

Sentences and Clauses

Darminah



INTRODUCTION

Mata kuliah *Structure 2* yang terdiri dari 12 modul akan mengawali pembahasan tentang klasifikasi kalimat berdasarkan jenis klausa, dan jumlah subjek dan predikat yang terdapat dalam kalimat. Modul satu akan membahas tentang definisi klausa, dan definisi kalimat yang sesuai dengan jumlah subjek dan predikatnya serta contoh-contoh dari keduanya.

Modul satu ini terdiri dari 2 unit. Masing-masing unit akan diawali dengan penjelasan teori, yaitu tentang klausa pada unit satu, dan tentang kalimat pada unit dua. Cakupan bahasan pada unit satu meliputi jenis-jenis klausa, yaitu klausa utama (*independent/main clause*) dan anak kalimat (*dependent/subordinate clause*). Sedangkan bahasan unit dua mencakup *simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, dan compound complex sentence*.

Setelah mempelajari modul satu ini Anda diharapkan dapat:

1. membedakan *dependent clause* dengan *independent clause*.
2. membedakan jenis-jenis *dependent clause*.
3. membedakan kalimat sederhana (*simple sentence* dengan *compound sentence*).
4. menggabungkan 2 klausa utama dengan menggunakan *coordinate conjunction* menjadi *compound sentence*.
5. menggabungkan 2 klausa utama dengan menggunakan *transitions* menjadi *compound sentence*.
6. membedakan *compound sentence* dengan *complex sentence*.
7. membedakan *complex sentence* dengan *compound complex sentence*.
8. menggabungkan 3 kalimat menjadi sebuah kalimat *compound-complex sentence*.

UNIT 1

Clauses

Setelah mempelajari unit ini Anda diharapkan dapat:

1. membedakan independent clause dengan *dependent clause*;
2. membedakan jenis-jenis dependent clause.

Unit 1 ini membahas tentang *clauses*. Pokok bahasan ini terdiri dari 3 sub pokok bahasan, yaitu *independent clauses* dan *dependent clauses* dan *Janis-jenis dependent clauses*. Masing-masing subpokok bahasan akan dijelaskan secara terperinci pada pembahasan berikut.

A. INDEPENDENT CLAUSES

Sebelum Anda mempelajari *independent clauses* ada baiknya Anda mempelajari apa yang disebut dengan clauses. *Clauses* (klausa) adalah kelompok kata yang saling berhubungan yang mempunyai subjek dan predikat. Ada 2 macam klausa, yaitu *independent clause* dan *dependent clause*. *Independent clause* atau disebut juga dengan *main clause* atau dalam bahasa Indonesia disebut dengan induk kalimat atau klausa utama adalah kelompok kata yang saling berhubungan yang mempunyai subjek dan predikat dan dapat berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat yang lengkap dan utuh sehingga independent clause bisa disamakan dengan *simple sentence*. Pembahasan lebih lanjut mengenai *simple sentence* dapat Anda pelajari pada Unit 2. Sekarang pelajari contoh-contoh dari *independent clause*.

1. Rudy is my son.
2. I know that boy.
3. Martha is very happy.
4. English is an international language.
5. Sorta and Binsar are from Medan.
6. They went to the supermarket.
7. I have been to Singapore.
8. We visited Kuta beach last year.

9. My daughter is playing in the park.
10. You must do it yourself.

Semua contoh kalimat yang diberikan merupakan *independent clause*. Semua kalimat dapat berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat sederhana, mempunyai subjek, predikat dan memberikan ide-ide yang lengkap dan utuh. Berikut ini adalah pembahasan tentang *dependent clause*. Anda bisa membandingkan perbedaan dan persamaannya.

B. DEPENDENT CLAUSES

Dependent clause atau disebut juga dengan *subordinate clause*, dan dalam bahasa Indonesia disebut anak kalimat, mempunyai subjek dan predikat, tetapi tidak bisa berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat yang lengkap karena tidak mengekspresikan pemikiran yang lengkap. *Dependent clause* memerlukan *independent clause* agar dapat memberikan informasi yang lengkap dan utuh.

Dependent Clause disebut juga Subordinate Clause karena menggunakan subordinate conjunctions, seperti *that, whether, if, when, until, after, although, because, since, whereas, dan before*. Tetapi adjective clause menggunakan relative pronouns, seperti *that, which, who, whom, dan whose*. Berikut ini adalah contoh-contoh dependent clause.

1. That he is a banker.
2. Whether you go by bus or by train.
3. If you go with us.
4. Who is sitting alone.
5. Whose hair is long.
6. Because he did not have any money.
7. After you arrive in Bali.
8. Whereas Anita is diligent.
9. Why he cried.
10. Wherever you go.

Setelah membaca dan memahami contoh-contoh *dependent clause* yang diberikan, apakah ada contoh *clause* yang mengungkapkan informasi yang lengkap yang dapat disampaikan dari seluruh contoh tersebut? Mungkin Anda akan menjawab ya, yaitu contoh klausa pada nomor 4. Memang sesuai

dengan susunannya, klausa nomor 4 bisa dikatakan sebagai kalimat tanya. Tetapi Anda juga harus teliti bahwa kalimat tanya selalu ditandai dengan tanda tanya (?). Pada kalimat nomor 4 tidak terdapat tanda tanya sehingga klausa tersebut tidak bisa dikategorikan kalimat tanya.

Sekarang tentu Anda bisa membandingkan persamaan dan perbedaan dari kedua jenis klausa tersebut. Apakah persamaannya? Ya, kedua jenis klausa ini sama-sama mempunyai subjek dan predikat. Lalu, apakah perbedaannya? Ya, *dependent clause* diawali dengan *subordinating conjunction* seperti *because, after, whereas, wherever* atau *relative pronoun*, seperti *who/that, whose, dan whom*. Sebaliknya, *independent clause* tidak diawali dengan *subordinating conjunction* maupun *relative pronouns*.

C. TYPES OF DEPENDENT CLAUSES

Dependent clause dapat berfungsi sebagai kata benda, kata sifat atau kata keterangan. *Dependent clause* yang berfungsi sebagai kata benda disebut *Noun Clause*, yang berfungsi sebagai *adjective* disebut *Adjective Clause*, dan yang berfungsi sebagai *adverb* disebut *Adverb (Adverbial) Clause*. Semua jenis anak kalimat (*dependent clause*) tidak bisa berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat yang lengkap, melainkan harus dilengkapi dengan *independent clause* agar dapat menjadi sebuah kalimat dan dapat memberikan informasi yang jelas.

1. Noun Clause

Dependent clause yang berfungsi sebagai kata benda disebut *Noun Clause*. *Noun Clause* bisa digunakan sebagai subjek, sebagai objek kata kerja atau preposisi, dan sebagai pelengkap. *Noun clause* dapat menempati posisi kata benda dalam *independent clause*. Dengan demikian, *noun clause* bisa digantikan dengan kata ganti benda *it*. *Subordinate conjunction* yang biasa digunakan pada *noun clause*, antara lain *that, whether if, what, dan yang lainnya*. Anda Perhatikan contoh-contoh kalimat berikut.

a. *Noun Clause sebagai Subjek.*

- 1) **How he gets the money** is his own affair.
- 2) **What they did** does not concern me.
- 3) **That he is a liar** is obvious.
- 4) **Where they work** is not important to me

- 5) **Why you asked me that question** matters to me.
- b. *Noun Clause sebagai Objek Kata Kerja.*
- 1) He suggested that I continue my studies at the famous university.
 - 2) She wanted to know whether I had some money.
 - 3) I don't know where he lives.
 - 4) The teacher asked me what my name was.
 - 5) It is true that plants need water in order to grow.
 - 6) I think that the war between those two countries will end soon.
 - 7) It is widely believed that English is the principal language of business.
 - 8) Can you tell me What it is?
 - 9) My son cannot decide whether he will work or continue his studies.
- c. *Noun Clause sebagai Complement.*
- 1) My question is **why you did not come last night**.
 - 2) The main problem is **they do not have a car**.
 - 3) The most important point is **how to increase the company product**.
 - 4) My concern is **how to pay the workers**.
 - 5) My major concern is **how to improve the quality products**.

Agar Anda bisa memahami lebih jelas tentang *noun clause*, Anda pelajari tabel berikut.

Tabel 1.1
Dependent Clause as Noun Clause

Sentence	
Independent Clause	Noun Clause
1. is his own affair	1. How he gets the money
2. He suggested	2. that I continue my studies at the famous university.
3. She wanted to know	3. whether I had some money.
4. I don't know	4. where he lives.
5. The teacher asked me	5. what my name was.
6. It is true	6. that plants need water in order to grow.
7. I think	7. that the war between those two countries will end soon.
8. It is widely believed	8. that English is the principal language of business.
9. I do not know	9. what it is.
10. My son cannot decide	10. whether he will work or continue his studies.

