

# Common Mistakes

*in Speaking and Writing*



Memilih Preposisi dan Kata Kerja  
yang Tepat dalam Bahasa Inggris

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PENERBIT PT KANISIUS

## **Common Mistakes in Speaking and Writing**

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### **Hak cipta dilindungi undang-undang**

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## Prakata

Orang Indonesia yang belajar Bahasa Inggris sering mengalami kebingungan ketika harus memilih beberapa kemungkinan kombinasi antara preposisi (kata depan) dan jenis kata lainnya. Pemilihan preposisi biasanya banyak dipengaruhi oleh terjemahan preposisi tersebut dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Dengan demikian, terjemahan yang dihasilkan akan berbeda artinya atau bahkan tidak mempunyai arti sama sekali. Pada saat tertentu, para pelajar juga dihadapkan pada situasi untuk memilih arti kata yang tampaknya sama, namun terjemahan secara harfiah tidak selalu memberikan arti yang tepat. Selain itu, menentukan penggunaan *verb-ing* atau *to-infinitive* juga menjadi sumber kebingungan bagi para pelajar karena tata bahasa Bahasa Inggris berbeda dengan Bahasa Indonesia.

Buku *Common Mistakes in Speaking and Writing* ini dibuat untuk membantu para pelajar Bahasa Inggris di Indonesia dalam menghadapi kebingungan seperti tersebut di atas. Para pelajar dengan tingkat usia dan pendidikan yang berbeda (siswa SMP dan SMA, mahasiswa, serta pelajar pada umumnya) dapat menggunakan buku ini sebagai panduan untuk memahami beberapa kesalahan yang sering dijumpai dalam *Speaking* dan *Writing*. Di sisi lain, para pengajar Bahasa Inggris di berbagai tingkat dapat menggunakan

buku ini untuk membantu para siswa menerapkan unsur-unsur kebahasaan yang ada dalam buku ini.

Buku ini terdiri dari 4 bagian yaitu *Misuse of Prepositions*, *Prepositions after Certain Words*, *Confusing Words*, dan *Gerunds or to Infinitives?* Setiap bagian terdapat tips penggunaan, daftar kata dan contoh penggunaannya dalam kalimat, serta penjelasan singkat. Contoh-contoh yang diberikan menunjukkan beberapa kesalahan yang sering dibuat oleh para pemelajar Bahasa Inggris di Indonesia dan penjelasan yang diberikan dikaitkan dengan interferensi terjemahannya dalam Bahasa Indonesia. Buku ini juga memberikan sedikit latihan untuk membantu para pemelajar berlatih mengecek pemahamannya secara mandiri.

Saran dan kritik membangun senantiasa penulis harapkan dari para pengguna buku, demi kebermanfaatan yang lebih optimal dalam belajar Bahasa Inggris. Selamat menggunakan buku ini!

Penulis



# Daftar Isi

Prakata .....	iii
Daftar Isi .....	v
Helpful Tips.....	vii
Part 1 Misuse of Prepositions.....	1
Helpful Tips .....	1
A. Combination of Adjectives and Prepositions .....	2
B. Combination of Verbs and Prepositions .....	15
C. Combination of Nouns and Prepositions .....	30
Part 2 Prepositions after Certain Words.....	55
Helpful Tips .....	55
Different Prepositions Following Certain Words.....	55
Part 3 Confusing Words.....	73
Helpful Tips .....	73
List of Confusing Words.....	73
Part 4 Gerunds or to-Infinitives?.....	83
Helpful Tips .....	83
A. Verbs Followed by Gerunds or an Infinitives (similar or no difference in meaning) .....	83
Helpful Tips.....	85
B. Verbs Followed by a Gerund or an Infinitive (with a difference in meaning).....	86

C. Reference List of Verbs Followed by Gerunds .....	92
Helpful Tips .....	92
D. Reference List of Verbs Followed by Infinitives ....	97
E. Verbs Followed by a (Pro) Noun + an Infinitive...	102
Helpful Tips .....	102
F. Common Preposition Combinations	
Followed by Gerunds.....	104
Helpful Tips .....	104
Exercises .....	113
Answer Key .....	121
Referensi.....	123
Profil Pengarang .....	125



Have you ever heard of these phrases?

interested in  
afraid of  
talk to  
a solution to  
look after  
look at  
look into  
look for

Questions to ponder:

Are there any rules for these?  
Which prepositions should you use?

Let's take a look at these:

**Myth:**

Direct translation from Indonesian to English always helps you decide the appropriate combination.

**Fact:**

In most cases, you have to memorize those combinations.

**Reason 1:**

The wrong combination can create no meaning (it sounds English but it's not English).

**Reason 2:**

We cannot always rely on logic because often times our logic does not help.

What you have are lists that can help you memorize.





# PART 1

## Misuse of Prepositions



Helpful  
Tips

Combining Nouns/Verbs/Adjectives with any prepositions can create major problems:

1. Incorrect combination
2. Different meaning
3. No meaning at all

Note that there are no specific rules to these combinations; therefore we need to memorize them. However, there is another way, i.e. practice using them in sentences. In the following sections, we will provide you with lists of combinations of Adjective + Preposition, Noun + Preposition, Preposition + Noun, and Verb + preposition, along with the examples.

## A. Combinations of Adjectives and Prepositions

### A

#### afraid



#### afraid with

e.g. *Tina is afraid with the tiger.*



#### afraid of

e.g. *Tina is afraid of the tiger.*



The use of “with” in “afraid with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (takut dengan/sama ...).

#### angry



#### angry at

e.g. *The teacher is angry at the students.*



#### angry with

e.g. *The teacher is angry with the students.*



The use of “at” in “angry at” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (marah kepada ...).

We get **angry with** a person, but **at** a thing.

*He was angry at the weather, not with the weather.*

### B

#### bored




#### bored at

e.g. *Rano is bored at his gadget.*



#### bored with

e.g. *Rano is bored with his gadget.*


-  The use of “at” in “bored at” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (bosan terhadap ...).

## C

### **certain**

- certain with**  
e.g. *Rini is certain with her decision.*


- certain about**  
e.g. *Rini is certain about her decision.*

-  The use of “with” in “certain with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (yakin dengan ...).

### **composed**

- composed from**  
e.g. *The liquid is composed from salt and water.*


- composed of**  
e.g. *The liquid is composed of salt and water.*

-  The use of “from” in “composed from” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (terbuat dari ...).

### **concerned**

- concerned in**  
e.g. *Timothy is concerned in his uncle’s condition.*

- concerned with**  
e.g. *Timothy is concerned with his uncle’s condition.*

-  The use of “in” in “concerned in” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (khawatir tentang ...).

## covered



### covered by

e.g. *The sea is covered by trash.*



### covered with

e.g. *The sea is covered with trash.*



The use of “by” in “covered by” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (tertutup oleh ...).

## cured



### cured from

e.g. *The woman is cured from the disease.*



### cured of

e.g. *The woman is cured of the disease.*



The use of “from” in “cured from” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (sembuh dari ...).

# D

## different



### different with

e.g. *Although they're twins, Andrea is different with Adrienne.*



### different from

e.g. *Although they're twins, Andrea is different from Adrienne.*



The use of “with” in “different with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (berbeda dengan ...).

## E

### excited



#### **excited with**

e.g. *Matteo is excited with the news.*



#### **excited about**

e.g. *Matteo is excited about the news.*



The use of “with” in “excited with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (tertarik dengan ...).

## F

### famous



#### **famous with**

e.g. *Matteo is famous with his blue eyes.*



#### **famous for**

e.g. *Matteo is famous for his blue eyes.*



The use of “with” in “famous with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (tenar dengan ...).

### favour



#### **In favour with**

e.g. *I am totally in favour with the new policy.*



#### **In favour of**

e.g. *I am totally in favour of the new policy.*



If one thing is rejected in favour of another, the second thing is done or chosen instead of the first.

## G

### glad



#### glad with

e.g. *Trina is glad with the exam result.*



#### glad about

e.g. *Trina is glad about the exam result.*



The use of “with” in “glad with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (senang dengan ...).

### good



#### good with/good in

e.g. *Tino is good with/good in math.*



#### good at

e.g. *Tino is good at math.*



The use of “with/in” in “good with/in” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (cakap dengan/ cakap dalam ...).

### guilty



#### guilty for

e.g. *Trisna is guilty for cheating in the exam.*



#### guilty of

e.g. *Trisna is guilty of cheating in the exam.*



The use of “for” in “guilty for” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (bersalah dengan ...).

