

Him) went back to Venice in 1295, made rich by ((he, his, him) travel. Polo wrote a book about (he, his, him) experience, but not many people believed (he, his, him) at first. (He, His, Him) died in 1324.

Sumber: Swan & Walter, 1989, hal. 55.

Activity 4

Pilihlah pronomina yang tepat untuk dialog berikut ini.

Judy had a bath, and then put on some of Jasper's sister's clothes. (They, their, them) fitted (she, her) perfectly. (She, Her) looked at herself in the mirror, smiled, frowned, and went downstairs.

"Hello", said Jasper. "Did I tell (you, your) how beautiful (you, your) are? "

"Yes, (you, your) did," said Judy.

"Fine," said Jasper. "Let (I, my, me) show (you, your) round the castle before tea".

"But (I, my, me) don't want to stay for tea," said Judy.

"This part of the castle was built in 1480," said Jasper.

"(I, my, me) want to go to Rio," said Judy.

"This is a portrait of (I, my, me) ancestor Donald MacDonald", said Jasper.

"(I, my, me) want to see (I, my, me) boyfriend Sam", said Judy.

"(He, His, Him) was a friend of King James VI", said Jasper.

"(I, my, me) love (he, his, him) ", said Judy". James VI", said Jasper, interested.

"No, (you, your) fool", said Judy . "(I, my, me) boyfriend Sam".

"Oh, Sam Watson," said Jasper. "(You, your) don't want to see (he, his, him) ".

"Yes, (I, my, me) do", said Judy.

Sumber: Swan & Walter, 1989, hal. 57.

B. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND ADJECTIVES

Bagan berikut ini memberikan contoh dan penjelasan tentang bagaimana menggunakan *possessive pronouns* dan *possessive adjectives*. Pelajarilah secara saksama, dan jika perlu diskusikan dengan teman sejawat Anda.

<p>This book belongs to me. (a) It's mine. (b) It is my book.</p>	<p>Kalimat (a) dan (b) memiliki makna yang sama. Keduanya menunjukkan milik (possession). "Mine" adalah possessive pronoun; sedangkan "my" adalah <i>possessive adjective</i>.</p>	
<p><i>Possessive Pronouns</i> (c) I have mine. (d) You have yours. (e) She has hers. (f) He has his. (g) We have ours. (h) You have yours. (i) They have theirs.</p>	<p><i>Possessive Adjectives</i> I have my pen. You have your pen. She has her pen. He has his pen. We have our pens. You have your pens. They have their pens. I have a book. Its cover is black.</p>	<p>Possessive Pronoun dipergunakan secara berdiri sendiri, tanpa diikuti <i>noun</i>. Possessive Adjective dipergunakan dengan diikuti <i>noun</i>. Pada (j), <i>possessive its</i> dipergunakan dengan diikuti <i>noun</i>. Perhatikan bahwa its tidak memiliki <i>apostrophe</i>.</p>

Sumber: Azar, 1993, hal. 79.

Activity 5

Pilihlah *possessive pronouns* atau *possessive adjectives* yang tepat untuk masing-masing kalimat berikut ini.

- 1) We have to bring (our, ours) bag to the classroom.
- 2) Excuse me. Is this (my, mine) bike or (your, yours)?
- 3) This one is (my, mine). (Your, Yours) is on your table.
- 4) Paulina lost (her, hers) bag. (It, Its) color is purple.
- 5) Widagdo left (his, him) bag in the computer room.
- 6) It is (his, him), not (my, mine).
- 7) The car broke down. It lost (it, its) power.
- 8) It is (their, theirs) car. It is (their, theirs). (Our, Ours) is in the garage.

- 9) (Our, Ours) home is painted white. (Their, Theirs) are painted black and blue.
- 10) We have to save this planet. (It, Its) future depends on us. (It, Its) is for all of us.

C. POSSESSIVE NOUNS (NOMINA POSESIF)

Nomina posesif dipergunakan untuk menunjukkan milik dari suatu nomina. Nomina posesif ini banyak pula dipergunakan dalam bahasa Inggris. Pelajarilah dengan saksama beberapa contoh dan uraian yang terdapat dalam bagan berikut ini.