Dari Tabel 1.1 Anda bisa membaca bahwa klausa-klausa utama dapat berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat yang memberikan pengertian yang utuh. *Independent clause* pada contoh pertama, yaitu ***is his own affair*** tidak mempunyai subjek karena subjek dari kalimat itu merupakan *noun clause*. Pembahasan *Noun Clause* lebih lanjut dapat Anda pelajari pada Modul 8.

2. Adjective Clause

Adjective Clause adalah *dependent clause* yang berfungsi sebagai *adjective* (kata sifat) atau menerangkan kata benda. Klausa ini menjelaskan atau memberikan informasi tentang kata benda yang terdapat dalam klausa utama. Misalnya, *He gave the money to the man **who had done the work***. Klausa utama dari kalimat ini adalah *He gave the money to the man*. Sedangkan *who had done the work* (sebagai *adjective clause*) menjelaskan kata benda *the man*. *Adjective clause* biasanya menggunakan *relative pronouns*, misalnya *which, who, whom, whose* dan lain-lain sebagai penghubung dengan kalimat intinya. Oleh karena itu, *adjective clause* juga biasa disebut *relative clauses*.

Adjective clause bisa menempati posisi tengah dan posisi akhir kalimat. *Adjective clause* yang menempati posisi tengah kalimat, misalnya berikut ini.

- The boy ***who/that gave me the book*** is Mr. Anwar's son.
- The girl ***whose hair is braded*** is my daughter.
- Anita, ***who lives next to my house***, is very rich.
- The car ***that he drives*** is very expensive.
- The lady ***to whom I talked*** was the dean of this faculty.
- The gentleman ***whom I saw*** was the general manager of this company.

Contoh-contoh kalimat berikut adalah *adjective clause* yang menempati posisi di akhir kalimat.

- He gave the money to the man ***who had done the work***.
- Here is the book ***which/that describes animals***.
- Thanked the teachers ***who taught me***.
- I liked the novel ***that he wrote***.

Sekarang Anda pelajari contoh-contoh kalimat berikut. Anda bisa melihat posisi *adjective clause* pada masing-masing kalimat. Untuk

membantu Anda memahami tentang *adjective clause* secara lebih jelas Anda pelajari Tabel 1. 2 berikut.

Tabel 1.2
Dependent Clause as Adjective Clause

Sentence	
Independent Clause	Adjective Clause
1. He gave the money to the man	1. who had done the work.
2. The boy is Mr.Anwar’s son.	2. who/that gave me the book.
3. Here is the book	3. which/that describes animals.
4. The girl is my daughter.	4. whose hair is braded.
5. Anita is very rich.	5. who lives next to my house,
6. The car is very expensive.	6. that he drives.
7. I thanked the teachers.	7. who taught me.
8. I liked the novel	8. that he wrote.
9. The lady was the dean of this faculty.	9. to whom I talked
10 The gentleman was the general manager of this company.	10. whom I saw

Sekarang Anda dapat memahami lebih jelas bahwa klausa *adjective* tidak dapat berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat yang lengkap atau tidak bisa memberikan informasi yang lengkap. Apabila Anda mengatakan **who taught me; that he wrote; to whom I talked**, dan **whom I saw**, informasi apa yang bisa Anda sampaikan kepada lawan bicara Anda?

3. Adverbial Clause

Adverbial clause adalah *dependent clause* yang berfungsi sebagai *adverb*. *Adverbial (adverb) clause* berfungsi menjelaskan kata kerja, frasa kata kerja, kata sifat, kata keterangan atau menjelaskan seluruh kalimat. *Adverbial clause* diawali dengan **subordinate conjunctions** (kata penghubung subordinasi), misalnya *when, after, while, before, as soon as, as long as, whenever, every time*, dan *if*. Pembahasan lebih lanjut mengenai *adverbial clauses* bisa Anda pelajari pada modul 10, 11, dan 12. Sekarang cobalah Anda pelajari contoh-contoh kalimat berikut.

- a. You may begin when you are ready.
- b. **Before you go to bed**, you have to lock the doors.
- c. You may play **after you have finished doing your homework**.
- d. **While he was walking home**, he saw an accident.
- e. Shut all the windows **before you go out**.

- f. *After she finished dinner*, she went to bed.
- g. She went to bed *after she finished dinner*.
- h. I'll go to the post office *as soon as I finish writing this letter*.
- i. You may keep my book *as long as you need it*.
- j. *Every time I see her*, I always remember my mother.
- k. They sat down *wherever they could find empty seats*.

Seperti halnya jenis-jenis *dependent clause* yang lainnya, klausa adverbial tidak bisa berdiri sendiri. Klausa adverbial harus dibarengi dengan klausa utama agar dapat memberikan informasi yang lengkap dan utuh. Seandainya Anda mengatakan: *After she finished dinner atau Every time I see her atau as long as you need it*. Apakah ketiga klausa ini dapat digunakan untuk menyampaikan informasi yang lengkap? Tentu Anda akan menjawab tidak. Memang tidak. Ketiga klausa tersebut harus dilengkapi dengan klausa utama agar dapat memberikan informasi yang utuh sehingga kalimatnya menjadi

- a. *After she finished dinner*, she went to bed.
- b. atau
- c. She went to bed *after she finished dinner*.
- d. You may keep my book *as long as you need it*.
- e. *Every time I see her*, I always remember my mother.

Adverbial Clauses biasanya menempati dua posisi dalam kalimat; posisi awal (*initial position*), dan posisi akhir (*final position*). Apabila *adverbial clause* berada di posisi awal atau di awal kalimat, tanda koma (,) digunakan untuk memisahkan kedua klausa tersebut. Sedangkan apabila klausa adverbial menempati posisi akhir kalimat, tanda koma (,) tidak digunakan. Anda pelajari kembali contoh-contoh kalimat yang diberikan.

Agar lebih mudah bagi Anda untuk memahami klausa adverbial, pelajari Tabel 1.3 berikut.

Tabel 1.3
Dependent Clause as Adverbial Clause

Sentence	
Independent Clause	Adverbial Clause
1. You may begin	1. when you are ready.
2. you have to lock the doors.	2. Before you go to bed,
3. You may play	3. after you have finished doing your

Sentence	
Independent Clause	Adverbial Clause
4. he saw an accident. 5. Shut all the windows 6. she went to bed. 7. She went to bed 8. I'll go to the post office 9. You may keep my book 10. I always remember my mother. 11. They sat down	homework. 4. While he was walking home, 5. <i>before you go out.</i> 6. <i>After she finished dinner,</i> 7. <i>after she finished dinner.</i> 8. <i>as soon as I finish writing this letter.</i> 9. <i>as long as you need it.</i> 10. Every time I see her, 11. <i>wherever they could find empty seats.</i>



ACTIVITY

Untuk memperdalam pemahaman Anda mengenai materi di atas, kerjakanlah latihan berikut!

Activity 1

Identify which part of the sentence is *independent clause*, and which part is *dependent clause*.

- 1) He will go anywhere he can find a job.
- 2) To reduce stress, it is important that a person take periodic breaks to relax.
- 3) She said that we would stop it.
- 4) Even though she disliked the movies, she went with her husband to please him.
- 5) Despite the fact that she was already a grandmother, she looked very young.
- 6) I asked her which pages I should read.
- 7) Bob introduces me to his roommate, both of whom are from Japan.
- 8) The students who did not come to class yesterday explained their absence to the teacher.
- 9) The rice which we had for dinner last night was very good.
- 10) That he is a troublemaker is certain.
- 11) It is a fact that he is a corporate spy.
- 12) Because she loved to draw, she decided to become a painter.
- 13) I have extra work to do since my helper is on vacation.

- 14) She is so pretty that she attract a lot of attention.
- 15) Why he is not at work is not important.

Activity 2

Write “NC” if the sentence consists of Noun Clause, write “AC” if it consists of adjective clause, and write “ADC” if it consists of an adverb clause at the left side of each sentence.

- 1) She sang beautifully that the audiences applauded her performance.
- 2) They climbed higher in order that they might get a better view.
- 3) Nobody knows whether the boss decided to fire him.
- 4) Only people who speak English well should apply for the job.
- 5) He is saving his money so that he can go to university.
- 6) If I see him, I’ll invite him to our party tomorrow.
- 7) Unless it rains, we’ll go to the beach.
- 8) A river that is polluted is not safe for swimming.
- 9) The man whose son won the science contest is also very pleased and proud.
- 10) I would go traveling around the world if I had a lot of money.
- 11) Her advisor recommended that she take five courses.
- 12) If she had studied more diligently, she would have passed the final exam.
- 13) He insisted that the new baby is named after his grandfather.
- 14) Should somebody call me, tell him/her to call me back after lunch.
- 15) I do not understand what you are talking about.