## H

- ✗ **happy with**  
e.g. *Titin is happy with her drawing.*
- ✓ **happy about**  
e.g. *Titin is happy about her drawing.*
- 🔊 The use of “with” in “happy with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (senang dengan ...).

## I

### important

- ✗ **important for**  
e.g. *She said that money is not important for her.*
- ✓ **important to**  
e.g. *She said that money is not important to her.*
- 🔊 If you care or think about something a lot, it is important to you (NOT for).  
Compare: English is very important for me.

### independent

- ✗ **independent from**  
e.g. *Mario is independent from his parents.*
- ✓ **independent of**  
e.g. *Mario is independent of his parents.*
- 🔊 The use of “from” in “independent from” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (bebas dari ...).

## inferior



### inferior than

e.g. *Many people still think that women are inferior than men.*



### inferior to

e.g. *Many people still think that women are inferior to men.*



Inferior/superior to (NOT than)

The use of “than” in “inferior than” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (lebih rendah daripada ...).

## interested



### interested with

e.g. *They are interested with watching the movie.*



### interested in

e.g. *They are interested in watching the movie.*



The use of “with” in “interested with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (suka dengan ...).

# J

## jealous



### jealous with/about

e.g. *Marcell is jealous with/about his sister's achievement.*



### jealous of

e.g. *Marcell is jealous of his sister's achievement.*



The use of “with” in “jealous with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (iri dengan ...).



## K

### kind



#### kind to

e.g. *Brandon is kind to his friends.*



#### kind with

e.g. *Brandon is kind with his friends.*



The use of “to” in “kind to” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (baik terhadap/kepada ...).

## M

### married



#### married with

e.g. *Thomas is married with Anya.*



#### married to

e.g. *Thomas is married to Anya.*



The use of “with” in “married with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (menikah dengan ...).

## O

### opposed



#### opposed with

e.g. *The first group is opposed with the second group.*



#### opposed to

e.g. *The first group is opposed to the second group.*



The use of “with” in “opposed with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (berposisi dengan ...).

## opposite



### opposite from

e.g. *The post office is opposite from the mall.*



### opposite of

e.g. *The post office is opposed to the second group.*



The use of “from” in “opposed from” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (seberang dari ...).

## P

## polite



### polite with

e.g. *You should be polite with your parents.*



### polite to

e.g. *You should be polite to your parents.*



The use of “with” in “polite with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (sopan dengan ...).

## proud



### proud for

e.g. *My mother is proud for me.*

### proud with

e.g. *My mother is proud with me.*



### proud of

e.g. *My mother is proud of me.*




The use of “for” in “proud for” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (bangga untuk ...)


The use of “with” in “proud with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (bangga dengan ...).

## R

### ready


- ready with**  
e.g. *I am absolutely ready with the upcoming holiday!*
- ready for**  
e.g. *I am absolutely ready for the upcoming holiday!*
-  The use of “with” in “ready with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (siap dengan ...).

### related (adjective)

- Related with**  
e.g. *The house fire is not related with the current chaos.*
- Related to**  
e.g. *The house fire is not related to the current chaos.*
-  The use of “with” in “related with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (berkaitan dengan ...).

## S

### satisfied

- satisfied from**  
e.g. *Gary satisfies himself from eating chocolates.*
- satisfied with**  
e.g. *Gary satisfies himself with eating chocolates.*
-  The use of “from” in “satisfied from” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (puas dari ...).

## scared



### scared to

e.g. *I am scared to go to the haunted house alone.*



### scared of

e.g. *I am scared of going to the haunted house alone.*



The use of “to” in “scared of” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (takut dengan ...).

Note:

Always remember that **scared of** is followed with V-ing.

## sensitive



### sensitive with

e.g. *She is sensitive with the cold weather.*



### sensitive to

e.g. *She is sensitive to the cold weather.*



The use of “with” in “sensitive with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (sensitif dengan ...).

## similar



### similar with

e.g. *Princess Charlotte is similar with Prince George.*



### similar to

e.g. *Princess Charlotte is similar to Prince George.*



The use of “with” in “similar with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (mirip dengan ...).

## superior



### superior than/from

e.g. *She is more superior than/from the men.*



### superior to

e.g. *She is more superior to the men.*



The use of “than/from” in “superior than/from” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (lebih ... dari ...).

## sure



### sure for

e.g. *I am sure for the test result.*



### sure of

e.g. *I am sure of the test result.*



The use of “for” in “sure for” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (yakin dengan ...).

## surprised



### surprised for

e.g. *She was surprised for the new house.*



### surprised of

e.g. *She was surprised of the new house.*



### surprised with

e.g. *She was surprised with the new house renovation.*



The use of “for” in “surprised for” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (kaget/heran dengan ...).

## T

### tired



#### **tired with**

e.g. *I am tired with all of the nonsense at the office.*



#### **tired of**

e.g. *I am tired of all of the nonsense at the office.*



The use of “with” in “tired with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (lelah dengan ...).

## W

### worried



#### **worried with**

e.g. *I'm really worried with her health.*



#### **worried about**

e.g. *I'm really worried about her health.*



The use of “with” in “worried with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (cemas dengan ...).

## B. Combinations of Verbs and Prepositions

### A

#### accuse



##### accuse for

e.g. *Prima accuses Tom for the robbery.*



##### accuse ... of ...

e.g. *Prima accuses Tom of the robbery.*



The use of “for” in “accuse for” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (menuduh sebagai ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*She accuses Tom of the robbery.*

*They accuse Tom of the robbery.*

*They/She accused Tom of the robbery.*

#### advise



##### advise to


e.g. *Nowadays many doctors advise to live in the countryside.*



##### advise, advise somebody to

e.g. *Nowadays many doctors advise living in the countryside.*

*Nowadays many doctors advise people to live in the countryside.*

-  Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*A doctor advises living/advises people to live in the countryside.*

*Doctors advise living/advise people to live in the countryside.*

*A doctor/doctors advised living/advised people to live in the countryside.*


## **approve**

- approve with**

e.g. *I approve with your proposal.*

- approve of**

e.g. *I approve of your proposal.*

-  The use of “with” in “worried with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (setuju dengan ...). Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*She approves of your proposal.*

*They approve of your proposal.*

*They/She approved of your proposal.*



## B

### benefit



#### **benefit to/for**

e.g. *The new policy should benefit to all citizens.*



#### **benefit (without prepositions)**

e.g. *The new policy should benefit all citizens.*



The use of “to/for” in “benefit to/for” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (memberi keuntungan kepada ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*The new policy benefits all citizens.*

*The new policy benefited all citizens.*

### benefited



#### **benefited by**

e.g. *It is not true that only businessmen are benefited by tourism.*



#### **benefited from**

e.g. *It is not true that only businessmen are benefited from tourism.*



The use of “by” in “benefited by” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (diuntungkan oleh ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*It is not true that only businessmen are benefited from tourism.*

*It is not true that only businessmen were benefited from tourism.*

*It is not true that only one businessman is benefited from tourism.*

## **blame**



### **blame on**

e.g. *I didn't do that so you cannot blame on me.*



### **blame (no preposition)**

e.g. *I didn't do that so you cannot blame me.*



### **blame something on**

e.g. *I didn't do that so you cannot blame it on me.*



Note that if “blame” or “blame something on” proceed modals, there is no change in the word/phrase.

If there are no modals in the sentence, then there will be some changes. Look at the next list.



### **blame (someone/something) about**

e.g. *I blame you about all the damages!*



### **blame (someone/something) for**

e.g. *I blame you for all the damages! (statement)*



The use of “on” in “blame on” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (menyalahkan ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*I blame you for all the damages.*

*She blames you for all the damages.*

*They blamed him for all the damages.*

## C

### care



#### **care with**

e.g. *His mother cares with him.*



#### **care about**

e.g. *His mother cares about him.*



#### **care for**

e.g. *His mother cares for him.*



The use of “with” in “care with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (peduli dengan ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*He cares about/for his parents.*

*They care about/for their parents.*

*They/He cared about/for their/his parents.*

## complain



### complain against

e.g. *It's not good to complain against rules.*



### complain about

e.g. *It's not good to complain about rules.*



The use of “against” in “complain ... against ...” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (komplain terhadap ...).