<p><i>Singular:</i> (a) I know the student's name. <i>Plural</i> : (b) I know the students' names. <i>Plural</i> l: (b) I know the children's names.</p>	<p><i>Apostrophe</i> (') dan -s (-'s) digunakan pada nomina untuk menunjukkan milik (<i>possession</i>). Perhatikan pola berikut ini.</p>
<p><i>Singular</i> the student → the student's name my baby → my baby's name a man → a man's name</p>	<p>Singular Possessive Noun: nomina + apostrophe (') + -s</p>
<p><i>Plural</i> the students → the students' names my babies → my babies' names</p>	<p>Plural Possessive Noun: nomina + -s + apostrophe (')</p>
<p>men → men's names the children → the children's names</p>	<p>Irregular Plural Possessive Noun: nomina + apostrophe (') + -s</p>

Sumber: Azar, 1993, hal: 77.

Activity 6

Gunakanlah bentuk *possessive noun* yang tepat untuk kalimat-kalimat berikut ini.

1) man	Teguh is a name.
2) woman	Siti is a name.
3) car	The black one on the table is the key.
4) room	It is locked. It must be the door.
5) book	This colorful illustration must be for the front page.
6) children	All children are outside the classroom. These must be
7) teacher	the bags.
8) students	It is the book.
9) plane	The books were distributed last week.
	The back part is called the tail.
10) pilot	Look at the blue jacket. It must be the uniform.

D. REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS

Reflexive pronouns menegaskan diri pronomina yang bersangkutan. Perhatikanlah kalimat-kalimat dalam bahasa Indonesia maupun bahasa Inggris berikut ini. Kata-kata bercetak tebal adalah *reflexive pronouns*.

Saya sendiri mencuci piring.

Kami sendiri mengecat rumah kami.

I wash the dishes **myself**.

We paint the house **ourselves**.

Mereka sendiri menyetir mobil.
They drive **themselves**.

Tini sendiri membersihkan kamarnya.
Tini cleans the room **herself**.

Bagan berikut ini memberikan penjelasan dan contoh lebih banyak tentang bentuk dan penggunaan *reflexive pronouns*.

myself (a) I teach myself how to do it. yourself (b) You teach yourself .	<i>Reflexive pronouns</i> berakhiran <i>self/ selves</i> . <i>Reflexive pronouns</i>
--	--

<p>herself (c) She teaches herself himself (d) He teaches himself itself (e) The cat teaches itself ourselves (f) We teach ourselves. yourselves (g) You (plural) teach yourselves. themselves (h) They teach themselves.</p>	<p>diper-gunakan bilamana subjek dan objek adalah orang yang sama. Tindakan verba mengacu kembali kepada subjek kalimat. <i>self</i> adalah untuk tunggal, sedangkan <i>selves</i> adalah untuk jamak.</p>
<p>(i) Sinta lives by herself (j) I sat by myself on the wooden chair.</p>	<p>By + reflexive pronoun berarti sendirian. Pada (i), Sinta tinggal sendirian, tanpa teman atau keluarga. Pada (j), saya duduk sendirian, tanpa teman, di kursi kayu.</p>
<p>(k) I enjoyed myself at the shopping mall.</p>	<p>Kata enjoy dan beberapa verba (kata kerja) lainnya biasanya diikuti reflexive pronoun.</p>

Bagan berikut menunjukkan daftar verba dan frasa yang biasanya diikuti oleh *reflexive pronoun*.

<p>believe in yourself blame yourself cut yourself enjoy yourself feel sorry for yourself help yourself</p>	<p>hurt yourself give yourself (something) introduce yourself kill yourself pinch yourself be proud of yourself</p>	<p>take care of yourself talk to yourself teach yourself tell yourself work for yourself wish yourself luck</p>
--	---	--

Activity 7

Lengkapilah kalimat-kalimat berikut ini dengan *reflexive pronoun* yang tepat, sebagaimana contoh yang diberikan.

I don't know where it is. I even forget it **myself**.

