

BAHAN AJAR DAN LATIHAN BAHASA INGGRIS

SEMESTER : 1 (SATU)
KELAS : VIII (DELAPAN)
MATERI : KEHARUSAN (MUST)
WAKTU : 4 X PERTEMUAN

Kompetensi Dasar

3.3 Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keharusan, larangan, dan himbauan, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya. (Perhatikan unsur kebahasaan *must, should*)

4.3 Menyusun teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis sangat pendek dan sederhana yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keharusan, larangan, dan himbauan, dengan memperhatikan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan yang benar dan sesuai konteks.

1. Tujuan Pembelajaran

Setelah mengikuti proses pembelajaran peserta didik diharapkan dapat :

- *Menerapkan fungsi sosial, struktur teks, dan unsur kebahasaan teks interaksi transaksional lisan dan tulis yang melibatkan tindakan memberi dan meminta informasi terkait keharusan, larangan, dan himbauan, sesuai dengan konteks penggunaannya*

MUST

Must merupakan kata kerja bantu yang berarti harus atau wajib. Beberapa penggunaan kata **must** yang lazim adalah sebagai berikut :

1. Menyatakan keharusan atau mesti (To express obligation or duty)

Contoh:

- I must study hard (saya harus belajar dengan keras)
- I must go to school now, I don't want to come late (saya harus pergi sekolah sekarang saya tidak mau terlambat)
- She must wear uniform to school. (dia harus memakai seragam sekolah)
- We must bring the umbrella because today will rain (kita harus membawa payung karena hari ini akan hujan)

Pattern/pola:

- S + must + V1
- S + must be +
Adjective/noun/adverb

2. Untuk menegaskan pentingnya sesuatu tindakan.(To emphasize the necessity of something)

Contoh :

- Humans **must** have drinking water at least every two days.
- You **must** give up smoking, it's bad for you.
- We **must** have a special permit to camp in the national park.
- You **must** study the last two chapters before the test.
- Plants **must** have light and water to grow.
- You **must** drive carefully.

3. Mengambil kesimpulan tentang sesuatu (Deduction - Sure that something is true (Certainty)

Contoh:

- Look at all of that snow. It **must** be really cold outside.
- The ground was wet this morning. It **must** have rained last night.
- Dinosaurs were very big, they **must** have eaten a lot.
- It's five in the morning and you still haven't gone to bed? You **must** be tired!
- Jack **must** be home. I heard a noise coming from his room.

4. Menyatakan asumsi /dugaan (. Expresses positive logical assumptions (Must + have + past participle)

Contoh :

- That **must have been** my mother calling me last night, nobody else has my number.
- He **must have won** the lottery with the new house and car he has just bought.

She **must have been** at home - her car was there

5. Sangat merekomendasikan sesuatu (strong recommendation)

Contoh :

- We really **must** get together for dinner sometime.
- You **must** see the new Peter Jackson movie, it's fantastic.
- The ice cream here is delicious. You **must** try some.

6. Untuk menunjukkan larangan atau tidak boleh kata must diikuti oleh not (must not)

Contoh :

- You must not smoke in the waiting room
 - You must not go there alone
 - You must'nt tell anyone what I said
7. Untuk membentuk kalimat tanya kita letakkan/ must/ di depan kalimat
Contoh :
- Must we obey the school rules? Yes, we must. No, we must not.
(Apakah kita harus mematuhi peraturan sekolah? Ya. Tidak .)

Contoh Dialog Obligation

Yanto : Don, is it Monday?

Doni : Yes, it is. Why?

Yanto : Ups, I forget put on my cap.

Doni : What? Do you forget that today we will have a flag ceremony? You must
put on you cap Yanto, otherwise you'll get punishment.

Yanto : Yeah, I think today is Tuesday. I know that. What should I do?

Doni : Well, you have thirty minuntes to go home and take your cap right away.

Yanto : That's a good idea. I'll be back soon. Thanks Don.

Doni : Don't mention it.

Must vs. Have to

Must can be replaced by **Have to** with little difference in meaning (**Must** bisa diganti dengan **Have to** dengan sedikit perbedaan dalam maknanya :

- You **have to** study. (= you **must** study)
- He **has to** finish the report by Friday. (= He **must** finish the report by Friday)
- They **have to** resit the test. (= They **must** resit the test)

Have to is a more informal while **Must** is mostly used in written orders or instructions (**Have to** digunakan pada situasi yang lebih informal sedangkan **Must** sering digunakan pada perintah atau instruksi tertulis).

Also, **Must** expresses obligation imposed by the speaker while **Have to** expresses external obligation (Juga, **Must** menyatakan keharusan yang datang dari pembicara (internal/dari dalam) sedangkan **Have to** menyatakan keharusan yang datang dari pihak luar selain pembicara.

Contoh

- Teacher: You **must** complete this essay by Friday
- Student: We **have to** complete this essay by Friday.

When we are mentioning someone else's obligations, we use **Have to**.

- John **has to** quit smoking.

For questions it is more common to use **Have to** instead of **Must** (which sounds very formal):

- When **do** you **have to** pay finish the report?
- **Does** he **have to** take a blood test?

The past tense of **Must** is **Had to**:

- I had to pay my speeding ticket yesterday.

Untuk lebih memahami materi di atas, silakan ananda semua :

1. Baca dengan seksama materi di atas
2. Salin materi ke buku catatanmu
3. Coba kerjakan latihan berikut!

Exercise 1

Fill in the blank using "must" or mustn't"

We ____ wear a uniform everyday. From Monday to Thursday we ____ wear the batikshirt. The girls ____ wear a black skirt, and the boys ____ wear a blackpants. On Friday we ____ wear the scout uniform. We ____ wear proper shoes. We ____ wear sandals, a T-shirt, or a casual wear at any place and at any time during the school hours. We ____ be late to school. We ____ come on time to class and to the flag ceremony. If we are late, we ____ wait outside the gate. We ____ come in until the security guard gives us permissions. We ____ sign a paper before we come to class. If we cannot come on time for any reason, we ____ hand in a notice from our parents to the principal.

Exercise 2

Fill in the blanks with affirmative or negative forms of must or have to & has to.

1. It's raining outside. Tim

must

 take his umbrella.

2. I can give you my car, so you buy a new one.
3. They be in a hurry, because they have got more than enough time.
4. You stop at the red light.
5. Tomorrow is Sunday. You get up very early.
6. Mrs. Parks can't see very well. She wear glasses.
7. You return them. They are too small for you.
8. I am broke, I borrow some money to buy a car.
9. You stop smoking. It is very harmful.
10. Mr. Dickson is travelling abroad this summer, so he get his passport soon.
11. All the students obey the school rules.
12. It's freezing outside, so we take a cab and not walk.
13. Students look at their notes during the test.
14. I have a terrible headache, so I leave early.
15. Snow has blocked the roads. We stay here until it's cleared.