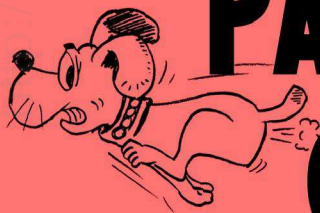


LEARN FROM THE EXPERT



CONDITIONAL AND UNREAL PAST & GERUND



**Buku Pelengkap Belajar Bahasa Inggris
untuk Penguasaan Grammar**

Puput Utami

Tim Bahasa ILT

freebook-magazine.blogspot.com

LEARN FROM THE EXPERT

CONDITIONAL AND UNREAL PAST & GERUND

Puput Utami—Tim Bahasa ILT



PT Bhuana Ilmu Populer
Kelompok Gramedia

Conditional and Unreal Past & Gerund

Oleh

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DAFTAR ISI

Daftar Isi	v
Kata Pengantar	vii
PART 1	
Ideas of Conditions	3
Conditional Conjunctions	6
Type 1 Conditions: Future Conditional	9
Type 2 Conditions: Present Conditional	13
General	
Were as the only “be”	
Type 3 Conditions: Past Conditional	18
General	
Inversion Pattern	
Special Type with Condition Types	23
Cause and Effect	
A Doubtful View	
Polite Requests	
Greater Improbability	
Wish and As if	31
Subjunctive Mood	34
Final Exercises	48
Key to The Exercises	55
PART 2	
What Is A Gerund?	63
Gerund and Present Participle	67

Subject and Object of the Gerund	72
Gerund with Meaning of Passive Infinitive	80
Verbs Followed by Gerund	84
Gerund After Preposition	87
Infinitive and Gerund	91
Noting the difference	
Verbs followed by Infinitive	
Verbs followed by both of Gerunds and Infinitives	
Gerund with Possessives	100
Final Exercises	105
Key to The Exercises	111
Tentang Penulis	115

KATA PENGANTAR

Belajar bahasa tidak ada batasannya, apalagi jika Anda bicara tentang tata bahasa. Entah apakah itu Anda harus mulai dari cara berkenalan atau langsung membuat kalimat. Demikian juga dengan bahasa Inggris, Anda bisa mulai dari mana saja.

Buku ini merupakan bahasan yang sangat menarik karena melibatkan suatu gambaran apakah sesuatu akan terjadi atau sudah tidak bisa dikendalikan lagi. Ide itu diungkapkan lewat pola kalimat, dan makna di balik kalimat itulah yang sebenarnya menjadi kekayaan sebuah pola kalimat.

Pada bagian pertama buku ini, kita akan membahas *Conditional and Unreal Past* dari pengenalan akan tiga tipe pola Conditional Sentence yang dilanjutkan dengan berbagai perlakuan dan tipe khusus di luar ketiga tipe umum tersebut.

Pada bagian kedua, kita akan mempelajari bentuk *Gerund*. Gerund sering kali dipasangkan dengan infinitive karena kedua bentuk ini memang mendominasi bentuk kata dalam kalimat. Meskipun gerund bukan kata kerja, tetapi ia dibentuk dari kata kerja dan menjadi sama persis bentuknya dengan present participle (Verb_{ing}). Perbedaan antara gerund dan present participle ini membuka bahasan kita dalam topik *Gerund and Infinitive* yang kemudian akan dilanjutkan dengan bahasan khusus tentang pemakaian gerund itu sendiri.

Pembahasan setiap topik dalam mempelajari sebuah tata bahasa akan sangat menarik, karena kita akan langsung mendalami apa saja dalam topik tersebut. Kiranya buku ini bisa

sedikit menambah referensi latihan untuk berbagai bahasan topik di atas.

Belajar tak pernah selesai. Kami mengundang komentar dan saran untuk perbaikan buku ini, dan Anda bisa kirimkan ke alamat kami di: peni_rpramono@yahoo.com

Salam,

Penulis

PART I
CONDITIONAL
AND UNREAL PAST

Conditional and Unreal Past & Gerund

IDEAS OF CONDITIONS

Conditional sentence adalah kalimat pengandaian, ia tidak menyatakan fakta, tetapi menunjukkan harapan atau keinginan. Conditional Sentence terdiri dari dua jenis, yaitu:

Conditional Sentences–Future Conditional

Kalimat yang menunjukkan terjadi atau tidaknya kondisi yang disebutkan itu tergantung pada terpenuhi atau tidak syaratnya.

Contoh:

If Rina has money, she will buy new shoes.

(Jika Rina punya uang, ia akan membeli sepatu baru.)

Dari kalimat di atas, dapat kita simpulkan bahwa Rina akan membeli sepatu baru dengan syarat jika ia punya uang. Mari kita bedakan dengan jenis yang kedua berikut ini.

Conditional Sentences–Unreal Past

Contoh:

If Rina had any money, she would buy new shoes.

(Jika Rina punya uang, ia akan membeli sepatu baru.)

Kalimat di atas kita artikan bahwa Rina tidak bakalan membeli sepatu baru karena ia sekarang tidak punya uang. Namun Rina mengandaikan, seandainya saja ia punya uang, ia akan mem-

beli sepatu baru. Mungkin saja sekarang Rina menyesal karena tidak dapat membeli sepatu.

Contoh:

If my mother had given me permission, I would have gone with you to the movie.

(Jika saja ibu memberi izin, pasti saya akan sudah pergi denganmu ke bioskop.)

Kalimat tersebut kita artikan bahwa saya menyesal karena ibu tidak memberikan izin (di waktu yang lampau) sehingga saya tidak bisa pergi ke bioskop, dan semua itu tidak mungkin berubah karena kejadian itu (ibu tidak memberi izin) sudah terlanjur terjadi.

Dalam conditional sentence terdapat dua klausa, yaitu: *if clause* dan *result clause*.

Contoh:

- If the students study hard, they will pass the exam.
If clause : if the students study hard
Result clause : they will pass the exam
- If you had not meant to hurt her, you would not have been so cruel to her.
If clause : if you had not meant to hurt her
Result clause : you would not have been so cruel to her
- If the doctor didn't come, he would be dead.
If clause : if the doctor didn't come
Result clause : he would be dead



Exercise 1

State these conditional sentences True or False!

1. If I sing with you, we will sing a love song. ☐T ☐F
2. If I have money, I will pay all my debt. ☐T ☐F
3. If there is no moon, the night will be very dark. ☐T ☐F
4. I love you if you love me, too. ☐T ☐F
5. If I will pass the exam, I study hard. ☐T ☐F
6. If she had not known, she would not have been sad. ☐T ☐F
7. If he will not meet her this afternoon, he will wait until night. ☐T ☐F
8. If you call me at 7, I will be at home. ☐T ☐F
9. If Donna came, I would give her a surprise party. ☐T ☐F
10. If the electricity is out, we will not be possible to work. ☐T ☐F



CONDITIONAL CONJUNCTIONS

Conjunction

Conjunction adalah kata sambung yang menghubungkan satu kata dengan kata yang lain, satu frase dengan frase yang lain, bahkan satu kalimat dengan kalimat yang lain. Yang termasuk conjunction antara lain: *when, as soon as, until, after, before, while, by the time, unless, if*.

Conjunction juga digunakan dalam conditional sentence untuk menghubungkan if clause dengan result clause. Conjunction yang biasanya digunakan sebagai conditional conjunction antara lain: *if, unless, as if, if only, supposing, suppose, provided, providing, as long as*.

Contoh:

- If only I knew the story, I would not ask you about it.
- I will always love you as long as I live.
- We will stay here if you have come home tonight.

Beberapa kata sambung menyiratkan tempo atau waktu. Misalnya, *as soon as, until, when*.

Kata sambung seperti itu disebut sebagai *temporal conjunctions*. Dan frasa yang mengikutinya tidak pernah menggunakan bentuk future.

Contoh:

- I shall wait until the rain stops.
- As soon as he arrives, we shall go.



Note:

Unless adalah *conjunction* yang menggantikan “if not”.

Contoh:

If the bag is not expensive I will buy it.

Atau

Unless the bag is expensive I will buy it.

Exercise 2

Complete these conditional sentences!

1. It would be a good idea we took a vacation to the beach.
2. you loved her, you would not give her a wedding ring.
3. you feel what I feel, you will not judge me that cruel.
4. you were my enemy, you would not forgive me.
5. He will be here at 5 he is caught in a traffic jam.
6. It was to be a good choice, but I didn't take it.
7. you don't change, he will not forgive you.

8. it didn't rain, I would not wear a rain coat.
9. I was to feel happy but I didn't.
10. I have read the novel, I will not be curious about the ending.

if	unless
Supposed	if only
if only	as long as
if	supposed
Unless	if



TYPE 1 CONDITIONS: FUTURE CONDITIONAL

Future Conditional merupakan kalimat bersyarat, yaitu bila terjadinya suatu hal tergantung apakah syaratnya terpenuhi atau tidak.

Tipe ini merujuk pada suatu tindakan/kejadian yang hanya akan terjadi di masa mendatang apabila persyaratannya terpenuhi. Kita sebenarnya tidak tahu apakah syarat tersebut akan terpenuhi atau tidak, tetapi syarat/kondisi tersebut masih sangat realistis sehingga kita dapat berpikir bahwa pengandaian yang kita buat mungkin akan terjadi.

Contoh:

If there are no stars, the sky will be very dark.

(Jika tidak ada bintang, langit akan menjadi sangat gelap)

Masih ada kemungkinan langit tidak jadi gelap, **bila nanti ada bintang**. Bentuk *tenses* dari tipe Future Conditional ini adalah:

If clause	Result clause
If + Simple present	Simple future

Mari kita perhatikan paragraf berikut ini:

Once upon a time, Mr. Duck was sitting near the river preparing for his lunch. After a minute, Mr. Frog came to him and asked for his food. Mr. Frog said “Mr. Duck, would you share your food? That is just too much for you.”

“But I’m very hungry now, I want to eat this all,” Mr. Duck replied.

Mr. Frog said, “**If you eat too much, you will get a stomachache.** You’d better share it with me.”

Mr. Duck answered, “Yes, you’re right. Here you are. You can eat half of my lunch”



Dari paragraf di atas, dapat kita simpulkan bahwa Future Conditional:

If you eat too much, you will get a stomachache.

(Jika kamu makan terlalu banyak, kamu akan sakit perut.)

Bermakna bahwa Mr. Duck tidak jadi makan banyak karena ia tidak ingin sakit perut.

Note:

Letak **if clause** dan **result clause** dalam kalimat dapat ditukar dengan cara meniadakan koma. Mari kita perhatikan contoh berikut ini:

If she keeps looking for the ring here, she will not find it.

(Jika ia terus mencari cincin itu di sini, ia tidak akan menemukannya.)

Atau

She will not find the ring if she keeps looking for it here.

(Ia tidak akan menemukan cincin itu jika ia terus mencarinya di sini.)

Kedua kalimat di atas benar dan mempunyai makna yang sama, hanya saja kita menukar letak if clause dan result clause-nya.

Exercise 3

Correct the verb in the brackets!



She will miss the show for sure.

1. Olive will miss the show if she (go) to the bathroom first.
2. If I (speak) to the native, I will improve my English.
3. If I (find) her wallet, I will give it back to her.

4. If we have more time, we (accomplish) this job.
5. Donna says that she will not forgive her boyfriend if he (not, apologize).
6. My friend and I will sleep in Lola's house if her parents (be, out) of town tonight.
7. If I (not, study) hard, I will not pass my exam.
8. My mother will be very pleased if my brother (get) a good mark for his math.
9. If he (promise) her to come back, she will wait forever.
10. If she doesn't trust me, I (not, tell) the truth to her.
11. I will make orange juice if mother (buy) some oranges.
12. If you (be) late, the teacher will not allow you to enter the classroom.
13. If you (mix) coffee cream and milk, you will create a delicious coffee.
14. If you (not leave) for the airport now, you will be late for your flight.
15. Ruben will not break his promise if he (know) she is faithful.



TYPE 2 CONDITIONS: PRESENT CONDITIONAL

General

Berbeda dengan Future Conditional, *Present Conditional* merupakan kalimat pengandaian yang digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu keadaan yang sudah tidak mungkin terpenuhi.

Present Conditional menunjukkan situasi saat ini. Sayangnya, kita mengharapkan hal berbeda yang terjadi, atau membayangkan kejadian sebaliknya yang terjadi.

Contoh:

If there were no stars, the sky would be very dark.

(Bila tidak ada bintang, langit akan menjadi sangat gelap.)

Berbeda dengan tipe 1, kalimat di atas berarti bahwa kenyataannya sekarang langit sedang penuh bintang dan kita hanya membayangkan bagaimana jika langit tak berbintang, langit pasti akan jadi gelap.

