

Conjunctions and Transitions

Drs. Benny Nugraha, M. Pd



PENDAHULUAN

Good day! How are you? I hope you are perfectly well and ready to learn the subject of Structure II. Modul 1 ini adalah modul pembuka dari dua belas modul yang terdapat pada Buku Materi Pokok (BMP) mata kuliah Structure II. Sebagaimana disebutkan dalam Tinjauan Mata Kuliah di awal, BMP Structure II berkonsentrasi pada melatih kemampuan mahasiswa dalam pembentukan atau penyusunan klausa dan kalimat mulai dari *simple sentence*, *compound sentence*, *complex*, dan *compound-complex sentence*. Nah, agar Anda lebih siap untuk dapat mempelajari pembentukan berbagai jenis kalimat tersebut (Modul 2 dan 3), Anda akan terlebih dahulu diperkenalkan dengan *conjunctions* dan *transitions*. *Conjunctions* dan *transitions* adalah kata-kata penghubung yang dipergunakan dalam pembentukan berbagai jenis kalimat tersebut.

Modul 1 tentang *conjunctions* (kata penghubung) dan *transitions* (kata transisi) ini akan membahas empat topik, yaitu: *coordinate conjunctions*, *correlative conjunctions*, *subordinate conjunctions*, dan *transitions*.

Secara umum, tujuan pembelajaran pada Modul 1 ini adalah bahwa setelah mempelajari materi Modul 1, Anda diharapkan dapat menggunakan *conjunctions* dan *transitions* yang sesuai dalam kalimat dengan benar.

Secara khusus, capaian pembelajaran yang diharapkan dapat Anda capai setelah mempelajari Modul 1 adalah bahwa Anda dapat:

1. Mengidentifikasi *conjunctions* dalam kalimat;
2. Mengidentifikasi *transitions* dalam kalimat;
3. Membedakan *coordinative conjunctions*, *correlative conjunctions*, *subordinative conjunctions*, dan *transitions*;
4. Menggunakan *coordinate conjunctions* yang sesuai dalam kalimat;
5. Menggunakan *correlative conjunctions* yang sesuai dalam kalimat;
6. Menggunakan *subordinate conjunctions* yang sesuai dalam kalimat; dan
7. Menggunakan *transitions* yang sesuai dalam kalimat.

Untuk mencapai kompetensi tersebut, Anda disarankan untuk mempelajari setiap topik bahasan secara total dan mandiri dengan mengerjakan latihan-latihan dan tes formatifnya. Kunci jawaban latihan disediakan di setiap unit, sementara kunci Tes Formatif tersedia di halaman akhir BMP. Bila hasilnya dirasa kurang, berarti Anda tentunya perlu mengulang belajar hingga akhirnya Anda puas dan yakin dengan penguasaan Anda. Nah, selamat belajar... **Semoga sukses!**

KEGIATAN BELAJAR 1

Coordinate Conjunctions

Selamat berbahagia dan salam sejahtera! Semoga hari ini merupakan hari yang menyenangkan untuk Anda. Baiklah, mari kita mulai pembelajaran kita dengan *coordinate conjunctions*. Sebagai langkah awal, ada baiknya saya ingatkan bahwa tujuan belajar kita pada unit ini adalah:

Setelah mempelajari materi dan mengerjakan latihan-latihan mengenai *coordinate conjunctions*, Anda dapat:

1. mengidentifikasi coordinate conjunctions dalam kalimat; dan
2. menggunakan coordinate conjunctions dalam kalimat dengan benar.

Coordinate Conjunctions

Coordinate conjunctions adalah kata-kata yang digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua atau lebih unit gramatika yang sama. Unit gramatika yang dimaksud di sini dapat berupa jenis kata (*parts of speech*), frasa (*phrases*), atau klausa (*clauses*) yang sama. Penggabungan dua atau lebih unit gramatik yang sama dengan menggunakan *coordinate conjunctions* menghasilkan bentuk *compound sentences* (kalimat gabung).

1. Conjunctions That Joint Single Words

Jenis *coordinate conjunctions* yang pertama adalah *conjunctions* yang menggabungkan dua jenis kata yang sama, seperti kata kerja (*verbs*) dengan kata kerja lainnya, kata benda (*nouns*) dengan kata benda lainnya, dan seterusnya. Kata-kata yang sering digunakan sebagai *coordinate conjunctions* untuk menggabungkan dua atau lebih jenis kata yang sama adalah: **and**, **or**, dan **but**. Perhatikan dan pelajari contoh-contoh berikut:

- (1) *The old woman slipped and fell on the pavement.*
- (2) *The thief moved quickly and quietly.*
- (3) *She is beautiful but dumb.*
- (4) *No one but him could have done that.*
- (5) *I didn't know whether to laugh or cry.*
- (6) *Anita is beautiful, diligent, and intelligent.*

Kata-kata yang bergaris bawah adalah *coordinate conjunctions*. Pada kalimat (1), *and* adalah *coordinate conjunction* yang menggabungkan dua kata kerja, yaitu: *slipped* dan *fell*. Sementara itu, pada kalimat (2), *and* sebagai *coordinate conjunction* menggabungkan dua kata keterangan (*adverbs*), yaitu: *quickly* dan *quietly*. Selanjutnya, pada kalimat (3) *but* digunakan sebagai *coordinate conjunction* untuk menggabungkan dua kata sifat (*adjectives*), yaitu: *beautiful* dan *dumb*. Pada kalimat (4), *but* adalah *coordinate conjunction* yang menggabungkan dua *subject* atau kata benda, yaitu *no one* dan *him*. Pada kalimat (5), *or* berfungsi sebagai *coordinate conjunction* yang menggabungkan dua kata kerja, yaitu *to laugh* dan *to cry*. Pada kalimat (6), *coordinate conjunction*, *and* menggabungkan tiga kata sifat *beautiful*, *diligent*, dan *intelligent*. Perhatikan! Anda harus menggunakan tanda baca koma (,) untuk menggabungkan tiga atau lebih kata dengan *coordinate conjunction*, termasuk tanda koma sebelum kata terakhir (, *and intelligent*).

Seperti kita lihat pada contoh, *coordinate conjunctions* dapat menggabungkan dua jenis kata (*parts of speech*) yang sama, misalnya kata kerja dengan kata kerja (kalimat 1 dan 5), kata sifat dengan kata sifat (kalimat 3), kata keterangan dengan kata keterangan (kalimat 2), kata benda dengan kata benda (kalimat 4). Penggabungan dengan *coordinate conjunction* tidak dapat dilakukan untuk jenis kata yang berbeda.

2. Conjunctions That Joint Phrases

Coordinate conjunctions jenis kedua adalah *conjunctions* yang menggabungkan dua atau lebih frasa yang sejenis. Apabila Anda telah pernah mengambil mata kuliah Structure 1 (Modul 9), Anda tentunya masih ingat apa itu frasa. Ya! frasa adalah rangkaian kata yang berfungsi sebagai jenis kata tertentu, serta tidak mempunyai subjek, predikat, maupun pelengkap. Rangkaian kata tersebut dapat berbentuk *noun phrase*, *verb phrase*, *adjective phrase*, *adverb phrase*, atau *prepositional phrase*. Nah, sekarang perhatikan dan pelajari contoh berikut!

- *He walked into the house and up the stairs.*

Pada kalimat di atas, *and* berfungsi sebagai *coordinate conjunction* yang menggabungkan dua frasa sejenis (dalam hal ini *prepositional phrases*), yaitu frasa '*into the house*' dan frasa '*up the stairs*'. Berikutnya, pelajari contoh lain berikut ini.

- *After eating dinner and taking a long nap, he felt much better.*

Kata apa yang berfungsi sebagai *conjunction*? Ya, benar! Kata *and* pada kalimat tersebut berfungsi sebagai *coordinate conjunction*. Kemudian, apa yang digabungkan? Di sini yang digabungkan adalah dua frasa kata kerja (*verb phrases*), yaitu: *'eating dinner'* dan *'taking a long nap'*. Kita lihat contoh lain lagi:

- (1) *Yesterday, I saw a man wearing boots **and** with a tattoo in his hand robbing a mini-market.*
- (2) *Sam ordered a very spicy **but** quite small pizza.*

Pada kalimat (1), *and* sebagai *coordinate conjunction* berfungsi untuk menggabungkan dua frasa kata sifat (*adjective phrases*). Sedangkan pada kalimat (2), *but* sebagai *coordinate conjunction* berfungsi untuk menggabungkan dua frasa kata sifat (*adjective phrases*).

