

THERE IS AND THERE ARE

Kamu mungkin sudah tahu kalau pilihan antara *is* vs *are* bergantung pada sebuah noun (kata benda). Biasanya, noun muncul sebelum verb (kata kerja). Namun dalam kalimat yang dimulai dengan *there is* dan *there are*, noun nya muncul belakangan. Kita menggunakan *there is* dan *there are* untuk merujuk pada keberadaan seseorang atau sesuatu. Sederhananya berarti "ada." Gunakan *there is* jika kata bendanya tunggal ("There is a cat") dan gunakan *there are* jika kata benda jamak ("There are two cats").

1. There Is digunakan ketika kata bendanya tunggal

Rumus:

There is + singular noun + keterangan

E.g:

(+) There is a book on the table (ada sebuah buku di atas meja)

(-) There is not a book on the table (tidak ada sebuah buku di atas meja)

(?) Is there a book on the table? (apakah ada sebuah buku di atas meja?)

Yes, there is

No, there is not

The other examples:

There is a cat on the porch.

There's a letter on your desk. Julia brought it from the mail room.

Note:

There is and there's keduanya merupakan bentuk tunggal. Kita menggunakan there's lebih umum di informal speaking:

There is a new cafe in the centre of town which sells Indonesian food.

She's very determined and there's no chance she will change her mind.

2. There Are digunakan ketika kata bendanya jamak

Rumus:

There are + plural noun + keterangan

E.g:

(+) There are a lot of people in this elevator (ada banyak orang di elevator)

(-) There are not a lot of people in this elevator (tidak banyak orang di elevator)

(?) Are there a lot of people in this elevator? (apakah ada banyak orang di elevator?)

Yes, there are

No, there are not

The other examples:

There are three Japanese students in my class.

There are two new buildings next to the school. They are both science buildings.

Untuk menanyakan "berapa banyak", kita pakai pertanyaan dengan "how many".

Rumus:

How many + noun + are there + keterangan

E.g:

How many teachers are there at Homie English Pekanbaru? (ada berapa banyak guru di Homie English Pekanbaru?)

Perlu diingat, dalam menggunakan kata benda jamak ada yang disebut *irregular noun* yang artinya kata bendanya jamak tapi tidak ditambahkan *-s* seperti pada umumnya, *book-books*, *teacher-teachers*, dll. Oleh karena itu sangat diwajibkan untuk menghafal beberapa kata benda yang masuk kategori irregular ini. Perhatikan tabel di bawah ini:

Irregular Nouns

Singular (-f, -fe)	knife	knives	pisau
	life	lives	kehidupan
Plural (-ves)	wife	wives	istri
	calf	calves	anak sapi
	leaf	leaves	daun
Exceptions (pengecualian)	roof	roofs	atap
	proof	proofs	bukti

Singular (-o) Plural (-oes)	potato	potatoes	pisau
	tomato	tomatoes	kehidupan
	hero	heroes	istri
	torpedo	torpedoes	anak sapi
	veto	veto	daun
Exceptions (pengecualian)	piano	pianos	piano
	canto	cantos	nyanyian
	photo	photos	foto
	zero	zeros	nol

Singular & Plural (vowel change)	foot	feet	kaki
	tooth	teeth	gigi
	goose	geese	angsa
	man	men	pria
	woman	women	wanita

Irregular nouns that change substantially	mouse	mice	tikus
	die	dice	mati
	ox	oxen	lembu
	child	children	anak-anak
	person	people	orang-orang
	penny	pence (in British)	uang sen

Singular/ Plural (no change)	sheep	sheep	domba
	fish	fish	ikan
	moose	moose	rusa (amerika utara)
	swine	swine	babi
	buffalo	buffalo	kerbau
	shrimp	shrimp	udang
	trout	trout	ikan forel

Nouns ending in-us, change -us to -i	focus	foci (also focuses)	fokus
	radius	radii (also radiuses)	radius
	fungus	fungi	jamur
	nucleus	nuclei	inti
	cactus	cacti	kaktus
	alumnus	alumni*	lulusan
	octopus	octopuses (or octopi)	gurita
	hippopotamus	hippopotami (or hippopotamuses)	kuda nil

Irregular formation of nouns ending in -is to -es	axis	axes (this is also the plural of ax and axe)	sumbu
	analysis	analyses	analisis
	crisis	crises	krisis
	thesis	theses	tesis

Irregular formation of nouns ending in -on to -a.	phenomenon	phenomena	fenomena
	criterion	criteria	kriteria

Irregular formation of nouns ending in -um	datum	data	data
	memorandum	memoranda	nota
	bacterium	bacteria	bakteri
	stratum	strata	lapisan
	curriculum	curricula (also curriculums)	kurikulum

Singular (-ex, -ix) Plural (-ces, -xes)	index	indices (or indexes)	indeks
	appendix	appendices (or appendixes, in a medical context)	lampiran
	vortex	vortices (or vortexes)	pusaran

Quiz:

1. There ____ two books

Is

Are

2. There ____ one car

Is

Are

3. There ____ three rooms

Is

Are

4. There ____ a man

Is

Are

5. There ____ children

Is

Are

References:

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/there-is-there-are/#:~:text=Use%20there%20is%20when%20the,There%20are%20two%20cats%E2%80%9D>

D

<https://dictionary.cambridge.org/grammar/british-grammar/there-is-there-s-and-there-are>

<https://www.grammarly.com/blog/irregular-plural-nouns/>