Dalam bahasa Indonesia, kalimat yang mengungkapkan kedua tipe tersebut tidak jauh berbeda. Namun, dalam bahasa Inggris sangatlah berbeda. Bentuk tenses Present Conditional adalah sebagai berikut:

If clause	Result clause
If + Simple Past	Past future tense

Contoh:

- 1**
- Gandhi : Hi Toni, long time no see.
Toni : Oh hi, Gandhi. It's surprising to see you here in Solo. I thought at this time you'll be in Jakarta.
Gandhi : I changed my plan.
Toni : Ronald says that you'll visit him in Jakarta.
Gandhi : **If I went to Jakarta, I would visit him.**
But I am here now, in Solo. So I can't meet him.

Dari dialog di atas, dapat kita lihat Present Conditional:

If I went to Jakarta, I would visit him.

(Seandainya saya pergi ke Jakarta, saya akan mengunjunginya.)

Namun, kenyataannya sekarang ini saya tidak ke Jakarta.

Fact: *I don't go to Jakarta.*

2

- Mother : Gina, where is your brother?
Gina : He is in his room, he is drunk.
Mother : What? Does he drink beer?
Gina : Yes, Mom. **If he didn't drink beer, he wouldn't get drunk.**
He still has some bottles of them.
Mother : I must talk to him, he is in big trouble.

Dari dialog di atas dapat kita lihat Present Conditional:

If he didn't drink beer, he wouldn't get drunk.

(Seandainya ia tidak minum bir, ia tak akan mabuk.)

Namun kenyataannya sekarang ini ia minum bir dan mabuk.

Fact: He drinks beer.

Were as the Only “be”

Dalam Present Conditional, *verb* “be” pada if clause selalu menjadi “were” dan tidak pernah menjadi “was”, apa pun subjek kalimatnya. “Was” mulai digunakan hanya dalam bahasa percakapan.

Contoh:

Result clause	If clause
I would buy a farm.	If I were rich. S “be” BUKAN If I was rich.
She would act in a horror movie.	If she were an artist.
We would go to see Monas.	If we were in Jakarta.

Exercise 4

This is a conversation between two lovers; correct the verbs in the brackets!

If I Were a King

Woman : If I (be) the queen, you (be) the king.

Man : And I(be) a good king.

Woman : A good king? What(this good king, do)?

Man : I(build) schools for poor people,
I(have parties) for poor people,
I(make clothes) for poor people,
I.....(build housing) for poor people.

Woman : But what are all those poor people doing in your country?



Man : Oh yeah, I'm a poor king myself.
 Woman : Well, that's a good thing to say, but for sure,
 I wouldn't marry a poor king. Good bye!

Exercise 5

Change these sentences into Present Conditional!

1. If we leave earlier, we will catch the bus.
2. If I am a cop, I will take that burglar into the jail.
3. If she invites me, I will come.
4. If my father gives me a birthday gift, I will be very happy.
5. If Bonny reads the book, she will know the story.
6. You will need a gardener if you have a big yard.
7. Lola will get a stomachache if she eats all that spicy food.
8. I will not go if the rain doesn't stop.
9. The dog will bite you if you hit it.
10. Mother will be very angry if she sees this messy room.

11. If I am the President, I will make sure my people live well.
12. If I am taller than you, I will help you to put it on the top shelf.
13. If I speak English, I will love to talk the English natives.
14. If she is not my schoolmate, I will not help her.
15. If we don't have a problem with the car, we will not miss the speech.



TYPE 3 CONDITIONS: PAST CONDITIONAL

General

Past Conditional juga merupakan kalimat pengandaian yang sudah tidak mungkin terpenuhi. Tipe ini merujuk pada suatu keadaan yang telah terjadi di masa lampau dan jelas sudah tidak mungkin bisa berubah. Jadi, kita hanya bisa mengandaikan bila keadaannya berbeda meskipun kita sudah tahu pengandaian itu tidak mungkin terjadi. Bentuk tenses yang digunakan:

If clause	Result clause
Past perfect tense	Past future perfect tense

Contoh:

- If I had locked the door, the thieves would not have been able to get in.

(Jika saya mengunci pintu, para pencuri itu tidak akan bisa masuk.)

Namun, kenyataannya saya lupa mengunci pintu sehingga para pencuri itu bisa masuk ke rumah.

Fact: I didn't lock the door.

- If the weather had been fine, we could have gone to the zoo.

(Seandainya cuaca cerah, kita bisa pergi ke kebun binatang.)

Namun, kenyataannya cuaca tidak cerah sehingga kita tidak jadi pergi ke kebun binatang.

Fact: The weather wasn't fine.



If the weather had been fine, we could have gone to the zoo.

Inversion Pattern

Dalam kalimat Past Conditional, kita bisa menggunakan *inversion pattern* atau bentuk inversi pada if clause dengan cara menghilangkan kata “if”, tetapi tidak mengubahnya menjadi kalimat tanya.

Contoh:

If I had gone with you, I would have met him.

Atau

Had I gone with you, I would have met him.

(Seandainya saya pergi denganmu, saya akan bertemu dengannya)

Bentuk inversi seperti itu jarang digunakan dalam percakapan sehari-hari. Bentuk inversi lebih lazim dituliskan di awal kalimat seperti contoh yang kedua.

Exercise 6

Do as the example!

Example:

Woman : You spilled the ink!

Man : If you hadn't put the ink on my table,
I wouldn't have spilled it.

1. Woman : You scratched my drawings!

Man :

2. Woman : You tore my document!

Man :

3. Woman : You broke my pencils!

Man :

4. Woman : You knocked the vase off!

Man :

5. Woman : You scattered my notes!

Man :

6. Woman : You wrong-colored my design!

Man :

7. Woman : You mistook my agenda for yours!



- Man :
8. Woman : You kept my wallet!
- Man :
9. Woman : You took my key!
- Man :
10. Woman : You put your stuff on my table!
- Man : If I had my own table, I wouldn't have put my stuff on yours!

Exercise 7

Complete these Past Conditional Sentences by putting the verbs into the correct form!

1. If you (ask) me, I (translate) it for you.
.....
2. If we (go) to the cinema earlier, we (get) the tickets.
.....
3. I (swim) with you if I (bring) a swim suit.
.....
4. If you (not take) me with you, I (be late) for the party.
.....
5. If you (not teach) me how to dance, I (not be able) to dance with her.
.....
6. If I (win) a lottery, I (go) cruising Europe.
.....

7. If you (be home alone), I (stay) here to accompany you.
.....
8. If I (have) more time for holiday, I (spend) it staying in the village.
.....
9. Father (be angry) if you (talk) to him like that.
.....
10. My life (not be so fun) if I (not travel) around the world.
.....



SPECIAL TYPE WITH CONDITION TYPES

Kita telah mempelajari dasar-dasar membuat dan mengartikan conditional sentence tipe 1, 2, dan 3. Namun, terkadang akan muncul conditional sentence yang tidak seperti aturan dasarnya. Untuk lebih jelasnya, mari kita perhatikan contoh-contoh berikut ini.

Future Conditional

Maksud	If clause		Result clause	
Future action	Simple present	<i>If the movie is full of actions</i>	Present	<i>I will watch it.</i>
			Future	
			Imperative	<i>watch it!</i>
			Modal auxiliary	<i>you can watch it.</i>
Action going on now	Present Continuous	<i>If she is always lying</i>	Future I	<i>I will never ever forgive her.</i>
			Imperative	<i>don't forgive her!</i>
			Modal auxiliary	<i>I cannot forgive her.</i>

Finished action	Present Perfect	<i>If Doni has graduated from college</i>	Future I	<i>he will work in my father's firm.</i>
			Imperative	<i>work in my father's firm!</i>
			Modal auxiliary	<i>he can work in my father's firm.</i>
Improbable action	Should + infinitive	<i>If she should do a good job</i>	Future I	<i>I will pay her a lot.</i>
			Imperative	<i>Pay her a lot</i>
			Modal auxiliary	<i>I can pay her a lot.</i>
Present facts	Simple Present	<i>If he wins the competition</i>	Simple Present	<i>He is very happy.</i>

Present Conditional (Unlikely)

Maksud	If clause		Result clause	
Present/future event	Simple Past	<i>If I had a good job</i>	Past Future	<i>I would concentrate on it.</i>
		<i>Fact: I don't have a good job</i> <i>(Namun kenyataannya saya tidak mempunyai pekerjaan yang bagus)</i>		
Consequence in the past	Simple Past	<i>If I hate him</i>	Future Perfect	<i>I would have left him alone</i>
		<i>Fact: I don't hate him</i> <i>(Namun kenyataannya aku tidak membencinya)</i>		

Past Conditional (Impossible)

Maksud	If clause		Result clause	
Present event	Past Perfect	<i>If he had sent the letter</i>	Past Future	<i>It would be here now</i>
		<i>Fact: The letter is not here</i> <i>(Saat ini surat itu tidak ada di sini, jadi tidak mungkin ia telah mengirimkannya)</i>		
Past event	Past Perfect	<i>If he had translated the letter</i>	Future Perfect	<i>He would not have been asked to translate it.</i>
		<i>Fact: He was asked to translate the letter</i> <i>(Ia diminta untuk menerjemahkan suratnya, jadi tidak mungkin ia telah menerjemahkannya)</i>		

Exercise 8

Fill in the blank with the suitable modals auxiliary!

1. If the weather is fine, we go to the beach tomorrow.
2. If you do your best, he see your effort.
3. If you stay in England for a year, you improve your English.
4. If I do my homework now, I go to the cinema in the evening.
5. We play the game together if you come to my house tomorrow.
6. You tell Tia your feeling if you meet her tomorrow.
7. You celebrate her if you come to her birthday party next week.
8. He be a good teacher if he has smart students.

9. If you still watch TV at 11 pm, you turn the volume down.
10. If you like those shoes, you have it.

can	should
must	must
can	should
may	might
can	can

Cause and Effect

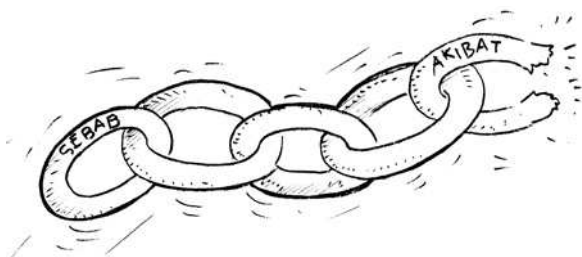
If clause dapat berupa sebab musabab terjadinya sesuatu (*cause*), sedangkan result clause dapat merupakan dampak dari sebab tersebut (*effect*).

Untuk lebih jelasnya, mari kita pelajari contoh berikut:

Cause	Effect
If you sleep during the class, (Jika kamu tidur di kelas,	you will not understand the lesson. kamu tidak akan mengerti pelajarannya)
If we didn't go at 7 pm (Bila kita tidak berangkat pukul 7	we would miss the show. kita akan ketinggalan acaranya)

Pada contoh pertama, kita tahu bahwa: “if you sleep during class,” adalah if clause yang dapat juga dicatat sebagai sebab atau cause. Sedangkan, kalimat “you will not understand the lesson” merupakan result clause yang dapat juga dicatat sebagai dampak atau effect dari kalimat “if you sleep during class”.

Begitu pula dengan contoh yang kedua. “We would miss the show” merupakan dampak atau akibat dari “if we didn't go at 7 pm”.



Cause and Effect

Untuk menguji kemampuan kita, mari kerjakan latihan berikut.

Exercise 9

Write the effects from these causes!

1. If you steal his money, he
2. If you go out in the rain, you
3. if he left me.
4. If I miss the bus, I
5. if I didn't find your address.
6. if I knew his favorite food.
7. If she were home alone, she
8. If I have time,
9. if you don't invite her to your party.
10. If you didn't wear a jacket in this cold night,

A Doubtful View

Ada tipe conditional sentence yang menggunakan “should” pada if clause-nya. Hal ini tidak sesuai dengan bentuk if clause yang tidak menggunakan *will/would* atau *shall/should*. Namun, tipe seperti ini tidak dipakai dalam percakapan sehari-hari dan biasanya hanya dipakai dalam bahasa kesusastraan, seperti dalam puisi atau pepatah lama.

Contoh:

If I should die, think only this of me. (Rupert Brooke)

If I should die = *jika nanti saya mati*

Polite Requests

Dalam tipe dasar conditional sentence, kita tidak akan menjumpai *will* dan *would* pada if clause. Will dan would yang kita letakkan pada if clause menunjukkan *polite requests form* (bentuk permintaan sopan).

Contoh:

- I should be very pleased, if you would give me a chance to speak.
(*Saya akan sangat senang, bila Anda mau memberi saya kesempatan untuk bicara*)
- If you will come to my house, I will buy some snack for us.
(*Jika kamu akan datang ke rumah saya, saya akan membeli makanan untuk kita*)

Greater Improbability

Conditional sentence digunakan untuk menyatakan ketidakmungkinan atas suatu hal.

Contoh:

If Sinta were here, I might not look for someone else.
(*Jika Sinta di sini, saya mungkin tidak akan mencari orang lain.*)

Dari kalimat di atas, kita tahu bahwa kenyataannya Sinta tidak ada di sini dan tidak mungkin ada di sini, sehingga saya mencari orang lain.

Exercise 10

Connect the statements with the correct answers!

