

Modul

01

BING4121  
Edisi 2

*Dealing with New Words:  
Using Context Clues*

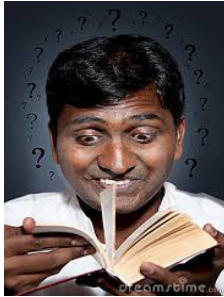
Dr. Dhita Hapsarani, S.S., M.Hum.

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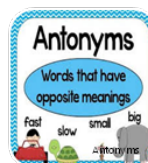
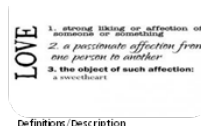
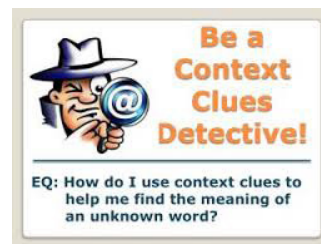


Banyak orang beranggapan bahwa membaca teks dalam Bahasa Inggris itu sukar, terutama jika bertemu dengan kata-kata baru yang belum dimengerti maknanya. Kebiasaan kita adalah mencari kamus untuk menemukan makna kata tersebut. Nah, jika setiap kali kita mencari makna kata baru yang kita temui di kamus, membaca akhirnya menjadi melelahkan dan tidak menyenangkan. Proses membaca menjadi terputus-putus dan waktu kita habis untuk membuka halaman-halaman kamus yang tebal itu. Lantas, bagaimana caranya supaya kita bisa memahami sebuah teks yang di dalamnya terdapat kata-kata yang belum kita kenali maknanya? Modul ini akan membahas sebuah strategi yang dapat membantu kita memahami makna kata-kata baru tanpa harus membuka kamus. Strategi itu sering disebut sebagai *context clues* yaitu dengan menggunakan pemahaman kita akan konteks kalimat untuk dapat mengerti makna dari sebuah kata baru

Meskipun kita tidak akan dapat menebak makna katanya secara tepat, strategi *context clues* ini membantu kita mengira-ngira makna kata yang belum dikenal. Cara kerja strategi ini seperti cara kerja seorang detektif yang mendalami sebuah kasus dengan memahami berbagai konteks di seputar kasus yang ditanganinya, misalnya posisi korban, keadaan di TKP (Tempat Kejadian Perkara), barang bukti yang ditemukan, kesaksian orang-orang yang berada di sekitar tempat kejadian, alibi orang-orang yang terlibat, dst. Cara yang sama juga dipakai oleh pembaca yang sudah terlatih untuk menebak makna sebuah kata baru tanpa harus membuka kamus. Yang harus kita lakukan adalah mengidentifikasi penanda atau *clues* dalam sebuah kalimat, atau pada kalimat sesudahnya. Untuk dapat mengenali penanda yang bisa menjadi alat bantu, kita perlu mengetahui macam-macam *clues* yang biasa dipakai penulis.

Ada beberapa jenis *clues* atau penanda yang sering kali dipakai penulis untuk menjelaskan sebuah kata yang baru, yaitu definisi atau deskripsi, sinonim, antonim, dan contoh.

Dengan mengenali definisi atau deskripsi, sinonim, antonim dan contoh, kita dapat membangun sebuah pengertian tentang makna kalimat serta makna kata baru yang kita temui. Unit ini akan melatih Anda untuk dapat mengenali jenis-jenis *clues* yang dipakai penulis untuk memahami makna kata-kata baru.



Di akhir unit ini, Anda diharapkan dapat:

1. memperkirakan makna kata baru dengan menggunakan definisi dan deskripsi;
2. memperkirakan makna kata baru dengan menggunakan sinonim;
3. memperkirakan makna kata baru dengan menggunakan antonim;
4. memperkirakan makna kata baru dengan menggunakan contoh;
5. memahami bacaan nonfiksi.

# Menggunakan Definisi dan Deskripsi

## Kegiatan Belajar 1



"NICE TRY, BILLY, BUT DOGMA IS NOT A PUPPY'S MOTHER!"

Penulis biasanya memberikan penanda berupa definisi atau penjelasan lebih lanjut di dalam kalimat yang sama atau kalimat berikutnya.

Contoh 1:

*The film was only a **B-movie**, that is, a **low-budget movie**, but many people love it.*

Keterangan:

Kata baru dalam kalimat di atas adalah **B-movie**. Apa itu B-movie? Maksudnya dijelaskan dalam bentuk definisi, yaitu: **a low-budget movie**. Berarti **B-movie** adalah film yang dibuat dengan dana yang sedikit. Arti kalimat itu secara keseluruhan: *Film itu hanya **B-movie**, yaitu, film dengan biaya murah, tetapi banyak orang menyukainya.*

Contoh 2:

*The sound system of the concert was **dreadful**. In fact, **it was so bad** that I decided to leave half an hour after it started.*

Keterangan:

Kata baru dalam kalimat di atas adalah **dreadful**. Penjelasan tentang kata itu diberikan pada kalimat yang mengikutinya, yaitu **it was so bad**. Berarti arti kata **dreadful** adalah **so bad**. Secara keseluruhan, arti kalimat itu adalah: *Sound system dalam konser itu sangat buruk. Begitu buruknya sampai saya keluar tiga puluh menit setelah konser dimulai.*

Sekarang kerjakan latihan-latihan berikut ini dengan teliti. Perhatikan kalimatnya dengan baik dan identifikasi definisi atau deskripsi yang diberikan penulis untuk menjelaskan makna kata baru yang dicetak tebal.



## Latihan

### Latihan 1

Garis bawah definisi dari kata yang dicetak tebal yang diberikan oleh penulis.

- 1) Rafflesia Arnoldi is one of the **indigenous** flowers of Indonesia as it is originated from Indonesia.
- 2) The surgeon asked for a **probe**—a long instrument—when he examined the wound of the patient.
- 3) Being an **autocratic** leader, he never considered other people's opinions in making decisions.
- 4) **Entomologists**, scientists who study insects, also study urban pests, forest pests, agricultural pests and medical veterinary pests and their control.
- 5) As a **taciturn** person, my cousin never talks much and tends to be quiet.
- 6) He is taking his three-year old child to see a **pedodontist**, that is, a dentist for kids.
- 7) A bone **fracture** is a medical condition in which there is a damage in the bone.
- 8) The child is so **talkative** that he keeps talking all the way from Bogor to Jakarta.
- 9) The tsunami **annihilated** the whole city to the point that all buildings were totally destroyed.
- 10) Some flowers are **edible** and can be used as delicious and attractive ingredients of your salad.

### Latihan 2

Berikan definisi atau deskripsi untuk kata yang dicetak tebal dan pilih makna yang paling tepat untuk kata tersebut.

