

**BAHAN BELAJAR MANDIRI 6:
COMPLEX SENTENCES I: NOUN CLAUSES**

Pada Bahan Belajar Mandiri 6 ini, mahasiswa akan mengenal ciri-ciri kalimat dalam Bahasa Inggris yang tidak sederhana, yaitu kalimat *Complex Sentences* dengan pengenalan klausa *Noun Clauses*.

Tujuan Pembelajaran Umum

Memperkenalkan ciri-ciri kalimat yang tidak sederhana, yaitu kalimat majemuk *Complex Sentences* dengan pengenalan klausa *Noun clause*-nya.

Tujuan Pembelajaran Khusus:

1. Mahasiswa dapat menyebutkan ciri-ciri serta fungsi *Noun Clauses* sebagai *Dependent/Subordinate Clause* dalam Kalimat Kompleks *Complex Sentences* bahasa Inggris.
2. Mahasiswa dapat menentukan posisi *Noun Clauses* sebagai *Subject* maupun sebagai *Object* dalam kalimat.

Untuk membantu Anda dalam mempelajari BBM ini ada baiknya Anda memperhatikan beberapa petunjuk belajar berikut ini:

1. Bacalah dengan cermat bagian pendahuluan ini sampai Anda memahami secara tuntas tentang apa, untuk apa, dan bagaimana mempelajari bahan belajar ini.

2. Bacalah secara sepintas bagian demi bagian dan temukan kata-kata kunci dari kata-kata yang dianggap baru. Carilah dan baca pengertian kata-kata kunci tersebut dalam kamus yang Anda miliki.
3. Tangkaplah pengertian melalui pemahaman sendiri dan diskusikan dengan mahasiswa lain atau dengan tutor Anda.
4. Untuk memperluas wawasan Anda, bacalah dan pelajari sumber-sumber lain yang relevan. Anda dapat menemukan bacaan dari berbagai sumber, termasuk dari internet.
5. Mantapkan pemahaman Anda dengan mengerjakan latihan dan melalui kegiatan diskusi dalam tutorial dengan mahasiswa lainnya atau teman sejawat.
6. Jangan lewatkan untuk mencoba menjawab soal-soal yang terdapat pada setiap akhir kegiatan belajar. Hal ini berguna untuk mengetahui apakah Anda sudah memahami dengan benar kandungan bahan belajar ini.

Selamat belajar!

Kegiatan Pembelajaran 1

Noun Clauses sebagai *Dependent/Subordinate Clause* dalam Kalimat Kompleks *Complex Sentences* bahasa Inggris.

Noun Clauses

Noun clause merupakan klausa yang tidak dapat berdiri sendiri *subordinate/dependent clause*. *Noun clause* memiliki subjek *subject* dan Kata Kerja *verb*, dan sesuai dengan namanya berfungsi sebagai *Noun* dalam kalimat, yaitu dapat digunakan sebagai subjek *subject* maupun objek *object* dalam kalimat.

Perhatikan contoh kalimat sederhana berikut:

A. *Noun Clause* berfungsi sebagai *subject*

His discovery was important.

Noun

(functions as subject)

His discovery adalah *noun*, dan berfungsi sebagai subjek dalam kalimat tersebut.

Perhatikan pula kalimat berikut:

What he discovered was important.

Noun clause

(function as subject)

What he discovered adalah *noun clause*, dan berfungsi sebagai **subjek** dalam kalimat tersebut. Noun Clause ini memiliki *subject* **he** dan **discovered**, tapi tidak dapat berdiri sendiri, karena belum lengkap sebagai kalimat.

What he discovered ...

Apa yang telah ia temukan ...

Baru lengkap sebagai kalimat yang sempurna, kalau ditambah dengan kata 'is important'

<u>What he discovered</u> is important.
S V C
<u>Apa yang telah ia temukan</u> adalah penting.

B. *Noun clause* berfungsi sebagai **Object**

People believed his discovery

Noun

His discovery adalah *noun*, dan merupakan *object* dari kata kerja *Verb* **believed**.

People believed what he discovered.