SUMMARY

Clause (klausa) adalah sekelompok kata yang mempunyai subjek dan predikat. Ada dua macam klausa yaitu *independent clause* dan *dependent clause*. *Independent clause* atau disebut juga dengan *main clause*, merupakan sebuah kalimat yang lengkap karena mempunyai subjek, predikat, dan dapat memberikan informasi yang jelas dan utuh. Sebaliknya *dependent clause* bukan merupakan kalimat yang lengkap yang dapat memberikan informasi yang jelas. *Dependent clause* mempunyai subjek dan predikat, tetapi tidak bisa berdiri sendiri sebagai satu kalimat melainkan harus dilengkapi dengan *independent clause* agar memberikan informasi yang jelas dan lengkap.

Dependent clause dapat berfungsi sebagai kata benda, kata sifat atau kata keterangan. *Dependent clause* yang berfungsi sebagai kata benda disebut *Noun Clause*, yang berfungsi sebagai adjective disebut *Adjective Clause*, dan yang berfungsi sebagai adverb disebut *Adverb (Adverbial) Clause*. *Noun Clause* dan *adverbial clause* diawali dengan subordinate conjunctions, seperti *that, whether/if, why, dan how* untuk *noun clause*, dan *because, before, after, as soon as, while, dan whereas* untuk *adverbial clause*. Sedangkan *adjective clause* menggunakan *relative pronouns*, seperti *who/that, which, whose, dan whom*. Oleh sebab itu *adjective clause* disebut juga dengan *relative clause*.



FORMATIVE TEST 1

A. Choose one best answer by crossing A, B, C, or D

- 1) Which of the following clauses is an independent clause?
 - A. Amir and Rio are brothers.
 - B. That Amir and Rio are brothers.
 - C. Because they are brothers.
 - D. Since Amir and Rio are brothers.

- 2) Which of the following clauses is an independent clause?
 - A. If Mari and Tini are secondary school students.
 - B. That Bari is clever and diligent student.
 - C. Bari is a clever and diligent student.
 - D. Because Bari is a clever and diligent student.

- 3) Which of the following clauses is a dependent clause?
 - A. She will be here at noon.
 - B. She came here last night.
 - C. When she came.
 - D. She came here.

- 4) Which of the following clauses is a dependent clause?
 - A. Once the baby sleeps.
 - B. We may be able to relax.
 - C. I will be able to have a rest.
 - D. The baby cannot move by itself.

- 5) Which part of the sentence is an independent clause?
The parents whose son is promoted as a dean are very happy.
- A. The parents whose son is promoted as a dean.
 - B. whose son is promoted as a dean.
 - C. The parents are very happy.
 - D. is promoted as a dean.
- 6) Which part of the sentence is a dependent clause?
By the time I am twenty-five, I will have been married three times.
- A. by the time.
 - B. I am twenty-five.
 - C. By the time I am twenty-five.
 - D. I will have been married three times.
- 7) Which part of the sentence is a dependent clause?
The banker who lives in this block was murdered last night.
- A. The banker who lives in this block.
 - B. The banker was murdered last night.
 - C. Who lives in this block.
 - D. Was murdered last night.
- 8) Which part of the sentence is a noun clause?
I do not know where he goes because he did not tell me anything.
- A. He did not tell me anything.
 - B. I do not know.
 - C. where he goes.
 - D. Because he did not tell me anything.
- 9) Which part of the sentence is an adjective clause?
The woman who brought a heavy luggage missed the train because she could not walk quickly.
- A. The woman missed the train.
 - B. Who brought a heavy luggage.
 - C. She could not walk quickly.
 - D. Because she could not walk quickly.
- 10) Which part of the sentence is an adverbial clause?
He said that he would come to her birthday party if she invited him.
- A. He said that he would come to her birthday party.
 - B. That he would come to her birthday party.
 - C. He said that he would come.
 - D. If she invited him.

B. Write “IC” if the clause is an Independent, and write “DC” if it is a dependent. Clause at the left side of each sentence.

- 1) How he came.
- 2) If he will join us.
- 3) because he has been there.
- 4) It is interesting.
- 5) I would like to travel around the world.
- 6) who is sitting next to Helen.
- 7) I do not know him.
- 8) He did not understand any English.
- 9) Mr. Basri is the father of my friend.
- 10) Which is big and beautiful.
- 11) As soon as you arrived.
- 12) Whose father is one of the professors in Physics.
- 13) It is not comfortable.
- 14) That he came with you last night.
- 15) Why he was absent.
- 16) This is the best food for her.
- 17) They are out of town.
- 18) Rini and Tari are good students.
- 19) After you finish doing your homework.
- 20) That is still in the classroom.

C. Write “NC” if the sentence consists of a noun clause, write “ADJC” if it consists of an adjective clause, and an “ADVC” if it consists of an adverb clause at the left side of each sentence.

- 1) The little girl who is playing in the park is my daughter.
- 2) You cannot enter the theatre because yo do not have the ticket.
- 3) It is unbelievable that he failed the final test.
- 4) I will call you as soon as I arrive.
- 5) The parents did not know that the son was in the hospital.
- 6) The man who wears black suits is my English teacher.
- 7) The foreigner to whom I talked to in my office is a student from Australia.
- 8) This is the book that I need.
- 9) Marni was not accepted to work in that company although her father was the accounting manager in that company.
- 10) Even though he is rich, he never gives his money for the charity.
- 11) The teacher asked me whether I had done my homework or not.
- 12) I do not really care what he has done.

- 13) Why he was absent is not really matter to him.
- 14) Since he lives very far, he often comes late to his office.
- 15) Marni and Tono will get married soon after they finish their university studies.
- 16) She was a smart student so that she got a scholarship from the government.
- 17) Every student who wishes to study abroad should undertake a certain test.
- 18) Every student is required to undertake a certain test before he/she enters a certain university.
- 19) Every individual who wishes to go abroad should have the visa.
- 20) Melany is the smartest student in her school so that all teachers like her.

Check your answer with the key provided at the end of this module, and score your right answer. Then use the formula below to know your achievement level of the lesson in this module:

Formula

$$\text{Level of achievement} = \frac{\text{scores of the right answers}}{\text{total scores}} \times 100\%$$

Meaning of the achievement level:

- 90 - 100% = very good
- 80 - 89% = good
- 70 - 79% = average
- < 70% = bad

If your level of achievement reaches 80% or more, you can go on to the next Unit. **Good!** However, if your level of mastery is less than 80%, you have to go over this unit, especially the parts which you have not mastered.

UNIT 2

Sentences

Setelah mempelajari unit 2 ini Anda diharapkan dapat:

1. membedakan jenis-jenis kalimat;
2. membedakan kalimat sederhana (*simple sentence*) dengan *compound sentence*;
3. menggabungkan dua klausa utama dengan menggunakan *coordinate conjunction menjadi compound sentence*;
4. menggabungkan dua klausa utama dengan menggunakan *transitions menjadi compound sentence*;
5. membedakan *compound sentence* dengan *complex sentence*;
6. membedakan *complex sentence* dengan *compound complex sentence*;
7. menggabungkan tiga kalimat menjadi sebuah kalimat *compound-complex sentence*.

Unit dua ini akan membahas tentang kalimat dan klasifikasi kalimat. Kalimat dapat diklasifikasikan melalui 2 cara, yaitu klasifikasi sesuai dengan jenisnya, dan klasifikasi sesuai dengan jumlah subjek dan predikatnya. Masing-masing klasifikasi ini akan dibahas satu per satu pada subbahasan berikut.

A. SENTENCE

Sebelum mempelajari tentang jenis-jenis kalimat ada baiknya kalau Anda mengulang kembali tentang definisi kalimat. Apakah yang disebut dengan kalimat? Anda pasti tahu apa yang dimaksud dengan kalimat, tetapi mungkin Anda merasa sulit untuk mendefinisikannya. Baiklah! Menurut Frank (1972), kalimat bisa didefinisikan melalui dua cara. *Pertama*, definisi melalui makna. Sesuai definisi ini, kalimat adalah suatu pemikiran yang utuh. *Kedua*, definisi melalui fungsi. Berdasarkan definisi ini, kalimat terdiri dari subjek dan predikat. Dari kedua definisi ini manakah menurut Anda yang lebih tepat? Mungkin Anda akan menjawab definisi kedua. Definisi pertama masih kurang lengkap. Kenapa? Oleh karena dengan mendengarkan

seorang berbicara satu kata saja sudah bisa mengungkapkan suatu pemikiran yang utuh, misalnya seorang ibu berkata kepada anak laki-laknya sebagai berikut.