- 1) The incident took place very quickly. I forgot everything, and then I found in a very dark and small dungeon.
- 2) He is a very diligent student. He always keeps busy with reading, studying and homework.

- 3) This is a very delicious cake. My mother made it
- 4) Be careful. You should take care of.... during the trip.
- 5) Please feel at home, and would you help
- 6) The dogs are playing in the garden by
- 7) We have to send this document by
- 8) I hurt in my leg.
- 9) All of you have to be more patient. You don't have to blame
- 10) She prepares the meal

E. INDEFINITE PRONOUNS

Indefinite pronoun berarti pronomina yang menunjukkan tidak tentu. Pada umumnya *indefinite pronoun* ini berbentuk tunggal. Berikut ini adalah beberapa contoh *indefinite pronoun*.

someone	anyone	everyone	noone
somebody	anybody	everybody	nobody
something	anything	everything	nothing

Perhatikanlah beberapa contoh penggunaan indefinite pronoun dalam kalimat berikut

Someone` is knocking at the door.

I heard **somebody** talking loudly in the middle of the night.

Something happened on their way to the railway station.

Does **anyone** need some drink?

We need to be more careful, because **anything** can happen to us on this bumpy road. **Anybody** who has the ticket can watch the game.

Everyone is in a safe place now.

Everybody in this room wants to see her singing.

Everything is on low price here.

Noone knows who will be the next President of this great country.

Nobody in this car likes the idea.

Everything is all right. **Nothing** bad happens so far.

Activity 8

Pilihlah *indefinite pronoun* yang tepat untuk kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini.

- 1) I am very hungry. I want ... on this table two pieces each for my meal.
- 2) ... know what was happening. It was very dark in that building.
- 3) The door is opened ... must have opened it.
- 4) ... was happening outside the house while we were talking in the living room.
- 5) We did not meet ... in the classroom. They must have gone to the farm.
- 6) Today is clean-up day. We have to take ... we don't need out of this room.
- 7) I always hear ... singing everyday at seven in the evening. She must be having a rehearsal.
- 8) You need to find ... to help you move this heavy table.
- 9) It was my biggest mistake in my life. I was entertaining ... in the meeting.
- 10) Can I please have ... to drink?
- 11) ... is possible in this world. We don't have to worry about it.
- 12) We waited for almost an hour, and ... happened. So we decided to leave home.
- 13) We want ... to finish working by four o'clock in the afternoon.
- 14) ... wants a happy, peaceful and prosperous life, and so am I.
- 15) I think you have ... inside this folder. By the way, please feel free to let me know if you need ... else



S U M M A R Y

1. Pronomina (*pronouns*) lazim dipergunakan dalam bahasa Inggris. Ada beberapa macam bentuk pronomina yang dipergunakan dalam konteks kalimat yang berbeda pula, seperti *personal pronouns*, *possessive pronouns*, *reflexive pronouns*, dan *indefinite pronouns*.
2. *Personal pronouns* dapat berfungsi sebagai *subject pronouns* (*I, we, you, she, he, it, they*) atau *object pronouns* (*me, us, you, her, his, it, them*).
3. *Possessive* menunjukkan milik, dan dapat berupa *possessive pronoun* (*mine, yours, hers, his, ours, theirs*) atau *possessive adjectives* (*my, your, her, his, our, their*). *Possessive adjective*

diikuti dengan nomina, seperti pada *my book, his pen, her bike, their home, our room*. Sedangkan possessive noun dipergunakan untuk menunjukkan milik suatu noun, seperti *the student's name, the cat's tail, the window's room*.

4. *Reflexive pronoun* dipergunakan untuk menunjukkan subjek dan objek mengacu pada tindakan yang sama, seperti pada kalimat *I did it myself*.
Kalimat *I did it myself* menunjukkan bahwa I (saya) dan *myself* (sendiri melakukan tindakan yang sama).
5. *Indefinite pronoun* menunjukkan ketidaktentuan subjek, seperti *anyone, anybody, anything, somebody, someone, something* dan sebagainya.