When

1. If I an orange,
I would be pulpy and
juicy.

Would

Were

Shall

2. We have a new
car if I don't have to
pay for your tuition
any more.

3. There will be a lot
of parties here
the new buildings
are completed.

4. There be
plenty of water if you
did not forget the
water can.

Cannot

Go

Knew

5. There will be a
long queue if you
on Sunday.

6. Tom would run
faster if he there
were Butch behind
him.

7. We shall need a
new fridge if the old
one be repaired.

didn't
stop

Hadn't taken

9. There would be
a long waiting if the
storm

Had

8. I shouldn't have
worried about your
condition if you
regularly taken the
medicine.

10. Daniel would
have got the cup if
Denis the lap on
the last minute.

Exercise 11

Complete these special conditional sentences!

1. If you would give your advice, I
2. If she would teach me English, I
3. I will prepare the guest rooms if they
4. If mother would buy me a new dress, I
5. He will stand near the phone machine if you
6. If the Government would change the rules, the citizen
.....
7. If you showed me the direction, I
8. I might not be very curious if they
9. She might forget her book if you
10. If my aunt didn't come to my house, I



WISH AND AS IF

Wish

Wish bermakna harapan, tetapi bisa juga bermakna pengandaian “andaikan saja”, sehingga wish dapat berfungsi sama dengan if clause, dan juga mengambil pola yang sama dengan Present Conditional dan Past Conditional.

Bentuk wish yang pertama menggunakan Past Simple (seperti Present Conditional) dan digunakan untuk menyatakan harapan atau pengandaian di waktu sekarang.

Contoh:

I wish I were strong then I can beat that robber.

(Andaikan saja saya kuat, maka saya bisa mengalahkan perampok itu.)

Pada contoh tersebut, meskipun klausa wish menggunakan past simple, tetapi bermakna “saya **berharap** saat ini saya jadi kuat” dan pada kenyataannya “saya tidaklah kuat”.

Bentuk wish yang kedua menggunakan Past Perfect (seperti pada Past Conditional) dan digunakan untuk menyatakan harapan atau pengandaian di waktu lampau.

Contoh:

I wished I had been strong then I could beat that robber.

(Andaikan saja saya kuat, maka saya bisa mengalahkan perampok itu.)

Pada contoh di atas, meskipun terjemahan dalam bahasa Indonesianya sama dengan contoh sebelumnya, tetapi mempunyai makna yang berbeda. Klausa wish yang menggunakan Past Perfect bermakna harapan di masa lampau “saya berharap saya kuat (mungkin kemarin atau tadi)” dan pada kenyataannya “saya waktu itu tidaklah kuat”.

As if

As if bermakna “seakan-akan”, di mana kenyataannya berlawanan dengan *as if* tersebut. Seperti halnya klausa wish, *as if* juga digunakan untuk menyatakan pengandaian sehingga mempunyai pola yang sama dengan Present Conditional dan Past Conditional.

Contoh:

Past simple

He walks as if he were limp.

(*Ia berjalan seakan-akan ia pincang.*)

Fact: He isn't limp.



Past perfect

He was deliriously happy as if he had fallen in love.

(Ia sangat senang seakan-akan ia sedang jatuh cinta)

Fact: He didn't fall in love

Exercise 12

Correct the verbs in the brackets!

1. I wish you (be) here now.
2. In hot season like this, I wish I (have) an AC.
3. She dressed up very glamorously as if she (be) an artist.
4. Mona talks to herself as if she (be) crazy.
5. He wishes that his wallet (will, be) found.
6. John acted very cool and calm as if he (not guilty).
7. I wish I (be) there to save her.
8. My mother and I (wish) for Donny's luck yesterday.
9. She walked away, as if she never (knew) me.
10. He doesn't listen to me as if he (do, not) care about my problem.



SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD

Bahkan meskipun *subjunctive mood* dianggap sudah mati dan tidak lagi dipakai, tetapi dalam berbagai ujian internasional maupun bacaan, masih banyak yang menggunakan bentuk ini. Dalam pelajaran tata bahasa, *subjunctive mood* juga disebut dengan *conjunctive mood*.

Disebut *conjunctive mood* karena biasanya diikuti oleh kata sambung atau *conjunction*. Bentuk ini adalah bentuk yang menunjukkan adanya harapan, emosi, dan keinginan yang tidak sesuai dengan kenyataan yang terjadi.

Bentuk dan pola kalimatnya berbeda dengan yang biasa kita pelajari. Lihatlah contoh-contoh di bawah ini:

- Peace be with you. (*bukan* peace **is** with you)
- If I were the president, ... (*bukan* if I **was** the president, ...)
- I insist that he go to see the doctor (*bukan* I insist that he **goes**...)

Kinds of Subjunctive

Present dan past subjunctive

Untuk mempermudah pembahasan, biasanya kita menggunakan istilah *Present Subjunctive* dan *Past Subjunctive*. Meskipun demikian, present dan past ini sendiri tidak menunjukkan bahwa berlakunya kegiatan memang pada kurun waktu tersebut. Istilah ini hanya kita pakai untuk menunjukkan bentuk dalam pola kalimat.

Contoh:

- The rule required that we take English 101 before taking English 102.
(Peraturan mengatakan bahwa kita harus mengambil pelajaran English 101 sebelum English 102.)
- The mentor required that it be done yesterday.
(Pembimbing menginginkan ini selesai kemarin.)
- If I were you, I would call him right away.
(Jika saya jadi kamu, saya akan segera meneleponnya.)

Lihatlah, jika memang kalimat yang kita buat adalah kalimat *indicative* seperti ketika kita menceritakan sebuah paparan, maka seharusnya kata “take” menjadi “took” supaya sepadan dengan kata kerja “required” dalam bentuk Past Tense.

Akan tetapi, karena yang digunakan adalah bentuk subjunctive, maka kata “took” dituliskan tetap dalam bentuk aslinya “take”. Apakah “take” ini mencerminkan bentuk present? Tidak juga. Hal ini karena kalimat utamanya ada dalam bentuk past dan kegiatan tersebut mencerminkan bentuk past juga. Bandingkan dengan kalimat *indicative* berikut ini:

- Everybody knew that we needed to take English 101 before taking English 102.
- The mentor required that it be done yesterday.

Kata “be done” yang adalah bentuk present subjunctive tidak menunjukkan bahwa kejadiannya ada dalam bentuk present. Sebaliknya, kalimat “if I were you” yang merupakan bentuk past subjunctive, kejadiannya justru ada pada saat present.

	Present Indicative	Present Subjunctive
to take (regular verb)	I + take he/she/it + takes we/you/they + take	I + take he/she/it + take we/you/they + take
to be	I + am he/she/it + is we/you/they + are	I + be he/she/it + be we/you/they + be

	Past Indicative	Past Subjunctive
to take (regular verb)	I + took he/she/it + took we/you/they + took	I + took he/she/it + took we/you/they + took
to be	I + was he/she/it + was we/you/they + were	I + were he/she/it + were we/you/they + were

Mari kita lihat perbedaan bentuk kata kerja yang dipakai bila pola yang dipakai adalah subjunctive.

Pada bentuk present, kita selalu mendapati orang ketiga tunggal (*he, she* dan *it*) dengan tambahan **-s** atau **-es** pada kata kerjanya. Namun, dalam bentuk subjunctive, untuk semua kata kerja, kita gunakan bentuk dasarnya.

Bentuk verb “be” (yang mestinya dijabarkan menjadi *am, is,* atau *are* untuk masing-masing subjek) tidak berubah, begitu pula dengan bentuk dasarnya. Pada bentuk past subjunctive, verb “be” juga dijabarkan menjadi “were” saja, tidak peduli siapa subjeknya.

Future subjunctive

Future Subjunctive dibuat dengan pola “were” atau “should” dan diikuti oleh *to infinitive*.

Contoh:

- If I were to lend you the car, I would be left with nothing here to travel around.
(Jika saya meminjamkan mobil padamu, saya tidak akan punya alat transportasi untuk pergi.)
- If I were to die tomorrow, you would inherit every thing I have.
(Jika saya meninggal besok, kamu akan mewarisi semua milik saya.)
- If he should go bankrupt today, he would get up and do his chances and he would win.
(Jika ia bangkrut hari ini, ia akan bangkit dan mengambil kesempatan untuk sukses lagi.)
- If I should go, who will take care of the house?
(Jika saya harus pergi, siapa yang akan menjaga rumah saya?)



Subjunctive Pattern

Kalimat subjunctive dibentuk dengan berbagai macam pola, yang semuanya menunjukkan harapan dan keinginan yang berlawanan dengan fakta yang terjadi pada saat dibicarakan.

Inversion form

Bentuk klausa conditional tipe II dan tipe III juga termasuk dalam pola subjunctive. Kedua tipe ini bisa kita tulis dalam bentuk inversi dan memiliki arti yang sama persis apabila kita menggunakan kata “if”.

Contoh:

- If I were the president of the club, I would approve to the idea of having a new coach.
- Were I the president of the club, I would approve to the idea of having a new coach.
- If he had gone to Australia, he wouldn't have met me.
- Had he gone to Australia, he wouldn't have met me.

Exercise 13

Change it into inversion form!



1. If Susan were the bride, she would ask for a better make up.

.....

2. Would you have taken another round if I had asked you?
.....
3. If Jack were the Class Captain, he would make a different decision.
.....
4. Anita would have taken the wrong route if you had not given her the notion.
.....
5. Ron would have left the key if he were not reminded over and over.
.....

Subjunctive form with modal verbs

Bentuk subjunctive bisa dibuat dengan menggunakan modal verbs seperti *shall* (*should*) dan *may* (*might*). Keduanya menunjukkan indikasi ke arah future.

Contoh:

- Should Andi come, I will speak to him.
(*Apabila Andi datang, saya akan bicara padanya.*)
- May the good Lord bless you.
(*Kiranya Tuhan memberkatimu.*)

Set phrases

Bentuk-bentuk di bawah ini dianggap sudah paten dan biasa digunakan dengan pola seperti itu.

Contoh:

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| if need be | : | <i>kalan diperlukan</i> |
| as it were | : | <i>seperti itulah</i> |
| if I were you; were I you | : | <i>kalan saya jadi kamu</i> |

be that as it may	:	<i>biarkan saja seperti itu</i>
(God) bless you!	:	<i>Tuhan memberkati</i>
come Monday (Tuesday, etc.)	:	<i>datanglah hari Senin, dsb.</i>
come what may	:	<i>yang terjadi biarlah terjadi</i>
damn it!	:	<i>ah, sialan</i>
far be it from (or for) me	:	<i>dijauhkanlah kiranya itu dari aku</i>
until death do us part	:	<i>sampai kematian memisahkan kita</i>
Heaven for fend/forbid	:	<i>dijauhkanlah kiranya dari saya</i>
so be it	:	<i>Begitulah</i>
suffice it to say	:	<i>cukup untuk mengatakan</i>
woe betide you	:	<i>celakalah kau</i>
peace be with you	:	<i>damai sertamu</i>
long live the king	:	<i>panjang umur raja</i>
the powers that be	:	<i>biarlah apa yang berkuasa yang menentukan</i>
albeit (a synthesis of all be it, i.e. although it be)	:	<i>meskipun demikian</i>
truth be told	:	<i>terungkaplah kebenarannya</i>
rue the day	:	<i>terkutuklah hari</i>
would that it were	:	<i>Andaikan</i>
rest in peace	:	<i>meninggal dengan tenang</i>
let (may) it be known	:	<i>Ketahuilah</i>
...need only...	:	<i>hanya memerlukan</i>

A command, request, or suggestion form

Kalimat subjunctive yang menunjukkan ekspresi perintah atau saran biasanya didahului oleh kata kerja berikut ini:

Propose	Insist	Ask
Suggest	Recommend	Demand
Mandate	Prefer	

Pola kalimatnya:

Subjunctive word + THAT + subject + verb_{dasar}

Contoh:

- The doctor proposed that he be hospitalized.
(Dokter menyarankan agar ia dirawat di rumah sakit.)
- I suggested that she go without her boyfriend.
(Saya menyarankan supaya ia pergi tanpa pacarnya.)

Atau, dengan pola yang mirip menggunakan kata benda (*noun*) dan kata sifat (*adjective*) seperti di bawah ini:

Noun:

Insistence
Demand
Requirement

Adjective:

Important	Imperative
Adamant	Necessary
Essential	

Pola kalimatnya:

It + (be) + subjunctive + THAT + subject + verb_{dasar}

Contoh:

- It is essential that you be here at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning.
(Ini penting bahwa kamu harus di sini jam 8 besok pagi.)

- It is a requirement from the academic department that a faculty member wear suit when teaching.
(Ini adalah syarat dari akademi bahwa dosen harus memakai setelan ketika mengajar.)

Akan tetapi, ada beberapa kata yang memang bisa menunjukkan bentuk indicative maupun bentuk subjunctive, bahkan dengan pola yang sama.