Mother : John, dinner is ready!
Son : Coming!

Dalam percakapan tersebut, anak hanya memberikan jawaban dengan satu kata saja. Satu kata sudah bisa memberikan pengertian yang utuh. Ibu sudah mengerti bahwa maksud anaknya adalah *I am coming*.

Definisi yang kedua lebih lengkap. Secara struktural sebuah kalimat memang terdiri dari subjek dan predikat. Definisi yang paling tepat yang Anda perlu ketahui adalah definisi melalui makna dan melalui fungsi, yang sesuai dengan karakteristik formal dari sebuah kalimat. Jadi kalimat (*sentence*) adalah kelompok kata yang mempunyai subjek, predikat, dan mengekspresikan suatu informasi yang utuh.

Sekarang Anda sudah mempelajari klausa (*clauses*) pada Unit 1 dan kalimat (*sentences*) pada Unit 2 ini. Perbedaan antara kalimat (*sentence*) dengan klausa (*clause*) bahwa *sentence* merupakan kelompok kata yang mempunyai subjek, predikat, dan menyampaikan pesan atau ide yang lengkap, sedangkan *clause* adalah kelompok kata yang mempunyai subjek, predikat yang bisa mengekspresikan suatu informasi yang utuh, dan bisa juga tidak. Klausa yang bisa mengekspresikan ide yang utuh yaitu *independent clause*, sedangkan klausa yang tidak mengekspresikan informasi yang utuh, yaitu *dependent clause*. Sekarang Anda pelajari pembahasan tentang *classification of sentences*.

B. CLASSIFICATION OF SENTENCES

Sudah disebutkan pada pembahasan sebelumnya bahwa kalimat dapat diklasifikasikan melalui dua cara, yaitu klasifikasi sesuai dengan jenisnya, dan klasifikasi sesuai dengan jumlah subjek dan predikatnya. Klasifikasi kalimat sesuai dengan jenisnya terdiri dari *declarative sentences (statements)*, *interrogative sentences (questions)*, *imperative sentences (commands dan requests)*, dan *exclamatory sentences (exclamation)*. Sesuai dengan jumlah subjek dan predikat yang terdapat dalam kalimat, kalimat dapat

diklasifikasikan menjadi empat jenis, yaitu *simple sentences*, *compound sentences*, *complex sentences*, dan *compound complex sentences*.

1. Classification by Types

Anda pasti sudah sangat memahami klasifikasi jenis ini sehingga tidak sulit bagi Anda untuk memahaminya. Untuk mengingat kembali pengetahuan Anda, ada baiknya kalau Anda mempelajari ulang dengan teliti.

a. *Declarative sentences (statement)*

Declarative Sentences (Statement) digunakan untuk memberikan informasi atau pendapat. Kalimat deklaratif mempunyai subjek dan predikat yang normal sesuai dengan urutan-urutan tertentu, yaitu subjek, predikat, dan pelengkap. Dalam bahasa tulis kalimat deklaratif diakhiri dengan tanda titik. (.), misalnya berikut ini.

- 1) Carol is happy.
- 2) Johan is playing with his toys.
- 3) An amoeba is a one-celled animal.
- 4) Green plants need sun and water.
- 5) The child ate his dinner.
- 6) I have just bought my books.
- 7) Mathematics is a difficult subject.

b. *Interrogative sentences (questions)*

Kalimat tanya digunakan untuk menanyakan suatu informasi. Pada kalimat tanya letak subjek dan kata kerja bantu terjadi pembalikan. Dalam statement, subjek terletak di awal kalimat. Namun dalam kalimat tanya, kata kerja bantu mengawali kalimat. Kalimat tanya diakhiri dengan tanda tanya (?) dalam bahasa tulis. Sebaliknya, dalam bahasa lisan kalimat tanya, khususnya kalimat tanya dengan jawaban *yes-no*, diucapkan dengan intonasi naik, sedangkan kalimat tanya dengan *question-word questions* diucapkan dengan intonasi menurun. Inilah contoh-contohnya:

Yes-no Questions.

- 1) Did the child eat his dinner?
- 2) Is it your dictionary?
- 3) Are you Malik?
- 4) Have you ever been to New Zealand?
- 5) Does she drink milk?

Question - word Questions.

- 1) What is your name?
- 2) Why do you go out alone at night?
- 3) Where did you buy this?
- 4) When will you leave for Tokyo?
- 5) How do you go there?

c. *Imperative sentences (commands dan requests)*

Kalimat perintah atau kalimat permintaan digunakan untuk memberikan informasi tentang apa yang harus dilakukan oleh lawan bicara. Perbedaan antara kalimat perintah (*commands*) dengan permintaan (*requests*) adalah hanya pada cara penyampaian. Pada kalimat permintaan biasanya digunakan kata *please* agar terdengar lebih sopan. Dalam kalimat perintah atau permintaan, yang diungkapkan/diucapkan hanya predikatnya saja tanpa menyebutkan subjek. Predikat yang digunakan adalah bentuk *simple* tanpa memperhatikan subjeknya yaitu *you*. Kalimat imperatif diakhiri dengan tanda seru (!), dan dalam bahasa lisan kalimat imperatif diucapkan dengan intonasi menurun. Contohnya adalah sebagai berikut.

- 1) Stop that bus!
- 2) Be quiet, please!
- 3) Eat your dinner!
- 4) Open the window, please!
- 5) Don't go away!

Kadang-kadang kalimat imperatif hanya menggunakan satu kata, yaitu kata kerja atau predikat saja. Kalimat imperatif dengan satu kata biasanya diucapkan dengan intonasi naik. Tanda baca yang digunakan adalah tanda seru (!), misalnya berikut ini.

Go!
Stop!
Help!

d. *Exclamatory sentences (exclamation)*

Kalimat eksklamasi digunakan untuk mengekspresikan emosi, misalnya heran, gembira atau emosi yang lainnya. Kalimat ini dimulai dengan frasa eksklamatori (*exclamatory phrase*) yang terdiri dari *what* atau *how* dan bagian dari predikatnya. Frasa eksklamatori diikuti oleh subjek dan

predikatnya, kemudian diakhiri dengan tanda seru (!). Anda pelajari contoh-contoh berikut.

- 1) What a good dinner that was!
- 2) What a pretty dress you have!
- 3) What beautiful hair she has!
- 4) What beautiful eyes she has!
- 5) How beautiful she is!
- 6) How beautifully she behaves!
- 7) How far his house is!
- 8) How beautifully she sang!

What a digunakan apabila frasa eksklamatori diakhiri dengan kata benda tunggal yang dapat dihitung (*singular countable noun*). Anda perhatikan contoh kalimat pada nomor (1) dan (2). Sedangkan *what* tanpa (a) digunakan apabila frasa eksklamatori diakhiri dengan kata benda tunggal yang tidak dapat dihitung (*singular uncountable noun*). Anda perhatikan contoh kalimat pada nomor (3) dan (4).

Sedangkan *how* digunakan apabila frasa eksklamatori berakhir dengan *adjective* atau *adverb* (perhatikan kembali contoh-contoh kalimat nomor 5) sampai dengan 8).

2. Classification by the Number of Full Predications

Sesuai dengan jumlah subjek dan predikat yang terdapat dalam kalimat, kalimat dapat diklasifikasikan menjadi empat jenis yaitu *simple sentences*, *compound sentences*, *complex sentences*, dan *compound complex sentences*. Anda pelajari dengan baik masing-masing bahasan dari klasifikasi kalimat ini.

a. Simple Sentence.

Simple Sentence (kalimat sederhana) hanya terdiri dari satu klausa saja, yaitu *main (independent) clause*, dan bisa hanya mempunyai satu subjek dan satu predikat saja, misalnya berikut ini.

- 1) **Tedi bought** a house.
- 2) **Ratih is** happy.
- 3) **Rita sings** beautifully.
- 4) **Marta swims** a lot.
- 5) **Rony is** a clever student.

Kelima kalimat sederhana ini hanya mempunyai satu subjek dan satu predikat. Akan tetapi, kalimat sederhana bisa juga mempunyai subjek dan predikat lebih dari satu yang disebut dengan *compound subject* atau *compound predicate*. Misalnya, berikut ini.

- 1) **Ratih and Rita** swim every day.
- 2) **The boys and the girls** are friendly.
- 3) **Ratih, Rita and I** swim and **hike** every day.
- 4) **Tedi and Johan** often **sing** and **dance** at the company party.