- 1) The football supporters were disappointed with the results of the game that a **skirmish** broke in the stadium and the police had to use tear gas to break the fight. **Skirmish** means:
  - A. fight
  - B. debate
  - C. argument
  - D. disappointment
- 2) **Nocturnal** plants that have flowers that open during the night and close at daylight, are often pollinated by moths. **Nocturnal** means:
  - A. sleep during the night
  - B. active during the day
  - C. pollinated by moths
  - D. active during the night

- 3) Ovarian cancer is an **insidious** disease that often strikes without warning and without cause. **Insidious** means:
- A. developing very fast
  - B. developing gradually
  - C. developing no cause
  - D. developing warning
- 4) The flood water smells **putrid** as it carried rotten and decayed garbage from the garbage dump. **Putrid** means:
- A. fresh
  - B. sweet smell
  - C. bad smell
  - D. bitter
- 5) I interviewed my uncles and aunties about the history and background of my family because I wanted to trace my family's **genealogy**. **Genealogy** means:
- A. family
  - B. family history
  - C. history
  - D. background
- 6) At the end of the semester, both the students and the teachers feel **inundated** with the assignments and exams. The students are overwhelmed in completing the assignments and preparing for the exams, while the teachers are overwhelmed with paperwork. **Indundated** means:
- A. feeling excited
  - B. feeling unhappy
  - C. surprised
  - D. having too many things to deal with
- 7) She was **elated** when she found out that she won the first prize. She was extremely happy that she kept jumping up and down for joy. **Elated** means:
- A. very happy
  - B. very healthy
  - C. jumping up and down
  - D. winning
- 8) After seeing the doctor, he realizes that he has been **intemperate**: he has been eating too much junk food and drinking too much sweet drinks.
- A. unhealthy
  - B. uncontrolled

- C. extreme  
D. unnecessary
- 9) The letter is **anonymous**. There is no name on it.  
A. recognizable  
B. well-known  
C. hidden  
D. nameless
- 10) The government **imposed** a new regulation and the people have to follow it.  
A. forced  
B. intruded  
C. took  
D. demanded

### Latihan 3

Dengan memperhatikan definisi atau deksripsi yang ada, pilih makna yang paling mendekati untuk kata yang dicetak tebal.

- 1) Tammy was an **avid** reader of science fiction. She developed the passion to read science fiction when her aunt gave her Jules Verne's novels as her birthday present.  
A. agreeable  
B. apathetic  
C. enthusiastic  
D. good
- 2) The thief tried to **justify** his action to the police. He explained that his child was sick and he did not have the money to take him to the doctor.  
A. explain  
B. deny  
C. experience  
D. cover
- 3) She was already 65 years old, but she was still **agile**. She could still do some backbends in a row.  
A. dull  
B. bright  
C. clumsy  
D. supple



- 4) Timmy came late to the test, so he could only did the test **partially**. He could only complete up to part 3 of the test.
- A. relatively
  - B. completely
  - C. incompletely
  - D. extremely
- 5) My dog has been my **companion** for fifteen years. He is always around and very faithful.
- A. associate
  - B. buddy
  - C. acquaintance
  - D. guide
- 6) The dress is so **hideous** that it makes me look big and old fashioned.
- A. dreadfully ugly
  - B. extremely big
  - C. very old
  - D. very fashionable
- 7) Shinta watched the TV program **regularly**. He watched the same program every evening.
- A. normally
  - B. frequently
  - C. seldom
  - D. on a regular basis
- 8) My cat, Pussy, fell into the **pond**. She was **saturated** when she came out of the water and ran into the house. She made the floor all wet.
- Makna kata **pond**:
- A. pool
  - B. river
  - C. canal
  - D. stream
- Makna kata **saturated**:
- A. wet through
  - B. flooded
  - C. busy
  - D. afraid

- 9) Robin is Batman's **sidekick**. He helps Batman fighting the bad guys.
- a chief
  - a helper
  - a leader
  - an adviser
- 10) Rattan is more **pliable** than wood. It can be bend easily.
- supple
  - mobile
  - delicate
  - frail

*Kunci Jawaban untuk Latihan 1 – 3*

### Latihan 1

- Rafflesia Arnoldi is one of the **indigenous** flowers of Indonesia as it is originated from Indonesia.
- The surgeon asked for a **probe**—a long instrument—when he examined the wound of the patient.
- Being an **autocratic** leader, he never considered other people's opinions in makin decisions.
- Entomologists**, scientists who study insects, also study urban pests, forest pests, agricultural pests and medical veterinary pests and their control.
- As a **taciturn** person, my cousin never talks much and tends to be quiet.
- He is taking his three-year old child to see a **pediodontist**, that is, a dentist for kids.
- A bone **fracture** is a medical condition in which there is a damage in the bone.
- The child is so **talkative** that he keeps talking all the way from Bogor to Jakarta.
- The tsunami **annihilated** the whole city to the point that all buildings were totally destroyed.
- Some flowers are **edible** and can be used as delicious and attractive ingredients of your salad.

### Latihan 2

- the fight among supporters. (A)
- flowers that open during the night and close at daylight, (D)
- strikes without warning and without cause (B)
- rotten and decayed garbage from the garbage dump (C)
- the history and background of my family (B)
- overwhelmed in completing the assignments and preparing for the exams, overwhelmed with paperwork.(D)
- extremely happy that she kept jumping up and down for joy. (A)

- 8) eating too much junk food and drinking too much sweet drinks. (B)
- 9) no name on it. (D)
- 10) people have to follow it. (A)

### Latihan 3

- 1) C
- 2) A
- 3) D
- 4) C
- 5) B
- 6) A
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) A



### Rangkuman

Salah satu *clue* yang dapat dipakai untuk memahami makna sebuah kata baru adalah berupa definisi atau deskripsi dari kata baru tersebut. Definisi atau deskripsi itu dapat diberikan di dalam kalimat yang sama atau dalam kalimat yang mengikutinya. Dengan cara ini, Anda tidak perlu memakai bantuan kamus untuk dapat memahami teks yang Anda baca. Hal ini juga dapat membangun rasa percaya diri Anda serta menambah koleksi kosakata Anda.



### Tes Formatif 1

Dengan memperhatikan definisi atau deskripsi yang diberikan, pilih makna yang paling mendekati untuk kata yang dicetak tebal.

- 1) The thief was **apprehended** by the police. He was caught when he was trying to steal a gold ring.
  - A. set free
  - B. detected
  - C. released
  - D. arrested
  
- 2) The dancer's body was very **lithe**. She could flex her body gracefully.
  - A. stiff
  - B. flexible
  - C. awkward
  - D. tough

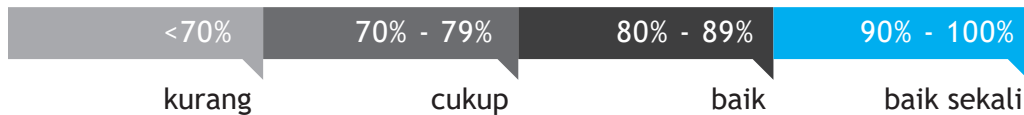
- 3) The economy showed a **feeble** improvement. Although the improvement was little, it was considered to be a good sign.
- A. slight
  - B. big
  - C. strong
  - D. lasting
- 4) The student **intentionally** lied to the teacher. He told the teacher that he left his homework at home. In fact, he did not do the homework.
- A. by mistake
  - B. involuntarily
  - C. purposefully
  - D. accidentally
- 5) The current of the river is very **treacherous**. Many people have drowned or carried away by its strong current.
- A. dangerous
  - B. safe
  - C. comforting
  - D. depressing
- 6) The fruit salad could not **appease** our hunger. We needed more filling foods.
- A. produce
  - B. activate
  - C. prevent
  - D. satisfy
- 7) The bad behaved students in his class **sapped** his energy. He felt tired after the class finished.
- A. drained
  - B. increased
  - C. restrained
  - D. regulated
- 8) She found the corrupted behavior of her staff **abhorrent**. She found ways to eliminate that dishonored behavior from her office.
- A. desirable
  - B. hateful
  - C. necessary
  - D. suitable

- 9) I can't stand the **pungent** smell of frying onions. It's just too strong for me.
- A. urgent
  - B. mild
  - C. gentle
  - D. strong
- 10) There has been a **dispute** between the conventional taxi drivers and the application-based taxi services. The minister tried to end the disagreement.
- A. quarrel
  - B. agreement
  - C. contest
  - D. competition

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



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.