3. Conjunctions That Joint Clauses

Coordinate conjunction juga dapat digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua atau lebih klausa (*clauses*). Klausa (*clause*) adalah unit gramatika terkecil yang mengungkapkan satu pernyataan yang utuh. Klausa biasanya terdiri dari *subject* dan *predicate*. Pembahasan mengenai klausa erat kaitannya dengan pembahasan tentang kalimat dan pembahasan lebih lanjut mengenai keduanya ini akan Anda dapatkan di modul-modul berikutnya (Modul 2 dan 3) BMP Structure II ini.

Baiklah, sekarang pelajari contoh-contoh kalimat berikut yang menggunakan *coordinate conjunction* yang menggabungkan dua klausa.

- (1) *The man stole the jewelry and he hid it in his home.*
- (2) *I don't know when she left and when she will be back.*
- (3) *He married a woman who was very intelligent and charming but who could not cook at all.*
- (4) *I will tell the whole story after I have finished my work, or after I have my lunch.*

Anda dapat lihat ada dua klausa pada kalimat (1), bukan? Klausa pertama adalah *The man stole the jewelry* dan klausa kedua adalah *he hid it in his home*. Kedua klausa ini disatukan dengan *and* sebagai *coordinate conjunction*. Pada

kalimat (2), *and* menggabungkan dua klausa, yaitu *when she left* dan *when she will be back*. Sementara pada kalimat (3), kata *but* adalah *conjunction* yang menggabungkan klausa *who was very intelligent and charming* dengan klausa *who could not cook at all*. Pada kalimat (4), *coordinate conjunction* or menggabungkan dua klausa: *after I have finished my work* dengan klausa *after I have my lunch*.



LATIHAN

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

Exercise 1

Isilah dengan **and**, **or**, atau **but**

- 1) I'm going to go shopping on Sunday _____ buy some new clothes.
- 2) Why don't you ring Susan _____ find out what time she's coming over tonight?
- 3) Don't tell John about his birthday party _____ you'll spoil the surprise!
- 4) I have been saving my money this year _____ next year I plan to take a long holiday in Bali.
- 5) Secretary to Boss: Do you want anything else _____ can I go home now?
- 6) I love to travel _____ I hate travelling by bus.
- 7) I'm bored! Let's go out to dinner _____ see a movie.
- 8) I like living in the city _____ my brother prefers living in the country.
- 9) Father to Son: You're thirty now. Don't you think it's time that you settled down _____ got married?
- 10) It's late. You should go to bed now _____ you'll be tired tomorrow.
- 11) The taxi stopped at the train station _____ two men got out of it.
- 12) I really hate to have to sell my car _____ I need the money.
- 13) My friend fell down the stairs _____ sprained his ankle.
- 14) Are you busy this weekend _____ do you have some free time? I need some help moving to my new house.
- 15) You've been working hard in the garden all day. Why don't you sit down _____ I'll bring you a nice cold drink.
- 16) I've been dieting _____ I'm not losing any weight.

- 17) Will you eat that last chocolate biscuit _____ will you leave it for me?
 18) We left very early this morning for our holiday _____ there was still a traffic jam on the freeway.
 19) I had a very boring weekend, I just sat around the house _____ did nothing.
 20) I took the subway, _____ got off at 96th street?

Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

Exercise 1

- | | |
|--------|---------|
| 1) and | 11) and |
| 2) and | 12) but |
| 3) or | 13) and |
| 4) and | 14) or |
| 5) or | 15) and |
| 6) but | 16) but |
| 7) and | 17) or |
| 8) but | 18) but |
| 9) and | 19) and |
| 10) or | 20) and |



RANGKUMAN

Coordinate conjunctions adalah kata-kata yang digunakan untuk menggabung dua atau lebih unit gramatika yang sama atau sejenis. Coordinate conjunction yang sering digunakan di antaranya adalah *and*, *or*, dan *but*. Sementara unit gramatika yang dimaksud di sini dapat berupa:

- 1) jenis kata (*parts of speech*: kata benda, kata ganti, kata kerja, kata sifat, kata keterangan);
- 2) frasa (*phrases*: frasa kata kerja, frasa kata benda, frasa kata sifat, frasa kata keterangan, dan frasa preposisi); atau
- 3) klausa (*clauses*).

Untuk *coordinating conjunctions* yang menggabungkan lebih dari dua unit gramatika, tanda baca koma (,) harus dicantumkan.



TES FORMATIF 1 _____

Pilihlah satu jawaban yang paling tepat!

Pilihlah *conjunction* yang paling tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat!

- 1) Deserts are harsh and dry, _____ many plants grow there.
 - A. for
 - B. so
 - C. yet

- 2) Yan looked at the antique clock, _____ he couldn't afford to buy it.
 - A. and
 - B. but
 - C. or

- 3) Wina might go to the library, _____ she might stay home.
 - A. but
 - B. so
 - C. nor

- 4) Sunu jogs every day, _____ he wants to stay in shape.
 - A. but
 - B. yet
 - C. for

- 5) His shoes are worn, _____ he has no socks.
 - A. for
 - B. so
 - C. or

- 6) Amin is a contractor, _____ he knows the construction business.
 - A. so
 - B. and
 - C. but

- 7) Udan went to work, _____ he didn't punch in.
A. or
B. but
C. so
- 8) My brother is in the play, _____ I want to attend the first performance.
A. or
B. so
C. for
- 9) Darminah couldn't go, _____ she was tired.
A. nor
B. yet
C. for
- 10) Your niece and I went out to lunch, _____ we both ordered fish.
A. and
B. or
C. yet
- 11) Would you rather stay home tonight _____ would you rather go out?
A. or
B. but
C. and
- 12) John may have built this house by himself _____ he hired an architect to design it.
A. or
B. but
C. and
- 13) Is this seat already taken _____ can I sit there?
A. or
B. but
C. and

- 14) Your sister rang today _____ she didn't leave a message.
- A. or
 - B. but
 - C. and
- 15) You had better hurry _____ you'll be late for work.
- A. or
 - B. but
 - C. and

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

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

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

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

KEGIATAN BELAJAR 2

Subordinate Conjunctions

Pada kegiatan belajar sebelumnya, Anda telah mempelajari dan berlatih menggunakan *coordinate conjunctions* untuk menggabungkan unit gramatika yang sejenis dalam satu kalimat. Anda sudah puas dan yakin telah menguasainya, bukan? Baiklah, kita lanjutkan pembahasan kita tentang *conjunctions* ini dengan bentuk lain, yaitu *subordinate conjunctions*.

Seperti biasa sebelum belajar, Anda perlu mengetahui apa tujuan pembelajaran pada kegiatan belajar ini. Tujuan pembelajaran kita kali ini adalah bahwa setelah mempelajari materi dan mengerjakan latihan-latihan mengenai *subordinate conjunctions*, Anda dapat:

1. mengidentifikasi *subordinate conjunction* dalam kalimat; dan
2. menggunakan *coordinate conjunctions* dalam kalimat dengan benar.

A. PENGERTIAN SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Subordinate conjunctions adalah kata-kata penghubung yang digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua klausa yang terkait, yaitu klausa bebas (*main/independent clause*) dan klausa terikat (*subordinate/dependent clause*). Anda akan mendapatkan pembahasan tentang jenis klausa ini lebih rinci di Modul 3. Untuk sementara ini, perhatikan contoh berikut untuk memahami tentang penggunaan *subordinate conjunctions*.

- (1) *She was washing the dishes when I came.*

Pada kalimat (1) tersebut “*She was washing the dishes*” adalah klausa bebas karena dari segi arti “*She was washing the dishes*”, seperti umumnya klausa bebas adalah klausa yang mampu berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat sempurna. Sedangkan “*when I came*” adalah klausa terikat karena dari segi arti klausa ini tidak mampu berdiri sendiri sebagai kalimat sempurna dan menjadi bagian yang terikat dari konstruksi yang lain.

Pada kalimat tersebut, “*when*” adalah *subordinate conjunction* yang menjadi bagian dari klausa terikat. *Subordinate conjunctions*, seperti *when*, selalu menjadi bagian dari klausa terikat. Oleh karenanya itu, klausa yang

didahului oleh *subordinate conjunction* sering disebut *subordinate clause*. Selain *when* tentunya masih banyak lagi *subordinate conjunctions* lainnya, seperti *after*, *before*, *because*, *although*, dan sebagainya yang akan kita bahas nanti. Tetapi untuk saat ini, yang Anda perlu perhatikan juga adalah bahwa kalimat contoh tersebut dapat dibalik susunannya. Perhatikan contoh berikut.

(2) *When I came, she was washing the dishes.*

Pada kalimat (2), “*when I came*” tetap menjadi klausa terikat. Begitu pun “*she was washing the dishes*” tetap menjadi klausa bebas. Bedanya dibanding contoh kalimat (1) adalah keharusan penggunaan tanda koma (,) yang mengiringi klausa terikat yang berada di depan kalimat. Aturan penggunaan tanda koma ini berlaku untuk setiap susunan kalimat kompleks yang didahului oleh klausa terikat. Pada susunan seperti di atas, *subordinate conjunction* berada di depan kalimat.