Contoh:

- I insisted that I was accused wrongly.
(Saya khawatir bahwa saya yang dituduh bersalah.)
- I insisted that I be given the chance to prove this.
(Saya berharap supaya saya diberi kesempatan untuk membuktikan ini.)

Pada kalimat pertama, kata “insist” menunjukkan adanya satu sikap yang menekan. Sedangkan pada kalimat kedua, kata “insist” menunjukkan adanya keinginan kuat untuk membuktikan bahwa pernyataan di kalimat pertama itu benar.

Pola kalimatnya:

Subjunctive + THAT + subject + verb_{dasar}

Pola kalimat ini biasanya muncul di berbagai ujian internasional, seperti TOEFL, GMAT, TOEIC yang berdasarkan pada kebiasaan North American. UK English sebaliknya malah menggunakan bentuk “should” untuk menunjukkan adanya harapan dan keinginan yang membentuk mood subjunctive. Sehingga kalimat:

I insisted that I be given a chance to prove it.

berubah menjadi

I insisted that I should be given a chance to prove it.

Exercise 14

Choose the right answer!

1. It is necessary that she (*is/ be*) at the meeting.
2. If I (*was/ were*) you I would call home right now.
3. It is a regulation that every student (*wear/ wears*) a uniform on Monday.
4. I hope that he (*finish/ finishes*) his homework on time.
5. The doctor recommended that my uncle (*takes/ take*) a few week holiday.
6. The boss asked you if you (*came/ come*) to the board meeting.
7. If you (*are/ were*) feeling better, we would go.
8. It is important that we (*called/ call*) home soon.
9. The landlord requested that Sheila (*move/ moved*) out of the apartment.



10. Dan insists that the car (*is/ be*) washed before we go to Uncle.

The form that shows hope and modality



Bentuk ini digunakan setelah kata:

If as if/as though

wish suppose

Contoh:

- If he were here today, things would be worse.
(Jika ia di sini hari ini, semua akan jadi semakin buruk.)
- The man is walking towards me as if he knew me very well.
(Pria itu berjalan ke arahku seakan-akan ia sudah mengenalku.)
- I wish you were home with me instead of hanging out with your stinky gang.
(Saya berharap kamu tinggal di rumah daripada pergi dengan gengmu yang jorok itu.)
- Suppose, he were here, what would you do?
(Seandainya ia di sini, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?)

Negative, Continuous and Passive Forms of Subjunctive

Bentuk subjunctive juga muncul dalam *negative form* (bentuk kalimat negatif), *continuous form* (bentuk kalimat sedang) dan *passive form* (bentuk kalimat pasif). Mari kita lihat contoh-contohnya.

Negative form:

- Nania insisted that I not accept the offer.
(*Nania memaksa saya agar tidak menerima tawaran itu.*)
- The company's requirement is that employees not accept personal phone calls during working hour.
(*Syarat dari perusahaan adalah bahwa karyawan tidak menerima telepon pribadi selama jam kerja.*)

Passive form:

- I would recommend that Diana be hired as secretary.
(*Saya akan merekomendasikan agar Diana diangkat sebagai sekretaris.*)
- She demanded that she be allowed to enter for the photo taking session.
(*Dia ingin agar diizinkan untuk masuk dan mengikuti sesi foto.*)

Continuous form:

- I suggested that the four of us be waiting at my house.
(*Saya menyarankan empat orang dari kita menunggu di rumah saya.*)

Exercise 15

Choose the right answer!

1. Daniel says that he (*work/works*) from nine to five.
2. Sonia suggested that I (*go/went*) by plane instead.
3. It is important that he (*try/tries*) to study often.
4. It is crucial that you (*be/are*) there before Jane arrives.
5. It is important the boss (*attend/attends*) the meeting.
6. It is recommended that he (*take/takes*) a gallon of water with him if he wants to hike up the mountain.



7. Professor. Smith asked that Rendra (*submit/submitted*) his research paper before the end of the month.
8. Mom requested Fran (*come/came*) home early.
9. The teacher insists that her students (*be/are*) on time.
10. Nania wishes that her parents (*be/are*) with her when she is in trouble.
11. I suggest that you (*not take/do not take*) the job without renegotiating the salary.

12. My uncle recommended that his son (*be hired/is hired*) immediately.
13. Ron demanded that I (*be allowed/was allowed*) to take part in the negotiations.
14. We suggested that you (*be admitted/was admitted*) to the organization.
15. I demanded that she (*apologize/apologized*) to me for what she had said.



FINAL EXERCISES

Choose the correct answer!

1. If you teach me English, I will be very grateful. This sentence means ...
 - a. you teach me English
 - b. you may teach me English
 - c. you don't teach me English
 - d. you didn't teach me English
2. If I had more time, I would finish my homework. It means that I ... more time to finish my homework.
 - a. don't have
 - b. didn't have
 - c. have
 - d. had
3. Liana would have gone to her aunt's house if you ... her to wait for you.
 - a. don't ask
 - b. asked
 - c. have not asked
 - d. had not asked
4. I ... next to you if I don't come late.
 - a. will sit
 - b. would sit
 - c. would have sit
 - d. would have not sit

5. I would not have gone if the rain ...
 a. don't stop
 b. didn't stop
 c. have not stopped
 d. had not stopped
6. ... we are brave, we will not knock down that burglars.
 a. If
 b. If not
 c. Unless
 d. Suppose
7. John waved his hand to the people as if he had known them. It means that John ... them.
 a. know
 b. knew
 c. didn't know
 d. had not known
8. Ann : Can you accompany me to the market today?
 Jim : If I can finish my homework, I will company you.
 From the dialog, we know that Jim will probably...
 a. have finished his homework.
 b. cannot finish his homework.
 c. accompany Ann to the market after he finishes his homework.
 d. cannot accompany Ann to the market.
9. Marry : What are you doing?
 Jane : I'm making a pancake.
 Marry : You said that you'd make a pizza.
 Jane : If I ... the recipe, I would make a pizza.
 But I don't get it.

- a. have
 - b. had
 - c. had got
 - d. didn't get
10. Joanna would have left for Surabaya if she had not been ill.
It means that Joanna ...
- a. was ill
 - b. was not ill
 - c. had been ill
 - d. had not been ill
11. ... John were here, I would not be calm.
- a. If only
 - b. Supposed
 - c. If
 - d. Only
12. The students wish they ... an exam today because they are not ready for it.
- a. have
 - b. had
 - c. didn't have
 - d. had not had
13. He couldn't ride on motorbike a year ago.
He wished he ... when he watched a GP race on TV.
- a. could ride one
 - b. would ride one
 - c. had could ride one
 - d. could have ridden one
14. "You look tired. Why don't you take a rest?"
"I wish ...; I still have to finish this report."

- a. I can
b. I would
c. I could
d. I had been able
15. Tommy wants to knock on the door, but the dog is barking.



- Tommy wishes the dog ... at him.
- a. stops barking
b. not barking
c. will stop barking
d. would stop barking
16. If she ... too much ice cream, she will get sick.
- a. eat
b. eats
c. ate
d. had eaten
17. If Karina ... a better student, she would participate in class more often.
- a. is
b. are
c. was
d. were

18. Primus ... the marine if he can pass his diving test this year.
- join
 - joins
 - will join
 - would join
19. Rose wouldn't be taking the math classes if she ... the placement exam.
- pass
 - passes
 - passed
 - had passed
20. If Rudi had the fried chicken, he his meal better.
- liked
 - will like
 - would like
 - would have liked

State whether these statements are true or false!

- If I spoke English, I would have less trouble ☐T ☐F in England.
It means that I speak English
- His advisor will help him if he has problems. ☐T ☐F
It means that he already has problems
- If Jonny weren't already a manager, I would ☐T ☐F recommend his promotion.
It means that Jonny is not a manager.
- If he were me, he would retire from the ☐T ☐F band.
It means that he was not me.

5. If Solo were not an old city, it would not have some historical sites. ☐T ☐F
It means that Solo is an old city.
6. If I weren't too fat, I would eat that cake. ☐T ☐F
It means that I will not eat that cake.
7. If Danny doesn't turn off the TV before he sleeps, father will wake him up to turn it off. ☐T ☐F
It means that Danny may turn off the TV before he sleeps.
8. Your car will break if you don't change the oil often. ☐T ☐F
It means that the car breaks.
9. If you rent your car, I would pay for it. ☐T ☐F
It means that you don't rent your car.
10. Mike will drown if I don't help him right now! ☐T ☐F
It means that Mike is drowning.

Correct the verbs in the brackets!



“If it(be, not) for the children, I wouldn't be here scrubbing floors,” the old black maid murmuring, “but I'm happy that I can do something for them.”

“If they were not at school, you know lads, things around are so bad, you(have) your kids end up in drugs and jail.

That would be far from my thought. Alas! I wouldn't dare thinking!"

"I am blessed that my children are kept in good school, helping in church and society, teaching little children to read and write."

"We had difficult years, when they were little. If it (be) for the kind old lady living in that yellow house, we would have died long."

"She gave food and clothes, and told me to come to her house, giving me some notes to save. She said, for the children's school. When my husband stole the money and spent it all on beer and girls, I thought the lady wouldn't want to meet me again.

"If I(keep) it under the ground, he wouldn't have found it, "I bleated.

"The lady was adamant, oh I'm so blessed, she said that she would take my children to school and she would pay for the tuition".

"Now, I'm here and I'm happy scrubbing the floor for her. Not because she told me to. She never! Only to show my gratitude."



KEY TO EXERCISES

Exercise 1

1. True; 2. True; 3. True; 4. False; 5. False; 6. True; 7. False; 8. True; 9. True; 10. True

Exercise 2

1. if; 2. Unless; 3. If only; 4. If; 5. unless; 6. supposed; 7. As long as; 8. If only; 9. supposed; 10. If

Exercise 3

1. goes; 2. speak; 3. find; 4. will accomplish; 5. doesn't apologize; 6. are out; 7. don't study; 8. gets; 9. promises; 10. will not tell; 11. buys; 12. are; 13. mix; 14. don't leave; 15. knows

Exercise 4

1. were; 2. would be; 3. would be; 4. would this good king do; 5. would build; 6. would have parties; 7. would make clothes; 8. would build housing

Exercise 5

1. If we left earlier, we would catch the bus.
2. If I were a cop, I would take that buglar into the jail.
3. If she invited me, I would come.
4. If my father gave me a birthday gift, I would be very happy.
5. If Bonny read the book, she would know the story.
6. You would need a gardener if you had a big yard.
7. Lola would get a stomatchache if she ate all that spicy food.
8. I would not go if the rain didn't stop.
9. The dog would bite you if you hit it.
10. Mother would be very angry if she saw this messy room.

11. If I were the President, I would make sure my people live well.
12. If I were taller than you, I would help you to put it on the top shelf.
13. If I spoke English, I would love to talk to the English natives.
14. If she were not my schoolmate, I would not help her.
15. If we didn't have a problem with the car, we would not miss the speech.

Exercise 6

1. If you hadn't put your drawings on my table, I wouldn't have scratched it.
2. If you hadn't put your document on my table, I wouldn't have torn it.
3. If you hadn't put your pencils on my table, I wouldn't have broken them.
4. If you hadn't put the vase on my table, I wouldn't have knocked it off.
5. If you hadn't put your notes on my table, I wouldn't have scattered them.
6. If you hadn't put your design on my table, I wouldn't have wrong colored it.
7. If you hadn't put your agenda book on my table, I wouldn't have mistaken it for mine.
8. If you hadn't put your wallet on my table, I wouldn't have kept it.
9. If you hadn't put your key on my table, I wouldn't have taken it.

Exercise 7

1. had asked; would have translated
2. had gone; would have got

3. would have swum; had brought
4. had not taken; would have been late.
5. had not taught; would not have been able
6. had won; would have gone
7. had been home alone; would have stayed
8. had had; would have spent
9. would have been angry; had talked
10. would not have been so fun; had not travelled

Exercise 8

1. can; 2. might; 3. can; 4. may; 5. can; 6. should; 7. must;
8. must; 9. should; 10. can

Exercise 9

NA

Exercise 10

1. were; 2. shall; 3. when; 4. would; 5. go; 6. knew; 7. cannot;
8. had; 9. didn't stop; 10. hadn't taken

Exercise 11

NA

Exercise 12

1. were; 2. had; 3. had been; 4. were; 5. would be; 6. had not been guilty; 7. were; 8. wished; 9. had known; 10. didn't

Exercise 13

Were Susan the bride, she would ask for a better make up.

Would you have taken another round, had I asked you?

Were Jack the Class Captain, he would make a different decision.

Anita would have taken the wrong route, had you not given her the notion.

Ron would have left the key, were he not reminded over and over.

Exercise 14

1. be; 2. were; 3. wear; 4. finishes; 5. take; 6. came; 7. were; 8. call; 9. move; 10. Be

Exercise 15

1. works; 2. go; 3. try; 4. be; 5. attend; 6. take; 7. submit; 8. come; 9. be; 10. be; 11. not take; 12. be hired; 13. be allowed; 14. be admitted; 15. apologize

Final Exercise

Choose the correct answer!