### complain for

e.g. *People are always complaining for something.*



### complain of

e.g. *People are always complaining of something.*



The use of “for” in “complain ... for ...” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (complain untuk ...).

For both phrases (complain about and complain of), please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*People complained about the high price.*

*People are/were complaining about the high price.*

*She complains/complained about the high price.*

*She is complaining/was complaining about the high price.*

*They have been complaining about the high price for quite a while now.*

## concentrate



### concentrate in

e.g. *The teaching of language tends to concentrate in grammar.*



### concentrate on

e.g. *The teaching of language tends to concentrate on grammar.*



The use of “in” in “concentrate in” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (fokus dalam ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*He concentrates on the flow of the game.*

*He concentrated on the flow of the game.*

## congratulate



### congratulate ... for ...

e.g. *My boss congratulates me for my work.*



### congratulate ... on ...

e.g. *My boss congratulates me on my work.*



The use of “for” in “congratulate ... for ...” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (memberi selamat untuk ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*She congratulates my brother on his new job.*

*They congratulate my brother on his new job.*

*They/She congratulated my brother on his new job.*

## D

### die



#### **die from**

e.g. *He dies from pneumonia.*



#### **dies of**

e.g. *He dies of pneumonia.*



The use of “from” in “die from” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (meninggal karena penyakit ...). Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*He dies of pneumonia.*

*They die of pneumonia.*

*They/He died of pneumonia.*

### discuss



#### **discuss about**

e.g. *I want to discuss about the problem.*



#### **discuss (no preposition)**

e.g. *I discuss the problem.*



The use of “about” in “discuss about” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (membahas tentang ...). Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*I discuss the problem intently.*

*She discusses the problem intently.*

*I/She/He/They/We discussed the problem intently.*

## divorce



### divorce with

e.g. *She didn't want to divorce with him.*



### divorce

e.g. *She didn't want to divorce him.*



Divorce somebody (WITHOUT to/with).  
Get divorced is more common than divorce someone, e.g. *She didn't want to get divorced.*

## dream



### dream to

e.g. *I have always dreamed to visit America.*



### dream of

e.g. *I have always dreamed of visiting America.*



The use of “to” in “dream to” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (bermimpi untuk ...).  
Dream of doing something means think about something pleasant that you would like to happen.

# E

## exchange



### exchange with

e.g. *Is it possible to exchange the car with a new one?*



### exchange for

e.g. *Is it possible to exchange the car for a new one?*



The use of “with” in “exchange with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (menukar dengan ...).

## F

### fall



#### **fall on**

e.g. *The man could not maintain his balance so he fell on the ground.*



#### **fall to**

e.g. *The man could not maintain his balance so he fell to the ground.*



Use “on the ground” when you are talking about position, e.g. *I sat down on the ground.*

Use “to the ground” when you are thinking about downward movement, e.g. *The leaves fall to the ground.*

### forgive



#### **forgive ... about ...**

e.g. *She forgives the man about his bad behavior.*



#### **forgive ... for ...**

e.g. *She forgives the man for his bad behavior.*



The use of “about” in “forgive... about ...” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (memafkan ... tentang ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*He forgives the person for the bad behavior.*

*They forgive the person for the bad behavior.*

*They/He forgave the person for the bad behavior.*



## G

### get rid



#### get rid... from

e.g. *Let's get rid him from the area!*



#### get rid ... of

e.g. *Let's get rid him of the area!*



The use of “from” in “get rid ... from ...” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (*singkirkan ... dari ...*).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

Examples:

*He gets rid of the dirt every day.*

*They get/got rid of the dirt yesterday.*

## H

### happened



#### happened with

e.g. *What happened with you?*



#### happened to

e.g. *What happened to you?*



The use of “with” in “happen with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (*apa yang terjadi dengan ...*).

## I

### insist



#### **insist on + V**

e.g. *I insist you on accept the invitation.*

#### **insist of**

e.g. *The lecturer insists of creating the materials.*



#### **insist on + V-ing**

e.g. *I insist you on accepting the invitation.*

*The lecturer insists on creating the materials.*



The adding of “base Verb” after “insist on” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (bersikeras menerima ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

## J

### judge



#### **judge from/for**

e.g. *We should not judge people from/for their appearance.*



#### **judge by**

e.g. *We should not judge people by their appearance.*



Judge somebody by a particular measure.

The use of “for/from” in “judge for/from” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (menilai dari ...). Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

## P

### pay



#### pay by

e.g. *Whenever I buy something I prefer to pay by cash.*



#### pay in

e.g. *Whenever I buy something I prefer to pay in cash.*



The use of “by” in “pay by” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (membayar dengan ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

NOTE:

It is correct to say: pay by check, pay by credit card (pay by + tool).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).


### prefer



#### prefer ... from ...

e.g. *I prefer pen from pencil.*

- prefer ... to ...**  
e.g. *I prefer pen to pencil.*


 The use of “from” in “prefer... from ...” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (*lebih memilih ... dari (pada) ...*).  
Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

## S

### succeed

- succeed with**  
e.g. *Danar succeeds with her study.*

- succeed in**  
e.g. *Danar succeeds in her study.*

 The use of “with” in “succeed with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (*sukses dengan ...*).  
Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

## T

### talk

- talk with**  
e.g. *I need to talk with you.*

- talk to**  
e.g. *I need to talk to you.*



The use of “with” in “talk with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (berbicara dengan ...).  
Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

## U

### understand



**understand with**

e.g. *I don't understand with these pictures.*



**understand about**

e.g. *I don't understand about these pictures.*



The use of “with” in “understand with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (paham dengan ...).

## V

### vote



**vote to**

e.g. *The citizens vote to the new president.*



**vote for**

e.g. *The citizens vote for the new president.*



The use of “to” in “vote to” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (memberi suara kepada ...).  
Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

## W

### write



#### **write something with**

e.g. *Please write the diary with ink.*



#### **write something in**

e.g. *Please write the diary in ink.*



The use of “with” in “write with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (menulis dengan ...).

Please consider the subject (singular or plural) and the time (i.e. the tenses).

## C. Combinations of Nouns and Prepositions

## A

### advertisement



#### **advertisement about/of**

e.g. *I have seen your advertisement about the house.*


*I'm writing in reply to your advertisement of the job vacancy.*



#### **advertisement for**

e.g. *I have seen your advertisement for the house.*

*I'm writing in reply to your advertisement for the job vacancy.*


-  The use of “about/of” in “advertisement about/of” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (iklan tentang/dari ...).

## attempt

- attempt of**  
e.g. *His attempt of stopping the crime was supported by the government.*

- attempt to/at**  
e.g. *His attempt to stop the crime was supported by the government.*

*He made several successful attempts at stopping the crime.*

-  (make) an attempt to do/at + doing something.


## attitude

- attitude on**  
e.g. *After experiencing the hard times, he changed his attitudes on poor people.*

*His attitude on his work is not acceptable.*

- attitude to/towards**  
e.g. *After experiencing the hard times, he changed his attitudes to/towards poor people.*

*His attitude to his work is not acceptable.*

-  The use of “on” in “attitude on” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (sikap pada .../perilaku dalam ...).

## C

### capacity

**capacity of**  
e.g. *The invention of atomic bomb has given man the capacity of self-destruction.*

**capacity for, capacity to**  
e.g. *The invention of atomic bomb has given man the capacity for self-destruction.*

*After studying at the university, he shows a great capacity to think critically.*



Note these:

Capacity for + Noun

Capacity to + Verb

### cheque

**a cheque of**  
e.g. *He gave me a cheque of £20.*

**a cheque for**  
e.g. *He gave me a cheque for £20.*



A cheque for + an amount of money.

### complaint


**complaint for**  
e.g. *There have been several complaints for the service in the administration office.*

**complaint about**  
e.g. *There have been several complaints about the service in the administration office.*




-  (make) a complaint about sth (NOT for). The use of “about” in “complaint about” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (komplain tentang ...).

### **connection**

- connection + two or more parties/people**  
e.g. *That girl has a strong connection with her grandmother.*
- connection with + one party/person**  
e.g. *That girl has a strong connection with her grandmother.*
- connection between + two parties/people**  
e.g. *There is a strong connection between her and her grandmother.*
-  Note that you should identify the number of the objects in order to decide whether you need a preposition (between) or not.