B. FUNGSI SUBORDINATE CONJUNCTIONS

Karena terdapat banyak *subordinate conjunctions*, maka untuk lebih mudah kita mempelajarinya kita dapat menggolongkan *subordinate conjunctions* sesuai fungsinya dalam kalimat. Beberapa *subordinate conjunctions* dapat berfungsi sebagai penanda waktu (*time*), sementara beberapa lainnya dapat berfungsi sebagai penanda sebab-akibat (*cause*), tempat (*place*), perbandingan (*contrast*), dan lain-lain. Hal lain yang perlu Anda pahami adalah bahwa *subordinate conjunctions* dapat berupa kata tunggal (seperti: *although*, *when*, dll.) dan dapat pula berbentuk rangkaian kata (seperti: *as long as*, *due to the fact that*, dll.). Selain itu, Anda perlu pahami juga bahwa satu *subordinate conjunction* dapat memiliki lebih dari satu fungsi atau arti, seperti: *since* yang berfungsi sebagai penanda waktu (*time*) dan *since* sebagai alasan/sebab (*cause*). Pelajari semua *subordinate conjunctions* di bawah, pastikan Anda menguasai (hafal) arti dari setiap *conjunction* tersebut. Silahkan cek kamus jika diperlukan. Sekarang, marilah kita pelajari *subordinate conjunctions* tersebut menurut fungsinya.

1. Subordinate Conjunctions Indicating Time

Time conjunctions adalah kata-kata yang menghubungkan dua klausa dalam kalimat dimana kata-kata penghubung tersebut menandai makna waktu.

Pelajarilah contoh-contoh penggunaan *subordinate time conjunctions* dalam kalimat sebagai berikut.

Subordinate Conjunctions	Examples
when	We can leave when you are ready.
whenever	Whenever a log file is opened, it is always opened in append mode.
while	Please watch my luggage while I buy the train ticket.
as	The children got up as the mother was leaving for the office.
after	She never saw him again after he left town.
before	Please turn off the light before you go.
once	Once we accept your order, a binding agreement exists between us.
since	I have know her since I was a teenager.
until	The teachers do not let the children go out until the rain stops.
till	Teddy kept working till he was tired out.
now that	Now that we are ready to leave, we must say goodbye to all our friends.
as long as	I'll remember you as long as I live.
so long as	You can't stay here so long as you continue smoking.

Pada contoh di atas, kata *until* dan *till* memiliki arti yang sama, yaitu hingga atau sampai sehingga keduanya dapat saling dipertukarkan. Namun demikian, kata *till* lebih umum dipakai dalam percakapan informal, sedangkan *until* dipakai untuk situasi yang lebih formal baik dalam percakapan maupun tulisan. Selain itu, kata *as long as* juga sama artinya dengan *so long as*, yaitu selama atau sepanjang. Namun, *so long as* lebih umum digunakan dalam situasi yang lebih informal. Sementara itu, kata *while* dan *as* sebagai penanda waktu hampir sama artinya, yaitu sambil atau ketika (berbarengan waktunya).

2. Subordinate Conjunctions Indicating Place

Jenis *subordinate conjunctions* ini mencirikan makna tempat. Hanya terdapat sedikit *conjunction* jenis ini, yaitu kata *where* (di mana/ke mana) dan *wherever/no matter where* (di manapun/ke manapun). Perhatikan dan pelajari contoh penggunaan *conjunctions* jenis ini di bawah ini.

- 1) Do you know *where* Anton lives?
- 2) Please call me *wherever* you are.
- 3) *No matter where* you go, you would find that the people here are friendly.

3. Subordinate Conjunctions Indicating Cause

Beberapa *subordinate conjunctions* mencirikan makna sebab atau karena. Berikut ini kata-kata yang termasuk *subordinate conjunctions* jenis ini dan contoh penggunaannya dalam kalimat.

Subordinate Conjunctions	Examples
because/cause	The students arrived late because there was a traffic jam.
because of the fact that	The program is valuable because of the fact that it meets individual needs.
since	Since the weather is so bad outside, why don't we just stay inside the building.
as	As it was getting late, I decided to stop at a hotel.
now that	Now that I live only a few blocks from work, I walk to work and enjoy it.
due to the fact that	Due to the fact that all trains were delayed, all the station was crowded with people.
Inasmuch as	Inasmuch as I already know you, I shall call you Jim, not James.
in view of the fact that	In view of the fact that it's raining hard, we are going to cancel the game.

Ada beberapa catatan yang perlu Anda ketahui tentang penggunaan *subordinate conjunctions* jenis ini. *Pertama*, semua kata *subordinate conjunctions* dalam contoh di atas berarti *karena* atau *sebab* sehingga semua kata/rangkaian kata tersebut dapat saling dipertukarkan. *Kedua*, kata *because* memiliki arti yang sama dengan *cause* dan dapat saling dipertukarkan. Hanya Anda perlu ingat bahwa kata *cause* lebih umum digunakan dalam situasi informal. Kemudian, rangkaian kata seperti *because of the fact*, *due to the fact that*, dan *in view of the fact*, walaupun umum dipergunakan, tetapi sebaiknya dihindari karena menjadikan kalimat kurang efektif (*wordy* atau *redundant*). Rangkaian kata tersebut dapat diganti dengan yang lebih singkat seperti *because* atau *since* sehingga kalimat menjadi lebih efektif.

4. Subordinate Conjunctions Indicating Contrast

Berikut ini beberapa *subordinate conjunctions* yang mengindikasikan ‘perbandingan’ atau *contrast* beserta contoh penggunaannya dalam kalimat. Pelajari dengan seksama!

Subordinate Conjunctions	Examples
although	Although she does not like mathematics, she has to take a course in it.
though	He decided to go to work though he still felt sick.
whereas	He was very generous whereas his brother is quite stingy.
while	While he did not like cats, he permitted his wife to have one.
despite the fact that	Despite the fact that he is a wellknown composer, he is extremely a modest man.
regardless of the fact that	She went out without any umbrella regardless of the fact that the rain was so heavy.
assuming that	Even assuming that smokers do see the health warnings, I doubt they'll take any notice.
in spite of the fact that	In spite of the fact that he studied very hard, he didn't pass the exam.
notwithstanding (that)	Notwithstanding that the hall was packed with bullies, our champion played on steadily and patiently

Though lebih sering muncul dalam percakapan atau tulisan informal sementara *although* lebih sering dipergunakan dalam situasi yang lebih formal. *Though* juga sering muncul bersama *even* menjadi *even though* untuk memberi tekanan pada makna kata tersebut. Tetapi *even* tidak dapat disertakan dengan *although*. Contoh: *Even though I didn't understand a word, I kept smiling.* *Though* dapat muncul di akhir kalimat, contoh: *It was not a good performance, I enjoyed it, though.*

5. Subordinate Conjunctions Indicating Condition

Beberapa *subordinate conjunctions* mencirikan syarat atau pengandaian. Sesuatu terjadi/dilakukan apabila atau dengan syarat satu kondisi tertentu. Nah, pelajarialah kata-kata yang termasuk *subordinate conjunctions* tipe ini dan penggunaannya dalam kalimat-kalimat contoh berikut!

Subordinate Conjunctions	Examples
if	If it rains tomorrow, I am going to stay home.
if only	If only she'd listen to what he's saying, I'm sure they could work it out.
only if	We will manufacture these handbags only if we can obtain the right leather.
in case	In case there is trouble, call the police.
once	Once you have made a mistake, you cannot correct it.
unless	You can't travel abroad unless you have a passport.
whenever	The roof leaks whenever it rains.
beyond that	I have no complaint about my job beyond that it is boring.
except/excepting that	I didn't tell him anything, except that I needed the money
provided/providing that	We will do the job quickly providing that you give us all the necessary information
in the event that	In the event that he doesn't call by noon, I'll have to call him.
on condition (that)	We can take care of this matter on condition that payment is made in advance.
supposing (that)	Supposing we're right, what should we do?

6. Modifying Phrases

Ada beberapa kata yang mirip *conjunctions*, seperti *in spite of*, *despite*, *notwithstanding*, *regardless*, *after*, *since*, *in case of*, *because of*, *in the event of*, *due to*, dan lain-lain. Kata-kata tersebut tidak berfungsi sebagai *conjunctions*, tetapi sebagai *prepositions* yang diikuti oleh kata benda. Pelajari konstruksi kalimat contoh berikut.

- (1) *In spite of* studying very hard, he didn't pass the exam.
- (2) *Despite* studying very hard, he didn't pass the exam.
- (3) *In spite of* the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.
- (4) *Despite* the pain in his leg, he completed the marathon.
- (5) The teams played on *notwithstanding* the rain.
- (6) She went out without any umbrella *regardless* the heavy rain.
- (7) *Since* coming to this town, she has made many friends.
- (8) *After* finishing his homework, he went to bed.