FORMATIVE TEST 2

Pilihlah pronomina yang tepat untuk teks bacaan berikut ini.

Whitney got a phone call from (she, her, hers) friend, inviting (she, her, hers) to come to an opera. (She, Her, Hers) agreed to go and a few days later, (she, her, hers) picked Whitney up. Unfortunately, on (they, their, them, theirs) way to the opera house, (they, their, them, theirs) car ran over a cat. Somebody, a man, saw the accident and shouted loudly at (they, their, them, theirs). (They, Their, Them, Theirs) drove on without noticing.

When the show was over, (Whitney, Whitney's) friend found that (she, her, hers) necklace had been stolen. Both of (they, their, them, theirs) went to a police station to report the incident. A police officer typed the report. Meanwhile, another police officer saw somebody acting suspiciously near their car. (He, His, Him) blew (he, his, him) whistle and ran after the man.

Because the process of making the report was taking a long time, Whitney decided to leave (she, her, hers) friend and go home. (She, Her, Hers) wanted to watch a foot ball match on television. (She, Her, Hers) walked down the street looking for a taxi, but, after 15 minutes, (she, her, hers) still could not find one, so (she, her, hers) decided to walk home. Unfortunately, as (she, her, hers) was walking down a dark street, (she, her, hers) fell into a deep hole full of water which (she, her, hers) had not seen. (She, Her, Hers) shouted for help but nobody heard (she, her, hers).

Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan Kunci Jawaban Tes Formatif 2 yang terdapat di bagian akhir modul ini. Hitunglah jawaban yang benar. Kemudian, gunakan rumus berikut untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi Kegiatan Belajar 2.

$$\text{Tingkat penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah Jawaban yang Benar}}{\text{Jumlah Soal}} \times 100\%$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan: 90 - 100% = baik sekali
80 - 89% = baik
70 - 79% = cukup
< 70% = kurang

Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan modul berikutnya. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Unit 2, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.

Key to Activity

Unit 1

Activity 1

- 1) Noun
- 2) Pronoun
- 3) Pronoun
- 4) Noun
- 5) Noun
- 6) Pronoun
- 7) Pronoun
- 8) Pronoun
- 9) Pronoun
- 10) Noun
- 11) Pronoun
- 12) Noun
- 13) Noun
- 14) Pronoun
- 15) Pronoun
- 16) Pronoun
- 17) Pronoun
- 18) Noun
- 19) Pronoun
- 20) Noun

Activity 2

- 1) Noun
- 2) Pronoun
- 3) Pronoun
- 4) Noun
- 5) Pronoun
- 6) Noun
- 7) Noun
- 8) Noun
- 9) Noun
- 10) Pronoun
- 11) Noun
- 12) Noun
- 13) Pronoun

- 14) Pronoun
- 15) Pronoun
- 16) Pronoun
- 17) Noun
- 18) Noun
- 19) Noun
- 20) Noun

Activity 3

- 1) dolphins - countable plural
- 2) society - countable singular
- 3) people - countable plural
- 4) dolphins - countable plural
- 5) mothers - countable plural
- 6) community - countable singular
- 7) scientists - countable plural
- 8) dolphins - countable plural
- 9) language - countable singular
- 10) words - countable plural
- 11) system - countable singular
- 12) system - countable singular
- 13) hearing - uncountable
- 14) task - countable singular
- 15) brain - countable singular
- 16) sound - countable singular

Activity 4

- 1) bottles
- 2) cars
- 3) shops
- 4) planes
- 5) continents
- 6) ideas
- 7) proposals
- 8) guns
- 9) sons
- 10) pencils
- 11) villages
- 12) sentences
- 13) foxes
- 14) actors

- 15) excuses
- 16) apples
- 17) jokes
- 18) handshakes
- 19) trucks
- 20) bananas
- 21) parties
- 22) dreams
- 23) teeth
- 24) deer
- 25) cows
- 26) steps
- 27) maps
- 28) stamps
- 29) cigarettes
- 30) matches
- 31) dogs
- 32) elephants
- 33) marbles
- 34) desks
- 35) novels
- 36) stories
- 37) buffalos
- 38) days
- 39) months
- 40) years