Contoh kalimat pada nomor (1) dan (2) mempunyai subjek lebih dari satu yang terdiri dari dua kata benda, yaitu **Ratih and Rita** (*nomor 1*) dan **the boys and the girls** (*nomor 2*). Contoh kalimat pada nomor (3) dan (4) mempunyai 2 subjek dan dua predikat. Pada nomor (3) mempunyai tiga subjek yaitu *Ratih, Rita and I*, dan mempunyai dua predikat yaitu *swim and hike*. Begitu juga dengan contoh kalimat pada nomor (4) dengan *compound subject Tedi and Johan*, dan mempunyai *compound predicate sing and dance*.

b. *Compound sentence*

Compound sentence atau dalam bahasa Indonesia disebut kalimat majemuk setara merupakan gabungan dari dua kalimat sederhana atau dua klausa utama atau lebih, misalnya berikut ini.

- 1) **The rain fell, and the wind blew.**
- 2) **Rani attended the concert, and Rini went to the dance.**
- 3) **Mrs. Sugito is a house wife, but Mrs. Bintoro is a career woman.**
- 4) **We played basketball, and then we went swimming.**
- 5) **One of the students writes the sentences on the board, and the others work in pairs.**

Dalam kalimat majemuk setara masing-masing *independent clause* mempunyai subjek, dan masing-masing subjek mempunyai kata kerja atau predikat. Dengan demikian *compound sentence* terdiri dari klausa-klausa utama yang mengungkapkan pikiran yang berbeda. Dari contoh-contoh kalimat yang diberikan dapat kita lihat bahwa masing-masing klausa utama mempunyai subjek dan predikat. Anda perhatikan tabel 1.4 berikut.

Tabel 1.4

Klausa Utama 1		Klausa Utama 2	
Subjek	Kata Kerja	Subjek	Kata Kerja
1. The rain	fell	the wind	Blew
2. Rani	attended	Rini	went
3. Mrs. Sugito	is	Mrs. Bintoro	is
4. We	played	we	went
5. One of the students	writes	The others	Work

Setelah mempelajari kelima contoh kalimat ini maka jelaslah bahwa kalimat majemuk (*compound sentence*) terdiri dari dua klausa utama (*dua main clause* atau *independent clause*) atau lebih. Masing-masing kalimat dari contoh yang diberikan mempunyai dua *independent (main) clause*. Pada contoh kalimat nomor 1, *the rain fell* dan *the wind blew* merupakan dua *independent clauses*. Contoh kalimat nomor 2, terdiri dari dua *independent clauses*, yaitu *Rani attended the concert* dan *Rini went to the dance*. Sekarang bisakah Anda mengidentifikasi klausa utama dari contoh kalimat nomor 3 sampai dengan 5? Tentu sangat mudah bukan?

Dua klausa utama atau lebih digabungkan menjadi satu kalimat disebut kalimat majemuk setara. Untuk menggabungkan dua klausa utama ini kita perlu menggunakan kata sambung (*linking words*) tertentu yaitu yang disebut dengan *coordinate (equal) conjunction* (kata penghubung setara). Pembahasan lebih lanjut tentang *conjunction* (kata penghubung) akan dibahas lebih lanjut pada modul 2). *Coordinate conjunctions* yang sering digunakan adalah **and**, **but**, **yet**, **for**, **so** dan **or**. *Coordinate conjunctions* digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua klausa yang mempunyai jenis yang setara. Anda pelajari contoh-contoh kalimat majemuk setara yang lainnya berikut ini.

- 1) The phone rang, **and** at the same time the door opened.
- 2) Learning a language is a complex task, **yet** most people learn to speak.
- 3) Maria and Jusi overheard the confidential statement, **for** they were sitting nearby.
- 4) Take care of yourself now, **or** you will suffer the consequences later.
- 5) I want to go away to school, **but** my family needs me at home.
- 6) He was tired, **so** he went to bed.

Apabila kita menggabungkan dua kalimat sederhana atau 2 klausa utama menjadi kalimat majemuk setara dengan menggunakan kata penghubung *and*, *but*, *or*, *yet*, *for* atau *so* kita perlu menggunakan tanda koma (,) sebelum kata

penghubung tersebut. *And* digunakan untuk menambah informasi, *but* dan *yet* digunakan untuk menyatakan kontras. *Or* digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu pilihan atau memberikan suatu alternative. *For* sama artinya dengan *because*, yaitu untuk menunjukkan sebab atau bukti dari suatu pernyataan. *So* digunakan untuk menyatakan akibat.

Anda pelajari kembali contoh-contohnya. Tanda koma (,) bisa dihilangkan apabila kalimat majemuk setara tersebut sangat pendek. Akan tetapi, apabila kalimat majemuk setara itu merupakan kalimat yang panjang, tanda koma harus digunakan.

Untuk membuat kalimat majemuk setara kita bisa menggunakan kata sambung (*linking words*) jenis lainnya, yaitu yang disebut *transitions* (*transisi*). Transisi yang biasa digunakan di antaranya adalah berikut ini.

Also	accordingly
Besides	however
Moreover	nevertheless
still	then
therefore	thus
consequently	furthermore
otherwise	on the other hand

Apabila kita menggunakan transisi untuk menggabungkan dua klausa utama, kita perlu menggunakan tanda titik koma (;) sebelum transisi tersebut dan tanda koma (,) setelah transisi. Pelajari contoh-contoh berikut.

- 1) Mr. Haryanto is the richest man in his town; *moreover*, he is very helpful.
- 2) The city provides many cultural opportunities; *besides*, it has an excellent central of art and culture.
- 3) The players tried their best to win; *nevertheless*, they lost.
- 4) My friends are playing volley ball for the office; *however*, I do not expect them to win.
- 5) He has been late for classes for several times; *therefore*, the teacher punished him.

Also, *besides*, *still*, *furthermore*, dan *moreover* digunakan untuk memberikan informasi selain yang telah disebutkan pada klausa yang pertama. *Therefore*, *thus*, *accordingly* dan *consequently* digunakan untuk

menyatakan hubungan akibat, *however*, *nevertheless*, dan *on the other hand* digunakan untuk menunjukkan oposisi. *Then* mempunyai pengertian, kemudian dan digunakan untuk menyatakan kelanjutan dari suatu situasi. *Otherwise* mempunyai pengertian yang sama dengan *or* dan digunakan untuk mengekspresikan suatu kondisi atau suatu pengandaian, yaitu apabila lawannya atau kebalikannya benar terjadi maka akibat tertentu akan terjadi.

c. *Complex sentence*

Complex sentence (kalimat kompleks) terdiri dari *satu main (independent) clause* dan *satu atau lebih dependent (subordinate) clause*, misalnya berikut ini.

- 1) You should lock the doors *before you leave the house*.
- 2) The student *who delivers magazines before he goes to school* is the cleverest student in this class.
- 3) *Although John is a good athlete*, he does not spend too much time in sports.
- 4) *When the conductor appeared on the stage*, the audience applauded loudly.
- 5) *Since that happened a long time ago*, I would not hold it again.

Kelima contoh kalimat ini terdiri dari *satu main clause (satu independent clause)* dan *minimal satu dependent (subordinate clause)*. Apabila *dependent clause* (anak kalimat) berada setelah *main clause* (klausa utama) atau di akhir kalimat, tanda koma (,) tidak digunakan. Anda perhatikan contoh kalimat nomor 1 dan nomor 2. Tetapi apabila *dependent clause* berada pada awal kalimat, tanda koma (,) digunakan. Anda pelajari contoh kalimat pada nomor 3 sampai dengan 5. Untuk lebih memantapkan pemahaman Anda perhatikan Tabel 1.5 berikut.

Tabel 1.5

Complex Sentence	
Independent (Main) Clause	Dependent (Subordinate) Clause
You should lock the doors.	<i>before you leave the house.</i>
The student is the cleverest student in this class.	<i>who delivers magazines before he goes to school</i>
He does not spend too much time in sports.	<i>Although John is a good athlete,</i>
The audience applauded loudly.	<i>When the conductor appeared on the stage,</i>

Complex Sentence	
Independent (Main) Clause	Dependent (Subordinate) Clause
I would not hold it again	Since that happened a long time ago,

d. *Compound – complex sentence*

Compound - Complex Sentence terdiri dari dua atau lebih *main clause* (klausa utama) dan satu atau lebih *dependent clause* (anak kalimat). Pelajari contoh-contoh berikut.