## Menggunakan Sinonim



**Sinonim atau padanan kata** adalah kata lain yang memiliki makna yang sama. Seringkali penulis memberikan padanan kata dari kata baru yang belum kita kenali maknanya.

Contoh 1

*The house has a **detached** garage, **separated** by a small garden.*

Keterangan:

Kata baru dalam kalimat di atas adalah **detached**. Makna kata itu dijelaskan oleh kata yang memiliki makna yang sama atau sinonimnya, yaitu **separated**. Berarti makna kata **detached** adalah: terpisah. Makna kalimat itu secara keseluruhan: *Rumah itu memiliki garasi yang terpisah, yang dipisahkan oleh taman kecil.*

Contoh 2

*Fielding disappearance remains **an enigma** or **a mystery**. No one knows his whereabouts.*

Keterangan:

Makna kata baru **an enigma** diberi penjelasan berupa padanan kata, yaitu **a mystery**. Dengan demikian, makna kata dari **an enigma** adalah misteri. Maka, makna kalimat ini secara keseluruhan: Menghilangnya Fielding tetap menjadi sebuah misteri. Tidak seorang pun tahu keberadaannya.

Sekarang kerjakan latihan-latihan berikut. Identifikasi padanan kata atau sinonim dari kata yang dicetak tebal untuk dapat memahami makna kata baru tersebut.



## Latihan

### Latihan 1

Garis bawahi sinonim dari kata yang dicetak tebal yang terdapat dalam kalimat-kalimat berikut ini.

- 1) Joan was filled with humiliation or shame with her brother's rude remark.
- 2) Tammy decided to be frugal this year. She had to be economical to save enough money for her trip to Bangkok.
- 3) Mother loves to bring her creel everytime we go on a picnic. She will fill the picnic basket with salad, sandwiches and bottles of lemonade.
- 4) Most of his ideas are quixotic and unrealistic.
- 5) With the development of technology, the company has to make some necessary or important changes.
- 6) Australia was once a penal colony or a colony for convicts or criminals.
- 7) He did not expect the company he worked for would revoke—cancel--their contract.
- 8) When her boss left the company, the director appointed her to handle her job in the interim—that is temporarily until they found the new manager.
- 9) We need a governor candidate that is credible or trustworthy.
- 10) Komisi Pemberantasan Korupsi made a painstaking investigation to the case. They made a thorough examination of the documents.

### Latihan 2

Pilihlah makna kata yang dicetak tebal dengan tepat.

- 1) Betsy wanted to improve her score this semester, so she decided to **abstain** from going to the movie or going out every weekend. She also gave up watching television and playing games on the internet.
  - A. give up
  - B. give in
  - C. give back
  - D. give
- 2) He is **infamous** for his cruel and **intolerant** behavior. His terrible reputation is known throughout his kampong.
  - A. reputation
  - B. reputable
  - C. ill-reputated
  - D. terrible

- 3) She has a **bizarre** taste for fashion. Her dresses and shoes are always strange and out of the ordinary.
- A. beautiful
  - B. unusual
  - C. ordinary
  - D. fashionable
- 4) I felt **exhausted** after staying up all night taking care of my sick daughter. I felt so tired that I fell asleep at the office.
- A. tired out
  - B. sleepy
  - C. energetic
  - D. bored
- 5) My friend grudged all day long after the teacher gave her a bad score for her homework. She **complained** that the teacher was not being fair to her.
- A. accepted
  - B. analyse
  - C. praised
  - D. protested
- 6) The Minister of Tourism gave an **eloquent** speech to open the international conference on maritime tourism. He expressed his ideas clearly and powerfully.
- A. clumsy
  - B. inarticulate
  - C. fluent
  - D. sad
- 7) The damage caused by the flood was **severe** or serious.
- A. critical
  - B. critic
  - C. mild
  - D. minor
- 8) Harry is a very **fervent** student. He is always enthusiastic to learn new lessons.
- A. different
  - B. indifferent
  - C. passionate
  - D. uninterested



- 9) His heroic deed in saving the drowning little boy is **praiseworthy**. His admirable story was covered as the headline of the newspaper.
- A. exemplary
  - B. responsible
  - C. guilty
  - D. innocent
- 10) As an **acquisitive** developer, he wanted to get as much profit as he could. His greed made him use cheap materials for the houses he built.
- A. generous
  - B. greedy
  - C. big-hearted
  - D. stingy

### Latihan 3

Dengan memperhatikan padanan kata atau sinonim dari kata yang dicetak tebal, tentukan pilihan makna yang tepat.

- 1) Tony has a **condescending** behavior toward his friends. Because of his superiority, his friends do not like to have him in their groups.
- A. arrogant
  - B. respectful
  - C. modest
  - D. admiring
- 2) The government has made a commitment to **eliminate** or remove corruption from the country.
- A. eradicate
  - B. retain
  - C. preserve
  - D. observe
- 3) After a long preparation, the team **embarked** on their mission to reach the top of Mount Kerinci. They started the journey very early in the morning.
- A. lodged
  - B. entered
  - C. got on
  - D. stayed

- 4) The people evacuated from the village because of the **imminent** danger of a landslide. After the storms and heavy rain, the village people fear that a landslide is about to happen.
- A. coming up
  - B. retreating
  - C. increasing
  - D. spreading
- 5) The arapaima or the giant Amazon fish are the **denizens** or inhabitants of Amazon River.
- A. visitor
  - B. occupant
  - C. tenant
  - D. lodger
- 6) The coat is **impervious** to rain or waterproof.
- A. undeniable
  - B. firm
  - C. garment
  - D. resistant
- 7) Laughter is the best **remedy** or medicine.
- A. answer
  - B. cure
  - C. mixture
  - D. correction
- 8) She had **an inclination** toward arts and literature. She likes painting and writing stories.
- A. love
  - B. weakness
  - C. hatred
  - D. distaste
- 9) It is **remarkable** to hear your child say their first word. You don't want to miss that amazing moment.
- A. common
  - B. ordinary
  - C. extraordinary
  - D. familiar

- 10) He developed a **shrewd** plan to beat his competitors. His friends thought his plan very smart, indeed.
- A. foolish
  - B. simple
  - C. naive
  - D. intelligent

*Kunci Jawaban untuk Latihan 1-3*

**Latihan 1**

- 1) humiliation = shame
- 2) frugal= economical
- 3) creel = picnic basket
- 4) quixotic= unrealistic
- 5) necessary= important changes
- 6) penal colony= a colony for convicts= criminals.
- 7) revoke=cancel
- 8) in the interim= temporarily
- 9) credible=trustworthy
- 10) Painstaking=a thorough examination of the documents

**Latihan 2**

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) D
- 6) C
- 7) A
- 8) C
- 9) A
- 10) B

**Latihan 3**

- 1) A
- 2) A
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) D
- 7) B
- 8) A
- 9) C
- 10) D



**Rangkuman**

Petunjuk lain yang dapat dipakai untuk memahami makna kata adalah berupa sinonim dari kata yang baru. Seringkali penulis memakai sinonim untuk menjelaskan maknanya. Oleh sebab itu jika menemui kata baru, carilah apakah ada sinonim di dalam kalimat tersebut atau kalimat yang mengikutinya.