Activity 5

- 1) accidents
- 2) groups
- 3) fish
- 4) phenomena
- 5) jobs
- 6) positions
- 7) beliefs
- 8) policemen
- 9) towns
- 10) potatoes
- 11) dogs
- 12) guitars
- 13) tourists

- 14) pianos
- 15) cans
- 16) homes
- 17) rivers
- 18) provinces
- 19) mosquitos
- 20) sheep
- 21) bottles
- 22) libraries
- 23) effects
- 24) mountains
- 25) trees
- 26) animals
- 27) parts
- 28) calls
- 29) songs
- 30) singers
- 31) buildings
- 32) schools
- 33) students
- 34) teachers
- 35) classrooms
- 36) zoos
- 37) magicians
- 38) persons
- 39) visitors
- 40) workers

Activity 6

Dolphins (1) have become a popular *attraction* (2) at *zoos* (3) in recent years. They are more interesting than *lions* (4) and *tigers* (5), because they are livelier and perform *tricks* (6), like circus *animals* (7). But although they are more willing to cooperate with the *trainer* (8) than other *mammals* (9) in *captivity* (10), they get bored if they are asked to do the same *trick* (11) twice. This is one *reason* (12) for believing that they are intelligent.

Dolphins (13) are regarded as the friendliest *creatures* (14) in the *sea* (15) and *stories* (16) of them helping drowning *sailors* (17) have been common since Roman *times* (18). We now have more reliable *evidence* (19) of their usefulness (20) than sailor's *tales* (21). In South Africa, two *dolphins*

(22) have been trained to help *swimmers* (23) in *difficulties* (24) and drive *sharks* (25) away from the *beach* (26).

Unit 2

Activity 1

Aryanti Wijayakusuma is a friend of *mine* (1). *She* (2) works as an architect in the same company as *I* (3) do. *We* (4) work together in a team with Sigit Hasibuan. Sigit is a civil engineer. *He* (5) is a very independent person. He (6) likes to work on *his* (7) own and is annoyed by any interference. In fact, all of *us* (8) are independent, and *we* (9) work on *our* (10) own as a team. The company's policy is that *its* (11) customers are *mine* (12) and *I* (13) have to solve the customer's problems by *myself* (14).

Activity 2

Margareta Gertruida Zelle was born in Leeuwarden, in the Netherlands, in 1876. *She* married an army officer and went with *him* to Indonesia, where she learnt Javanese and Hindu dances. *She* went back to Europe, where she became a famous dancer, calling herself "Mata Hari". *She* was accused of being a spy by the Germans and was executed in Vincennes, in France, in 1917.

Activity 3

Marco Polo was born in Venice in 1254. With *his* father and *his* uncle, who were businessmen, *he* travelled to China in 1275. *They* were the first Europeans to do this. Marco Polo stayed at the court of the Chinese emperor for many years, and went on as an ambassador for the emperor to Tonkin, Annam, India and Persia. *He* went back to Venice in 1295, made rich by *his* travel. Polo wrote a book about *his* experience, but not many people believed *him* at first. *He* died in 1324.

Activity 4

Judy had a bath, and then put on some of Jasper's sister's clothes. *They* fitted *her* perfectly. *She* looked at herself in the mirror, smiled, frowned, and went downstairs.

'Hello,' said Jasper. 'Did I tell **you** how beautiful **you** are?'

'Yes, **you** did,' said Judy.

'Fine,' said Jasper. 'Let **me** show you round the castle before tea.'

'But **I** don't want to stay for tea,' said Judy.

'This part of the castle was built in 1480,' said Jasper.

'I want to go to Rio,' said Judy.

'This is a portrait of **my** ancestor Donald MacDonald,' said Jasper.

'**I** want to see **my** boyfriend Sam,' said Judy.

'**He** was a friend of King James VI,' said Jasper.

'**I** love **him**,' said Judy.

'James VI,' said Jasper, interested.

'No, **you** fool,' said Judy. '**My** boyfriend Sam.'