- 1) Although the farmers always work long hours, they seem to enjoy their work, and they usually have a long time rest during the dry season.
- 2) The teachers seem to enjoy their work, and they usually have high dedication although they get very low salary.
- 3) Some people fell on other people, and some people landed on the floor when the bus stopped abruptly.
- 4) Whenever I feel sad, I choose a humorous book to read, but it never cheers me up.
- 5) Although I enjoy English courses, I failed English 102, but I receive an “A” in all my Math courses.

Dari kelima contoh kalimat yang diberikan, Anda perhatikan tanda baca pada masing-masing kalimat. Pada contoh kalimat pertama (kalimat 1), tanda koma (,) digunakan untuk memisahkan antara *dependent clause* dengan *independent clause*, dan antara *independent clause* dengan *independent clause*. Pada kalimat 1, *dependent clause* terdapat pada awal kalimat, yaitu **Although the farmers always work long hours**, sedangkan **they seem to enjoy their work** dan **and they usually have a long time rest during the dry season** merupakan dua *independent clause* atau disebut dengan *compound sentence*. Apabila *dependent clause* berada pada posisi awal kalimat maka tanda koma (,) digunakan. Anda perhatikan contoh kalimat nomor 1, 4, dan 5. Pada ketiga kalimat ini terdapat dua tanda koma. Tanda koma yang pertama digunakan untuk menghubungkan *dependent clause* dengan *independent clause*, sedangkan tanda koma yang kedua digunakan untuk menghubungkan antara dua *independent clause* yang disebut dengan *compound sentence*. Agar Anda mengetahui bagian-bagian dari *compound-complex sentence*, Anda pelajari tabel berikut ini.

Tabel 1.6

Compound Complex Sentence	
Independent /Main Clause (Klausa Utama)	Dependent /Subordinate Clause (Anak Kalimat)
1. a. They seem to enjoy their work. b. they usually have along time rest during the dry season.	1. <i>Although</i> the farmers always work long hours,
2. a. The teachers seem to enjoy their work. b. They usually have high dedication.	2. <i>Although</i> they get very low salary
3. a. Some people fell on other people, b. some people landed on the floor	3. <i>when</i> the bus stopped abruptly.
4. a. I choose a humorous book to read, b. it never cheers me up.	4. <i>whenever</i> I feel sad.
5. a. I failed English 102 b. I receive an "A" in all my Math courses	5. <i>Although</i> I enjoy English courses,

Dari analisis kalimat yang terdapat dalam tabel 1.6, kita dapat memahami lebih jelas tentang *compound - complex sentence*. *Compound-complex sentence* terdiri dari minimal dua klausa utama yang dihubungkan dengan *coordinate conjunctions and, but, or* dan *so* atau yang disebut dengan *compound sentence*, dan minimal satu anak kalimat yang didahului dengan *subordinate conjunctions*, seperti *whenever, although, dan when*.

Mungkin agak sulit bagi Anda untuk membuat atau menggabungkan tiga kalimat menjadi satu kalimat *compound-complex sentence*. Yang perlu Anda perhatikan adalah hubungan di antara ketiga kalimat tersebut, apakah hubungan itu merupakan kontras atau oposisi, apakah hubungan itu merupakan hubungan sebab akibat ataukah hubungan itu merupakan suatu situasi pilihan alternatif atau hubungan-hubungan yang lainnya. Setelah Anda mengidentifikasi hubungan-hubungan di antara kalimat, Anda coba untuk menuliskannya dalam buku catatan Anda. Kemudian, Anda pilih kata sambung yang cocok/tepat untuk menghubungkan ketiga jenis klausa tersebut. Apakah klausa-klausa itu memerlukan *coordinating conjunction* atau apakah klausa-klausa itu memerlukan *subordinating conjunction* ataukah memerlukan *transitions*? Anda perlu untuk mencoba berlatih untuk mengerjakannya agar Anda terbiasa dan terampil.

**ACTIVITY**

Untuk memperdalam pemahaman Anda mengenai materi di atas, kerjakanlah latihan berikut!

Activity 1

Write “S” if the sentence is a statement, “Q” if it is a question, “R” if it is a request, and “E” if it is an exclamation at the left of each sentence.

- 1) Policemen joined in the hunt for the murderer.
- 2) Do it now!
- 3) What a wonderful word it is!
- 4) How wonderful the world is!
- 5) Shut the door!
- 6) Do you have any idea on bying a computer?
- 7) Do you still need this book?
- 8) My brother likes to eat hot dogs.
- 9) Go away!
- 10) Swimming is my hobby.
- 11) The small cat jumped out the window.
- 12) Was that you?
- 13) The tired man decided to stop working.
- 14) How hard they work!
- 15) Are they students?
- 16) Bring your book with you.
- 17) Sit down, please.
- 18) What a beautiful house they have!
- 19) Is it your car?
- 20) Most fruits contain a large quantity of natural sugar.

Activity 2

Write “C” if it is a compound sentence, and “S” if it is a simple sentence at the left of each sentence.

- 1) Plants and animals are living things.
- 2) I like to play the piano, but nobody will listen to me.

- 3) The bank officers and the customers appeared shocked by the gunman's sudden appearance.
- 4) The doctors gave little hope for his survival, but there was still a chance.
- 5) Some things cannot be directly observed or directly measured.
- 6) The teachers and the psychologists consulted about the college's new counseling services.
- 7) Dress more quickly, or we will be late.
- 8) Help me unlock my door.
- 9) They seemed to laugh and cry at the same time.
- 10) High school and college students spend about 90 percent of their time in school in activities requiring listening, but not much time is spent in school learning how to listen.

Activity 3

Combine the following pairs of sentences to form compound sentences by using the correct coordinate conjunction.

Example:

Take care of yourself now. You will suffer the consequences later.

→ *Take care of yourself now, or you will suffer the consequences later.*

- 1) The church bell rang. The train whistle blew.
- 2) Girls will read "boy" books. Boys will not read "girl" books.
- 3) The men were thirsty. The women were hungry.
- 4) The politician's speech was not received very well by the audience. The listeners walked out in the middle of it.
- 5) Do it now. You will have difficulty later.
- 6) I do not like meat. My boyfriend does not like vegetables.
- 7) The snowstorm was over. The damage still had to be repaired.
- 8) We went fishing. The rest went hunting.
- 9) The snow was too deep for driving. Many cars were on the road.
- 10) The child ran. His mother walked.

Activity 4

Combine the following pairs of sentences to form compound sentences by using the correct transitions.

Example:

Take care of yourself now. You will suffer the consequences later.

→ *Take care of yourself now; otherwise, you will suffer the consequences later.*

- 1) We waited for them for two hours. They finally arrived.
- 2) These people helped us capture the criminals. We should reward them.
- 3) He is happy. His parents are very poor.
- 4) She was a successful reporter. Her friends resented her.
- 5) The phone rang. Everyone ran to answer it.
- 6) The burglar stole our money. His dirty shoes damaged our rugs.
- 7) The popular student is brilliant. He is athletic and outgoing.
- 8) Marion's brother is a skilled artist. He is not pursuing a career as an artist.
- 9) Jim was chosen the person most likely to succeed by his classmates. He is a very insecure person.
- 10) She never does the research. She is not promoted to a higher position.

Activity 5

A. Write "X" if it is a complex sentence, and "CC" if it is a compound-complex sentence at the left side of each sentence.

- 1) Although Janet's parents are divorced, they are still friends.
- 2) I made a lot new friends when I was in college.
- 3) After everyone had left, I sat down, and then the phone and the door bell rang.
- 4) The Great Lake, which are five lakes, are at the north central border of the United States, and they look like an outline of a hand.
- 5) Whales have skin that is quite smooth and thin.
- 6) When I tell people about my fear of the devil, they usually laugh at me.
- 7) When I dive beneath the surface of the clear waters, I enter a beautiful world, and I feel a deep sense of peace.
- 8) Even though they had spent over a month together canoeing down the river, Jihan and Evan felt they had not come to know each other well, but they were still happy they used their vacation this way.

- 9) Women who spend years separated from their husbands are more independent, and they become quite skillful at managing the family's business affairs.
 - 10) Israel is military giant in comparison to its neighbor although it is a tiny country.
- B. State which clause is independent, and which clause is dependent for each complex or compound complex sentence in Exercise 5 A.

Activity 6

Combine each of the following groups of sentences to make a compound complex sentence.

Example:

I enjoy English courses. I failed English 102. I receive an "A" in all my Math courses.