Terlihat pada contoh kata-kata yang tercetak miring seperti *in spite of* dan *despite* dapat diikuti oleh *gerund* (lihat Modul 7) atau *noun clause* (lihat Modul 10). Di sini, setelah kata-kata tersebut tidak terdapat konstruksi subjek-predikat seperti pada contoh sebelumnya (seperti: *Despite the fact that he is a wellknown composer* atau *In spite of the fact that he studied very hard*). Penggunaan *prepositions* tersebut mengharuskan penyesuaian konstruksi klausa dari yang berupa *subordinate clause* menjadi bentuk yang lebih ringkas yang dinamakan *modifying phrases*. Pada contoh di atas, yang menjadi *modifying phrases* di antaranya: *in spite of studying very hard*, *despite the pain in his leg*, *notwithstanding the rain*, dan *regardless the heavy rain*. Pembahasan tentang *modifying phrases* akan Anda dapatkan secara lebih rinci pada modul tentang *Adverb Clauses*.



LATIHAN

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

Exercise 1

Use these conjunctions of time to complete the sentences:
while, before, as, when, since, until

- 1) Look both ways _____ you cross the street.
- 2) Joe listened to music _____ he was doing his homework.
- 3) Miss Lee was smiling _____ she walked into the class.
- 4) Wait here _____ I come back.
- 5) Don't leave _____ you've finished your work.
- 6) Tran saw an accident _____ he was walking home.
- 7) Take all your belongings with you _____ you leave the plane.
- 8) Joe first met his wife _____ he was studying in London.
- 9) Tom and Joe have been friends _____ childhood.
- 10) I always brush my teeth _____ I go to bed.

Exercise 2

Pilihlah *conjunction* yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat!

- 1) We can go ___ you're ready.
 - A. while
 - B. as soon as
 - C. before

- 2) Please turn off the lights ___ you go to bed.
 - A. after
 - B. before
 - C. when

- 3) I like to relax ___ I'm on holiday.
 - A. while
 - B. before
 - C. as soon as

- 4) I'm so worried about Max. ___ you hear any news, please phone me.
 - A. while
 - B. as soon as
 - C. before

- 5) you've read the newspaper, can I have it?
 - A. When
 - B. Until
 - C. After

- 6) I'm going to keep asking you to marry me ___ you say yes!
 - A. while
 - B. until
 - C. when

- 7) you are the first person up in the morning, make me a cup of coffee.
 - A. After
 - B. Before
 - C. If

- 8) ___ you are having your hair cut, I am going to pick up Grandad and take him home.
A. For
B. While
C. Whether
- 9) Stop at a petrol station ___ we run out of petrol.
A. as soon as
B. while
C. before
- 10) ___ as we discover life on another planet, will it be intelligent?
A. For
B. If
C. While

Exercise 3

Isilah tempat kosong dengan *conjunction* yang tepat!
so that, as long as, while, until, as if

- 1) I'm not leaving _____ I get an apology from you.
2) Bob is very tall _____ Bill is very short.
3) I refuse to pay anything _____ you do the work properly.
4) I'm going shopping for food this evening _____ I don't have to go at the weekend.
5) You look _____ you haven't eaten for a week.
6) I don't mind if you go out for lunch _____ you're back for the meeting at two.
7) Are you OK? You look _____ you have a problem.
8) _____ the job is very interesting, it's also very badly paid.
9) We'll go to the mountains on Saturday _____ it doesn't rain.
10) I'm learning English _____ I can get a better job.

Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

<i>Exercise 1</i>	<i>Exercise 2</i>	<i>Exercise 3</i>
1) before	1) B	1) until
2) while	2) B	2) while
3) as	3) A	3) until
4) until	4) B	4) so that
5) until	5) C	5) as if
6) while	6) B	6) as long as
7) when	7) C	7) as if
8) when	8) B	8) while
9) since	9) C	9) as long as
10) before	10) B	10) so that

**RANGKUMAN**

Subordinate conjunctions adalah kata-kata penghubung yang digunakan untuk menggabungkan dua klausa yang berkaitan, yaitu klausa bebas (*main/independent clause*) dan klausa terikat (*subordinate/dependent clause*).

Subordinate conjunctions adalah bagian dari klausa terikat dan letaknya biasanya mengawali sebuah klausa terikat. Tanda koma (,) harus dicantumkan untuk setiap susunan kalimat kompleks yang didahului oleh klausa terikat. Sementara, bila kalimat kompleks didahului klausa bebas, tanda koma tidak dipergunakan. *Subordinate conjunctions* dapat berfungsi sebagai penanda waktu, tempat, kondisi/syarat, sebab/akibat, dan perbandingan (*contrast*). *Subordinate conjunctions* dapat berupa kata tunggal (seperti: *although, when*, dll.) dan dapat pula berbentuk rangkaian kata (seperti: *as long as, due to the fact that*, dll.)



TES FORMATIF 2 _____

Pilihlah salah satu *conjunction* yang tepat untuk melengkapi kalimat!

- 1) The river has overflowed its banks _____ it has been raining continuously for several days.
 - A. still
 - B. yet
 - C. when
 - D. as

- 2) _____ he was not interested in music, he agreed to go to the concert.
 - A. Though
 - B. While
 - C. For
 - D. Since

- 3) I don't think he will remember the appointment _____ you remind him.
 - A. so
 - B. if
 - C. unless
 - D. if only

- 4) He did not join us for the movie _____ he had already seen it.
 - A. and
 - B. but
 - C. although
 - D. because

- 5) You treated him badly _____ he is doing the same to you now.
 - A. so
 - B. if
 - C. but
 - D. although

- 6) _____ there is no more butter you must use the margarine.
- A. So
 - B. Though
 - C. Since
 - D. But
- 7) _____ you've got a chance, you might as well make full use of it.
- A. Now that
 - B. After
 - C. Although
 - D. As soon as
- 8) _____ the couple goes, their children follow them.
- A. When
 - B. Where
 - C. If
 - D. Wherever
- 9) They were angry _____ they remained silent.
- A. but
 - B. while
 - C. if
 - D. or
- 10) You should insure your bicycle _____ stolen.
- A. in case it will be
 - B. if it will be
 - C. in case it is
 - D. if it is
- 11) Let us wait _____ the rain stops.
- A. till
 - B. as
 - C. when
 - D. before

- 12) _____ you sold your car cheap, no one would buy it.
- When
 - Even if
 - Unless
 - In the event that
- 13) He still comes to my house _____ I'm not speaking to him.
- even if
 - even though
 - unless
 - due to the fact that
- 14) He came home dripping wet _____ it was raining heavily at school.
- for
 - although
 - after
 - because
- 15) _____ he cannot turn up for the meeting tomorrow, he will send his personal secretary.
- For
 - While
 - As
 - When
- 16) _____ there is not any trouble with the car, we should arrive at the destination in five hours.
- Since
 - Because of the fact that
 - So long as
 - In order that
- 17) They always give some of their money for charity _____ they are poor.
- because of the fact that
 - despite the fact that
 - due to the fact that
 - in the event that

- 18) She is very economical _____ she is very rich.
- A. notwithstanding that
 - B. due to the fact that
 - C. because of the fact that
 - D. as if
- 19) _____ I had very much money, I would buy that house
- A. As though
 - B. As long as
 - C. In spite of the fact that
 - D. If only
- 20) _____ the weather is fine, we'll have a picnic on Saturday.
- A. Providing
 - B. In case that
 - C. Because
 - D. While

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

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

Arti tingkat penguasaan: 90 - 100% = baik sekali

80 - 89% = baik

70 - 79% = cukup

< 70% = kurang

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

KEGIATAN BELAJAR 3

Correlative Conjunctions

Setelah sebelumnya Anda mempelajari kata-kata penghubung (*conjunctions*) yang menggabungkan klausa bebas (*independent clause*) dengan klausa terikat (*dependent clause*) di mana bentuknya dapat berupa kata tunggal maupun rangkaian kata. Kini Anda akan diperkenalkan pada bentuk kata penghubung lainnya, yaitu *correlative conjunctions*.

Nah, agar arah pembelajaran kita lebih sistematis dan bermakna, ada baiknya kita mengetahui terlebih dahulu apa tujuan pembelajaran kegiatan belajar ini. Pada Kegiatan Belajar 3, tujuan pembelajaran kita adalah bahwa setelah Anda mempelajari materi tentang *correlative conjunctions* dan mengerjakan latihan-latihannya, Anda diharapkan dapat:

1. Mengenali *correlative conjunction* dalam kalimat;
2. Menggunakan *correlative conjunction* dalam kalimat dengan benar.