### **criticism**


- criticism on**  
e.g. *My criticism on the publication in the newspaper is that it is very irresponsible.*
- criticism of**  
e.g. *My criticism of the publication in the newspaper is that it is very irresponsible.*
-  The use of “on” in “criticism on” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (kritik tentang ...).  
Note: Criticism of + something

## D

### damage

**damage on/of**  
e.g. *The bomb caused extensive damage on/of the surrounding.*


**damage to**  
e.g. *The bomb caused extensive damage to the surrounding.*

 The use of “on” in “damage on” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (kerusakan pada ...).

### dance

**dance with**  
e.g. *The girls like to dance with rock music.*


**dance to**  
e.g. *The girls like to dance to rock music.*

 Dance to a particular type/piece of music.  
The use of “with” in “dance with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (menari dengan ...).

### date

**at the same date**  
e.g. *I have a job interview at the same date.*

**on the same date**  
e.g. *I have a job interview on the same date.*

 The use of “at” in “at the same date” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (pada tanggal yang sama ...).

## degree



### degree of

e.g. *She is studying for a degree of language education.*



### degree in

e.g. *She is studying for a degree in language education.*



The use of “of” in “degree of” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (gelar di ...).

## description



### description about

e.g. *The police needed a description about the stolen car.*



### description of

e.g. *The police needed a description of the stolen car.*



A description of something/somebody is an account which explains what they are or what they look like.

The use of “about” in “description about” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (gambaran tentang ...).

## design




### design about

e.g. *The craftsman made a new design about the artwork.*




### design of


e.g. *The craftsman made a new design of the artwork.*

-  The design of something is the way in which it has been planned and made.  
The use of “about” in “design about” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (*desain tentang ...*).

## desire

- desire of**  
e.g. *I have a strong desire of becoming a good teacher.*
- desire to**  
e.g. *I have a strong desire to become a good teacher.*
-  A desire to do something (NOT of doing something).  
A desire is a strong wish to do or have something.

## difference

- difference of**  
e.g. *As soon as I arrived in England, I noticed a big difference of social behaviour.*
- difference in**  
e.g. *As soon as I arrived in England, I noticed a big difference in social behaviour.*
- difference of**  
e.g. *There was a difference of opinion over what to do with the new project.*
-  Difference in a particular shared feature, practice or quality.  
Difference of opinion means disagree about something.

## difficulty



### **difficulty to**

e.g. *I have great difficulty to understand the lesson.*



### **difficulty (in)**

e.g. *I have great difficulty (in) understanding the lesson.*



Have difficulty (in) doing something (NOT to do something).

The use of “to” in “difficulty to” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (kesulitan untuk ...).

## discrimination



### **discrimination on**

e.g. *It is time that discrimination on women was eliminated.*



### **discrimination against**

e.g. *It is time that discrimination against women was eliminated.*



Discrimination against a group of people (NOT on/about/for).

The use of “on” in “discrimination on” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (perbedaan pada ...).

## E

### effect



#### effect to

e.g. *Many people have stopped drinking alcohol because of the effects to their health.*



#### effect on

e.g. *Many people have stopped drinking alcohol because of the effects on their health.*



The effect of one thing on another is the change that the first thing causes in the second thing.

### example



#### example for

e.g. *Traditional medicine is a good example for something that we pass from one generation to the next.*



#### example of

e.g. *Traditional medicine is a good example of something that we pass from one generation to the next.*



The use of “for” in “example for” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (contoh tentang ...).

## F


### foot



#### by foot

e.g. *I like to go to work by foot.*

**on foot**  
e.g. *I like to go to work on foot.*


 Go/travel (somewhere) by car/bus/train/air, BUT on foot.

The use of “by” in “by foot” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (dengan kaki ...).

### **favour**

**in favour with**  
e.g. *I am totally in favour with the new policy.*

**in favour of**  
e.g. *I am totally in favour of the new policy.*


 The use of “with” in “in favor with” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (setuju dengan ...).

## **G**

### **guarantee**

**in guarantee**  
e.g. *The television that we bought last month is still in guarantee.*

**under guarantee**  
e.g. *The television that we bought last month is still under guarantee.*

 The use of “in” in “in guarantee” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (dalam jaminan ...).

# H

## hole



### **a hole on**

e.g. *I see a hole on his sock.*

*He likes to wear jeans with holes on the knees.*



### **a hole in**

e.g. *I see a hole in his sock.*

*He likes to wear jeans with holes in the knees.*



A hole is a hollow space in something solid, with an opening on one side.

## home



### **in somebody's home**

e.g. *I like to spend the weekend in my home.*



### **at home**

e.g. *I like to spend the weekend at home.*



The use of “in” in “in somebody’s home” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (di rumah ...).

## horizon



### **in the horizon**

e.g. *A tiny star appeared in the horizon.*



### **on the horizon**

e.g. *A tiny star appeared on the horizon.*



The use of “in” in “in the horizon” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (di horizon ...).



# I

## impression

**impression about**

e.g. *My first impression about English people was very positive.*

**impression of**

e.g. *My first impression of English people was very positive.*



The use of “about” in “impression about” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (*kesan tentang ...*).

## increase

**increase of**

e.g. *There has been a very big increase of the number of cars.*

**increase in**

e.g. *There has been a very big increase in the number of cars.*



Increase in something (NOT of).

When something increases it becomes greater in number, level or amount.


## influence

**influence to**


e.g. *Martin Luther King gave a big influence to the Afro American society.*

**influence on**


e.g. *Martin Luther King had a big influence on the Afro American society.*

-  Someone has an influence on somebody/  
something (NOT give ... to/in/for).  
To have an influence on people or situation  
means to affect what they do or what happens.

### information

- information of**  
e.g. *Can you give us further information of the trip?*
- information about**  
e.g. *Can you give us further information about the trip?*
-  **information about/on (NOT of).**  
The use of “of” in “information of” is influenced  
by Bahasa Indonesia (informasi tentang ...).

### instruction

- instruction to**  
e.g. *She gave him instructions to cook the rice.*
- instruction on how to ...**  
e.g. *She gave him instructions on how to cook the rice.*
-  Instructions on how to do something.  
The use of “to” in “instruction to” is influenced by  
Bahasa Indonesia (perintah untuk ...).

### intention

- intention to**  
e.g. *I have no intention to refuse the invitation.*
- intention of**  
e.g. *I have no intention of refusing the invitation.*



Have intention of doing something.

If you have no intention of doing something, you are emphasizing that you are not going to do it.

### invitation



**invitation for**

e.g. *Thank you for your invitation for your birthday party.*



**invitation to**

e.g. *Thank you for your invitation to your birthday party.*



The use of “for” in “invitation for” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (undangan untuk ...).

## K

### key



**key of**

e.g. *The key of his success is that he worked very hard.*



**key to**

e.g. *The key to his success is that he worked very hard.*



Key to a problem/situation.

The use of “of” in “key of success” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (kunci dari ...).

## knowledge



### knowledge in

e.g. *To do this kind of job, you will need good knowledge in English.*



### knowledge of

e.g. *To do this kind of job, you will need good knowledge of English.*



Knowledge of a subject (NOT on/in)

The use of “in” in “knowledge in” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (pengetahuan dalam ...).

## M

## market



### in the market

e.g. *The brochure provides a list of almost all computers in the market.*



### on the market

e.g. *The brochure provides a list of almost all computers on the market.*



The use of “in” in “in the market” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (... di pasaran).

Note:

On the market (NOT in the market) = available in shops for people to buy; for sale.

## memory

**memory about**

e.g. *I have some unforgettable memories about my childhood.*

**memory of**

e.g. *I have some unforgettable memories of my childhood.*



Memory of something.

The use of “about” in “memory about” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (kenangan tentang ...).

## N

## need

**need of**

e.g. *There is a need of mutual understanding.*

**need for**

e.g. *I'm in urgent need for a loan.*

**need for**

e.g. *There is a need for mutual understanding.*

**need of**

e.g. *I'm in urgent need of a loan.*



The use of “of” in “need of” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (kebutuhan terhadap ...).

The use of “for” in “need for” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (kebutuhan untuk ...).

Note:

Always remember these formulas:

Need for + something

Be in need of + something

## P

### picture



**picture about**

e.g. *I found a picture about you in the internet.*



**picture of**

e.g. *I found a picture of you in the internet.*



The use of “about” in “a picture about” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (gambar tentang ...).

Please consider the Noun (singular or plural):

*I found a picture of you in the internet.*

*I found some pictures of you in the internet.*

### point



**point to**

e.g. *There was no point to stay any longer.*

*What was the point to think about him?*



**point in**

e.g. *There was no point in staying any longer.*

**point of**

e.g. *What was the point of thinking about him?*



There is no point (in/of) doing something, NOT to do something.