## Tes Formatif 2

Dengan memperhatikan sinonim yang diberikan, pilihlah makna yang paling tepat untuk kata yang dicetak tebal.

- 1) I have to **curtail** my spending on clothes this month. I have to reduce my expenses and save enough money to buy a new chair.
  - A. limit
  - B. extend
  - C. increase
  - D. fall
  
- 2) See **subsequent** units, the next two units, to get more understanding about how to use context clues.
  - A. preceding
  - B. before
  - C. following
  - D. after
  
- 3) People **censured** the violent protest of the taxi drivers yesterday. They showed strong criticism of the demonstration.
  - A. criticized
  - B. praised
  - C. sympathized
  - D. approved
  
- 4) Although the foods and price are good, we don't like eating at that restaurant because the waiters are **brusque**. They are always impatient and give short replies to our questions.
  - A. rude
  - B. polite
  - C. rapid
  - D. well-mannered
  
- 5) The stray cats loves **foraging** my trash bins seeking for left over food.
  - A. pushing
  - B. searching
  - C. pulling
  - D. jumping into
  
- 6) Joanna **loathes** instant noodles. She dislikes the taste of the MSG.
  - A. adores
  - B. distastes

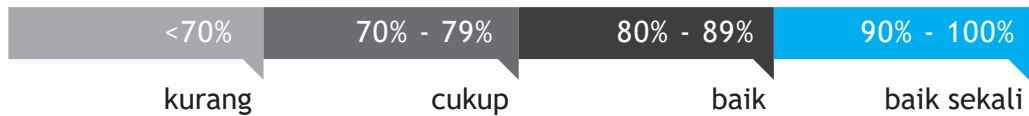
- C. fancies  
D. wishes for
- 7) He did not expect to **encounter** so many difficulties in starting a new business. He had to face one problem after another.  
A. avoid  
B. control  
C. confront  
D. touch
- 8) Do not make any **rash** decision. People who make quick decisions frequently make wrong decisions.  
A. careful  
B. slow  
C. hasty  
D. sensible
- 9) Reading Shakespeare can be a **daunting** task for the first year student of English Literature. The language and the subject can be intimidating.  
A. discouraging  
B. comfortable  
C. encouraging  
D. inspiring
- 10) The forest fire **scorched** more than 500 hectare of land. It burned one of the largest forest in the region.  
A. burned down  
B. heated  
C. triggered  
D. detonated

## 1.22 Dealing with New Words: Using Context Clues

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.

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

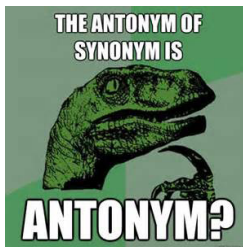
Arti tingkat penguasaan



Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Kegiatan Belajar 3. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Kegiatan Belajar 2, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.

Kegiatan  
Belajar  
3

## Menggunakan Antonim



**Antonim** atau kata lain yang memiliki makna yang berlawanan. Selain memakai kata yang berpadanan maknanya yang dapat ditemukan dalam teks, kita juga dapat menggunakan kata yang berlawanan maknanya untuk dapat menebak arti sebuah kata baru.

Contoh 1: *In contrast with his brother who is **slim**, Thomas is quite **corpulent**.*

Keterangan:

Kata baru yang dicetak tebal adalah **corpulent**. Makna kata ini dapat dikira-kira dengan melihat konteks kalimatnya. Kata sambung **in contrast** menunjukkan bahwa keadaan Thomas berlawanan dari saudara laki-lakinya. Jika Thomas dikatakan **corpulent**, saudara laki-lakinya dijelaskan memiliki tubuh yang **slim** yang berarti ramping. Lawan dari ramping adalah gemuk. Dengan demikian **corpulent** berarti gemuk. Jadi makna kalimat ini secara keseluruhan: *Berlawanan dengan saudara laki-lakinya yang ramping, Thomas itu cukup gemuk.*

Dengan demikian, penting untuk memperhatikan apakah ada kata sambung atau *transitional signals* yang bersifat kontras dalam sebuah kalimat. Kata sambung itu dapat menjadi penanda apakah ada antonim yang akan dipakai untuk menjelaskan sebuah kata baru. Beberapa kata sambung yang bersifat kontras adalah: **but, whereas, while, on one hand, despite, however, yet.**

Contoh 2: *The hotel is located in a very **secluded** place. The nearby house is five kilometer away.*

Keterangan:

Kata baru yang dicetak tebal adalah **secluded**. Jika kita perhatikan, tidak ada *transitional signal* yang dapat dipakai sebagai penanda kontras. Oleh sebab itu kita harus menggunakan cara lain untuk dapat memahami makna kata baru tersebut. Caranya adalah dengan melihat kata-kata lain di sekitar kata baru tersebut. Kata-kata yang dapat menjadi penunjuk adalah **located, place, nearby** dan frasa **five kilometer**

**away.** Kesemuanya memperlihatkan bahwa kata **secluded** itu berkaitan dengan keadaan lokasi atau tempat. Seperti apakah keadaan lokasi hotel itu? Kalimat kedua yang berarti **Rumah terdekat letaknya lima kilometer dari situ (hotel)** menunjukkan bahwa hotel itu letaknya jauh dari mana-mana. Itulah kira-kira makna dari **secluded**.

Sekarang cobalah melatih keterampilan Anda memahami makna kata baru dengan memakai antonimnya.



## Latihan

### Latihan 1

Garis bawahi kata sambung yang menunjukkan kontras (jika ada) dan kata yang merupakan antonim dari kata yang dicetak tebal.

- 1) Although my sister seems to be **aloof**, she is actually very friendly once you know her better.
- 2) I really don't understand people who like to **hoard** stuff they never use. They just can't bear to throw things away.
- 3) Unlike his **parsimonious** father, Donald is very generous.
- 4) The house is actually small, but the design makes it seem **spacious**.
- 5) This umbrella is **inadequate** to cover me from the heavy rain. It will only cover me partially and I will get wet. I need a bigger one.
- 6) When the gold mines were closed, the rich town became **impoverished** and many people left.
- 7) The house is old and **deteriorated**. It needs to be renovated.
- 8) He was not **rough**, though he wasn't gentle either.
- 9) Most of his friends are **reckless** and irresponsible, but Aldy is different. He is careful and responsible.
- 10) The twins have two different personalities. Tina is **gregarious** while Tini is quiet.