Pengertian Correlative Conjunctions

Correlative conjunctions mirip dengan *coordinating conjunctions* (Kegiatan Belajar 1), yaitu kata penghubung yang menggabungkan dua jenis kata, frasa, dua klausa yang sejenis (contoh: *and, but, or, so, for, yet*). Bila kita simak contoh-contoh *coordinating conjunctions*, kata penghubung yang digunakan adalah kata tunggal. Sementara untuk *correlative conjunctions*, kata penghubung yang digunakan adalah berpasangan sehingga sering disebut sebagai *paired conjunctions*. Kata-kata penghubung yang termasuk *correlative conjunctions* adalah:

1. *both and....*
2. *not only but also....*
3. *either or....*
4. *neither nor....*

Conjunctions tersebut selalu hadir berpasangan. Kata *both* selalu berpasangan dengan *and*. Kata *not only* selalu berpasangan dengan *but also*. Kata *either* berpasangan dengan *or*. Begitu pun, kata *neither* selalu berpasangan dengan *nor*. Konsekuensi kehadiran *conjunction* berpasangan

adalah: (1) harus adanya kesetaraan (*paralellism*) di antara elemen yang dipasangkan; dan (2) harus ada penyesuaian subyek predikat (*subject-verb agreement*) dalam kalimat. Nah, mari kita pelajari satu per satu.

1. *both... and...*

Perhatikan dan pelajari pasangan *conjunction both-and* pada kalimat-kalimat berikut.

- (1) *Both my mother and my father were* in Bandung last week.
- (2) She *both plays* the piano *and sings*.
- (3) She is *both beautiful and intelligent*.
- (4) The actors were *both engaging and skillful* in their performances.
- (5) The plot moved *both swiftly and artfully* throughout the movie.
- (6) The movie is being shown *both at the 21 and in neighborhood theaters*.

Pasangan *both-and* dapat diartikan "keduanya.... dan...." atau "baik... maupun...." dalam bahasa Indonesia. Pasangan ini dapat menghubungkan subyek dengan subyek lainnya (contoh 1), kata kerja dengan kata kerja lainnya (contoh 2), kata sifat dengan kata sifat lainnya (contoh 3 dan 4), kata keterangan dengan kata keterangan lainnya (contoh 5), atau kata depan (*preposition*) dengan kata depan lainnya (contoh 6).

Pada contoh (1), *both-and* menghubungkan subyek *my mother* dengan subyek lainnya, yaitu: *my father*. Karena adanya dua subyek, maka subyek yang tersusun dari *plural nouns* ini harus diikuti oleh predikat yang didahului kata kerja bantu untuk plural, yaitu *were* dalam kalimat *past tense* tersebut. Tentu saja pada konstruksi *present continuous tense*, kata bantu *are* lah yang digunakan. Lihat contoh berikut.

- *Both Arini and Juhana are looking for opportunities to study abroad.*

Sementara pada kasus lain seperti berikut:

- *Both Yan and Benny work for Universitas Terbuka.*

Pada kalimat tersebut, subyek tersusun dari dua pronoun sehingga kata kerja *work* tidak ditambahi akhiran *-s* seperti bila subyeknya *single pronoun*. Kesetaraan jenis kata tampak pada contoh 2. Kata kerja kedua setelah *and*, yaitu: *sings* (ditambahi akhiran *-s*); seperti juga kata kerja pertama setelah *both*, yaitu: *plays*; menyesuaikan dengan subyek *she*.

Pada contoh 3, kedua kata sifat yang dihubungkan oleh *both... and....*, yaitu: *beautiful* dan *intelligent*; sangat jelas menunjukkan kesetaraan. Begitupun pada contoh 4, kesetaraan dua kata sifat tetap terjaga: *engaging* dan *skillful*. Bentuk kata sifatnya memang *engaging* dan bukan *engageful*.

Pada contoh 5, dua kata keterangan (*adverbs of manner*) *swiftly* dan *artfully* yang setara dihubungkan oleh *both...and....*. Sementara pada contoh 6, kita melihat kesetaraan pada jenis kata depan (*preposition*), yaitu: *at the 21* dan *in neighborhood theaters*. Walaupun sepintas terlihat berbeda, yaitu yang satu menggunakan *at* dan yang lainnya menggunakan *in*, tetapi kedua tergolong setara karena menggunakan preposisi.

2. *not only ... but also...*

Pasangan kata hubung *not only ... but also...* berarti “tidak/bukan hanya ...tetapi juga...” dalam bahasa Indonesia. Pasangan *not only but also* dapat menghubungkan dua jenis kata yang sejenis. Misalnya, kata benda dengan kata benda lainnya, kata sifat dengan kata sifat lainnya, kata kerja dengan kata kerja lainnya, dan seterusnya. Selain itu, pasangan *not only but also* juga dapat menghubungkan dua klausa yang setara. Pelajari contoh-contoh penggunaan *not only ...but also...* dalam kalimat berikut ini.

- (1) She *not only* sings *but also* dances.
- (2) Anto is *not only* funny, *but also* he is intelligent.
- (3) Anto is *not only* funny *but also* intelligent.
- (4) He has *not only* a sense of humor *but also* intelligence.

Pada contoh (1), *not only but also* menghubungkan dua kata kerja, yaitu *sings* dan *dances*. Perhatikan penambahan akhiran *-s* pada kedua kata kerja tersebut sehingga menjaga kesetaraan. Pada contoh (2), *not only but also* menghubungkan dua klausa, yaitu klausa *Anto is funny* dan klausa *he (Anto) is intelligent*. Perhatikan bahwa kedua klausa tersebut tersusun dari komponen gramatika yang lengkap (subyek-predikat). Sementara pada contoh (3), *not only but also* menghubungkan dua kata sifat *funny* dan *intelligent*. Bandingkan dengan contoh (4), di sini *not only but also* menghubungkan dua kata benda *a sense of humor* dan *intelligence* (bukan *intelligent* yang termasuk kata sifat).

Dalam penggunaan *not only but also*, Anda pun harus memperhatikan kesetaraan subyek-kata kerja, terutama subyek kata benda setelah *but also*. Perhatikan dan pelajari contoh berikut.

- (1) *Not only Tini but also Nick sweeps the floor.*
- (2) *Not only John but also his brothers sweep the floor.*
- (3) *Not only his father but also his brother is here.*
- (4) *Not only my sister but also my parents are here.*

Pada kalimat (1), karena subyek kata benda setelah *but also* adalah bentuk *singular pronoun* (Nick) maka kata kerja *sweep* menyesuaikan dengan subyek tersebut sehingga menjadi *sweeps*, mengikuti aturan pada *simple present tense*. Sedangkan pada kalimat (2), karena kata benda setelah *but also* adalah *his brothers* merupakan *plural noun*, maka kata kerja tidak mengalami perubahan dan tetap *sweep*.

Pada kalimat (3) kita lihat kata ganti orang ketiga *his brother* merupakan bentuk *singular*, maka di sini kata bantu *is* lah yang tepat untuk digunakan untuk kalimat *simple present tense* ini. Sementara untuk kalimat (4), karena kata ganti orangnya *plural*, yaitu *my parents* maka kata bantu *are* lah yang tepat untuk digunakan dalam kalimat *simple present tense* ini.

Sering terjadi kesalahan penggunaan *not only but also* seperti dalam contoh berikut.

- (1) Salah : *She not only worked at a restaurant but also worked at a bookstore.*
- (2) Benar : *She worked not only at a restaurant but also worked at a bookstore.*
- (3) Salah : *He not only visited Australia but also New Zealand.*
- (4) Benar : *He visited not only Australia but also New Zealand.*

Pada kalimat (1) kata yang dihubungkan dengan *not only but also* bukan kata kerja (*worked*), tetapi keterangan tempat (*a restaurant* dan *a book store*) sehingga letak *not only* seharusnya setelah kata kerja *worked*. Begitu pun pada kalimat (3) karena yang dihubungkan adalah dua keterangan tempat maka letak *not only* seharusnya setelah kata kerja *visited*.

Pasangan *not only - but also* juga muncul dalam kontruksi kalimat inversi seperti pada contoh-contoh kalimat berikut.

- *Not only did he give everyone gifts, but he also invited them to a dinner party.*
- *Not only is she a great dancer, but she is also an amazing mathematician.*
- *Not only was she sad, but she was also angry.*
- *Not only do they need food, but they also need shelter.*

Pada contoh-contoh kalimat di atas (*inversion*), kata bantu (*did, is, was, do*) diletakkan setelah *not only* untuk memberikan penekanan dari segi arti. Sementara *but also* diletakkan terpisah (*but he also; but she is also*).