1. You may teach me English; 2. I don't have; 3. Had not asked; 4. Will sit; 5. didn't stop; 6. Unless; 7. didn't know; 8. accompany Ann to the market after he finishes his homework; 9. had; 10. was ill; 11. If; 12. didn't have; 13. Could have ridden one; 14. I could; 15. would stop barking; 16. eats; 17. were; 18. will join; 19. passed; 20. would liked

State them true or false!

1. False; 2. False; 3. False; 4. False; 5. True; 6. True; 7. True; 8. False; 9. True; 10. True

Correct the verbs in the brackets!

1. were not; 2. could have; 3. had not been; 4. had kept



Conditional and Unreal Past & Gerund

PART 2

GERUND AND INFINITIVE

Conditional and Unreal Past & Gerund

WHAT IS A GERUND?

Secara sederhana, *gerund* adalah kata benda yang dibentuk dari kata kerja bentuk -ing.

Pada umumnya verb dengan bentuk verb -ing disebut Present Participle yang artinya “sedang”.

Contoh:

I am singing.
(*Saya sedang menyanyi.*)

Thomas is screaming.
(*Thomas sedang menjerit.*)

Akan tetapi, Gerund berbeda. Meskipun bentuknya juga verb -ing tetapi berfungsi sebagai kata benda.

Contoh:

I like singing.
Singing is fun.

Kata “singing” yang berarti menyanyi berfungsi sebagai kata benda. Sama seperti kita mengatakan “saya suka jeruk, saya suka menyanyi juga”

Baik, sekarang kita berlatih untuk membuat bentuk -ing terlebih dahulu. Sangat mudah, tetapi perlu sedikit latihan untuk membuat tulisannya benar.

Contoh:

Verb dasar	Bentuk -ing
Break	Breaking

Consider	Considering
Cry	Crying
Miss	Missing
Practice	Practicing
Put	Putting
Shoot	Shooting
Sleep	Sleeping
Watch	Watching
Write	Writing

Kata kerja apa pun dapat kita ubah menjadi gerund hanya dengan mengubah bentuknya menjadi verb -ing seperti contoh di atas.

Contoh:

Leaving you is the hardest thing to do. But it is what I should do now. I dislike leaving you this way. But you make this leaving easier although everyone knows that you give your tears to this leaving.

Note:

Yang perlu kita ingat adalah bahwa gerund berbeda dengan bentuk participle, meskipun keduanya sama-sama menggunakan verb -ing. Dalam participle, verb -ing dimaksudkan sebagai bentuk “sedang (melakukan sesuatu)”, sedangkan dalam gerund, verb -ing dimaksudkan untuk mengubahnya menjadi kata benda (noun).

Sebagai kata benda, gerund tidak bisa ditulis dalam bentuk jamak (plural) seperti noun pada umumnya. Coba kita perhatikan contoh berikut:

- Playing football is fun. (Gerund)
They are playing football (Present Participle)



Playing football is fun

- My hobby is reading. (Gerund)
Bobby is reading. (Present Participle)

Note:

Kata “reading” pada kalimat pertama adalah gerund yang berfungsi sebagai **objek**. Sedangkan, kata “reading” pada kalimat kedua merupakan verb -ing untuk menunjukkan bentuk Present Participle yang berfungsi sebagai **predikat**.

Perbedaan gerund dan Present Participle akan kita bahas lebih lanjut pada bagian selanjutnya.

Exercise 1

Change the verb in the bracket into -ing form!

1. I enjoy (*to walk*) along the road.
2. I dislike (*to go*) to the school by myself.
3. I can't imagine (*to design*) my own room.
4. Have you talked to the maid about (*to clean*) your room?
5. I always drink milk before (*to go*) to bed.
6. When do you practice (*to play*) the guitar?

7. I am used (*to watch*) Korean drama series all of the time.
8. We started (*to eat*) breakfast without you.
9. My sister prefers (*to read*) novels.
10. I am used to (*to see*) Mrs. Grant in pajamas.



GERUND AND PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Seperti halnya dengan gerund, Present Participle juga dibentuk dengan menambahkan bentuk -ing pada verb. Lalu, bagaimana kita membedakan gerund dengan present participle dalam sebuah kalimat?

Gerund berfungsi sebagai kata benda, maka dalam kalimat gerund dapat menempati posisi sebagai subjek atau objek.

Contoh:

- Diving is one of my favorite sports.

S

(Menyelam adalah salah satu olahraga favorit saya.)

- She makes reading interesting to me.

O

(Ia membuat membaca jadi terlibat menarik bagiku.)

Dalam kalimat present participle, verb -ing menduduki posisi sebagai verb (predikat), atau bisa juga sebagai kata sifat yang menjelaskan kata benda.

Contoh:

He has been running since this morning.

Verb

(Ia telah berlari sejak tadi pagi)

Pada kalimat ini, “running” adalah bagian dari frase kata kerja *continous* “has been running”. Dan sebagai verb, kata “running” menduduki posisi sebagai predikat.



He has been running since this morning.

We drink from the running water near the hut.

Noun

(Kita minum dari air yang mengalir dekat gubuk.)

Sedangkan pada kalimat di atas, kata “running” merupakan bagian dari *noun phrase* “running water”. Kata “running” berlaku sebagai kata sifat yang menjelaskan kata benda “water”. Kata “running” pada kedua contoh di atas adalah bentuk kalimat Present Participle.

Mari kita bandingkan kata “climbing” dalam kalimat-kalimat berikut ini:

- Tina likes climbing the wall.

(Tina suka memanjat dinding.)

➔ Kata “climbing” sebagai objek. (Gerund)

- Tina's most favorite sport is wall climbing.
(*Olahraga yang paling disukai Tina adalah panjat dinding.*)
➔ Kata "climbing" sebagai bagian dari objek "wall climbing". (Gerund)
- Now, Tina is climbing the wall like a spider.
(*Sekarang, Tina sedang memanjat dinding seperti laba-laba.*)
➔ Kata "climbing" sebagai bagian dari continuous verb phrase "is climbing". (Present Participle)
- Climbing always makes Tina feel relieved and happy.
(*Panjat dinding selalu membuat Tina merasa bebas dan bahagia.*)
➔ Kata "climbing" sebagai subjek. (Gerund)

Note:

Yang perlu kita catat adalah bahwa Present Participle dapat digunakan sebagai **verb** atau **adjective**, sedangkan gerund hanya digunakan sebagai **noun**.

Anda ingat, ada beberapa kata kerja yang tidak dapat dibuat dalam bentuk present participle atau bentuk sedang, yaitu **sedang mengerti**, **sedang memiliki**, **sedang tahu**, **sedang mengenali**. Nah, semua bentuk kata kerja tersebut tidak pernah kita gunakan dalam bentuk sedang. Termasuk kata kerja yang bersifat *senses* atau menunjukkan indera, seperti *feel*, *taste*, *see*, *hear*, atau yang bersifat *state of mind*, seperti *know* dan *understand*.

Mau tahu lebih banyak? Inilah daftar kata kerja-kata kerja tersebut:

want	know
need	realise
prefer	recognize
like	suppose
love	believe

hate	understand
belong	forget
see	remember
hear	seem

Nah, hebatnya, kata kerja dalam daftar di atas semuanya bisa dibuat dalam bentuk gerund.

Contoh:

Let's check your understanding! (Gerund)

O

(Mari kita lihat pemahamanmu!)

Kata “understanding” pada kalimat ini merupakan noun.

You are understanding the lesson. (Present Participle)

Verb

(Kamu memahami pelajarannya)

Bentuk kalimat ini **salah**. Bentuk -ing kata “understand” tidak dapat dipakai sebagai Present Participle.

Forgetting you is a hard thing to do. (Gerund)

S

(Melupakanmu adalah hal yang sulit untuk dilakukan.)

Kata “forgetting” pada kalimat ini merupakan noun.

I am forgetting to lock my door. (Present Participle)

Verb

(Saya lupa mengunci pintu.)

Bentuk kalimat ini **salah**. Bentuk -ing pada kata “forget” tidak dapat dipakai sebagai Present Participle. Seharusnya, “I forget to lock my door.” Ketika kalimat ini diucapkan, maka si pelaku sudah tidak lupa lagi, jadi tidak mungkin memakai bentuk continuous.

Exercise 2

I think all these -ing forms are gerund. Apparently, not all of them are. State True when they are gerunds, and False when they are not.

	Statements.	T	F
1.	I like drinking milk.		
2.	They have been living here since year 2002.		
3.	Maria is running along the street. Look at her!		
4.	She can't stop laughing .		
5.	Walking is one of simple exercises anyone can do.		
6.	The teacher was smiling when I saw him yesterday.		
7.	Breaking the rules is very tempting.		
8.	I'd been sleeping for two two hours when you came over.		
9.	Bullying others is a bad thing.		
10.	I enjoy swimming in the morning.		
11.	Grandpa walks with a walking stick.		
12.	I hate telling you about the cat.		
13.	Dito keeps telling me about the little girl in his class.		
14.	Maria is peeling the potato.		
15.	How are you feeling today?		
16.	Feeling my pulse, the doctor told me I had flu, only.		
17.	Writing is exciting.		
18.	It's only true that running is a good sport.		
19.	The running water is clear.		
20.	Look! The boy is picking our bike.		



SUBJECT AND OBJECT OF THE GERUND

Mari kita coba menempatkan gerund sebagai sebuah kata benda. Sebagaimana kata benda pada umumnya, gerund juga dapat menempati posisi sebagai subjek dan objek dalam suatu kalimat.

Gerund as Subject

Berikut ini adalah contoh kalimat di mana gerund menempati posisi sebagai subjek.

Contoh:

Since she lived in the town, shopping has become her hobby.

(Sejak ia tinggal di kota, belanja telah menjadi hobinya.)

Pada kalimat di atas, kita ketahui bahwa kata “shopping” merupakan gerund yang berfungsi sebagai subjek.

Berikut ini adalah beberapa contoh lain di mana gerund menempati posisi sebagai subjek dalam kalimat:

Swimming makes me feel fresh.

S

(Berenang membuat saya merasa segar.)

In the morning, drinking a cup of coffee is very pleasing.

S

(Di pagi hari, minum secangkir kopi sangatlah menyenangkan.)



In the morning, drinking a cup of coffee is very pleasing.

The only thing I can do to avoid the fans is running.

S

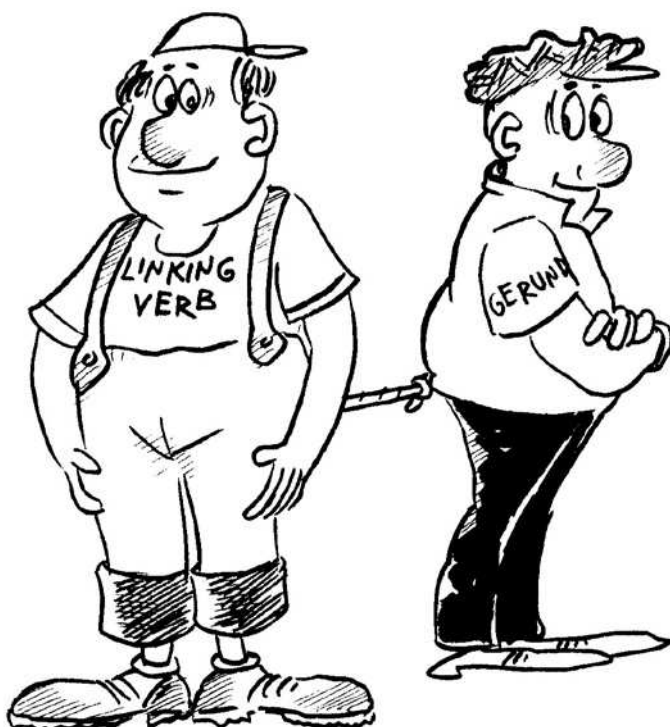
S complements

(Berlari adalah satu-satunya hal yang bisa saya lakukan untuk menghindari para penggemar.)

Subjek dalam kalimat dapat berbentuk sebuah noun yang merupakan “agent” atau “person” yang melakukan suatu tindakan, seperti pada kalimat “Swimming makes me feel fresh”. Atau, bisa juga berupa frase yang merupakan ide utama/topik dalam sebuah kalimat seperti “In the morning, drinking a cup of coffee is very pleasing”.

Kemudian ada pula yang disebut *subjek complement*, yaitu frase yang mengikuti *linking verb* (misalnya: is, am, are, was,

were) untuk menegaskan atau menerangkan subjek, seperti pada contoh kalimat yang ketiga.



Exercise 3

Makes the sentences using these gerunds as a subject!

1. Following

.....

2. Walking

.....

3. Wearing

.....

4. Buying
.....
5. Drinking
.....
6. Laughing
.....
7. Sleeping
.....
8. Lying
.....
9. Speaking
.....
10. Spying
.....
11. Copying
.....
12. Running
.....
13. Hiding
.....
14. Praying
.....
15. Seeing
.....

Gerund as Object

Berikut ini adalah beberapa contoh kalimat di mana gerund menempati posisi sebagai objek.