**position****position about**

e.g. *Where is the government's position about nuclear weapon?*

**position on**

e.g. *Where is the government's position on nuclear weapon?*



The use of “about” in “position about” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (pendapat (seseorang tentang ...)).

**possibility****possibility to**

e.g. *Is there any possibility to do the job ourselves?*

**possibility of**

e.g. *Is there any possibility of doing the job ourselves?*



The use of “to” in “possibility to” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (kemungkinan untuk ...).

Please compare the following two sentences:

*Is there a possibility of getting a refund?*

(possibility of + V-ing)

*Is it possible to get a refund?*

(possible to + V)

## pressure



### **pressure to**

e.g. *The growing demand for the new product gives pressure to the company.*



### **pressure on**

e.g. *The growing demand for the new product puts pressure on the company.*



Put pressure on somebody/something, NOT give. The use of “give pressure” in “give pressure to” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (memberikan tekanan pada ...).

## proposal



### **proposal of**

e.g. *The proposal of building a new shopping mall was rejected.*



### **proposal to**

e.g. *The proposal to build a new shopping mall was rejected.*



The use of “of” in “proposal of” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (usulan tentang ...).

Note:

We create a proposal to do something.



## prospect



### prospect for

e.g. *There is little prospect for finding the solution to the problem.*



### prospect of

e.g. *There is little prospect of finding the solution to the problem.*



The use of “for” in “prospect for” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (masa depan untuk ...).

Note:

Consider the following examples:

*There is no prospect for the plan.*

(Prospect for + N)

*There is big prospect of creating the new highway.*

(Prospect of + V-ing)

## R

## radio



### in the radio

e.g. *I like to listen to the songs in the radio.*



### on the radio

e.g. *I like to listen to the songs on the radio.*



The use of “in” in “in the radio” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (... di radio).

## reaction



### reaction on

e.g. *Their reaction on the protest is predictable.*



### reaction to

e.g. *Their reaction to the protest is predictable.*



### reaction against

e.g. *All new fashion starts out as a reaction against existing convention.*



The use of “on” in “reaction on” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (reaksi terhadap ...).

Note:

Consider the following examples:

*His reaction to his mother's condition is very touching.*

(reaction to + something)

*There is a big movement as a result of the people's reaction against the new law.*

(reaction against something)

## right



### right of

e.g. *According to the law, every child has a right of free education.*



### right to

e.g. *According to the law, every child has a right to free education.*



The use of “of” in “right of” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (mempunyai hak terhadap ...).

Note:

Always remember that we have a right to DO something, not OF something.

## S

### sale



#### **On a sale**

e.g. *I bought this blouse on a sale.*



#### **in a sale**

e.g. *I bought this blouse in a sale.*



The use of “on” in “on a sale” is influenced by Bahasa Indonesia (di suatu obralan ...).

Note:

You buy something in a sale, NOT on a sale.

Please consider this sentence:

*A lot of books are on sale in bookshops at the beginning of academic year.*

The sentence does not emphasize the adverb of place, rather it emphasizes on how the books are sold.

## solution



### **solution of**

e.g. *We need to have a meeting to find the solution of the problem.*



### **solution to**

e.g. *We need to have a meeting to find the solution to the problem.*



A solution to a problem, NOT of.

A solution to a problem or difficult situation is a way of dealing with it so that the difficulty is removed.

# T

## top



### **on top**

e.g. *You can write the address on top of the letter.*



### **at the top of**

e.g. *You can write the address at the top of the letter.*



At the top/bottom of a page or sheet of paper, NOT on.

Compare: *I found the key on top of the television.*

## W

### whole



#### **as a whole**

e.g. *As a whole, I am very happy to work in the new office.*



#### **on the whole**

e.g. *As a whole, I am very happy to work in the new office.*



As a whole considered as a single body or unit.

On the whole is generally speaking.





## PART 2

# Prepositions after Certain Words

- Different prepositions following certain words



Choosing prepositions after certain words can sometimes be confusing because each combination can produce different meanings.

### A

#### ask

**ask for** : request (v)  
e.g. *I would like to ask for your favor.*

**ask out** : ask someone to go on a date (v)  
e.g. *Grey wants to ask Beatrice out on a date.*

## B

### break

- break away** : detaching from something (v)  
e.g. *Please don't break away from the queue.*
- break out** : spread (adj)  
e.g. *Epidemic breakout can be pretty scary.*
- : separate (v)  
e.g. *He tries so hard to break out the fight.*
- : flee from confinement (v)  
e.g. *The patient tries to break out from the mental hospital.*

### bring

- bring about** : cause (v)
- bring on** : cause (v)  
e.g. *The crowd bring about/on chaos in the streets.*
- bring up** : rear children (v)  
e.g. *The children were brought up in a high-end neighborhood.*
- : mention or introduce a topic (v)  
e.g. *Cathy brought up an interesting topic in the meeting.*



## C

### call

- call back** : return a telephone call (v)  
e.g. *Please call me back!*
- call in** : as to come in an official place for a specific purpose (v)  
e.g. *The men were called in by their supervisor.*
- call off** : cancel (v)  
e.g. *The concert is called off due to political reasons.*
- call on** : ask to speak in class (v)  
e.g. *The tutor calls on one of his students to speak.*
- : visit (v)  
e.g. *The Tanners called on the new neighbor.*
- call up** : call on the telephone (v)  
e.g. *Bobby called you up this morning when you were in the shower.*

### catch

- catch up (with)** : reach the same person or level (v)  
e.g. *He caught up with his old friend in the coffee shop.*

## check

- check in** : register at a hand (v)  
e.g. *The guests checked themselves in.*
- check into** : register at a hand (v)  
e.g. *The guests checked themselves into the rooms.*
- : investigate (v)  
e.g. *The residents check into the whereabouts of the hotel owner.*
- check out** : take a book from the library (v)  
e.g. *Students are allowed to check out 5 books a month.*
- : investigate (v)  
e.g. *The police checked out the crime scene many times.*
- check out (of)** : leave a hotel (v)  
e.g. *The hotel guests check themselves out from the hotel.*

## cheer

- cheer up** : make (someone) feel happier (v)  
e.g. *Come on, cheer up! It's a holiday!*

## clean

- clean up** : make clean and orderly (v)  
e.g. *The toddlers are always asked to clean up their toys after play time.*

## come

**come across** : meet/find by chance (v)  
e.g. *While reading a newspaper, I came across some news on high-tech cellphones.*

## count

**count on** : relying on someone/something (v)  
e.g. *Hey, don't leave me too long. I'm counting on you!*

## cross

**cross out** : draw a line through, omit (v)  
e.g. *Don't do drugs. Otherwise, you will be crossed out from the team.*

## cut

**cut out** : stop an annoying activity (v)  
e.g. *Aaron, cut it out! Your jokes are annoying!*

# D

## do

**do over** : do again (v)  
e.g. *Ladies, let's do the math over again, shall we?*

## drop

- drop by** : visit informally (v)  
e.g. *Drop by whenever you are in town.*
- drop in (on)** : visit informally (v)  
e.g. *Let's drop in on Hannah's house.*
- drop off** : leave something/someone at a place (v)  
e.g. *Misty will drop off her children to school tomorrow.*
- drop out (of)** : stop going to school, a class, etc. (v)  
e.g. *He finally decides to drop out (of) college.*

## F

### figure

- figure out** : find the answer by reasoning (v)  
e.g. *I don't know about you, but I know how to figure out the problem.*

### fill

- fill out** : write the answers to a form (v)  
e.g. *Can you fill out this form, please?*

### find

- find out** : discover information (v)  
e.g. *I will find out the truth, so don't tell me lies.*

## G

### get

- get along** : exist satisfactorily (v)  
(with) e.g. *The dogs get along with the new owners.*
- get back** : return from a place (v)  
(from) e.g. *He will get back (from) Newcastle next week.*
- : receive again (v)  
e.g. *Hey, Dan! Your boss called. He'll get back to you soon.*
- get in** : enter (v)
- get into** : enter (v)  
e.g. *Get in/into the car now!*
- get off** : leave on means of transportation (v)  
e.g. *Get off the bus! It's going to explode!*
- get on** : enter on means of transportation (v)  
e.g. *I plan to get on the first flight tomorrow.*
- get out of** : leave a car (v)  
e.g. *Look. The suspect is getting out of the car.*
- : avoid work or an unpleasant activity (v)  
e.g. *She always tries to get out of the responsibility.*