3. *either...or...*

Pasangan kata hubung *either... or...* dapat diartikan "baik...maupun..." dalam bahasa Indonesia, tetapi tidak berarti "keduanya" seperti pada *both... and...* Jadi, pasangan *either-or* lebih merupakan pilihan. Pelajari penggunaan pasangan *either-or* pada contoh-contoh kalimat berikut. Perhatikan juga bahwa prinsip kesetaraan dan kesesuaian subyek-kata kerja juga dijaga.

- (1) *You can have either apples or bananas.*
- (2) *You can either come with me now or walk alone.*
- (3) *You can have either soup, fruit juice, or melon.*
- (4) *I want to buy either a new desktop computer or a laptop.*

Pada contoh (1), pasangan *either or* menghubungkan dua kata benda, yaitu: *apples* dan *bananas*. Pada contoh (2), *either or* menghubungkan dua frasa kata kerja, *come with me now* dan *walk alone*. Pada contoh (3), kita bisa lihat bahwa *either or* dapat menyajikan lebih dari dua pilihan kata benda *soup, fruit juice, or melon* dengan *or* berada di pilihan terakhir.

Ketika menggunakan *either or*, Anda harus waspada dengan perubahan kata kerja (bantu) yang mengikuti subyek kedua setelah kata *or*. Pelajari contoh berikut.

- (5) *Either Tomi or I have a cat.*
- (6) *Either Rumi or Tuti is planning to come.*
- (7) *Either Rudi or his wife makes breakfast each morning.*
- (8) *Either the teacher or the students are in the laboratory.*

Pada kalimat (5) kata ganti *I* setelah kata *or* harus diikuti kata kerja *have* dan bukan *has*. Dengan kata lain, kata *have* menyesuaikan dengan subyek *I*. Sementara pada contoh (6), kata bantu *is* tepat digunakan untuk menyesuaikan dengan subyek *Tuti*. Demikian pula pada kalimat (7), kata kerja *make* berubah menjadi *makes* karena menyesuaikan dengan subyek kata ganti singular *his wife*. Pada kalimat (8), karena kata *students* adalah kata ganti plural maka kata kerja bantu yang tepat tentunya *are*.

4. *neither ...nor...*

Pasangan *neither... nor...* merupakan bentuk *negative* dari pasangan *either...or...*. Pasangan *neither nor* digunakan untuk mengungkapkan penyangkalan (*negative statement*) tentang dua hal, orang, benda, atau jenis kata lainnya. Perhatikan dan pelajari contoh-contoh berikut.

- (1) Neither Andi nor his sister was at home.
- (2) Neither the teacher nor the students were in the classroom this morning.
- (3) I trust neither the manager nor the accountant.
- (4) I could neither laugh nor cry.
- (5) Neither Yolanda nor the *cousins* expressed *their* disappointment.
- (6) Neither the cousins nor *Yolanda* expressed *her* disappointment.



LATIHAN _____

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

Exercise 1

Lengkapilah kalimat dengan memilih salah satu pilihan jawaban yang sesuai!

- 1) Both the teacher and the student _____ here.
 - A. is
 - B. are
 - C. has
 - D. have

- 2) Neither Tuti nor I _____ a car.
 - A. has
 - B. have
 - C. is
 - D. are

- 3) Not only my father but also my mother _____ durians.
 - A. eat
 - B. eats
 - C. eaten
 - D. have eaten

- 4) Either the teacher or the students _____ planning to come.
- is
 - are
 - have
 - has
- 5) Both my wife and I _____ leaving for Singapore this afternoon.
- am
 - are
 - is
 - has
- 6) In this game, you ___ win ___ lose. It depends on you.
- either - or
 - neither – nor
 - not only - but also
 - both – and
- 7) ___ Susi ___ Sarah will help you with your homework. They are both busy at the moment.
- Either - or
 - Neither – nor
 - Not only - but also
 - Both – and
- 8) This is my offer. You ___ take it ___ leave it.
- either - or
 - neither – nor
 - not only - but also
 - both – and
- 9) When I go to the restaurant, I eat ___ fish ___ roast chicken. Any of these is my favorite meal.
- either - or
 - neither – nor
 - not only - but also
 - both – and

- 10) His father believed ___ his son ___ his friend. He thought that both were lying.
- either - or
 - neither – nor
 - not only - but also
 - both – and

Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

Exercise 1

- B
- A
- B
- B
- B
- A
- B
- A
- A
- B



RANGKUMAN

Correlative (paired) conjunctions adalah kata-kata penghubung yang digunakan untuk menghubungkan kata, frasa, klausa yang setara atau sejajar (*parallel*). *Correlative conjunctions* yang hampir selalu tampil berpasangan dalam kalimat adalah *both-and*, *not only-but also*, *either-or*, dan *neither-nor*.

Dua subyek yang dihubungkan oleh *both... and....* Dianggap sebagai *plural noun* sehingga predikat atau kata kerja yang mengikutinya disesuaikan untuk plural noun.

Apabila dua subyek dihubungkan dengan *not only-but also*, *either-or*, atau *neither-nor*, subyek yang terdekat dengan kata kerja (predikat) menentukan apakah kalimat tersebut memerlukan kata kerja bentuk tunggal atau bentuk jamak. Perhatikan contoh berikut.

- Every single evening either the horned owl or the squabbling *cats wake* Samantha with their racket.
- Every single evening either the squabbling cats or the horned *owl wakes* Samantha with its racket.



TES FORMATIF 3

Pilihlah satu jawaban yang paling tepat!

- 1) I need ___ your help ___ your compassion. I can perfectly handle my problems all alone.
 - A. either - or
 - B. neither – nor
 - C. not only - but also
 - D. both – and

- 2) ___ Charly ___ Bill will write the report. Just ask one of them.
 - A. Either - or
 - B. Neither – nor
 - C. Not only - but also
 - D. Both – and

- 3) ___ you return the money you had stolen _____ I'll call the police.
 - A. Either - or
 - B. Neither – nor
 - C. Not only - but also
 - D. Both – and

- 4) My mum can ___ read ___ write. She is illiterate.
 - A. either - or
 - B. neither – nor
 - C. not only - but also
 - D. both – and

- 5) You can use ___ this computer ___ the other one. Someone must fix them first.
 - A. either - or
 - B. neither – nor
 - C. not only - but also
 - D. both – and

- 6) wheat _____ coconut trees are grown well in Indonesia.
 - A. Either - or
 - B. Neither – nor
 - C. Not only - but also
 - D. Both – and

- 7) Did you have ___ lunch ___ dinner with your friends?
A. either - or
B. neither – nor
C. not only - but also
D. both – and
- 8) The city suffers from ___ air pollution ___ water pollution.
A. either - or
B. neither – nor
C. not only - but also
D. both - and
- 9) I know ___ his sister-in-law ___ his mother-in-law lives with him.
A. either - or
B. neither – nor
C. not only - but also
D. both - and
- 10) I lost ___ my wallet ___ my key.
A. either - or
B. neither – nor
C. not only - but also
D. both – and

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: 90 - 100% = baik sekali

80 - 89% = baik

70 - 79% = cukup

< 70% = kurang

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

KEGIATAN BELAJAR 4

Transitions

Pada Kegiatan Belajar 4 ini Anda diperkenalkan pada kata-kata transisi yang digunakan untuk menghubungkan satu pokok pikiran ke pokok pikiran berikutnya. Kata-kata transisi juga digunakan untuk membantu pembaca menandai pokok pikiran sebelumnya dan pokok pikiran sesudahnya. Banyak manfaat lainnya yang dapat diambil dalam penggunaan kata-kata transisi dalam baik ujaran maupun tulisan, tetapi lebih utamanya menjadikan ujaran atau tulisan kita lebih terorganisasi, efektif, dan komunikatif bagi penerima pesan atau pembaca.

Tujuan pembelajaran untuk Kegiatan Belajar 4 ini adalah setelah Anda mempelajari dan mengerjakan latihan-latihan tentang topik *transitions*, Anda diharapkan dapat:

1. Mengenali kata-kata transisi dalam kalimat;
2. Menggunakan kata-kata transisi dengan tepat sesuai konteks kalimat.

A. PENGERTIAN TENTANG TRANSITION WORDS

Berikut pengertian tentang *transition words* serta bagaimana penggunaannya.

- *Transitions are phrases or words used to connect one idea to the next.*
- *Transitions are used by the author to help the reader progress from one significant idea to the next.*
- *Transitions also show the relationship within a paragraph (or within a sentence) between the main idea and the support the author gives for those ideas.*
- *Different transitions do different things.*

Perhatikan dan pelajari contoh *transistion words* yang bercetak miring dalam kalimat berikut.

- (1) Ali didn't study. *Therefore*, he failed the test.
- (2) I didn't have my umbrella. *Consequently*, I got wet.
- (3) Freddy is a good student. *However*, his brother is a lazy student.