Contoh:

She likes driving everywhere.

Direct O

(Ia suka mengemudi ke mana-mana.)

I have stopped smoking.

Direct O

(Saya sudah berhenti merokok.)



I have stopped smoking.

She makes learning English easier for her students.

Indirect O

Direct O

(Ia membuat belajar bahasa Inggris menjadi lebih mudah bagi murid-muridnya.)

Dari ketiga contoh di atas, dapat kita pelajari bahwa ada dua jenis objek, yaitu *direct object* dan *indirect object*.

Direct object adalah objek yang langsung dikenai akibat dari verb dalam sebuah klausa atau kalimat. Sedangkan, indirect object biasanya mendahului direct object untuk menerangkan pihak siapa yang dikenai akibat oleh verb.

Exercise 4

Make sentences using these words as an object!

1. Following

.....

2. Walking

.....

3. Wearing

.....

4. Buying

.....

5. Drinking

.....

6. Laughing

.....

7. Sleeping

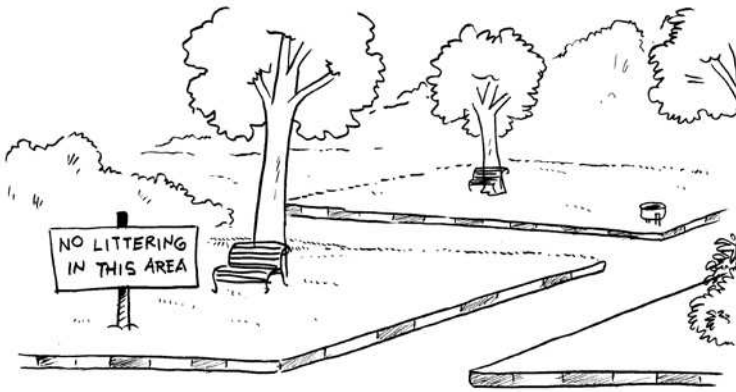
.....

8. Lying
.....
9. Speaking
.....
10. Spying
.....
11. Copying
.....
12. Running
.....
13. Hiding
.....
14. Praying
.....
15. Seeing
.....

Exercise 5

Notice whether these gerunds are positioned as subject or object!

1. Waiting makes me feel bored.
2. I missed catching the bus this morning.
3. Getting a good job is not easy.
4. He regrets hurting you like that.
5. They propose a "No littering in this area!"



6. I can't stand ignoring you much longer.
7. Working until late isn't good for our health.
8. Cooking is fun.
9. I finished working at 5 pm yesterday.
10. I enjoy being a writer.
11. Finding old books in the library is not easy.
12. I remember seeing you at the first time.
13. I imagine flying to the sky.
14. They prefer sitting around you.
15. Walking in the park is refreshing.



GERUND WITH MEANING OF PASSIVE INFINITIVE

Kata kerja, seperti *need* dan *want*, seharusnya diikuti oleh to infinitive. Misalnya:

- I want to take a bath.
- I need to take a bath.

Akan tetapi, kedua kata kerja tersebut dan juga beberapa kata kerja lain dapat diikuti oleh gerund dan akan memberikan makna pasif. Untuk lebih jelasnya, mari kita lihat contoh berikut ini:

- My bicycle needs washing.

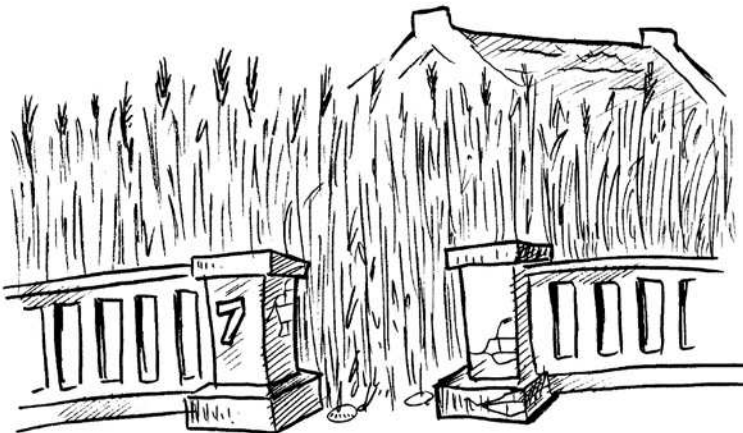
Atau

My bicycle needs to be washed.

- The grass needs cutting.

Atau

The grass needs to be cut.



Di bawah ini adalah daftar kata kerja yang apabila diikuti oleh gerund, akan memberikan makna pasif:

- Deserve
Contoh: His effort deserves rewarding.
(Usahnya perlu dihargai.)
- Need
Contoh: John's computer needs repairing.
(Komputer John perlu diperbaiki.)
- Require
Contoh: My assignment requires proving.
(Tugas saya perlu disetujui.)
- Want
Contoh: The door wants fixing.
(Pintunya perlu diperbaiki.)
- Worth
Contoh: This joke isn't worth laughing.
(Gurauan itu tidak layak ditertawakan.)
- Won't/doesn't/didn't bear
Contoh: The message doesn't bear writing.
(Pesannya tidak perlu ditulis.)
- Won't/doesn't/didn't stand
Contoh: His advice didn't stand hearing by his brother.
(Nasibatnya tidak didengar oleh adiknya.)

Note:

Dua contoh terakhir ini hampir tidak pernah digunakan. Kita lebih suka menggunakan bentuk aktifnya, yaitu:

- You don't need to write the message.
- His brother did not listen to his advice.

Exercise 6

Write in gerund form with passive sense!

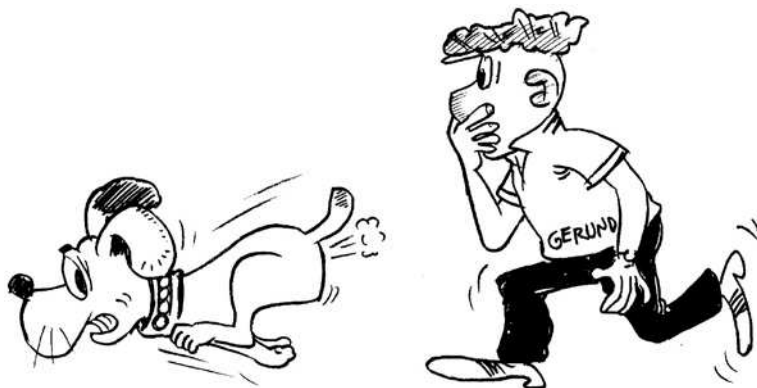
1. The baby needs to be hugged.
The baby needs hugging.
.....
2. The house needed to be cleaned by the maid.
.....
3. Look at the flowers! They're dying. They need to be watered.
.....
4. This looks like an interesting novel. It needs to be read.
.....
5. You need to be taught more, you still don't understand.
.....
6. We will leave this house; it doesn't need to be repainted.
.....
7. You are sick, but you don't need to drink the medicine.
.....
8. That black cat is dead; it needs to be buried as soon as possible.
.....
9. The picture needs to be added to this file.
.....

10. My phone battery was low; it needed to be charged.

.....



VERBS FOLLOWED BY GERUND



Dalam praktik penggunaan bahasa Inggris, ada beberapa verb tertentu yang khusus diikuti oleh Gerund dan tidak dapat diikuti oleh Infinitive. Berikut ini adalah daftar verb tersebut yang sebaiknya kita hafalkan:

Common verb followed by gerunds

Verbs	Meaning	Verbs	Meaning
Abhor	<i>Benci</i>	Imagine	<i>Membayangkan</i>
Acknowledge	<i>Menyatakan</i>	Justify	<i>Menghakimi</i>
Admit	<i>Mengaku</i>	Keep	<i>Menjaga</i>
Appreciate	<i>Menghargai</i>	Mention	<i>Menyebutkan</i>
Avoid	<i>Menghindari</i>	Mind	<i>Memikirkan</i>
Be worth	<i>Layak</i>	Miss	<i>Merindukan</i>
Began	<i>Mulai</i>	Necessitate	<i>Mengharuskan</i>
Can't help	<i>Tidak tahan</i>	Omit	<i>Menghilangkan</i>
Celebrate	<i>Merayakan</i>	Picture	<i>Menggambarkan</i>
Confess	<i>Mengakui</i>	Pardon	<i>Mengampuni</i>

Consider	<i>Mempertimbangkan</i>	Postpone	<i>Menunda</i>
Defend	<i>Mempertahankan</i>	Practice	<i>Mempraktikkan</i>
Delay	<i>Menunda</i>	Prevent	<i>Mencegah</i>
Deny	<i>Menyangkal</i>	Prohibit	<i>Melarang</i>
Detest	<i>Benci</i>	Recall	<i>Mengingat kembali</i>
Discontinue	<i>Tidak melanjutkan</i>	Recollect	<i>Mengingat kembali</i>
Discuss	<i>Mendiskusikan</i>	Recommend	<i>Merekomendasikan</i>
Dislike	<i>Tidak suka</i>	Report	<i>Melaporkan</i>
Dispute	<i>Memperselisihkan</i>	Resent	<i>Mengirimkan kembali</i>
Endure	<i>Menahan</i>	Resist	<i>Menahan</i>
Enjoy	<i>Menikmati</i>	Resume	<i>Meringkas</i>
Escape	<i>Melarikan diri</i>	Risk	<i>Beresiko</i>
Evade	<i>Mengelakkan</i>	Shirk	<i>Melalaikan</i>
Explain	<i>Menjelaskan</i>	Shun	<i>Menghindari</i>
Excuse	<i>Memberi izin</i>	Suggest	<i>Menyarankan</i>
Fancy	<i>Menghayalkan</i>	Support	<i>Mendukung</i>
Feel like	<i>Merasa seperti</i>	Tolerate	<i>Menoleransi</i>
Feign	<i>Pura-pura</i>	Understand	<i>Mengerti</i>
Finish	<i>Menyelesaikan</i>	Urge	<i>Mendesak</i>
Forgive	<i>Memaafkan</i>		

Contoh:

- I admit overhearing the gossip.
Bukan: I admit to overhear the gossip.
- My sister left the house early to avoid mopping the floor.
Bukan: My sister left the house early to avoid to mop the floor.
- He delayed his leaving for Jakarta until next week.
Bukan: He delayed to leave for Jakarta until next week.
- He denied loving his girl friend very much.
Bukan: He denied to love his girl friend very much.

- Joanna postponed her traveling until today.
Bukan: Joanna postponed to travel until today.
- I can't resist giving him my attention.
Bukan: I can't resist to give him my attention.

Exercise 7

Fill the blanks with the correct forms of verbs!

1.	A: "Why don't you eat the spaghetti?" B: "I don't like spaghetti in the morning"	a. eat
2.	I was too engrossed with the beauty of the sea that I forget my gang to join me.	b. call
3.	The teacher asked me speaking English more often.	c. practice
4.	Everybody suggested everything from the old house.	d. burn
5.	My dentist postponed my teeth.	e. check
6.	She will not tolerate you sleep on her bed.	f. see
7.	I've finished the floor.	g. sweep
8.	Do you mind my in your office?	h. work
9.	By you here, I risk the meeting in my office.	i. see
10.	She flowers in my yard.	j. plant



GERUND AFTER PREPOSITION

Semua kata kerja setelah kata depan (*preposition*) harus berbentuk gerund.

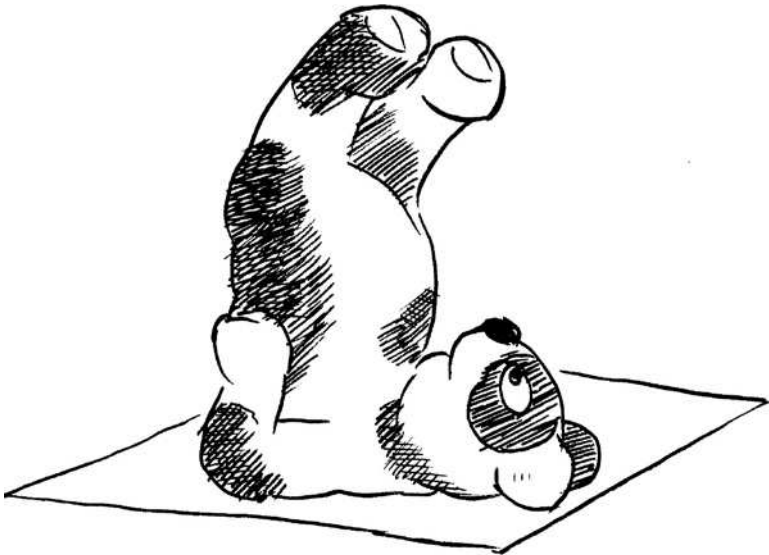
Contoh:

- I am really fond of your cooking.

Noun

(Saya sangat menyukai masakanmu.)

- They are very talented at cooking noodles.
(Mereka sangat berbakat dalam hal memasak mie.)
- She was very interested in dancing.
(Ia sangat tertarik dengan menari.)
- He is tired of standing on his head and singing.
(Dia bosan berdiri diatas kepalanya dan bernyanyi.)