- get over** : recover from an illness (v)  
e.g. *If he rests, he will get over the cold soon enough.*
- : to be done with something/someone (v)  
e.g. *You need to get over your ex boyfriend!*
- get through** : finish (v)  
(with) e.g. *Don't worry, dear. You'll get through it very soon.*
- get up (from)** : arise from a bed, a chair (v)  
e.g. *I can't get up from the armchair.*

### give

- give back** : return an item to someone (v)  
e.g. *She teaches us to always give back to people.*
- give up** : stop trying (v)  
e.g. *I don't know what else to do. I feel like I want to give up!*

### go

- go over** : review or check carefully (v)  
e.g. *Let's go over the list again and make sure we have everything covered.*

### grow

- grow up** : become an adult (v)  
e.g. *The boy grows up very handsome.*

## H

### hand

- hand in** : submit an assignment (v)  
e.g. *Students, please hand in your work tomorrow.*

### hang

- hang up** : end a call (v)  
e.g. *I hang up the phone after we say goodbye.*
- : put on the clothes on a hanger (v)  
e.g. *Let's hang up the batik right here!*

### have

- have on** : wear (v)  
e.g. *Oh my God! I don't have my brooch on me!*

## K

### keep

- keep out (of)** : not enter (v)  
e.g. *You should keep out of other people's business.*
- keep up (with)** : stay at the same position or level (v)  
e.g. *I can't keep up with you. You run too fast!*

## kick

- kick out (of)** : force (someone) to leave (v)  
e.g. *The football player was kicked out from the field because of his bad behavior.*

## L

### let

- let (something/ someone) go** : letting someone/something leave  
e.g. *She is reluctant to let her son go and live abroad.*

### look

- look after** : take care of someone/something (v)  
e.g. *I need you to look after the children.*
- look at** : direct your eyes to the object (v)  
e.g. *Look at your book.*
- look away** : avoid eye contact (v)  
e.g. *Don't look away from the screen!*
- look for** : search for something (v)  
e.g. *Look for the word in your dictionary.*
- look into** : to investigate (v)  
e.g. *I will look into the matter as soon as possible.*



- look out (for)** : be careful (v)  
e.g. *Look out for anything suspicious.*
- look over** : review or check carefully (v)  
e.g. Please look over the information before you submit it.
- look something up** : look for information in a reference book, to search (v)  
e.g. *Let's look this person up in the list.*
- look up** : to become better (v)  
e.g. *Everything seems to look up this year.*
- look up to somebody** : admire, respect (v)  
e.g. *She looks up to her sister.*

## M

### make

- make** : invent (v)
- make something up** : e.g. *Don't worry, I'll make something up so that your dad won't get mad.*
- make up** : do past due work (v)  
e.g. *I'm sorry, but I have to cancel our appointment. However, I'll make it up to you next week.*

## P

### pass

- pass away** : die (v)
- pass on** : e.g. *My grandfather has passed away/ passed on last night.*
- pass out** : distribute (v)  
e.g. *Can you help me pass out this questionnaire?*
- : lose consciousness  
e.g. *Dea passed out because of the intense heat.*

### pick

- pick out** : select (v)  
e.g. *Why don't you pick out your favorite color?*
- pick something/ someone up** : go to get someone (v)  
e.g. *I'll pick you up at the airport.*
- : take in one's hand (v)  
e.g. *Norman, can you pick this needle up from the palm of my hand?*

### point

- point out** : call attention to (v)  
e.g. *The judge points out the important information in the court.*

## **put**

- put away** : remove to a proper place (v)  
e.g. *Please put away your pen and pencil (or Please put your pen and pencil away from ...).*
- put back** : return to the original place (v)  
e.g. *Put back the recorder on the desk. (or Put the recorder back on the desk).*
- put off** : postpone (v)  
e.g. *It's raining, so I have to put off my schedules.*
- put on** : put clothes on one's body (v)  
e.g. *Put on your gloves. It's cold outside.*
- put out** : extinguish a fire or something burning (v)  
e.g. *Excuse me, Sir. This is a non-smoking area, so please put out your cigarette.*
- put up with** : tolerant (v)  
e.g. *He's so annoying! I don't know why you put up with him!*

## R

### run

- run into** : meet by chance (v)
- run across** e.g. *I ran into/across my high school friend in the mall.*
- run out (of)** : finish a supply of something (v)  
e.g. *I'm going to the drug store to buy a toothpaste. I'm running out of it.*

## S

### show

- show up** : appear, come (v)  
e.g. *I hope he shows up for the exam.*

### shut

- shut off** : stop a machine, light, faucets (v)  
e.g. *Hey, the machine is too loud! Shut it off!*

## T

### take

- take after** : resemble (v)  
e.g. *Your daughter takes after her grandmother.*
- take away** : food that is to be eaten outside the restaurant (n)

- e.g. *Let's go to the fast food restaurant and order a take away. I'm famished!*
- : remove (v)  
e.g. *I'm sorry, but I can't take away your pain.*
- take off** : remove clothing (v)  
e.g. *Take off your jackets, please.*
- : leave on a trip (v)  
e.g. *Paul takes off to a secret getaway.*
- take out** : take someone on a date (v)  
e.g. *I'm going to take out my girlfriend to watch a movie.*
- : remove (v)  
e.g. *Could you help me take out the book from that bag?*
- take over** : take control (v)  
e.g. *The new government finally takes over the country.*
- take up** : begin a new activity or topic (v)  
e.g. *Alright, I've given you the prologue. Now it's your turn to take it up from here.*
- tear**
- tear down** : demolish, reduce to nothing (v)  
e.g. *The demolition tears down the old building.*

**tear up** : tear into many little pieces (v)  
e.g. *He was so angry that he tore up the document into millions of pieces.*

### think

**think over** : consider carefully (v)  
e.g. *Before you decide, I'd like you to think it over.*

### throw

**throw away** : discard, get rid of (v)

**throw out** e.g. *Don't forget to throw away/out the garbage.*

**throw up** : vomit (v)  
e.g. *He was so drunk that he threw up all night.*

### try

**try on** : put on clothing to see if it fits (v)  
e.g. *Why don't you try on these clothes?*

### turn

**turn down** : decrease volume or intensity, reject (v)  
e.g. *The music is too loud! Please turn down the volume.*

**turn in** : submit an assignment (v)  
e.g. *I'd like you to turn in the paper next week.*

- : go to bed (v)  
e.g. *I'm so tired! I think I'll turn in early tonight.*
- : surrender (v)  
e.g. *The convict turns himself in this morning.*
- turn off** : stop a machine, light, faucets (v)  
e.g. *I always turn off the lights when I go to bed.*
- turn on** : start/ignite something (a machine, light, faucets) (v)  
e.g. *Don't forget to turn on the washing machine.*
- turn out** : extinguish a light (v)  
e.g. *The lights hurt my eyes. Please turn them out.*
- turn up** : increase volume or intensity(v)  
e.g. *I love this song! Can you turn up the volume?*
- : appears (v)  
*The beggar turns out from nowhere!*







## PART 3

### Confusing Words



Helpful  
Tips

Have you ever been in a situation where you have to choose one of the two similar words, and yet when you have to translate it in Indonesian, they have the same meaning?

If the answer is yes, then the following list will help you overcoming such a problem. These confusing words ARE confusing because most of the time, the literal translation may not always help.

#### List of Confusing Words

##### **big vs. large (Adj.)**

**big** : large in size, degree, amount; followed by man, house, car, boy, dog, smile, problem, surprise, question, difference

**large** : more formal than big; followed by numbers, part, area, room, company eyes, family, volume, population, problem

Read this illustration:

*The boy has a **large** (formal)/**big** (informal) house. His room is very **large** and that's why he often sleeps with his Rottweiler, a very **big** dog.*

### **bring vs. take (V)**

bring : to come to a place with somebody/something

take : to carry or move somebody/something from one place to another

Read this illustration:

*Andy : Let me **take** you to Paris and celebrate our anniversary there.*

*Carol : Oh, honey, that's so sweet. Can I **bring** my mother with me?*

### **discover vs. invent (V)**

discover : to make known visible

invent : to produce something useful for the first time

Read this illustration:

*Scientists **invent** a state-of-the-art machine to help the archeologists **discover** the hidden treasure inside the pyramid.*

### **farther vs. further (Adj.)**

farther : show distance such as spatial, time

further : show process, progress

Read this illustration:

*I walked **farther** to the corner of the street until I realized I could not walk any **further**.*

### **finish vs. end (V)**

finish : to stop after a task is complete.

end : to stop either after the task has been done or not.