'Oh, Sam Watson,' said Jasper. '**You** don't want to see **him**.'

'Yes, **I** do,' said Judy.

Activity 5

- 1) our
- 2) my, yours
- 3) mine, your
- 4) her
- 5) his
- 6) his, mine
- 7) its
- 8) their, theirs, ours
- 9) our, theirs
- 10) its, it

Activity 6

- 1) man's
- 2) woman's
- 3) car's
- 4) room's
- 5) book's
- 6) children's
- 7) teacher's
- 8) students'
- 9) plane's
- 10) pilot's

Activity 7

- 1) myself
- 2) himself
- 3) herself
- 4) yourself
- 5) yourself
- 6) themselves
- 7) ourselves
- 8) myself
- 9) yourselves (plural)
- 10) herself

Activity 8

- 1) everything
- 2) nobody
- 3) somebody
- 4) something
- 5) anyone
- 6) everything
- 7) someone
- 8) somebody
- 9) everybody
- 10) something
- 11) anything
- 12) nothing
- 13) everyone
- 14) everybody
- 15) everything, anything

Key to Formative Test

Formative Test 1

A. Identifikasi Noun

- 1) peddler - countable singular
- 2) house - countable singular
- 3) tricycle - countable singular
- 4) things - countable singular
- 5) brooms - countable plural
- 6) brushes - countable plural
- 7) feather-dusters - countable plural
- 8) mats - countable plural
- 9) baskets - countable plural
- 10) work - uncountable
- 11) places - countable plural
- 12) shops - countable plural
- 13) town - countable singular
- 14) home - countable singular
- 15) business - countable singular
- 16) housewives - countable plural
- 17) supermarkets - countable plural

B. Identifikasikan dan Tentukan Nouns.

Whales (1), especially the smaller *types* (2), like the killer *whale* (3), are probably as intelligent as *dolphins* (4) and some *scientists* (5) claim that they are the most intelligent *species* (6) in the *world* (7), apart from *man* (8). The great *whales* (9) have the same brain *power* (10) as the smaller ones but it is not so easy to study them because they cannot be kept in *captivity* (11) for long and they live in the deeper, less accessible *parts* (12) of the *ocean* (13). Nevertheless, the only great *whale* (14) kept in a *zoo* (15) for a year learned as fast as a *dolphin* (16).

Could any of these *mammals* (17) be more intelligent than *man* (18)? The *question* (19) cannot be answered because our *aims* (20) and *interests* (21) are different from dolphins' and whales'. They are better adapted to their *environment* (22) than we are and find *food* (23) more easily. As a result, they are much more attracted by *pleasure* (24) for its own *sake* (25) than *men* (26) and are not nearly so interested in dominating other *species* (27).

Certainly the most common **argument** (28) in favor of man's **superiority** (29) over them - we can kill them more easily than they can kill us - is the least satisfactory. On the contrary, the more we discover about these remarkable **creatures** (30), the less we appear superior when we destroy them.

Formative Test 2

Whitney got a phone call from **her** (1) friend, inviting **her** (2) to come to an opera. **She** (3) agreed to go and a few days later, **she** (4) picked Whitney up. Unfortunately, on **their** (5) way to the opera house, **their** (6) car ran over a cat. Somebody, a man, saw the accident and shouted loudly at **them** (7). **They** (8) drove on without noticing.

When the show was over, **Whitney's** (9) friend found that **her** (10) necklace had been stolen. Both of **them** (11) went to a police station to report the incident. A police officer typed the report. Meanwhile, another police officer saw somebody acting suspiciously near their car. **He** (12) blew **his** (13) whistle and ran after the man.

Because the process of making the report was taking a long time, Whitney decided to leave **her** (14) friend and go home. **She** (15) wanted to watch a foot ball match on television. **She** (16) walked down the street looking for a taxi, but, after 15 minutes, **she** (17) still could not find one, so **she** (18) decided to walk home. Unfortunately, as **she** (19) was walking down a dark street, **she** (20) fell into a deep hole full of water which **she** (21) had not seen. **She** (22) shouted for help but nobody heard **her** (23).

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