

#### **DESCRIBING HABITS**

Topic : Daily Habits

Last night i went to bed around 11.00. you know, i usually go to bed at 9.30 p.m. I do that because i hope i can get up early in the morning and i fell fresh. I always take a bath before i eat breakfast, then i usually leave the house at 6:30 in order i can get to the office on time. I get home at about 16:00.

#### **DESCRIBING HABITS**

Topic: Sport and hobbies

Do you like sport? I like to do some sport such as jogging and swimming. I often jog on Sunday morning, i go swimming only once in two weeks, or sometimes only once a month. Do you know why? Because i am afraid of having black skin.

#### DISCUSSION

- What do you usually do on Sunday morning?
- Some people dont like jakarta.
  - Do you know why?
- Do you like your city?
- What TV programs do you like?

#### **EXPLANATION**

Always
Usually
Often
Sometimes
Never

Verb - 1

Everyday
In the morning
On my day off
Once a week
Every Monday

#### **EXAMPLE**

- It is cold in the morning, but it is hot in the afternoon.
- Anna always gets up early in the morning, but some of her friend sometimes get up late
- I just stay at home on my day off, i listen to the music or i just watch old videos. I spend most of the time sitting around at home.
- The cost of living in Jakarta is expensive. Food costs a lot and the rent of the apartment is very expensive.

 Hubungan harmoni antara bentuk kata benda (tunggal/jamak) dengan bentuk kata kerja predicate:

untuk subject yang berupa kata benda tunggal, tambahkan suffix/-s/ pada kata kerja nya. Untuk subject kata benda jamak, kata kerja tidak perlu penambahan suffix /-s/.

kata kerja dalam present tense dapat berupa kata kerja penuh (full verb); get up, stay, jog, have dan juga kata kerja berbentuk be; is, am, are.

- 2. Variasi suffix /-s/ yang dikenakan pada kata kerja bentuk present tense:
  - a. tambahkan suffix /-es/ pada kata kerja yang berakhir dengan ; ss, x, ch, sh dan o. Misalnya kiss menjadi kisses; wash menjadi washes; go menjadi goes, watch menjadi watches, box menjadi boxes.
  - b. untuk verb dengan konsonan akhir y, tambahkan suffix /-es/ setelah mengubah y menjadi i . Misal carry menjadi carries, cry menjadi cries.

- 2. Variasi suffix /-s/ yang dikenakan pada kata kerja bentuk present tense:
  - c. Untuk verb yang berakhir dengan vocal + y tambahkan suffix /-s/ saja. Misal play menjadi plays; obey menjadi obeys; stay menjadi stays;
  - d. Untuk selain kata kerja di atas, hanya di perlukan penambahan suffix /-s/ saja. Misal get up menjadi gets up; jog menjadi jogs dan cost menjadi costs.

- 3. Bentuk kata kerja pada kalimat negatif, yes/no questions dan kalimat tanya dengan Wh-Questions.
  - a. Tambahkan auxiliary; doesn't pada subject bentuk kata benda tunggal, dan don't pada subject bentuk kata benda jamak.
  - it doesn't rain in the dry season
  - Rizky and his sister don't like quiz shows on TV.

- b. Pergunakan auxiliary; does/do pada awal kalimat tanya (yes/no question)
  - does Vera fall in love again?
  - do young people like rock music?
- c. Pergunakan auxiliary; does/do setelah kata tanya : what, when, why, who dan how pada kalimat tanya (Wh-Questions)
  - Where do you usually meet Anna?
  - Why does Febriza often come late?

- 4. Kata kerja be (is, am, are) hanya dapat di pergunakan jika dalam predicate di hadirkan kata sifat (adjective), kata keterangan (adverb) dan kata benda (noun). Contoh:
  - a. Adjective it is cold in the morning, but it is hot in the afternoon.
  - b. AdverbCornelia is in Jakarta right now. She works there.
  - Cornella is ili Jakarta rigili now. She works there.
  - Sunday is my day off. Monday is very busy.

c. Noun

- 5. Time expressions or adverb yang sering menyertai penggunaan bentuk present tense.
  - a. Time Expressions
    - every morning, in the wet season, during, etc
    - b. Adverb of Frequency
      - Always, usually, often, sometimes, never.
      - Once a week, once in a month, etc.



## THE END

#### **SEE YOU NEXT WEEK**