→ *Although I enjoy English courses, I failed English 102, but I receive an "A" in all my Math courses.*

- 1) The workers went on strike. The factory owner refuse to close the plant. the police tried to keep order.
- 2) He had to pay the fine. He would go to jail. He claimed that he was innocent.
- 3) Jennifer is the best actress. She has the lead in the play. Nobody resents it.
- 4) Many people wrote to their congressman to vote for a certain bill. The congressman did not vote for it. The bill passed anyway.
- 5) The bank's burglar alarm went off. It alerted many people. The burglar was unaware that it had been triggered.
- 6) Vocabulary knowledge is necessary for a good reader. Students should spend time in vocabulary development. The teachers should provide help in this area.
- 7) The car went through a stop sign. The policeman flagged down the driver of the car. The driver refused to stop.
- 8) Jim became ill at the party. We called a doctor. He is a good friend of the family. The doctor rushed Jim to the hospital.

- 9) I have to work to pay for my college tuition. I do not have time for many social events. My friends make me go to the special activities.
- 10) It was a beautiful summer day. The flowers are all in bloom. The tragedy struck.



SUMMARY

Kalimat (*sentence*) adalah kelompok kata yang mempunyai subjek, predikat, dan mengekspresikan suatu pengertian yang utuh. Kalimat dapat diklasifikasikan sesuai jenisnya dan sesuai dengan jumlah subjek dan predikat yang terdapat dalam kalimat. Klasifikasi kalimat sesuai jenisnya adalah *statements*, *questions*, *commands* and *requests*, dan *exclamation*.

Ada empat macam kalimat sesuai dengan jumlah subjek dan predikat yang terdapat dalam kalimat tersebut. Diantaranya, yaitu *simple sentences*, *compound sentences*, *complex sentences*, dan *compound complex sentences*. *Simple Sentence* (kalimat sederhana) hanya terdiri dari satu klausa saja, yaitu main (*independent*) clause, dan bisa hanya mempunyai satu subjek dan satu predikat saja. *Compound Sentence* atau dalam bahasa Indonesia disebut kalimat majemuk setara merupakan gabungan dari dua kalimat sederhana atau dua klausa utama atau lebih. *Complex Sentence* (kalimat kompleks) terdiri dari *one main (independent) clause* dan satu atau lebih *dependent (subordinate) clause*. Sedangkan *Compound - Complex Sentence* terdiri dari dua atau lebih main clause (klausa utama) dan satu atau lebih dependent clause (anak kalimat).

Clause (klausa) adalah kelompok kata yang saling berhubungan yang mempunyai subjek dan predikat. Ada dua macam klausa yaitu *independent (main) clause* dan *dependent (subordinate) clause*. *Independent (main) clause* dapat berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat yang lengkap, sedangkan *dependent (subordinate) clause* mempunyai subjek, predikat, tetapi tidak bisa berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat yang lengkap dan utuh karena tidak mengekspresikan pengertian yang lengkap. *Dependent clause* memerlukan *independent clause* agar memberikan pengertian sebagai kalimat yang lengkap dan utuh.

Perbedaan antara kalimat (*sentence*) dengan klausa (*clause*) adalah bahwa *sentence* merupakan kelompok kata yang mempunyai subjek,

predikat, dan mengekspresikan suatu pengertian yang utuh, sedangkan *clause* adalah kelompok kata yang mempunyai subjek, predikat yang bisa mengekspresikan suatu pengertian yang utuh, dan bisa juga tidak. Klausa yang bisa mengekspresikan pengertian yang utuh yaitu *independent clause*, sedangkan klausa yang tidak mengekspresikan pengertian yang utuh, yaitu *dependent clause*.



FORMATIVE TEST 2

Choose A, B, C, or D as the best answer!

- A. Which part of the sentence is an independent clause.
- 1) They went by train because it was comfortable.
 - A. it was comfortable
 - B. They went by train
 - C. They were comfortable
 - D. Because it was comfortable
 - 2) When he went shopping, he met Jane and her husband.
 - A. when he went shopping
 - B. He went shopping
 - C. Jane and her husband
 - D. He met Jane and her husband
 - 3) Although they were tired, they did not want to take a rest because the supervisor was cruel.
 - A. they were tired
 - B. Although they were tired
 - C. They did not want to take a rest
 - D. Because the supervisor was cruel
 - 4) I told him that nothing was going to happen to me.
 - A. That nothing was going to happen to me
 - B. nothing was going to happen to me
 - C. I told him to happen to me
 - D. I told him

- 5) He was a policeman in Jakarta although he lived in Bogor.
- he lived in Bogor
 - a policeman in Jakarta
 - Although he lived in Jakarta
 - He was a policeman in Jakarta
- 6) Which statement belongs to a simple sentence?
- He speaks English and German very well.
 - The students and the teachers went on a picnic, and their parents fetch their children.
 - I want to go but I feel very tired.
 - He won in the Olympics, and he got a gold medal.
- 7) Which of the following statements belongs to a compound sentence?
- I ate some fish and chips for dinner; moreover, I had some soup.
 - She and her team won the badminton competition in her school last week.
 - He is very rich, but he is very economical although he does not have any child.
 - She does not know, and she does not want to know what her daughter wants.
- 8) Which of the following statements is a complex sentence?
- John and Maria are a new married couple.
 - She became champion three years ago.
 - She wrote to the man in front of me.
 - He knew what he wanted.
- 9) Which of the following statements is a compound-complex sentence?
- I saw him going with the man who is sitting next to me.
 - The front door of the house was wide open for the car to enter.
 - I never buy, and I never eat kiwi fruit because I do not like it.
 - She was accepted to work at the oil industry.
- 10) Which of the following statements is a compound-complex sentence?
- Kates like strawberries very much, but they are very expensive
 - You have to leave now, or you will be late for the class because it is already 7 o'clock now.
 - Mary and her friends tied the rope to a large block of stone at the beach
 - It is a wonderful place for children to play.

- 11) The sun came out, ... the temperature soon rose several degrees.
- A. but
 - B. or
 - C. and
 - D. yet
- 12) It was a cold evening, ... the temperature dropped 10 degrees in an hour.
- A. but
 - B. or
 - C. and
 - D. yet
- 13) ... you apply for a job, you are usually asked for an interview.
- A. When
 - B. Whether
 - C. Because
 - D. However
- 14) He was about to speak, ... he decided to remain silent.
- A. so
 - B. but
 - C. and
 - D. or
- 15) Call in and say hello ... you are in town.
- A. however
 - B. therefore
 - C. whenever
 - D. whether

Check your answer with the key provided at the end of this module, and score your right answer. Then use the formula below to know your achievement level of the lesson in this module:

Formula

$$\text{Level of achievement} = \frac{\text{scores of the right answers}}{\text{total scores}} \times 100\%$$

Meaning of the achievement level:

90 - 100% = very good

80 - 89% = good

70 - 79% = average

< 70% = bad

If your level of achievement reaches 80% or more, you can go on to the next module. **Good!** However, if your level of mastery is less than 80%, you have to go over this unit, especially the parts which you have not mastered.

Answers to the Activities

Unit 1

Activity 1

Independent Clause	Dependent Clause
1) He will go	Anywhere he can find a job.
2) To reduce stress, it is important	That a person take periodic breaks to relax.
3) She said	That we would stop it.
4) She went with her husband to please him.	Even though she disliked the movies.
5) She looked very young. a grandmother.	Despite the fact that she was already a grand mother.
6) I asked her	Which pages I should read.
7) Bob introduce me to his roommate.	Both of whom are from Japan.
8) The students explained their absence to the teacher.	Who did not come to class yesterday
9) The rice was very good.	Which we had for dinner last night.
10) Is certain.	That he is a troublemaker.
11) It is a fact	That he is a corporate spy.
12) She decided to become a painter.	Because she loved to draw.
13) I have extra work to do	Since my helper is on vacation.
14) She is so pretty	That she attract a lot of attention.
15) Is not important.	Why he is not at work.

Activity 2

- ADC 1) She sang beautifully that the audiences applauded her performance.
- ADC 2) They climbed higher in order that they might get a better view.
- NC 3) Nobody knows whether the boss decided to fire him.
- AC 4) Only people who speak English well should apply for the job.

- ADC 5) He is saving his money so that he can go to university.
ADC 6) If I see him, I'll invite him to our party tomorrow.
ADC 7) Unless it rains, we'll go to the beach.
AC 8) A river that is polluted is not safe for swimming.
AC 9) The man whose son won the science contest is also very pleased and proud.
ADC 10) I would go traveling around the world if I had a lot of money.
NC 11) Her advisor recommended that she take five courses.
ADC 12) If she had studied more diligently, she would have passed the final exam.
NC 13) He insisted that the new baby is named after his grandfather.
ADC 14) Should somebody call me, tell him/her to call me back after lunch.
NC 15) I do not understand what you are talking about.

