for the twelfth graders

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Standar Kompetensi:

*Menulis*:
Mengungkapkan makna dalam teks tulis fungsional pendek dan esei sederhana dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari.

Kompetensi Dasar:
Mengungkapkan makna dan langkah retorika dalam esei dengan menggunakan ragam bahasa tulis secara akurat, lancar dan berterima dalam konteks kehidupan sehari-hari dalam berbagai bentuk teks, *khususnya dalam kalimat yang menggunakan pola Substitution dan Ellipsis*.

Tujuan Pembelajaran:
Setelah melaksanakan pembelajaran, siswa dapat:
- Mengubah kalimat biasa menjadi kalimat yang menggunakan pola *Substitution* dengan teliti dan cerdas.
- Mengubah kalimat biasa menjadi kalimat yang menggunakan *Ellipsis* dengan teliti dan cerdas.
- Menghasilkan kalimat berpola *Substitution* dan *Ellipsis* dengan teliti dan cerdas.
**Glossary**

**Substitution** is the replacing of one or more words in order to avoid repetition.

**Ellipsis** is the omission of one or more words in order to avoid repetition.
Substitution

Substitution is the replacing of one or more words in order to avoid repetition.

1. **Avoiding repetition of nouns in formal situation using ‘THAT/ THOSE’**
   e.g.:
   - There are people who support this idea just as there are those who are against it.
   - They perform an essential function: that of reminding us of the human cost when we get things wrong.

2. **Avoiding repetition of nouns in informal situation using ‘ONE/ ONES’**
   ‘One’ is used instead of repeating a singular countable noun.
   e.g.: - Can I get you a drink? It’s okay, I’ve already got one (= a drink).
   - Is this your umbrella? No, mine is the big blue one (= umbrella).
   ‘Ones’ is used instead of repeating a plural noun.
   e.g.: - I think his best poems are his early ones (= poems).
   - People who smoke aren’t the only ones (= people) affected by lung cancer.

   **Note:**
   We cannot use ‘ones’ without additional information (e.g. small ones, ones with blue laces). Instead, we use ‘some’.
   e.g. “We need new curtains.” “Okay, let’s buy green ones this time.”
   “We need new curtains.” Okay, let’s buy some.

3. **Avoiding repetition of a verb and its object complement using ‘DO SO’**
   e.g.:
   - “Put the car away, please.” “I’ve already done so.” (= put the car away)
   - She won the competition on 1997 and seems likely to do so (= win the competition) again this year.
In informal English we can use ‘do it’ or ‘do that’.

e.g.: - Mrs. Smith waved as she walked past. She does it/does that every morning.
   - Ray told me to put in a new battery. I did it/did that, but the radio still doesn’t work.

4. **Avoiding repetition of a that-clause after certain verbs (think, hope, believe, suppose, reckon, guess, be afraid) using ‘SO’**

   e.g.:
   - “Our team will win today’s match.” “Yeah, I hope so.” (= that our team will win today’s match)
   - “Is Alex here?” “I think so.” (= that Alex is here)

   **Note:**
   It can be made into negative in 2 ways:
   - Negative verb + so
     e.g.: “He will arrive on time.” “No, I don’t believe so.”
   - Affirmative verb + not
     e.g.: “He will arrive on time.” “No, I believe not.”
   - For the verb ‘hope’, use affirmative verb + not => hope not
   - For the verb ‘think’, use negative verb + so => don’t think so

5. **Joining two positive sentences which have different subjects using ‘TOO/ SO’**

   e.g.: I love fishing. My brother loves fishing.
   I love fishing and my brother does too.
   I love fishing and so does my brother.

6. **Joining two negative sentences which have different subjects using ‘EITHER/NEITHER’**

   e.g.: I don’t like reading books. He doesn’t like reading books.
   I don’t like reading books and he doesn’t either.
   I don’t like reading books and neither does he.
Ellipsis is the omission of one or more words in order to avoid repetition.

1. Leaving out words after auxiliaries (do, be, have, modals)
   e.g.: - I’ll come and see you when I can. (= can come and see you)
   - She says she has finished, but I don’t think she has. (= has finished)

2. Leaving out to-infinitives
   e.g.: - I wanted to come with you, I won’t be able to. (= to come with you)
   - “Let’s go for a walk.” “I don’t want to.” (=to go for a walk)

3. Leaving out articles, possessives, personal pronouns, auxiliaries at the beginning of sentences
   e.g.: - My wife’s on holiday. => Wife’s on holiday.
   - Have you seen Joe? => Seen Joe?
   - I couldn’t understand a word. => Couldn’t understand a word.

Exercises

A. Substitute the underlined words.

1. My parents think that saving money is important. I think saving money is important.
2. Although she was curious about the news, she didn’t want to hear the news.
3. His wounds are more serious than the wounds of that man.
4. Even though I forbade him to come to the party, he still came to the party.
5. Look at the black clouds. The black clouds look scary, don’t they?
6. James: “Our school will win the coming match.”
   Tony : “I don’t suppose our school will win the coming match.”
7. She told me to visit her yesterday. Although I felt lazy, I visited her yesterday.
8. My father loves listening to the music, especially the music of Elvis Presley.
9. According to my father, there were twenty men killed in the accident, but I thought there weren’t twenty men killed in the accident.
10. I love reading most comics, especially the comics that tell about history.

B. Join these two sentences.
   1. Bob is a diligent student. Tom is a diligent student.
   2. Mary would enjoy the game. Jane would enjoy the game.
   3. He runs very fast. She runs very fast.
   4. I have read it. She has read it.
   5. Paul has to work hard. Cindy has to work hard.
   7. Cats don’t like grass. Dogs don’t like grass.
   8. We never went to a concert. They never went to a concert.
   9. We haven’t seen him for almost a year. Our parents haven’t seen him for almost a year.
   10. I don’t have any objection to the matter. My spouse doesn’t have any objection to the matter.

C. Rewrite the following sentences by leaving out words.
   1. Why did you not tell me about it?
   2. Do you want me to help you?
   3. Is this book enjoyable to read?
   4. You’re wrong, Peter!
   5. That’s excellent news.

D. Rewrite the following sentences by using the omitted words.
   1. Want some more chocolate?
   2. Hear that just now?
   3. Got some money to lend?
   4. Hard to do that.
   5. Wow! Awesome!
Bibliography