S V

S V O (Noun clause)

what he discovered adalah *noun clause*. dan merupakan *object* dari kata kerja *Verb* **believed**, tapi tidak dapat berdiri sendiri, karena belum lengkap sebagai kalimat.

Noun clauses biasanya dikenali dengan *clause markers*, yaitu sebagai berikut:

when where why how who/whom which
 whose whether that what if

Sebuah Clause Marker memperkenalkan jenis klausa yang ada. Perhatikan Noun Clause Marker, berikut ini:

A clause marker introduces a clause		
Noun Clause Markers	Function	Examples
That	indicates a fact	I knew that he had to go.
What	focuses on a fact	Everyone was surprised at what he brought for the picnic.
When	indicates a time	He told us when the plane would arrive.
Where	indicates a place	Where they are going on their honeymoon is a secret.
Why	indicates a reason	She wouldn't say why he left so early.
Who	indicates a person	Who sent the letter is a mystery to me.
Which	indicates a choice	I didn't know which book I was supposed to read.
Whose	Indicates possession	I never found out whose car was parked outside our house.
Whom	indicates a person	Sue didn't know to whom he was engaged.
Whether	indicates two or more alternatives.	I didn't know whether I should bring my bike or leave it at home.
How	indicates a manner	He showed us how he was going to win the race.
How many	indicates a quality	I've lost count of how many time I've

		<u>broken my glasses.</u>
How much	indicates an amount	He wasn't paying attention to <u>how much</u> <u>he ate.</u>
If	Indicates alternative.	I didn't know <u>if I should bring my bike.</u>

Gear, 1993:179

A Pembentukan *Noun Clause* dari pertanyaan langsung yang diawali 'How & Wh-Question'

how when where why
 who/whom which whose what

Kata tersebut di atas dapat memperkenalkan *Noun Clause*, yang biasanya berasal dari pertanyaan langsung, sebagai berikut:

How & Wh-Questions	Noun Clause
1. What did he discover?	<u>I don't know what he discovered.</u> S V <input type="checkbox"/>
2. When did he discover it?	<u>I'm not sure when he discovered it.</u> S V <input type="checkbox"/>
3. Where did he discover it?	<u>It is not known where he discovered it.</u> S V <input type="checkbox"/>
4. How did he discover it?	<u>I'm not certain how he discovered it.</u> S V C <input type="checkbox"/>
5. Who is Faraday?	<u>I don't know who he is.</u> S V <input type="checkbox"/>
6. Whose discovery is that?	<u>It is not certain whose discovery that is.</u> S V C <input type="checkbox"/>
7. What did he discover?	<u>What he discovered is not certain.</u> <input type="checkbox"/> V C

LATIHAN

Task 6.1.1

Which of the following sentences do not have correct word order in the noun clause? Write "C" for correct or "NC" for not correct.

- _____ 1. It is amazing what discovered Faraday in the field of science without the use of mathematics.
- _____ 2. Early scientists did not know how a strong, steady electrical current could be produced.
- _____ 3. How Faraday did his experiments without the use of mathematics is not known.
- _____ 4. In the early 1800s it was unknown what was the electric current.
- _____ 5. People have known what are the effects of electricity since ancient times.
- _____ 6. Before Faraday's experiments, people were unsure what the connection between electricity and magnetism was.

Broukal, 1997: 71

Task 6.1.2

Identifying noun clause functions

Example S That most-fast food meals are high in fat has become an increasing concern.

 O It easy to understand why fast-food restaurants are so popular.

1. _____ How the buildings are constructed to keep their inhabitants cool is one of the most striking aspects of the Bahraini architecture.
2. _____ What the doctor advised was a vacation away from the hustle and bustle of the city.
3. _____ When the city of Rome was actually founded is a matter of dispute among historians.
4. _____ Marie Curie showed that a woman can be as good a scientist as a man can be.

5. _____ The general decided which troops were to be moved.
6. _____ By the latest accounts, what really occurred during the fight was
_____ censored by the government.
7. _____ The president told the youth that their journey was a noteworthy
_____ achievement.
8. _____ That the city has lots its charm in its zeal to modernize is a common
_____ perception.