### Latihan 2

Dengan mengidentifikasi antonimnya, pilih makna yang paling tepat untuk kata-kata yang dicetak tebal.

- 1) Napoleon Bonaparte tried to **conquer** Russia, but he was defeated mostly by the cold winter and the diseases.
  - A. give in
  - B. beat
  - C. surrender
  - D. give up
- 2) Timmy was willing to wash the dishes, but Joanne was **reluctant** to do the house chore.
  - A. enthusiastic
  - B. washing



- C. willing  
D. unwilling
- 3) Use the **familiar** words to help you understand the unknown words.  
A. known  
B. unknown  
C. unseen  
D. usual
- 4) Shinta is not worried about the exam tomorrow, whereas Brenda is so **anxious** about it.  
A. not worried  
B. calm  
C. nervous  
D. impatient
- 5) The cool heavy rain brought an end to the **sweltering** heat of the dry season.  
A. shivering  
B. boiling  
C. freezing  
D. shaking
- 6) At first Ms. Marty was **gullible** when Tiara claimed that she did not cheat on her exam, but now she doesn't trust her anymore.  
A. unsuspecting  
B. sarcastic  
C. angry  
D. critical
- 7) We thought that she would be **distraught** when the doctor told her that she lost her baby, but she looked calm.  
A. calm  
B. hysterical  
C. relaxed  
D. furious
- 8) What you gave me is the **approximate** cost; however, I need the exact cost.  
A. precise  
B. correct  
C. obtain  
D. estimated

- 9) Even though he did not have enough time to prepare for the lecture, his **extemporaneous** talk showed that he knows a lot about the topic.
- A. spontaneous
  - B. prepared
  - C. practiced
  - D. studied
- 10) Compared to Daisy's beautiful and exceptional interior design for my new office, Tiara's design feels so **nondescript**.
- A. special
  - B. exceptional
  - C. unexceptional
  - D. superior

### Latihan 3

Pilih antonim yang paling tepat untuk kata-kata yang dicetak tebal.

- 1) Milk and other calcium-rich food can **fortify** bones, but alcohol, soft drinks and salty food might weaken the bones.
- A. strengthen
  - B. weaken
  - C. expose
  - D. deplete
- 2) In contrast with the **surly** receptionist, the manager is very polite and friendly.
- A. short
  - B. unfriendly
  - C. friendly
  - D. polite
- 3) Although the crop is in a **promising** condition, the flood can bring a disappointing result.
- A. ensuring
  - B. failing
  - C. pleasing
  - D. unpleasant
- 4) Bon Bon my dog is very **obedient**. Unfortunately, my cat, Pussy, is not. It is hard to control her.
- A. submissive
  - B. assertive
  - C. quiet
  - D. flexible

- 5) **Crooked** road shall be made straight.
- A. dishonest
  - B. curved
  - C. honest
  - D. square
- 6) He is known to be an honest person. People could not believe that he would be able to give a **fraudulent** report.
- A. original
  - B. truthful
  - C. dishonest
  - D. honest
- 7) Hary managed to **achieve** success in his business, but he failed in his marriage.
- A. attain
  - B. fail
  - C. miscarry
  - D. fall short
- 8) Nobody believes that his attentive manners was only a **pretence**. They thought it was his true personality.
- A. make-believe
  - B. innovation
  - C. genuine
  - E. imagination
- 9) While his sister likes to talk and very sociable, Tom is **reticent**.
- A. communicative
  - B. silent
  - C. talkative
  - D. fluent
- 10) As much as he tried to prevent himself from getting angry, he couldn't resist it when his rival **provoked** him by saying that he was a loser.
- A. soothed
  - B. roused
  - C. calmed
  - D. pacified

*Kunci Jawaban untuk Latihan 1-3***Latihan 1**

- 1) friendly
- 2) throw things away
- 3) generous
- 4) small
- 5) a bigger one
- 6) rich
- 7) renovated
- 8) gentle
- 9) careful
- 10) quiet

**Latihan 2**

- 1) B
- 2) D
- 3) A
- 4) C
- 5) B
- 6) A
- 7) B
- 8) D
- 9) A
- 10) C

**Latihan 3**

- 1) A
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) C
- 7) A
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) B

**Rangkuman**

Antonim adalah kata yang berbeda yang mempunyai makna yang berlawanan. Sama seperti sinonim, antonim tidak hanya membantu Anda menambah kosakata Anda, tetapi juga untuk meningkatkan kemampuan membaca dan menulis Anda.

**Tes Formatif 3**

Dengan memperhatikan antonimnya, pilihlah makna yang paling tepat untuk kata yang dicetak tebal.

- 1) The building was **demolished** by the earthquake and now the owner does not have the resources to rebuild it.
  - A. designed
  - B. destroyed
  - C. rebuild
  - D. renovated

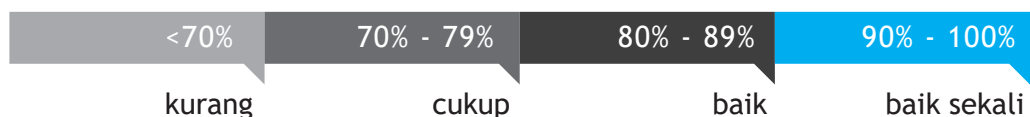
- 2) At first North Carolina stood firm on its legislation regarding abortion, but after the other states make some radical changes, North Carolina **relented** and followed the current.
- A. give in
  - B. take up
  - C. stand firm
  - D. followed
- 3) Heavy rain and stormy days will soon replace the long **drought**.
- A. wet season
  - B. stormy season
  - C. rainy season
  - D. dry season
- 4) Everybody thought that he was evil, but it turned out that he was **virtuous** after all.
- A. bad
  - B. cruel
  - C. honorable
  - D. merciless
- 5) My cat is now tamed and lovely, but the first time I found it, it was just a **feral** cat.
- A. stray
  - B. tamed
  - C. domesticated
  - D. disobedient
- 6) Although I paid a great deal for the gourmet meal, I only received a **paltry** amount of food on my plate.
- A. large
  - B. sufficient
  - C. unclean
  - D. very small
- 7) There is no **frivolous** decoration, no canned music, nothing but the essentials—well-worn cutlery and table linen, unpretentious glasses. (Peter Mayle, *GQ*, 1998)
- A. important
  - B. unimportant
  - C. essential
  - D. basic

- 8) Using sound waves can greatly **reduce** the time that it takes for a broken leg to heal; it may take only six weeks instead of 12 weeks for the bone to mend.
- increase
  - cut down
  - cut up
  - upgrade
- 9) Tobacco smoke is **hazardous** to your health. It may cause cancer, lung disease, and heart failure, etc.
- dangerous
  - harmless
  - insecure
  - strong
- 10) Tony was very **irritable** this morning. He snapped at his four year old son, he yelled at his wife, and he stormed out of the house and slammed the door.
- sorrowful
  - jovial
  - bad-tempered
  - sullen

Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan Kunci Jawaban Tes Formatif 3 yang terdapat di bagian akhir modul ini. Hitunglah jawaban yang benar. Kemudian, gunakan rumus berikut untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi Kegiatan Belajar 3.