- (4) Kun is poor. His sister Mery, *on the other hand*, is rich.
- (5) *In conclusion*, we can't count on him.

Pada kalimat (1) kata *therefore* menghubungkan pokok pikiran dalam kalimat sebelumnya (*Ali didn't study*) dengan pokok pikiran dalam kalimat sesudahnya (*he failed the test*). Dalam hal ini hubungan tersebut adalah sebab-akibat. Hubungan sebab-akibat serupa juga terdapat pada kalimat (2), *I didn't have my umbrella* dihubungkan dengan kata *transisi consequently* dengan kalimat *I got wet*.

Pada kalimat (3), *however* menjadi kata transisi yang mengkontraskan dua ide (pokok pikiran) *Freddy is a good student* dan *his brother is a lazy student*. Pengkontraskan ide juga terdapat pada contoh (4) di mana *on the other hand* mengkontraskan *Kun is poor* dengan *His sister Mery is rich*. Hanya Anda perlu perhatikan pada contoh (4) ini terlihat kata transisi (*on the other hand*) tidak berada di awal kalimat seperti contoh sebelumnya, tetapi berada di tengah kalimat, hal berlaku juga pada banyak kata transisi lainnya.

Pada contoh (5), *in conclusion* adalah kata transisi yang menyimpulkan dari ide-ide sebelumnya (tidak tampak dalam kalimat) menjadi pernyataan *we can't count on him*. Terdapat banyak kata-kata transisi dalam bahasa Inggris. Untuk lebih mudah kita mempelajarinya maka dalam pembahasan kita akan membahasnya menurut fungsinya: *examples* (memberikan contoh), *addition* (menambahkan ide), *contrast* (membandingkan), *sequence* (mengurutkan ide)

1. Examples

Beberapa kata transisi digunakan untuk menyajikan contoh. Pelajari contoh kata transisi jenis ini sebagai berikut:

for example	Calcium is found in green leafy vegetables; for example , broccoli, kale, or spinach has over 160 mg. per serving.
for instance	I can play quite a few musical instruments; for instance , the flute, the guitar, and the piano.
such as	Car companies, such as Toyota and Ford, manufacture their automobiles in many different countries around the world.
including	These courses covered a wide range of subjects, including accountancy.
like	This is advantageous for programs like profit sharing, benefits, health care, pension plans and disability insurance.

2. Addition

Diantara kata-kata transisi terdapat kata-kata yang digunakan untuk memberikan tambahan terhadap pokok pikiran sebelumnya. Kata-kata tersebut adalah:

in addition	I studied journalism in college. In addition , I had a part-time job at a newspaper.
additionally	I joined the guitar club and the math club in school. Additionally , I went on a camping trip with the debate team.
again	Again , we need to collect more data.
also	The warranty covers all power train components. Also , participating dealers back their work with a free lifetime service guarantee.
similarly	Similarly , the vegetable pasta dish came from two households' gardens and kitchens.
equally	John suffered setbacks at his job. Equally , Frank's business slowed.
likewise	Public transportation is virtually inaccessible in this country; likewise , its hospitals are also not very user-friendly.
then	He likes to walk, and then it's a good exercise.
besides	I'm too tired to go for a walk. Besides , it's raining.
furthermore	Smoking is a bad habit because it can damage your health. Furthermore , it is a very expensive habit.
moreover	Students are given too many tests these days. Moreover , they don't have enough free time.

3. Time

Sekarang pelajari kata-kata transisi yang menunjukkan waktu berikut ini:

immediately	Immediately , she told him about the incident with Jonathan and he simply nodded.
later	Later , they all marched in and took their places at the table.
meanwhile	The court is deliberating; meanwhile, we must be patient.
sometimes	Sometimes , we have to accept change if we want to move forward.
in the meantime	A new school is being built, in the meantime , this school building remains seriously overcrowded.

afterwards	Afterwards , Abraham Lincoln became very famous as a lawyer and statesman.
until now	Until now , we didn't have any problems with the project.
then	Then , I started to worry about my exams.
so far	So far , I've completed writing the report and making a list of potential customers.

4. Place

Kata-kata transisi di bawah ini menunjukkan tempat.

here	Here , the author introduces a new character.
there	There , I've done my duty as a good host.

5. Illustration

Beberapa kata transisi digunakan untuk menjelaskan sesuatu.

to illustration	To illustrate , let me mention a case involving two young severely disabled sisters in their twenties.
specifically	Specifically , each student will complete an individual research project examining practical aspects of regulation and compliance.

6. Contrast

Di bawah ini adalah daftar beberapa kata transisi yang digunakan untuk mengkontraskan suatu kondisi.

nevertheless	Morgan stopped working as a doctor in 1973. Nevertheless , he remained active in medical research until his death.
nonetheless	He wasn't tired. Nonetheless , he went to bed.
after all	After all , different people have different ways of eating, according to the kinds of food which they have traditionally eaten.
however	Some people disagree with this theory, however , as it's never been proven right.
otherwise	You'd better work on improving your pronunciation; otherwise , you'll fail the speaking test.
on the contrary	On the contrary , rituals remain an important and enduring aspect of our daily life.

by contrast	The cats will often sleep the day away. The dogs, by contrast , never settle down.
on the other hand	I'd love to own a horse; on the other hand , taking care of the animal is a very big responsibility.

7. Clarification

that is to say	We're only human; that is to say , we don't always think with our head.
in other words	This toy provides children to learn how to use their ability. In other words , children can learn new things from the toy

8. Cause/Effect

for that reason	For this reason , he became arrogant for he believed that nobody could match him.
therefore	Anytime he scolds me, therefore , I won't speak with him.
consequently	I had been trying hard for this job for many years. Consequently , my efforts paid off and I got the job.
accordingly	We have different backgrounds; accordingly , we will have different futures.
thus	The dispute was resolved in about three days, thus , avoiding a strike.
hence	Hence , the two articles should be seen as complementary.
as a result	As a result , there are millions of illegal abortions of female fetuses.

9. Qualification

probably	I can not reach him. Probably , he is sleeping.
frequently	Frequently , he even refused to be relieved from duty.
perhaps	Perhaps , the doctor did ask her permission, but she didn't say anything to her husband or family.
maybe	Maybe , our meeting will be postponed until he comes back.

10. Intensification/Concession

indeed	Indeed , watching television could be considered a leisure activity.
of course	Of course , the system administrator has the ability to alter all of the access control on the system.
certainly	Certainly , you may choose your own departure time.
undoubtedly	Undoubtedly , there are some areas of the industry that remain attractive, largely due to the potential to earn lots of money.
in fact	In fact , nicotine is considered more addictive than heroin or cocaine.
as a matter of fact	Being a firefighter is not always exciting. As a matter of fact , sometimes it can be boring
surely	Surely , these documents, in many cases unique, must be carefully conserved.
above all	Above all , I'd like to thank my family.

11. Summary/Conclusion

to sum up	To sum up , Elena has promised to revise the designs, and Benny will finalize the text.
in short	In short , we suggest that a more holistic approach to the evaluation of these packages is needed.
in summary	In summary , our arguments reject the contention.
in conclusion	In conclusion , the story was a little disappointing, but in general the book was pretty good.
to conclude	To conclude , we're going to have to look at this again.
finally	He, finally , achieved what he set out to do.



LATIHAN _____

Exercise 1

Bacalah setiap kalimat di bawah, kemudian pilih kata transisi yang paling tepat!

1. I would like to see you tomorrow, _____ let's have lunch together.
 - A. so
 - B. however
 - C. again
2. My sister loves to eat, _____ I don't care much about food.
 - A. finally
 - B. moreover
 - C. but
3. That restaurant is awful. Yesterday, _____, I found a bug in my soup.
 - A. and
 - B. for example
 - C. however
4. She felt exhausted; _____, she took a nap.
 - A. therefore
 - B. nevertheless
 - C. whereas
5. He expected to do well on the test, _____ he had studied diligently.
 - A. and then
 - B. in brief
 - C. for
6. Anton eats five big meals a day; _____, he never gains weight.
 - A. as a result
 - B. despite this
 - C. hence
7. Yuni ate too fast. _____, she had indigestion.
 - A. Consequently
 - B. Likewise
 - C. In contrast
8. I was watching the game; _____ the soup boiled over.
 - A. furthermore

- B. meanwhile
C. first
9. The music's too loud. _____, it's making the windows rattle.
A. Besides
B. In fact
C. Although
10. This morning, I will be in Solo. _____, I will be in Jogjakarta.
A. In effect
B. Above all
C. Later
11. I like to read; unfortunately, _____, I hardly have any time to read for fun.
A. so
B. soon
C. though
12. Before I wrote the research paper, I read five books; _____, I scanned seven magazine articles and interviewed two experts on the topic.
A. in addition
B. on the contrary
C. yet
13. First, Agus went to the store; _____, he visited his sister for an hour.
A. even though
B. then
C. third
14. _____, these pants are too long
A. Obviously
B. Because
C. As proof
15. _____, they will need to be altered before I can wear them.
A. Instead
B. For
C. thus
16. Please, don't forget the cat food and juice. _____, bring the paper plates, napkins, and cups for the picnic.
A. Nevertheless
B. Furthermore
C. For instance