Berikut ini adalah beberapa contoh kata kerja dengan Preposition yang mengikutinya.

Argue about	Concentrate on	Adjust to
Care about	Depend on	Look forward to
Complain about	Insist on	Object to
Forget about	Plan on	Feel like
Talk about	Keep on	Refrain from
Think about	Go on	Approve of
Worry about	Succeed in	Blame for
Dream about	Believe in	

Contoh:

- I don't care about your feeling.
(*Saya tidak peduli pada perasaanmu.*)
- She was worried about missing the plane if she didn't leave earlier.
(*Ia khawatir akan ketinggalan pesawat jika ia tidak segera berangkat.*)
- It's very messy here; I'm thinking about moving.
(*Berantakan sekali di sini, saya ingin pindah saja.*)

Note:

Semua preposition selalu diikuti verb -ing dalam bentuk gerund, termasuk juga **preposition to**. Namun, bentuk to lebih sering digunakan sebagai bentuk **to infinitive**. Kita hapalkan sajalah bentuk to sebagai preposition. Berikut ini contoh beberapa kata kerja dengan **preposition to**

- **Be accustomed to**
They are accustomed to moving town to town.
(*Mereka terbiasa pindah dari kota ke kota.*)

- **Look forward to**

We will look forward to changing our business.
(*Kita harus memikirkan untuk mengubah bisnis kita.*)

- **Be used to**

I was used to dancing with him long time ago.
(*Dulu saya pernah berdansa dengannya.*)

- **Adjust to**

The teacher usually adjusts himself to staying in the class with the students after class is over.
(*Guru berusaha untuk tinggal di kelas bersama murid-murid setelah pelajaran selesai.*)

- **Object to**

I object to guiding you through the cave.
(*Saya menolak untuk memandumu menyusuri gua ini.*)

Exercise 8

Complete these sentences with the suitable preposition!

1. Dono will keep trying until he succeeds opening the box.
2. Rob insists repairing his TV by his self.
3. Boni looks forward going home every Sunday.
4. When John works on his car, he forgets eating.
5. Mira dreams becoming a pianist.



6. Ralph can't go having so much work to do every day.
7. I didn't mind their staying awake until late, but I objected their making so much noise.
8. He goes walking mile by mile.
9. I give telling you not to do a bad habit.
10. My mother forget baking a cake for my brother's birthday party

on – on – on – on – to – to – about – about – of – up –



INFINITIVE AND GERUND

Noting the Difference

Infinitive dibentuk dengan menambahkan *to* sebelum verb dasar, seperti *to live*, *to love*, dan *to know*.

Contoh:

- To live my life happily is my objection.
(*Hidup bahagia adalah tujuanku.*)
- Gina stopped to greet her friend.
(*Gina berhenti untuk menyapa temannya.*)

Terkadang, ada perbedaan arti antara bentuk *to infinitive* dan bentuk *gerund*. Kita lihat contoh di bawah ini:

- Living my life happily is my objective.
(*Hidup bahagia adalah tujuanku.*)
- Gina stopped greeting her friend.
(*Gina tidak lagi menyapa temannya.*)

Pada posisi subjek, kata “*to live*” dan “*living*” tidak memiliki perbedaan arti, tetapi “*stopped to greet*” pada kalimat kedua berarti “Gina berhenti (melakukan apa yang sedang dikerjakannya), kemudian memberi salam. Kalimat “*stopped greeting*” diartikan sebagai “Gina tidak lagi menyapa teman-temannya”.

Lebih jauh, dapat kita lihat apa saja yang menjadi perbedaan bentuk gerund dan bentuk to infinitive untuk kata kerja yang sama.

Infinitive	Gerund
<p>Sebagai objek dalam kalimat, infinitive digunakan untuk menjawab WHY-question.</p> <p><i>Contoh:</i> A: Why did you come? B: I came <u>to see</u> you.</p>	<p>Sedangkan Gerund tidak bisa digunakan untuk menjawab WHY-question.</p>
<p>Bisa untuk menggantikan atau menyingkat "in order to".</p> <p><i>Contoh:</i> I came in order <u>to see</u> you.</p> <p>Atau I came <u>to see</u> you. (<i>Saya datang untuk menemuimu.</i>)</p>	<p>Pada posisi sebagai objek, Gerund adalah noun yang menerima aksi langsung dari verb.</p> <p><i>Contoh:</i> I stopped smoking. (<i>Saya berhenti merokok.</i>)</p>
<p>Infinitive sebagai subjek dalam kalimat digunakan untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang umum/sehari-hari.</p> <p><i>Contoh:</i> <u>To tell</u> you is a must. (<i>Memberitahumu adalah keharusan.</i>)</p>	<p>Gerund juga dapat digunakan untuk mengungkapkan kalimat yang demikian.</p> <p><i>Contoh:</i> Telling you is a must. (<i>Memberitahumu adalah keharusan.</i>)</p>

<p>Untuk menyatakan rencana kegiatan di waktu yang akan datang.</p> <p><i>Contoh:</i> <u>To travel</u> to Europe is very fantastic. <i>(Jalan-jalan ke Eropa sangat menyenangkan.)</i></p> <p>Maksudnya untuk nanti.</p>	<p>Untuk menyatakan kegiatan di waktu lampau, sebagai subjeknya umumnya kita menggunakan Gerund.</p> <p><i>Contoh:</i> Traveling to Europe is very fantastic. We did it last summer. <i>(Jalan-jalan ke Eropa sangat menyenangkan.)</i></p>
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Exercise 9

Put the correct form of the verbs in brackets!

1. I prefer (walk) to riding.
2. You'll find it better (eat) vegetables than meat.
3. I hate (tell) lies to you
4. I hate (tell) you this, but I have to.
5. I don't want (go) with you; I prefer to stay at home.
6. I remember (post) the mail.
7. I forgot (come) to your party last night.
8. I thank him for (take) me home.
9. I'm afraid of (make) her disappointed.
10. I don't mean (come) late but I missed the bus.

Verbs Followed by Infinitive

Sebelumnya, kita sudah memiliki daftar kata kerja yang biasanya diikuti oleh gerund, maka sekarang kita akan membuat daftar kata kerja yang biasanya diikuti oleh infinitive dan tidak dapat diikuti oleh gerund.



Common verbs followed by infinitives

Verbs	Meaning	Verbs	Meaning
Afford	<i>Menghasilkan</i>	Learn	<i>Belajar</i>
Agree	<i>Menyetujui</i>	Long	<i>Merindukan</i>
Appear	<i>Tampaknya</i>	Manage	<i>Mengatur</i>
Arrange	<i>Mengatur</i>	Need	<i>Membutuhkan</i>
Ask	<i>Bertanya</i>	Occasion	<i>Berkesempatan</i>
Begin	<i>Memulai</i>	Offer	<i>Menawarkan</i>
Can't afford	<i>Tidak bisa menghasilkan</i>	Pay	<i>Membayar</i>
Can't wait	<i>Tidak bisa menunggu</i>	Plan	<i>Merencanakan</i>
Care	<i>Peduli</i>	Prepare	<i>Menyiapkan</i>
Chance	<i>Mengambil resiko</i>	Pretend	<i>Berpura-pura</i>
Choose	<i>Memilih</i>	Promise	<i>Berjanji</i>
Claim	<i>Mengklaim</i>	Prove	<i>Membuktikan</i>
Come	<i>Datang</i>	Refuse	<i>Menolak</i>
Consent	<i>Berkonsentrasi</i>	Request	<i>Meminta</i>
Dare	<i>Menantang</i>	Resolve	<i>Bertekad</i>
Decide	<i>Memutuskan</i>	Say	<i>Berkata</i>
Deserve	<i>Layak</i>	Seek	<i>Mencari</i>
Determine	<i>Menentukan</i>	Seem	<i>Kelihatannya</i>
Elect	<i>Memilih</i>	Shudder	<i>Merasa ngeri</i>
Endeavor	<i>Berusaha keras</i>	Strive	<i>Bekerja keras</i>
Expect	<i>Mengharapkan</i>	Swear	<i>Bersumpah</i>
Fail	<i>Gagal</i>	Tend	<i>Memelihara</i>
Get	<i>Mendapatkan</i>	Threaten	<i>Mengancam</i>
Grow up	<i>Tumbuh</i>	Turn out	<i>Mematikan</i>
Guarantee	<i>Menjamin</i>	Venture	<i>Berspekulasi</i>
Hesitate	<i>Ragu-ragu</i>	Volunteer	<i>Bersukarela</i>
Hope	<i>Mengharap</i>	Want	<i>Ingin</i>
Hurry	<i>Terburu-buru</i>	Wish	<i>Mengharap</i>

Incline	<i>Mendaki</i>	Would like	<i>Ingin</i>
Intend	<i>Bermaksud</i>	Yearn	<i>Rindu</i>
Learn	<i>Belajar</i>		

Contoh:

- I hesitate to lend you my book.
Bukan: I hesitate lending you my book.
- Those little birds are learning to fly.
Bukan: Those little birds are learning flying.



Common adjectives followed by infinitives

Adjectives	Meaning	Adjectives	Meaning
Afraid	<i>Takut</i>	Frightened	<i>Ketakutan</i>
Alarmed	<i>Teringat</i>	Furious	<i>Marah</i>
Amazed	<i>Takjub</i>	Glad	<i>Senang</i>
Angry	<i>Marah</i>	Happy	<i>Bahagia</i>
Anxious	<i>Bersempang</i>	Hesitant	<i>Bimbang</i>
Ashamed	<i>Malu</i>	Interest	<i>Tertarik</i>
Astonished	<i>Terkejut</i>	Intrigued	<i>Menarik</i>
Careful	<i>Hati-hati</i>	Lucky	<i>Beruntung</i>
Curious	<i>Penasaran</i>	Pleased	<i>Tersanjung</i>
Delighted	<i>Senang</i>	Prepared	<i>Bersiap</i>
Depressed	<i>Tertekan</i>	Proud	<i>Bangga</i>
Determined	<i>Tertentu</i>	Ready	<i>Siap</i>

Disappointed	<i>Kecewa</i>	Relieved	<i>Lega</i>
Distressed	<i>Susah</i>	Reluctant	<i>Segan</i>
Disturbed	<i>Terganggu</i>	Sad	<i>Sedih</i>
Eager	<i>Sangat ingin</i>	Scared	<i>Takut</i>
Ecstatic	<i>Sangat gembira</i>	Shocked	<i>Terkejut</i>
Embarrassed	<i>Malu</i>	Sorry	<i>Menyesal</i>
Encouraged	<i>Didukung</i>	Surprised	<i>Terkejut</i>
Excited	<i>Bergairah</i>	Touched	<i>Tersentuh</i>
Fascinated	<i>Terpesona</i>	Upset	<i>Bingung</i>
Fortunate	<i>Beruntung</i>	Willing	<i>Ingin</i>

Daftar tersebut adalah daftar kata sifat yang bisanya akan diikuti oleh *to infinitive*.

Contoh:

- I'm very sorry to hear that.
- I was ready to go when you called me this morning.

Verbs Followed by Both of Gerunds and Infinitives with No Change in Meaning

Pada dasarnya, apabila verb di bawah ini diikuti gerund atau infinitive, tidak akan mengubah makna kalimat secara signifikan.

Verbs	Meaning	Verbs	Meaning
Allow	Mengizinkan	Opportunity	Memberi kesempatan
Attempt	Mencoba	Permit	Mengizinkan
Can't bear	Tidak bisa menahan	Prefer	Lebih suka
Can't stand	Tidak bisa menahan	Propose	Melamar
Continue	Melanjutkan	Regret	Menyesal
Dread	Takut	Start	Memulai
Hate	Benci	Try	Mencoba
Love	Cinta		

Contoh:

They didn't allow me to enter the room. (*Disebutkan objek penderitanya yaitu "me"*)

They didn't allow anyone entering the room.

Kedua kalimat tersebut artinya sama, yaitu mereka tidak mengizinkan saya atau siapa pun untuk memasuki ruangan.

I can't stand slicing the onion, my tears begin to flow.

Atau

I can't stand to slice the onion, my tears begin to flow.

Verbs followed by both of Gerunds and Infinitives with Changes in Meaning

Verbs	Verbs
Forget	Quit
Like	Remember
Mean	Stop
Regret	

Kata kerja tersebut juga bisa diikuti baik oleh gerund maupun infinitive, tetapi akan menimbulkan makna yang berbeda pada kalimat yang sama. Untuk lebih mempermudahnya, kita akan tampilkan dalam bentuk contoh kalimat.

Contoh:

Sorry, I regret telling you that you didn't pass.

Atau

Sorry, I regret to tell you that you haven't passed.

Kalimat pertama menunjukkan bahwa saya telah mengatakan sebelumnya bahwa “kamu tidak lulus”, dan saya tidak suka melakukan itu. Kalimat kedua memberi kesan bahwa baru sekarang ini kamu mendengar beritanya, dan itu tidak mengennakan buat saya.