Read this illustration:

*Trevon has managed to **finish** the job before the company **ended** the contract.*

### **hear vs. listen (V)**

hear : aware of sounds

listen : pay attention to what you hear

Read this illustration:

*I **heard** a sound at the back of the house. After **listening** intently, I realized that it was my cat chasing a mouse.*

### **high vs. tall (Adj.)**

high : to show the height of a thing that rise from a base or foundation; to place a thing at a certain height.

tall : to show the height of a thing that is comparable and narrow.

Read this illustration:

*That tall man is looking at a **tall** building on the **high** hills.*

## hope vs. wish (V)

- hope : a desire accompanied by expectation of becoming real
- wish : (1) to have a desire that is unattainable  
(2) to give a mandate or command

Read these illustrations:

- (1) *20 years ago, she **hoped** to become a veterinarian, but now, it is merely a **wish**.*
- (2) *The General **wishes** his troops to follow his lead.*

## injured vs. wounded (Adj.)

- Injured : to inflict a physical, mental pain (in regards to physical pain, no visible scar is possible)
- Wounded : to inflict a physical, mental pain (in regards to physical pain, scars are visible)

Read these illustrations:

Mental pain:

*That man **injured/wounded** the company's pride.*

Physical pain:

*Trio fell from his motorbike. I noticed that he was **injured** because he was limp, but as I moved closer, I could see a large **wound** on his right thigh.*

## lay vs. lie (V)

lay : to put something/someone in a particular position

lie : to put yourself in a flat/horizontal position

Read the illustration:

*Photographer: **Lie** down on the ground and imagine you see beautiful stars above you.*

*Model : Should I **lay** the umbrella next to me?*

*Photographer: That's a good idea.*

## lend vs. borrow (V)

lend : to give someone to use something that belongs to you

borrow : use something that belongs to someone and return it at another time.

Read this illustration:

*Mary : Can I **borrow** your pen?*

*Marno : I will **lend** you the pen if you return my eraser.*

## let vs. make (V)

let : allow someone to do something without trying to stop

make : to create or prepare something

Read this illustration:

*His brother **makes** the kite, but he **lets** his sister fly it.*

## look vs. see vs. watch (V)

- look : turn your eyes to a particular direction.  
see : to become aware of somebody/something by using your eyes.  
watch : look at somebody/something, pay attention.

Read this illustration:

*Amber and Rina are walking around the park.*

*Amber : Rina, **look!** There's a dog swimming in the pond!*

*Rina : Where? Oh, there it is. I **see** it now.*

*Amber : **Watch** how the dog swims. It looks so funny.*

## lose vs. loose (V)

- loose : not tight, not fastened tightly.  
lose : suffer defeat.

Read this illustration:

*The horse rider falls from the horse and **loses** the game.*

*Apparently the horse saddle was **loose** so it was not fastened tightly.*

## make vs. do (V)

- make : to create.  
do : to perform.

Read this illustration:

*The teacher creates the grammar exercise and the students **do** them in class.*

## remember vs. remind (V)

remember : keeping memory effortlessly.

remind : having a memory that is triggered by an association or similarity.

Read this illustration:

*When I saw that statue, it **reminded** me of a familiar feeling but I just can't **remember** it.*

## rob vs. steal (V)

rob : steal money/property from a person or a place.

steal : take something from a person, shop/store.

Read the illustration:

*The thieves **robbed** a bank last night. They also **stole** the manager's laptop.*

## say vs. tell (V)

say : to make a statement, say something, give opinions.

tell : to say something to someone.

Read the illustration:

*No one **said** anything about the crime that was committed a few days ago, so she decided to **tell** this incident to the police.*

### **sick vs. ill (Adj.)**

- sick : more informal; to indicate short-termed diseases such as cold, flu.
- ill : more formal; usually to indicate short and longer-termed diseases such as cancer, heart problems.

Read this illustration:

*I haven't seen Charlie for a week. I thought he was **sick** because of a cold, but apparently he is seriously **ill** with heart disease.*

### **silent vs. quiet (Adj.)**

- silent : free from noise, no sound.
- quiet : calm, secretive, not much movement.

Read this illustration:

*The class became **silent** as soon as the teacher became angry. The students began to be **quiet**.*

### **small vs. little (Adj.)**

- small : relative size determined by value, number, capacity.
- little : carries the idea of smallness, insignificance.

Read this illustration:

*She has a very **small** body, that's why she looks so **little** compared to her friends.*



## speak vs. talk (V)

- speak : say something to someone or a group of people;  
the sense is it is more polite than “talk”.
- talk : say something to someone or a group of people;  
the sense is less gentle than “speak”.

Read this illustration:

Chad : *(angry) The faucet in my room is leaking!*

Jerry : *Sir, if you have a problem with your room, you must **speak** to the manager on duty.*

Chad : *I don't want to **talk** the manager on duty! I want to **talk** to the General Manager! Now!*

## wear vs. use (V)

- wear : putting something on our body.
- use : to do something with a machine/object for a particular purpose.

Read the illustration:

*I will **wear** my new shoes to school tomorrow. I will **use** my worn-out shoes as a decoration.*





## PART 4

### Gerunds or to-Infinitives?



#### Helpful Tips

What's the difference between gerunds and infinitives? Let's take a look at how these elements differ from one another. Knowing the difference between gerund and infinitive can save you from making costly grammar mistakes.

A word formed from a verb acting as a noun and ending in *ing* is a gerund. Infinitive phrases – normally referred to as infinitives – are formed with the word *to* in front of a verb.

Some verbs can be followed by either a gerund or an infinitive, sometimes with similar or no difference in meaning and sometimes with a difference in meaning.

#### A. Verbs Followed by Gerunds or Infinitives (similar or no difference in meaning)

<b>begin*</b>	<i>It began to rain.</i>	<i>It began raining.</i>
<b>can't bear</b>	<i>He can't bear being at home alone.</i>	<i>He can't bear to be at home alone.</i>

<b>can't stand</b>	<i>Andrea can't stand waiting for a long time.</i>	<i>Andrea can't stand to wait for a long time.</i>
<b>cease</b>	<i>The government ceased providing fund for the building construction.</i>	<i>The government ceased to provide fund for the building construction.</i>
<b>continue</b>	<i>The professor continued lecturing.</i>	<i>The professor continued to lecture.</i>
<b>hate</b>	<i>He hates washing the clothes.</i>	<i>He hates to wash the clothes.</i>
<b>like</b>	<i>Sinta likes reading.</i>	<i>Sinta likes to read.</i>
<b>love</b>	<i>We love travelling.</i>	<i>We love to travel.</i>
<b>neglect</b>	<i>Anton neglected doing his home assignments.</i>	<i>Anton neglected to do his home assignments.</i>
<b>prefer</b>	<i>I prefer staying home to going to the concert.</i>	<i>I prefer to stay home than to go to the concert.</i>
<b>propose</b>	<i>The man proposed marrying his girlfriend.</i>	<i>The man proposed to marry his girlfriend.</i>
<b>start</b>	<i>I started working at the company.</i>	<i>I started to work at the company.</i>

*\*begin - When "begin" is used in non-continuous tenses, you can either use a gerund or an infinitive. When "begin" is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used, e.g. She is beginning to sing.*



With those particular verbs, the difference in meaning is small, and gerunds and infinitives can often be used interchangeably. However, there is still a difference in meaning.

Using a gerund suggests that you are referring to real activities or experiences. Using an infinitive suggests that you are talking about potential or possible activities or experiences. Because of this small difference in meaning, gerunds and infinitives cannot always be used interchangeably. Please notice the following examples.

*I **like** reading books. = I **like** to read books.*

There is normally no difference in meaning.

- Use the Gerund when like is used in the sense of 'enjoy'.  
Example: *I **like** riding my bike.*
- Use the Infinitive when you do something in the sense of a habit.  
Example: *I **like** to do my homework in the afternoon.* (It means I think, it is good to do my homework in the afternoon).