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

Arti tingkat penguasaan



Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Kegiatan Belajar 4. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Kegiatan Belajar 3, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.

Kegiatan  
Belajar  
4

## Menggunakan Contoh

Penulis juga dapat memberikan contoh-contoh untuk menjelaskan maksudnya. Contoh-contoh yang dipakai dalam kalimat atau dalam kalimat sesudahnya dapat kita pakai untuk memahami makna kata baru. Perhatikan kartun Frank and Ernest di bawah ini.



Keterangan:

Dalam kartun Frank and Ernest di atas kata *alternative energy sources* diberi contoh: *wind and solar* sehingga kita dapat memperkirakan bahwa makna kata *alternative* adalah *other*. Dengan demikian makna dari *alternative energy sources* atau **sumber energi alternatif** adalah “sumber energy lain selain yang umum dipakai.”

Contoh 2: *A dog groomer is a person whose job is to groom dogs, such as bathing, cleaning, and nail trimming.*

Keterangan:

Kata baru dalam kalimat ini adalah **groom**. Kata ini dijelaskan dengan pemberian contoh yang ditandai dengan kata **such as** (seperti). Contoh yang diberikan adalah **bathing** (memandikan), **cleaning** (membersihkan), dan **nail trimming** (memangkas kuku). Dengan begitu kata **groom** berarti kegiatan yang mencakup memandikan, membersihkan dan memotong kuku. Sekarang cobalah melatih keterampilan Anda memahami makna kata baru dengan memakai contoh-contoh yang Anda temukan.



## Latihan

### Latihan 1

Garis bawahi contoh-contoh yang diberikan untuk menjelaskan kata yang dicetak tebal.

- 1) Bill Gates has some **peculiar** habits. **When he was CEO of Microsoft, he took a week off every year to sit in the woods and think without any distractions. Gates was also obsessed with keeping a massive amount of cash in the bank when Microsoft was a start-up, a practice that stayed with the company.**
- 2) **Several great thinkers, from Isaac Newton to Albert Einstein to Adam Smith, were prolific daydreamers.** Einstein said that he began the theory of relativity while daydreaming about what it would be like to ride on a ray of light. Warren Buffett has created investment ideas from start to finish while in the bathtub. Paul McCartney said that many of the Beatles' best work came in dreams.
- 3) Tobacco smoke and body odour are usually the source of the everyday **foul** smells in commercial buildings.
- 4) Spanish **explorers** in the New World, such as Columbus and Hernan Cortes, did more than explore because their mission was to conquer the Native American and colonize their land.
- 5) Mr. Raymond furrowed his brows, but it was just a **futile** attempt to reprimand little Toby as he did not stop from drawing on the wall.
- 6) The weather forecast has predicted some **precipitation** for tomorrow. **Bring an umbrella or a raincoat as it might a downpour or a shower.**
- 7) **He is known for being prudence. He always takes some time to consider all the consequences before he makes a decision and he doesn't want to take unnecessary risk.**
- 8) The project is **dormant** for the time being until it gets more fund. In the meantime, the building is closed and no employees are seen around the office.
- 9) It was the best of times, it was the worst of times, it was the age of wisdom, it was the age of foolishness, it was the **epoch** of belief, it was the epoch of incredulity, it was the season of Light, it was the season of Darkness, it was the spring of hope, it was the winter of despair. (Charles Dickens, *A Tale of Two Cities*, 1859).
- 10) The boy scouts went into the wood to collect **kindling**, such as twigs and branches, to make fire.

### Latihan 2

Berdasarkan bagian yang digarisbawahi, pilihlah makna yang paling tepat untuk kata-kata yang dicetak tebal dalam Latihan 1.

- 1) Makna kata **peculiar**:
  - A. unusual
  - B. normal
  - C. regular
  - D. conventional



- 2) Makna kata **prolific**:
- A. fruitless
  - B. ineffective
  - C. productive
  - D. wasteful
- 3) Makna kata **foul**:
- A. pleasant
  - B. unpleasant
  - C. clean
  - D. dirty
- 4) Makna kata **explorer**:
- A. defender
  - B. conquerer
  - C. surrender
  - D. voyager
- 5) Makna kata **futile**:
- A. successful
  - B. effective
  - C. ineffectual
  - D. useful
- 6) Makna kata **precipitation**:
- A. rain
  - B. sunshine
  - C. raindrops
  - D. cloudy
- 7) Makna kata **prudence**:
- A. carefulness
  - B. carelessness
  - C. thoughtlessness
  - D. haste
- 8) Makna kata **dormant**:
- A. hidden
  - B. sleeping
  - C. resting
  - D. inactive

- 9) Makna kata **epoch**:
- A. period
  - B. point
  - C. spring
  - D. summer
- 10) Makna kata **kindling**:
- A. fire
  - B. trees
  - C. firewood
  - D. plants

### Latihan 3

Dengan memakai contoh-contoh yang diberikan dalam kalimat atau dalam kalimat selanjutnya, pilih makna yang paling tepat untuk kata yang dicetak tebal.

- 1) The archaeologist found some important **artefacts**, such as pottery, weapons and jewelry, were sold at the black market.
- A. products
  - B. objects
  - C. pottery
  - D. weapons
- 2) My grandmother kept some antique collections of **cutlery** such as spoon, fork, and knives.
- A. silverware
  - B. china
  - C. dishes
  - D. tea set
- 3) **Indigenous** people, such as the Aborigine in Australia and the Indian people in America shared similar experiences. Their rights are often violated and ignored.
- A. native
  - B. foreign
  - C. immigrants
  - D. colonial
- 4) **Celestial** objects are natural objects which are located outside the Earth's atmosphere, such as the moon, the sun, an asteroid, planet or a star.
- A. relating to spirituality
  - B. relating to the sky

- C. relating to the atmosphere  
D. relating to the Earth
- 5) The **habitats** studied in marine biology include everything from the tiny layers of surface water in which organisms and biotic items may be trapped in the surface tension between the ocean and atmosphere, to the depths of the oceanic trenches, sometimes 10,000 meters or more beneath the surface of the ocean.
- A. country  
B. environment  
C. locale  
D. home
- 6) **The cetaceans**, such as whales, dolphins, and porpoises, are one of the most distinctive and highly specialized orders of mammals.
- A. fish  
B. large fish  
C. large mammals  
D. large mammals that live in the sea
- 7) The history of technology is, in many ways, a story of great **inventors** and their brilliant inventions. Think of Thomas Edison and the light bulb, Henry Ford and the mass-produced car, or, more recently, Tim Berner-Lee and the World Wide Web.
- A. a person who discover something  
B. a person who comes up with a new idea  
C. a person who make important things  
D. a person who manufacture things
- 8) It's harvest time. The farmers are preparing themselves for gathering their **crops**, such as corn, oats, and barley.
- A. plant products grown by farmers  
B. weeds in agriculture  
C. grass in the field  
D. a short haircut
- 9) The government **provides** the people with health care. That is to say, the government pay some or all of your medical expenses.
- A. take  
B. give  
C. withhold  
D. take away