17. I enjoy learning; _____, I like to learn new facts about nature.
- A. to conclude
 - B. in a way
 - C. most of all
18. Budi, _____, is the best student in the class.
- A. undoubtedly
 - B. yet
 - C. plus
19. He concluded like this: “ _____, there’s no business like show business.”
- A. Soon
 - B. Next
 - C. To sum up
20. I hate intolerance; _____, I try not to become bitter when I see it.
- A. still
 - B. that is
 - C. to repeat

Exercise 2

Lengkapi kalimat dengan salah satu opsi berikut:

first nevertheless otherwise therefore meanwhile however

1. Stephanie cooked the carrots and washed the lettuce. _____, her brother prepared the broccoli.
2. Jane wanted to drive Tanya and Michael to the mall; _____, she only had two seats in her car.
3. Rodger was a chocolate fanatic, and he ate two servings of dessert every night. _____, he began to grow incredibly overweight.
4. Julia was almost ready to perform the experiment. _____, she would need to run tests on the control group.
5. Mother said I needed to finish all of my chores. _____, I would not be able to go to the movies with my friends.

Exercise 3

Lengkapi kalimat dengan salah satu opsi yang paling tepat!

1. There's no room in your mouth for your wisdom teeth, _____ they will have to be removed.
 - A. for example
 - B. so
 - C. but
 - D. in fact
2. Turtles stay in their shells when they are frightened. _____ dogs put their tails between their legs in frightening situations.
 - A. After
 - B. Similarly
 - C. Therefore
 - D. However
3. If you're having company for dinner, try to get as much done in advance as possible. _____, set the table the day before.
 - A. for instance
 - B. in contrast
 - C. similarly
 - D. in addition
4. Many Americans think that gambling and prostitution are victimless crimes in which no one is injured except for the offender. _____, there has been pressure from some groups to decriminalize such activities.
 - A. However
 - B. For Example
 - C. Consequently
 - D. Also
5. Most animals sleep in the same fashion as humans do; they relax their muscles and lie down. ____, birds and horses sleep in an upright position.
 - A. However
 - B. For example
 - C. Likewise
 - D. Therefore

6. Jogging provides many positive health benefits for runners in their middle and senior years. _____, joggers tend to have a lower incidence of heart attacks than do non-joggers.
- A. For example
 - B. In conclusion
 - C. In addition
 - D. Nevertheless
7. Mary's work is wonderful; _____, she got a raise.
- A. accordingly
 - B. nevertheless
 - C. as a matter of fact
 - D. in short
8. Frequent moves made by the average American family put a strain upon young people, who often grow up feeling they have no real home and that they owe no allegiance to anyone; _____, crime, divorce, and other social problems have increased in recent times.
- A. consequently
 - B. at the same time
 - C. in other words
 - D. for instance
9. What we were once taught as common courtesies, _____ saying "please" and "thank you," are becoming less common.
- A. thus
 - B. before
 - C. first
 - D. such as
10. Lusy was a terrible employee; _____, she got promoted.
- A. nevertheless
 - B. otherwise
 - C. therefore
 - D. in addition

Petunjuk Jawaban Latihan

<i>Exercise 1</i>	<i>Exercise 2</i>	<i>Exercise 3</i>
1. A	1. Meanwhile	1. B
2. C	2. However	2. B
3. B	3. Therefore	3. A
4. A	4. First	4. B
5. C	5. Otherwise	5. C
6. B		6. C
7. A		7. A
8. B		8. A
9. A		9. D
10. C		10. A
11. C		
12. A		
13. B		
14. A		
15. C		
16. B		
17. C		



RANGKUMAN

Kata transisi adalah satu kata atau frasa yang menghubungkan satu ide dengan ide lainnya dalam paragraf/wacana. Penggunaan kata transisi dalam paragraf dapat menjadikan keseluruhan ide dalam paragraf lebih koheren, menunjukkan saling keterkaitan antara satu kalimat dengan kalimat lainnya. Hal ini berdampak lebih memudahkan pembaca melihat organisasi ide, mengikuti alur pikiran penulis, dan memilah ide/pokok pikiran utama dari ide-ide pendukung lainnya dalam paragraf.



TES FORMATIF 4

Lengkapilah kalimat dalam setiap paragraf dengan salah satu kata transisi yang tepat yang tersedia dalam tanda kurung di atasnya!

(consequently - furthermore - instead – such as – in the meantime)

A vegetarian can be defined as someone who does not eat meat, fish, or other animal products, 1 _____ eggs or cheese; 2) _____, he or she eats vegetables, fruits, grains, and seeds. Because this diet consists of non-meat food sources, a vegetarian typically consumes less fat and cholesterol than an individual who consumes meat. 3) _____, raising animals for food uses valuable land, water, and energy. 4) _____, adopting a vegetarian diet helps conserve the valuable resources that our future depends on.

(indeed, however, although, like)

5) _____ many educators and parents have praised the Harry Potter series, some Christian parents have called for a ban on the books in their schools and libraries. Some churches have even gone as far as burning the books, citing biblical injunctions against witchcraft, 6) _____ those in Exodus and Leviticus. 7) _____, some Christians believe the books are compatible with Christianity, 8) _____, that they embody basic Christian beliefs.

(unfortunately - in fact - for example – moreover- nevertheless)

Massive energy consumption is having a negative impact on the planet. 9) _____, in the summer of 2006, Western Europe experienced some of the hottest weather on record. 10) _____, this temperature increase is not an isolated occurrence. 11) _____, almost every credible scientist today believes that the earth is experiencing climate change due to the emissions of greenhouse gases from cars and coal-burning power plants. Ninety per cent of the energy used in the US comes from fossil fuels, oil, coal, and natural gas (Borowitz 43), 12) _____ problems arise from other sources, too (e.g., nuclear power plants leave radioactive by-products, making storage difficult). 13) _____, dams are not much better, as nearby populations must be relocated, and the surrounding habitat is destroyed.

(in other words - in contrast – whereas - for example – recently)

14) _____, studies investigating the pros and cons of single-sex versus coeducation schools have come to public attention, and the results show some dramatic differences between the genders. 15) _____, single-sex schools appear to help girls with their work habits; 16) _____, boys achieve a higher success rate in a coeducational system. 17) _____, girls seem to work best when communication and co-operation are stressed, 18) _____ boys may be more comfortable with individual and competitive styles of learning.

in addition - on the contrary - as a result - in short

When a student cheats, he reveals two things about himself. In getting help from another student, he proclaims that someone else is more competent than himself; 19) _____, the cheater shows his perfectionist tendency by suggesting that he is being measured against unrealistic standards.

likewise - however - in other words - finally

The adolescent attitude towards study is that it is a task to be avoided if at all possible. At best it is an unpleasant chore. It is begun under duress and escaped as soon as the opportunity presents itself. The mark of truly adult learning, 20) _____, is that it is done with no sense of being forced. It is entirely voluntary and carried on with a sense of enjoyment and satisfaction.

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.

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

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

Kunci Jawaban Tes Formatif

<i>Tes</i> <i>Formatif 1</i>	<i>Tes</i> <i>Formatif 2</i>	<i>Tes</i> <i>Formatif 3</i>	<i>Tes</i> <i>Formatif 4</i>
1) C : yet	1) D : as	1) B : neither- nor	1. such as
2) B : but	2) A : though	2) A : Either - or	2. instead
3) B : but	3) C : unless	3) A : Either - or	3. furthermore
4) C : for	4) C : because	4) B : neither - nor	4. consequently
5) A : for	5) A : so	5) B : neither - nor	5. although
6) A : so	6) C : since	6) D : Not only- but also	6. like
7) B : but	7) A : now that	7) D : both-and	7. however
8) B : so	8) D : wherever	8) C : not only-but also	8. indeed
9) C : for	9) A : but	9) C : not only-but also	9. for example
10) A : and	10) A : in case it is	10) C : not only-but also	10. moreover
11) A : or	11) A : till		11. in fact
12) B : but	12) B : even if		12. nevertheless
13) A : or	13) A : even though		13. unfortunately
14) B : but	14) A : for		14. recently
15) A : or	15) C : as		15. for example
	16) C : so long as		16. in contrast
	17) B : despite the fact that		17. in other words
	18) A : notwith- standing that		18. whereas
	19) D : if only		19. in addition
	20) A : providing		20. in other words

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