Kalimat di bawah ini juga menunjukkan arti yang kurang lebih sama.

- **Forget**

I forgot to lock the door. (Infinitive)

(Saya lupa untuk mengunci pintu.)

I forget locking the door. (Gerund)

(Saya lupa apakah saya mengunci pintu atau tidak.)

- **Like**

I like swimming in the pool. I do it every Sunday.

(Gerund)

Saya suka berenang di kolam dan saya melakukannya setiap hari Minggu.)

I like to swim in the pool now. (Infinitive)

(Saya ingin berenang di kolam sekarang.)

- **Mean**

I meant to call you, but I didn't have time. (Infinitive)

*(Saya **bermaksud** menelponmu, tetapi tidak ada waktu.)*

Working all night tonight means sleeping tomorrow.

(Gerund)

*(Bekerja semalam suntuk malam ini **berarti** waktu tidur untuk besok.)*



- **Quit**

Robert quit (his job) to play guitar. (Infinitive)

(Robert berhenti dari pekerjaannya untuk main gitar.)

Robert quit playing guitar. (Gerund)

(Robert berhenti main gitar; Ia tidak akan bermain lagi.)

- **Remember**

I remember to write the letter. I'll do it this afternoon.

(Infinitive)

(Saya teringat untuk menulis surat. Nanti siang aku kerjakan.)

I remember writing the letter. I keep the letter here.

Look. (Gerund)

(Saya ingat soal menulis surat itu. Saya simpan di sini suratnya. Lihat!)

- **Stop**

He stops to drink beer. (Infinitive)

(Ia berhenti sejenak untuk minum bir.)

He stops drinking beer. (Gerund)

(Ia tidak lagi minum bir.)

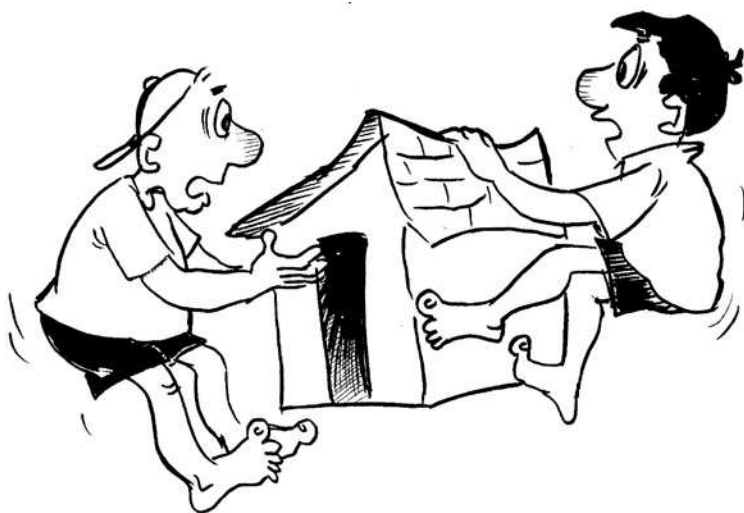


GERUND WITH POSSESSIVES

Possessive digunakan untuk menyatakan kepemilikan suatu benda (noun). Ketika noun didahului oleh possessive adjective, maka hal itu menjelaskan “benda itu milik siapa”.

Contoh:

Noun	Possessive adj + noun
The house (<i>rumah</i>)	My house (<i>rumah saya</i>)



This is my house

Berikut ini adalah daftar kata-kata possessive adjective:

		Personal Pronoun	Possessive Adjective
Singular	1st	Me	My
	2nd	You	Your
	3rd	Him	His
		Her	Her
Plural		It	Its
		John	John's
	1st	Us	Our
	2nd	You	Your
	3rd	Them	Their
		Students	Students

Contoh:

- I have a big bag. → **My bag** is big.
- He has a big bag. → **His bag** is big.
- Lola has a big bag. → **Lola's bag** is big.
- Students have big bags. → **Students' bags** are big.

Note:

Possessive adjective terletak sebelum noun untuk menyatakan siapa pemilik noun tersebut. Oleh karena itu, gerund yang memang merupakan noun juga dapat diikuti oleh possessive adjective.

Contoh:

- She doesn't mind my leaving the room.
(*Ia tidak keberatan atas kepergiannya.*)

- They cannot understand Gaby's feeling about house lizards.
(Mereka tidak bisa mengerti perasaan Gaby mengenai cicak.)
- The news of Berlin's being an artist is very surprising
(Berita bahwa Berlin menjadi seorang artis sangat mengejutkan.)

Dalam penggunaan sehari-hari, kadang kita temui *Personal Pronoun* dan *Possessive Pronoun* sebelum bentuk -ing. Kedua hal tersebut akan menjadi bentuk yang sangat berbeda, sehingga kita harus benar-benar memperhatikannya. Coba kita perhatikan contoh berikut ini:

I like his writing.
(Saya suka tulisannya.)

Kata “writing” dalam kalimat tersebut adalah gerund. Gerund (noun) yang didahului possessive adjective menerangkan kepemilikan. Kalimat tersebut menyatakan bahwa saya menyukai “tulisan miliknya”. Jadi, possessive adjective di sini hanya sebagai perluasan atau keterangan dari objek. Bandingkan dengan:

I like him writing.
(Saya suka ia yang sedang menulis.)

Dalam kalimat tersebut, direct object-nya adalah “him”, dan kita artikan saya suka ia menulis daripada ia bermain bola atau memasak dan membuat rumah jadi berantakan.

Dalam praktiknya, bentuk “his writing” hanya dipakai untuk pronoun yang cukup singkat, seperti *my*, *your*, ... atau *proper name*, seperti *John's*, *Lola's*, dan seterusnya. Sedangkan, untuk bentuk yang lebih kompleks dipakai bentuk personal pronoun, seperti *me*, *you*, *John*, *Lola*, dan seterusnya.

Contoh:

- Do you like me, Sarah and her sister visiting you?

Bukan

Do you like my, Sarah's and her sister's visiting you?

- I'm bothered about Brian, Donita and Sarah forgetting to pay.

Bukan

I'm bothered about Brian's, Donita's and Sarah's forgetting to pay.

- Do you mind me and my friend coming?

Bukan

Do you mind my and my friend's coming?



Exercise 10

Complete the following sentences using gerunds with possessive!

1. Would you mind (I, open) the door?
Would you mind my opening the door?
2. My friend can't understand (I, treat) him like that.
.....
3. Will you bring it without (he, ask) you?
.....
4. I understand (you, forget) to lock the door.
.....
5. I can't imagine (he, refuse) to accept my invitation.
.....
6. I was worried of (you, come) to interrupt me.
.....
7. The rain won't stop (you, play) in the field.
.....
8. My mother dislikes (I, look) for a job in foreign countries.
.....
9. I don't mind (you, say) so.
.....
10. Her father doesn't like (she, go) with her friend.
.....



FINAL EXERCISES

Complete these sentences using gerund form!

1. I have finished my clothes before the rain.
 - a. wash
 - b. to wash
 - c. washing
 - d. to wash/washing
2. Joni stopped a year ago; he is no longer writing now.
 - a. write
 - b. to write
 - c. writing
 - d. to write/writing
3. My husband congratulates me on my an entrepreneur.
 - a. become
 - b. to become
 - c. becoming
 - d. to become/becoming
4. My home industry specializes in soya milk.
 - a. produce
 - b. to produce
 - c. producing
 - d. to produce/producing

5. I avoided with her at the meeting yesterday.
- argue
 - to argue
 - arguing
 - to argue/arguing
6. Susan can't help at the handsome man in front of her.
- look
 - to look
 - looking
 - to look/looking
7. He becomes a convict because of
- his murder
 - to murder
 - murdering
 - to murder/murdering
8. My friend regrets her me about the accident.
- tells
 - to tell
 - telling
 - to tell/telling
9. This glass is dirty, it needs
- wash
 - to wash
 - washing
 - to wash/washing
10. The letter requires by the manager before I send it today.
- signal
 - to sign
 - signing
 - to sign/signing

11. The lady hesitated in Don Juan's proposal.
a. accept
b. to accept
c. accepting
d. to accept/accepting
12. My family expects your to the reunion tonight.
a. come
b. to come
c. coming
d. to come/coming
13. Mr. President refused the letter.
a. sign
b. to sign
c. singing
d. to sign/signing
14. Gina's father decided not to the village.
a. move
b. to move
c. moving
d. to move/moving
15. She is very talented in the harmonica.
a. play
b. to play
c. playing
d. to play/playing
16. Nico was used to to my house at Saturday night.
a. come
b. to come
c. coming
d. to come/coming

17. He objects to to his enemy.
 a. apologize
 b. to apologize
 c. apologizing
 d. to apologize/apologizing
18. Dona tried to Tina for her mistake.
 a. apologize
 b. to apologize
 c. apologizing
 d. to apologize/apologizing
19. is a good thing to be taught to the child.
 a. care
 b. to care
 c. caring
 d. cares
20. They made me something that I hate.
 a. do
 b. to do
 c. doing
 d. to do/doing

State whether these sentences are true or false!

	Statements	T	F
1.	This book tells us how to make a pudding.		
2.	I can't help to wait for you much longer.		
3.	Monita hates being stupid in math.		
4.	You must keep on looking for your missing ring.		
5.	I like to watch the birds flying in the sky.		
6.	I am loving you very much.		
7.	Living in the village is very quiet.		

8.	Dora tried to taking his travel bag by herself.		
9.	I must make her smiling again.		
10.	I told her to buy new shoes.		



Conditional and Unreal Past & Gerund

KEY TO EXERCISES

Exercise 1

1. walking; 2. going; 3. designing; 4. cleaning; 5. going; 6. playing; 7. watching; 8. eating; 9. reading; 10. seeing

Exercise 2

1. True; 2. False; 3. False; 4. True; 5. True; 6. False; 7. True; 8. False; 9. True; 10. True; 11. False; 12. True; 13. True; 14. False; 15. False; 16. True; 17. True; 18. True; 19. False; 20. False.

Note:

11. Walking is complementing the word stick and altogether makes the noun “walking-stick”
19. Running is complementing the word water and altogether makes the noun “running-water” which is a subject in this sentence.

Exercise 3

NA

Exercise 4

NA

Exercise 5

1. Subject; 2. Object; 3. Subject; 4. Object; 5. Object; 6. Object; 7. Subject; 8. Subject; 9. Object; 10. Object; 11. Subject; 12. Object; 13. Object; 14. Object; 15. Subject

Exercise 6

1. The baby needs hugging.
2. The house needed cleaning.
3. Look at the flowers! They're dying. They need watering.
4. This looks like an interesting novel. It needs reading.
5. You need more teaching, you still don't understand.

6. We will leave this house; it doesn't need repainting.
7. You are sick, but you don't need drinking the medicine.
8. That black cat is dead; it needs burying as soon as possible.
9. The picture needs adding to this file.
10. My phone battery was low; it needed charging.

Exercise 7

1. eating; 2. calling; 3. to practice; 4. burning; 5. checking;
6. seeing; 7. sweeping; 8. working; 9. seeing; 10. is planting

Exercise 8

1. on ; 2. on; 3. to; 4. about; 5. of; 6. on; 7. to; 8. on; 9. up; 10. about

Exercise 9

1. walking; 2. eating; 3. telling; 4. to tell; 5. to go ; 6. posting; 7. to come/coming; 8. taking; 9. making; 10. to come/coming

Exercise 10

1. Would you mind my opening the door?
2. My friend can't understand my treating him like that.
3. Will you bring it without his asking you?
4. I understand your forgetting to lock the door.
5. I can't imagine his refusing to accept my invitation.
6. I was worried of your coming to interrupt me.
7. The rain won't stop your playing in the field.
8. My mother dislikes my looking for a job in foreign countries.
9. I don't mind your saying so.
10. Her father doesn't like her going with her friend.

Final Exercise

Complete these sentences using gerund form!

1. washing; 2. writing; 3. becoming; 4. producing; 5. arguing;
6. looking; 7. murdering; 8. telling; 9. washing; 10. signing;
11. accepting; 12. coming; 13. to sign; 14. to move; 15. play-
- ing; 16. coming; 17. apologizing; 18. to apologize; 19. caring;
20. do

State whether these sentences are true or false!

1. True; 2. False; 3. True; 4. True; 5. False; 6. False; 7. True; 8.
- False; 9. False; 10. True



TENTANG PENULIS



Saputri Margi Utami (Puput Utami).

Lahir di Karanganyar, 7 September 1985. Pada tahun 2007 penulis telah menyelesaikan kuliah di Fakultas Perikanan dan Ilmu Kelautan UNDIP. Kemudian penulis bekerja sebagai sekretaris manajer di sebuah perusahaan investasi di PT United Global

Asset selama satu tahun. Sejak usia 16 tahun, penulis telah gemar menulis, baik fiksi maupun nonfiksi. Selain itu penulis juga gemar berenang dan pernah berprofesi sebagai *scientific diver*. Penulis bergabung dengan ILT pada tahun 2008 dan sejak itu mulai menulis di bidang tata bahasa untuk umum.

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