- 10) After not eating all day, Jim was **ravenous**. He ate a bowl of cream soup, a plateful of rice, vegetables, and half a chicken, and some pudding.
- very greedy
  - slightly hungry
  - very hungry
  - restrained

*Jawaban untuk Latihan 1-3*

### **Latihan 1**

- When he was CEO of Microsoft, he took a week off every year to sit in the woods and think without any distractions. Gates was also obsessed with keeping a massive amount of cash in the bank when Microsoft was a start-up, a practice that stayed with the company.
- Einstein said that he began the theory of relativity while daydreaming about what it would be like to ride on a ray of light. Warren Buffett has created investment ideas from start to finish while in the bathtub. Paul McCartney said that many of the Beatles' best work came in dreams.
- Tobacco smoke and body odour.
- Columbus and Hernan Cortes.
- he did not stop from drawing on the wall.
- a downpour or a shower.
- he always takes some time to consider all the consequences before he makes a decision and he doesn't want to take unnecessary risk.
- the building is closed and no employees are seen around the office.
- the best of times, the worst of time, the age of; the season of
- such as twigs and branches, to make fire.

### **Latihan 2**

- B
- C
- B
- D
- C
- A
- A
- D
- A
- C

### **Latihan 3**

- B
- A
- A
- B
- B
- D
- B
- A
- B
- C



## Tes Formatif 4

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Baca kalimat-kalimat di bawah ini dan garis bawahi penanda (deskripsi/definisi, sinonim, antonim atau contoh) yang ada untuk dapat memahami makna kata yang dicetak tebal. Setelah itu pilih makna yang paling mendekati.

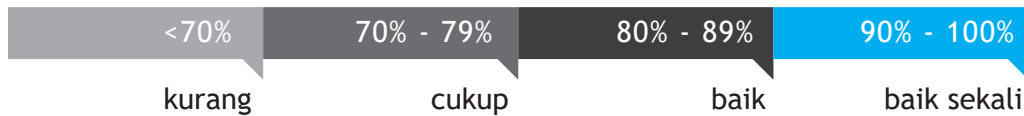
- 1) Sherlock Holmes let Dr. Watson to **probe** the murder case in the train station. The first thing Dr. Watson did was to examine the eye witness.
  - A. poke about
  - B. investigate
  - C. experiment
  - D. solve
  
- 2) He is a **credible** witness. His story is believable.
  - A. trustworthy
  - B. appropriate
  - C. agreeable
  - D. pleasing
  
- 3) The old building was too dangerous to live in that the government decided to **pull it down**.
  - A. Preserve it
  - B. rebuild it
  - C. knock it down
  - D. renovate it
  
- 4) Although the dog chewed and chewed on his leash, his efforts to break free were **vain**. The rope is too strong.
  - A. unsuccessful
  - B. effective
  - C. useful
  - D. handy
  
- 5) I should have followed the straight track, instead I **meandered** through the wood and I got lost.
  - A. curved
  - B. twisted
  - C. wandered
  - D. rushed

- 6) The **invincible** Superman saved the helpless Lois Lane from the villain.
- A. unbeatable
  - B. vulnerable
  - C. defenseless
  - D. exhausted
- 7) Suhardi's girlfriend was **irate** when Suhardi was three hours late in picking her up at her office today. She refused to talk to him all the way back home.
- A. calm
  - B. very angry
  - C. relaxed
  - D. quiet
- 8) The scenery at the beach is **picturesque**, but the house is unattractive.
- A. unattractive
  - B. pretty
  - C. nasty
  - D. ordinary
- 9) I was **perplexed** by this new video game, but my young niece could easily played and won the game.
- A. informed
  - B. instructed
  - C. confused
  - D. explained
- 10) When Sam's mother told him to turn off the video game and take a bath, Sam **pleaded** with her mother to let him play for another ten minutes.
- A. begged
  - B. declared
  - C. stated
  - D. prayed

Cocokkanlah jawaban Anda dengan Kunci Jawaban Tes Formatif 4 yang terdapat di bagian akhir modul ini. Hitunglah jawaban yang benar. Kemudian, gunakan rumus berikut untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi Kegiatan Belajar 4.

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

Arti tingkat penguasaan



Apabila mencapai tingkat penguasaan 80% atau lebih, Anda dapat meneruskan dengan Kegiatan Belajar 5. **Bagus!** Jika masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi materi Kegiatan Belajar 4, terutama bagian yang belum dikuasai.

## Extensive Reading

Setelah mempelajari salah satu strategi membaca dengan efektif dan efisien, Anda akan diajak untuk membaca satu teks nonfiksi. Berbeda dari teks fiksi yang berisi cerita rekaan, teks nonfiksi adalah teks yang membahas tentang hal-hal yang nyata dan faktual.

Tujuan dari kegiatan *Extensive Reading* adalah untuk melatih kemampuan membaca Anda sekaligus menerapkan strategi membaca yang sudah dipelajari dalam Unit 1 sampai dengan 4. Oleh sebab itu, sangat disarankan agar Anda menyiapkan satu buku tulis tersendiri untuk mencatat kegiatan membaca *Extensive Reading* ini. Buku semacam ini dapat disebut sebagai sebuah *Reading Journal*.

Apa saja yang perlu dicatat dalam *Reading Journal* Anda?

1	Judul Bacaan
2	Penulis (jika ada)
3	Poin-poin penting tentang isinya
4	Informasi yang menarik bagi Anda
5	Kata-kata baru yang Anda temukan dan perkiraan maknanya
6	Kata-kata yang tidak Anda ketahui dan ingin Anda cari maknanya di kamus

Pilihan bacaan kali ini adalah tentang sejarah bahasa Inggris. Sesuai dengan bidang studi Anda, yaitu penerjemahan bahasa Inggris maka topik ini merupakan topik yang relevan. Dari bacaan ini Anda akan mengetahui perkembangan bahasa Inggris yang sedang Anda pelajari dan pengaruh-pengaruh bahasa lain yang turut serta membangun perkembangan bahasa Inggris yang dipergunakan saat ini.

Selamat menikmati bacaan Anda, semoga Anda menemukan banyak informasi yang menarik yang memperkaya pengetahuan Anda.

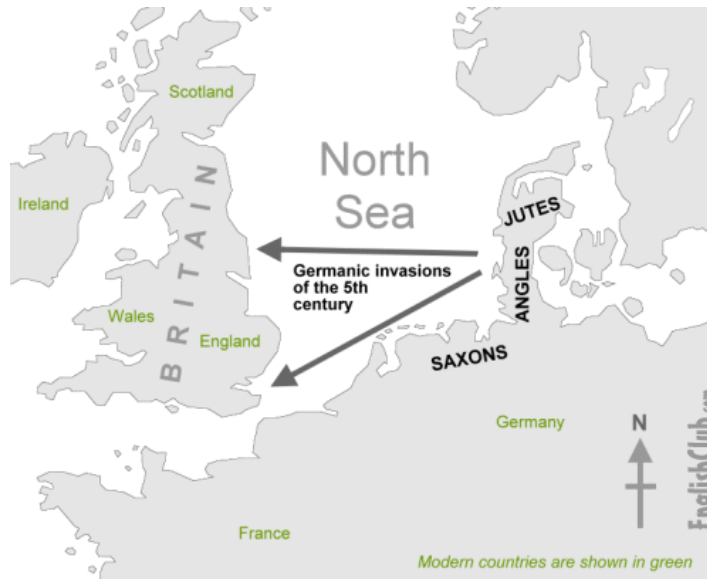
### History of the English Language

#### *A short history of the origins and development of English*

The history of the English language really started with the arrival of three Germanic tribes who invaded Britain during the 5th century AD. These tribes, the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes, crossed the North Sea from what today is Denmark and northern Germany. At that time the inhabitants of Britain spoke a Celtic language.