Gear, 1993:181 S56

A. *Noun Clause* yang diawali dari pertanyaan langsung *Yes-No Question*, menggunakan: *whether* atau *if*. Kata tersebut di atas dapat memperkenalkan *Noun Clause*, yang biasanya berasal dari pertanyaan langsung bentuk *Yes-No question*:

Yes-No Questions	Noun Clause
1. Will it work?	He wonders whether it will work. He wonders if it will work.
2. Did they believe him?	I don't know whether they believed him. I don't know if they believed him.

B. *Noun Clause* yang diawali dari kalimat pernyataan *statement*, diawali dengan **that**

Statement	Noun Clause
1. The world is round.	We know <u>that the world is round.</u> Object
2. The world is round.	We know the world is round. (The word <i>that</i> is frequently omitted in spoken English.)
3. The world is round.	<u>That the world is round</u> is a fact. Subject (The word <i>that</i> cannot be omitted when it introduces a noun clause; that is the subject of a sentence.)

Task 6.1.3.1

- 1 Did you understand ... ?
A. what he said B. what did he say C. what has he said
D. what had he said E. what he is saying
- 2 Sometimes I wonder why ... a new car.
A. doesn't he buy B. he not buys C. he doesn't buy
D. won't he buy E. isn't he buying
- 3 Ask her if...
A. supper is ready yet B. yet supper is ready C. supper ready yet
D. is supper ready yet E. is supper yet ready
- 4 The policeman wants to know whether anybody
A. injured B. were injured C. have been injured
D. was being injure E. has been injured
- 5 It is said that the temperature falls when
A. you went up a hill B. you go up a hill C. you will go up a hill
D. you going up a hill E. you had gone up a hill
- 6 He told us that *many* people ... homeless by the fire last week.
A. made B. been made C. having been made
D. were made E. had made
- 7 Now they all understand what...
A. he wants. B. does he want C. he is wanting
D. is he wanting E. did he want
- 8 I do not understand why ... on the bus properly.
A. cannot they get B. can't they get C. they cannot get
D. they couldn't got E. couldn't they got
- 9 It is easy to see how clever...
A. was he? B. he is. C. was he. D. is he E. is him.
- 10 Can you tell me what... yesterday?
A. has he done B. was he doing C. did he do
D. he have done E. he did

(Eherton, 1971:18)

Task 6.1.3.2

Circle the letter of the correct noun clause that completes the sentence.

1. Faraday argued that
 - (A) electricity in a wire magnetic effect
 - (B) electricity in a wire by magnetic effect
 - (C) electricity in a wire produced a magnetic effect
 - (D) a magnetic effect produced by electricity in a wire
2. It is a fact that _____ form of energy.
 - A) electricity is the most useful (C) the most useful in electricity
 - (B) electricity the most useful (D) electricity being the most useful
3. _____ over long distances is a fact.
 - (A) That electricity can be transmitted (C) That electricity
 - (B) That electricity transmitting (D) That can be transmitted
4. Today it is known that _____ magnetism.
 - A) electricity relating to (C) relating to electricity
 - (B) electricity is related to (D) as electricity to
5. _____ in science was important for Faraday.
 - (A) Children that were interested (C) That children should be interested
 - (B) That children interested (D) That interested children
6. After listening to Humphry Davy, Faraday realized that _____.
 - (A) wanting to be a scientist (C) wanted to be a scientist
 - (B) being a scientist (D) he wanted to be a scientist

Broukal, 1997: 72-73

TES FORMATIF 1

From the four words or phrases (A), (B), (C), or (D), choose the one that best completes the sentence.

Example:

1. _____ was flat was believed by most people in the fifteenth century.

- (A) The Earth (C) As the Earth
(B) That the Earth (D) Whether the Earth

The best answer is **(B)**

2. Many scientists have shown _____ ever-increasing number of tasks.

- (A) that lasers how (C) how lasers
(B) lasers how (D) that what lasers

The best answer is (C)

1. Astronomers studied the 1987 Supernova to learn _____ when a star explodes.

- (A) what happens (C) that is happen
(B) that happens (D) what does happen

2. Despite recent attempts to prove _____ did indeed reach the North Pole in 1909, the evidence still remains questionable.