Unit 2

Activity 1

- S 1) Policemen joined in the hunt for the murderer.
R 2) Do it now!
E 3) What a wonderful word it is!
E 4) How wonderful the world is!
R 5) Shut the door!
Q 6) Do you have any idea on bying a computer?
Q 7) Do you still need this book?
S 8) My brother likes to eat hot dogs.
R 9) Go away!
S 10) Swimming is my hobby.
S 11) The small cat jumped out the window.
Q 12) Was that you?
S 13) The tired man decided to stop working.
E 14) How hard they work!
Q 15) Are they students?
R 16) Bring your book with you.
R 17) Sit down, please.
E 18) What a beautiful house they have!

Q 19) Is it your car?

S 20) Most fruits contain a large quantity of natural sugar.

Activity 2

S. 1) Plants and animals are living things.

C 2) I like to play the piano, but nobody will listen to me.

S 3) The bank officers and the customers appeared shocked by the gunman's sudden appearance.

C 4) The doctors gave little hope for his survival, but there was still a chance.

S 5) Some things cannot be directly observed or directly measured.

S 6) The teachers and the psychologists consulted about the college's new counseling services.

C 7) Dress more quickly, or we will be late.

S 8) Help me unlock my door.

S 9) They seemed to laugh and cry at the same time.

C 10) High school and college students spend about 90 percent of their time in school in activities requiring listening, but not much time is spent in school learning how to listen.

Activity 3

1) The church bell rang, and the train whistle blew.

2) Girls will read "boy" books, but boys will not read "girl" books.

3) The men were thirsty, but the women were hungry.

4) The politician's speech was not received very well by the audience, for the listeners walked out in the middle of it.

5) Do it now, or you will have difficulty later.

6) I do not like meat, and my boyfriend does not like vegetables.

7) The snowstorm was over, but the damage still had to be repaired.

8) We went fishing, but the rest went hunting.

9) The snow was too deep for driving, yet many cars were on the road.

10) The child ran, but his mother walked.

Activity 4

1) We waited for them for two hours; then, they finally arrived.

2) These people helped us capture the criminals; therefore, we should reward them.

- 3) He is happy; nevertheless, his parents are very poor.
- 4) She was a successful reporter; however, her friends resented her.
- 5) The phone rang; then, everyone ran to answer it.
- 6) The burglar stole our money; moreover, his dirty shoes damaged our rugs.
- 7) The popular student is brilliant; besides, he is athletic and outgoing.
- 8) Marion's brother is a skilled artist; however, he is not pursuing a career as an artist.
- 9) Jim was chosen the person most likely to succeed by his classmates; nevertheless, he is a very insecure person.
- 10) She never does the research; therefore, she is not promoted to a higher position.

Activity 5

A.

- X 1) Although Janet's parents are divorced, they are still friends.
- X 2) I made a lot new friends when I was in college.
- CC 3) After everyone had left, I sat down, and then the phone and the door bell rang.
- X 4) The Great Lake, which are five lakes, are at the north central border of the United States, and they look like an outline of a hand.
- X 5) Whales have skin that is quite smooth and thin.
- X 6) When I tell people about my fear of the devil, they usually lough at me.
- CC 7) When I dive beneath the surface of the clear waters, I enter a beautiful world, and I feel a deep sense of peace.
- CC 8) Even though they had spent over a month together canoeing down the river, Jihan and Evan felt they had not come to know each other well, but they were still happy they used their vacation this way.
- CC 9) Women who spend years separated from their husbands are more independent, and they become quite skillful at managing the family's business affairs.
- X 10) Israel is military giant in comparison to its neighbor although it is a tiny country.

B.

Independent Clause	Dependent Clause
1) They are still friends	Although Janet's parents are divorced.
2) I made a lot new friends	When I was in college.
3) a. I sat down b. The phone and the door bell rang.	After everyone had left.
4) a. The Great Lake are at the north central border of the United States. b. They look like an outline of a hand.	Which are five lakes
5) Whales have skin	That is quite smooth and thin.
6) They usually laugh at me.	When I tell people about my fear of the devil.
7) a. I enter a beautiful world. b. I feel a deep sense of peace.	When I dive beneath the Surface of the clear waters
8) a. Jihan and Evan felt b. they were still happy c they used their vacation this way.	a. That they had not come to know each other well b. Even though they had spent over a month together canoeing down the river.
9) a. Women are more independent. b. They become quite skillful at managing the family's business affairs.	Who spend years separated From their husbands.
10) Israel is military giant in comparison to its neighbor.	Although it is a tiny country.

Activity 6

- 1) When the workers went on strike, the factory owner refuse to close the plant, and the police tried to keep order.
- 2) Although he claimed that he was innocent, he had to pay the fine, or he would go to jail.
- 3) Because Jennifer is the best actress, she has the lead in the play, and nobody resents it.

- 4) Although many people wrote to their congressman to vote for a certain bill, he did not vote for it, but the bill passed anyway.
- 5) When the bank's burglar alarm went off, it alerted many people, but the burglar was unaware that it had been triggered.
- 6) Because vocabulary knowledge is necessary for a good reader, students should spend time in vocabulary development, and teacher should provide help in this area.
- 7) When the car went through a stop sign, the policemen flagged down the driver of the car, but the driver refused to stop.
- 8) When Jim became ill at the party, we called a doctor who is a good friend of the family, and the doctor rushed Jim to the hospital.
- 9) Because I have to work to pay for my college tuition, I do not have time for many social events, but my friends make me go to the special activities.
- 10) It was a beautiful summer day, and the flowers are all in bloom, when the tragedy struck.

Key to the Formative Test

Formative Test 1

A.

- 1) A. Amir and Rio are brothers.
- 2) C. Bari is a clever and diligent student.
- 3) C. When she came.
- 4) A. Once the baby sleeps I will be able to get a rest.
- 5) B. The parents whose son is promoted as a dean.
- 6) D. I will have been married three times.
- 7) B. The banker was murdered last night.
- 8) C. where he goes.
- 9) B. Who brought a heavy luggage.
- 10) D. If she invited him.

B.

- DC 1) How he came.
- DC 2) If he will join us.
- DC 3) because he has been there.
- IC 4) It is interesting.
- IC 5) I would like to travel around the world.
- DC 6) who is sitting next to Helen.
- IC 7) I do not know him.
- IC 8) He did not understand any English.
- IC 9) Mr. Basri is the father of my friend.
- DC 10) Which is big and beautiful.
- DC 11) As soon as you arrived.
- DC 12) Whose father is one of the professors in Physics.
- IC 13) It is not comfortable.
- DC 14) That he came with you last night.
- DC 15) Why he was absent.
- IC 16) This is the best food for her.
- IC 17) They are out of town.
- IC 18) Rini and Tari are good students.
- DC 19) After you finish doing your homework.
- DC 20) That is still in the classroom.

C.

- ADJC 1) The little girl who is playing in the park is my daughter.
- ADVC 2) You cannot enter the theatre because you do not have the ticket.
- NC 3) It is unbelievable that he failed the final test.
- ADVC 4) I will call you as soon as I arrive.
- NC 5) The parents did not know that the son was in the hospital.
- ADJC 6) The man who wears black suits is my English teacher.
- ADJC 7) The foreigner to whom I talked to in my office is a student from Australia.
- ADJC 8) This is the book that I need.
- ADVC 9) Marni was not accepted to work in that company although her father was the accounting manager in that company.
- ADVC 10) Even though he is rich, he never gives his money for the charity.
- NC 11) The teacher asked me whether I had done my homework or not.
- NC 12) I do not really care what he has done.
- NC 13) Why he was absent is not really matter to him.
- ADVC 14) Since he lives very far, he often comes late to his office.
- ADVC 15) Marni and Tono will get married soon after they finish their university studies.
- ADVC 16) She was a smart student so that she got a scholarship from the government.
- ADJC 17) Every student who wishes to study abroad should undertake a certain test.
- ADVC 18) Every student is required to undertake a certain test before he/she enters a certain university.
- ADJC 19) Every individual who wishes to go abroad should have the visa.
- ADVC 20) Melanie is the smartest student in her school so that all teachers like her.

Formative Test 2

- 1) B. They went by train.
- 2) D. He met Jane and her husband.
- 3) C. They did not want to take a rest.

- 4) D. I told him.
- 5) D. He was a policeman in Jakarta.
- 6) A. He speaks English and German very well.
- 7) A. I ate some fish and chips for dinner; moreover, I had some soup.
- 8) D. He knew what he wanted.
- 9) C. I never buy, and I never eat kiwi fruit because I do not like it.
- 10) B. You have to leave now, or you will be late for the class because it is already 7 o'clock now.
- 11) C. and
- 12) C. and
- 13) A. When
- 14) B. but
- 15) C. whenever

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