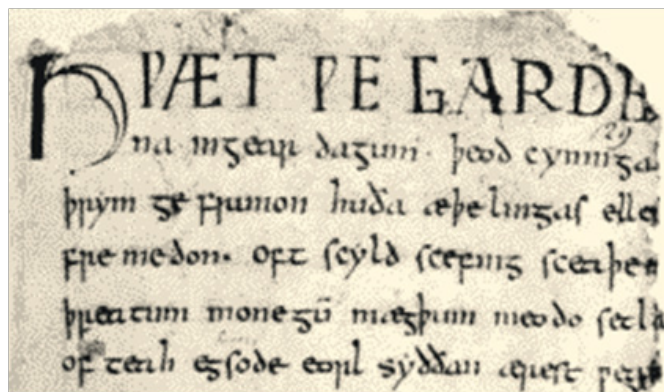
But most of the Celtic speakers were pushed west and north by the invaders - mainly into what is now Wales, Scotland and Ireland. The Angles came from “Englaland” [*sic*] and their language was called “Englisc” - from which the words “England” and “English” are derived.



Germanic invaders entered Britain on the east and south coasts in the 5th Century.

### Old English (450-1100 AD)

The invading Germanic tribes spoke similar languages, which in Britain developed into what we now call Old English. Old English did not sound or look like English today. Native English speakers now would have great difficulty understanding Old English. Nevertheless, about half of the most commonly used words in Modern English have Old English roots. The words *be*, *strong* and *water*, for example, derive from Old English. Old English was spoken until around 1100.



Part of *Beowulf*, a poem written in Old English

### Middle English (1100-1500)

In 1066 William the Conqueror, the Duke of Normandy (part of modern France), invaded and conquered England. The new conquerors (called the Normans) brought with them a kind of French, which became the language of the Royal Court, and the ruling and business classes. For a period there was a kind of linguistic class division, where the lower classes spoke English and the upper classes spoke French. In the 14th century English became dominant in Britain again, but with many French words added. This language is called Middle English. It was the language of the great poet Chaucer (c1340-1400), but it would still be difficult for native English speakers to understand today.

And whan I sawgh he wolde never fine  
 To reden on this cursed book al night,  
 Al sodeinly thre leves have I plight  
 Out of his book right as he redde, and eke  
 I with my fist so took him on the cheeke  
 That in oure fir he fil bakward adown.  
 And up he sterte as dooth a wood leon  
 And with his fist he smoot me on the heed  
 That in the floor I lay as I were deed.  
 And whan he swagh how stille that I lay,  
 He was agast, and wolde have fled his way,  
 Till atte laste out of my swough I braide:  
 "O hastou slain me, false thief?" I saide,  
 "And for my land thus hastou mordred me?  
 Er I be deed yit wol I kisse thee."

An example of Middle English by Chaucer

### Modern English

#### Early Modern English (1500-1800)

Towards the end of Middle English, a sudden and distinct change in pronunciation (the Great Vowel Shift) started, with vowels being pronounced shorter and shorter. From the 16th century the British had contact with many peoples from around the world.

This, and the Renaissance of Classical learning, meant that many new words and phrases entered the language. The invention of printing also meant that there was now a common language in print. Books became cheaper and more people learned to read. Printing also brought standardization to English. Spelling and grammar became fixed, and the dialect of London, where most publishing houses were, became the standard. In 1604 the first English dictionary was published.

*Enter Hamlet.*

*Cor.* Madame, will it please your grace  
To leaue vs here?

*Que.* With all my hart. *exit.*

*Cor.* And here *Ofelia*, reade you on this booke,  
And walke aloofe, the King shal be vnscene.

*Ham.* To be, or not to be, I there's the point,  
To Die, to sleepe, is that all? I all:  
No, to sleepe, to dreame, I may there it goes,  
For in that dreame of death, when wee awake,  
And borne before an euerlasting Iudge,  
From whence no passenger euer returnd,  
The vndiscovered countie, at whose sight  
The happy smile, and the accursed damn'd.  
But for this, the ioyfull hope of this,  
Whol'd beare the scornes and flattery of the world,  
Scorned by the right rich, the rich cursted of the poore?

Hamlet's famous "To be, or not to be" lines, written in Early Modern English by Shakespeare

### Late Modern English (1800-Present)

The main difference between Early Modern English and Late Modern English is vocabulary. Late Modern English has many more words, arising from two principal factors: firstly, the Industrial Revolution and technology created a need for new words; secondly, the British Empire at its height covered one quarter of the earth's surface, and the English language adopted foreign words from many countries.

### Varieties of English

From around 1600, the English colonization of North America resulted in the creation of a distinct American variety of English. Some English pronunciations and words "froze" when they reached America. In some ways, American English is more like the English of Shakespeare than modern British English is. Some expressions that the British call "Americanisms" are in fact original British expressions that were preserved in the colonies while lost for a time in Britain (for example *trash* for rubbish, *loan* as a verb instead of lend, and *fall* for autumn; another example, *frame-up*, was re-imported into Britain through Hollywood gangster movies). Spanish also had an influence on American English (and subsequently British English), with words like *canyon*, *ranch*, *stampede* and *vigilante* being examples of Spanish words that entered English through the settlement of the American West. French words (through Louisiana) and West African words (through the slave trade) also influenced American English (and so, to an extent, British English).

Today, American English is particularly influential, due to the USA's dominance of cinema, television, popular music, trade and technology (including the Internet). But there are many other varieties of English around the world, including for example Australian English, New Zealand English, Canadian English, South African English, Indian English and Caribbean English.

The Germanic Family of Languages



English is a member of the Germanic family of languages. Germanic is a branch of the Indo-European language family.

Diambil dari: <https://www.englishclub.com/english-language-history.htm>

## Kunci Jawaban Tes Formatif

### *Tes Formatif 1*

- 1) D
- 2) B
- 3) A
- 4) C
- 5) A
- 6) D
- 7) A
- 8) B
- 9) D
- 10) A

### *Tes Formatif 3*

- 1) B
- 2) A
- 3) D
- 4) C
- 5) A
- 6) D
- 7) B
- 8) B
- 9) A
- 10) C

### *Tes Formatif 2*

- 1) A
- 2) C
- 3) A
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) B
- 7) C
- 8) C
- 9) A
- 10) A

### *Tes Formatif 4*

- 1) B
- 2) A
- 3) C
- 4) A
- 5) C
- 6) A
- 7) B
- 8) B
- 9) C
- 10) A

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