- A) what Robert Peary (C) Robert Peary, who
(B) that Robert Peary (D) Robert Peary was

3. Around 1789, Antoine Lavoisier was the first person to demonstrate _____ all kinds of burning involve the addition of oxygen.

- (A) if (B) what (C) that (D) so that

4. Where _____ is the commonest form of color-blindness.

- (A) are the red and green not easily distinguished
(B) they are not easily distinguished red and green
(C) are not easily distinguished red and green
(D) red and green are not

5. It has been estimated _____ milligram of skin scales have over half a million bacteria

- (A) that a (B) how a (C) a (D) to be a

- 6.. It is only in the last 200 years _____ have begun climbing mountains.
- (A) because people (C) people
(B) that people (D) as people
7. _____ of smell might, without our realizing it, affect who we choose as friends has been suggested.
- (A) That our sense (C) For our sense
(B) Sense (D) Because our sense
8. From the existence of radio waves, most scientists were convinced _____ really happened.
- (A) the Big Bang was (C) how the Big Bang
(B) it was the Big Bang (D) that the Big Bang
9. Samples of rock showed _____ 4600 million years old.
- (A) that the moon is (C) when is the moon
(B) how is the moon (D) to be the moon
10. _____ was lowered to the sea bed in a glass container to make observations is debated.
- (A) Alexander the Great who (C) Alexander the Great
(B) Whether Alexander the Great (D) What Alexander the Great
11. _____ so incredible is that it can grow 385 miles of roots in four months, or about 3 miles in a day.
- A) That makes the rye plant (C) The rye plant
(B) What makes the rye plant (D) The rye plant which was
12. Science fiction writers believe _____ in the future, with new material and greater knowledge, their vision will become reality.
- (A) that they (B) they (C) that (D) they will

Broukal, 1997: 77-75

BALIKAN DAN TINDAK LANJUT

Cocokkanlah hasil jawaban Anda dengan kunci jawaban Latihan yang ada pada bagian belakang BBM ini. Hitunglah jawaban Anda yang benar, kemudian gunakan rumus di bawah ini untuk mengetahui tingkat penguasaan Anda terhadap materi kegiatan belajar ini.

Rumus:

$$\text{Tingkat penguasaan} = \frac{\text{Jumlah jawaban Anda yang benar}}{10} \times 100\%$$

Arti tingkat penguasaan yang Anda capai:

90 - 100% = baik sekali

80 - 89% = baik

70 - 79% = cukup

< 70% = kurang

Apabila Anda mencapai tingkat penguasaan lebih dari 80% atau lebih, **Selamat dan Sukses!** Anda dapat meneruskan dengan BBM 7 selanjutnya. Akan tetapi, apabila tingkat penguasaan Anda masih di bawah 80%, Anda harus mengulangi Kegiatan Belajar ini, terutama bagian yang belum Anda kuasai.

Reflection

After studying and participating in this Self Learning Materials 6, I have knowledge and understanding related to:

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

ANSWER KEYS

Task 6.1.1

- | | | | | | |
|----|----|----|----|----|---|
| 1. | NC | 2. | C | 3. | C |
| 4. | NC | 5. | NC | 6. | C |

Task 6.1.2

1. S How the buildings are constructed to keep their inhabitants cool
2. S What the doctor advised
3. S When the city of Rome was actually founded
4. O that a woman can be as good a scientist as a man can be.
5. O which troops were to be moved.
6. S what really occurred during the fight
7. O that their journey was a noteworthy achievement.
8. S That the city has lots its charm in its zeal to modernize

Task 6.1.3

- | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|----|---|-----|---|
| 1. | A | 2. | C | 3. | A | 4. | E | 5. | B |
| 6. | D | 7. | A | 8. | C | 9. | B | 10. | E |

Task 6.1.4

- | | | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|
| 1. | C | 2. | A | 3. | A |
|----|---|----|---|----|---|

4. B 5. C 6. D

TES FORMATIF 1

1. A 2. B 3. C
4. B 5. A 6. B
7. B 8. D 9. A
10. B 11. B 12. C

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