- *Mr. Douglas White **likes living** in Jakarta.*  
It means he lives in Jakarta and he likes what he experiences there.
- *Mr. Douglas White **likes to live** in Jakarta whenever he works in Indonesia.*  
It means he likes the option or possibility of living in Jakarta when he works in Indonesia.
- *I **like speaking** Mandarin because it's such a beautiful language.*  
It means I like the experience of speaking Mandarin, and the way it makes me feel when I speak the language.
- *I **like to speak** Mandarin when I'm in China.*  
It means I prefer the option of speaking Mandarin when I am in China.

## B. Verbs Followed by a Gerund or an Infinitive (with a difference in meaning)

<p>dread</p>	<p><i>She dreaded taking the final examination.</i> Usually "dread" is followed by a gerund.</p>	<p><i>He dreaded to think of the consequences of his actions.</i> "Dread" is sometimes used with infinitives such as "think" or "consider." In the sentence above, "dreaded to think" means "did not want to think."</p>
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<p>forget</p>	<p><i>I forgot submitting the assignment to the teacher.</i></p> <p>When "forget" is used with a gerund, it means "to forget something that happened in the past or that you have done something." The sentence above means that I forgot that I have submitted the assignment.</p>	<p><i>She often forgets to lock the door.</i></p> <p>When "forget" is used with an infinitive, it means "to forget that you need to do something (to perform a responsibility, duty or task)." The sentence above means that she forgot that she needed to lock the door.</p>
<p>keep</p>	<p><i>She keeps talking during the conference.</i></p> <p>"Keep" is normally used with a gerund to mean that you continue doing an action.</p>	<p><i>The attackers kept hostages to prevent the police from entering.</i></p> <p>"Keep" can also be used with an object followed by an infinitive, but then the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to ... ." In the sentence above,</p>

		the attackers kept hostages in order to prevent the police from entering.
need	<p><i>The car needs cleaning.</i></p> <p>When "need" is used with a gerund, it takes on a passive meaning. The sentence above means "the car needs to be cleaned."</p>	<p><i>He needs to call the police.</i></p> <p>He needs him to call the police. "Need" is usually used with an infinitive or an object + an infinitive.</p>
regret	<p><i>I regret lending him some money. He never paid me back.</i></p> <p>"Regret" is normally used with a gerund. It means "regret something that happened in the past".</p>	<p><i>I regret to tell you that you failed the test.</i></p> <p>"Regret" is sometimes used with infinitives such as "to inform, to tell." In the sentence above, "I regret to tell you" means "I wish I did not have to tell you (bad news)."</p>



remember	<p><i>I remember seeing Kelimutu Lake for the first time. The sight was impressive.</i></p> <p>When "remember" is used with a gerund, it means "to remember (recall) something that happened in the past or that you have done something." The sentence above means that I saw Kelimutu Lake and I remember the fact that I did that for the first time.</p>	<p><i>Janet always remembers to lock the front door.</i></p> <p>When "remember" is used with an infinitive, it means "to remember that you need to do something (to perform a responsibility, duty or task)." The sentence above means that she remembers that she has a responsibility to lock the front door.</p>
start	<p><i>Margaret started talking really fast.</i></p> <p><i>Margaret started to talk really fast.</i></p> <p>When "start" is used in non-continuous tenses, you can either use a gerund or an infinitive.</p>	<p><i>Margaret is starting to talk really fast.</i></p> <p>When "start" is used in continuous tenses, an infinitive is used.</p>

		<p><i>I started to learn Russian, but it was so much work that I finally quit the class.</i></p> <p>In other situations, an infinitive means that you did not complete or continue an action.</p>
stop	<p><i>He stopped smoking for health reasons.</i></p> <p>"Stop" is normally used with a gerund. It means stop an activity that had been done before.</p>	<p><i>He stopped to smoke for a few minutes.</i></p> <p>When "stop" is used with an infinitive, the infinitive takes on the meaning of "in order to." In the sentence above, he stopped in order to smoke for a few minutes.</p>
try	<p><i>She can't find a job. She tried looking in the paper, but there was nothing. She tried asking friends and family, but nobody knew of</i></p>	<p><i>She tried to climb the tree, but she couldn't even get off the ground.</i></p> <p>When you "try to do" something, you want to do it, but</p>

	<p><i>anything. She also tried going shop to shop, but nobody was hiring.</i></p> <p>"Try + gerund" means to try or to experiment with different methods to see if something works.</p> <p><i>She tried eating the snake soup, but she didn't like it.</i></p> <p>"Try + gerund" is often used when you experiment with something, but you do not really like it or want to do it again.</p>	<p>you do not succeed in actually doing it. In the sentence above, an infinitive is used because she cannot successfully climb the tree.</p> <p><i>Try not to wake the baby when you get up tomorrow at 5 A.M.</i></p> <p>An infinitive is also used if you are asking someone to try something they may or may not be able to accomplish.</p>
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## C. Reference List of Verbs Followed by Gerunds



As the object of a sentence, it is more difficult to choose between a gerund or an infinitive. In such situations, gerunds and infinitives are not normally interchangeable. Usually, the main verb in the sentence determines whether you use a gerund or an infinitive.

The following parts provide you with reference lists of verbs followed by gerunds and infinitives. Please notice that some verbs can be followed either by a gerund or an infinitive.

**Note: Verbs with an asterisk (\*) can also be followed by infinitives.**

### A

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 1. admit      | <i>He admitted stealing the money.</i>                     |
| 2. advise*    | <i>The doctor generally advised drinking low fat milk.</i> |
| 3. allow      | <i>Ireland doesn't allow smoking in bars.</i>              |
| 4. anticipate | <i>He always anticipates facing challenges in life.</i>    |

5. appreciate *I appreciated hearing the news from him.*
6. avoid *He avoided answering my question.*

## B

7. begin\* *It began raining.*

## C

8. can't bear\* *She can't bear waiting for a long time.*
9. can't help *He can't help laughing when I see a clown.*
10. can't see *I can't see paying a lot of money for a car.*
11. can't stand\* *She can't stand waiting in long lines.*
12. cease\* *The government ceased providing free healthcare.*
13. complete *We completed renovating our house.*
14. consider *I will consider going with you.*
15. continue\* *He continued speaking.*

## D

16. delay *The man delayed paying his taxes.*
17. deny *The thief denied committing the crime.*

18. discuss *They discussed opening a new business.*  
19. dislike *She dislikes driving at night.*  
20. despise *She despises waking up early.*

## E

21. enjoy *I enjoyed swimming in the river.*

## F

22. finish *I finished working around 5 P.M.*  
23. forget\* *I'll never forget visiting Kelimutu Lake.*

## H

24. hate\* *I hate cleaning the bathroom.*

## I

25. imagine *He imagines working in a foreign company one day.*  
26. involve *The job involves traveling to Japan once a month.*

## K

27. keep *I keep hoping he will come.*

## L

28. like\* *I like going to movies.*  
29. love\* *I love swimming.*

## M

30. mention *He mentioned going to college.*  
31. mind *I don't mind helping you with the work.*  
32. miss *I miss being with my family.*

## N

33. need\* *The aquarium needs cleaning.*  
34. neglect *Sometimes she neglects doing her homework.*

## P

35. permit *California does not permit smoking in restaurants.*  
36. postpone *He postponed returning to Indonesia.*  
37. practice *My little daughter practiced throwing the ball.*  
38. prefer\* *He prefers sitting at the back row in the movie theater.*  
39. propose\* *I proposed having lunch at the restaurant.*

## Q

40. quit *He quit trying to solve the problem.*

## R

41. recall *I don't recall meeting him before.*  
42. recollect *I don't recollect meeting him before.*  
43. recommend *He recommended seeing the play performance.*  
44. regret\* *I regret telling him my secret.*  
45. remember\* *I can remember playing kite with him when I was a child.*  
46. require *The certificate requires completing two courses.*  
47. resent *John resented Mary's being at the party.*  
48. resist *She resisted asking for help.*  
49. risk *She risks losing all her possessions.*

## S

50. start\* *It started raining.*  
51. stop\* *She stopped working at 5 P.M.*  
52. suggest *He suggested going to a movie.*

## T

53. tolerate *The teacher will not tolerate cheating during the exam.*  
54. try\* *He tried opening the door with the key.*



## U

- |                |   |
|----------------|---|
| 55. understand | <i>I understand his leaving school.</i>       |
| 56. urge       | <i>They urge recycling bottles and paper.</i> |

### D. Reference List of Verbs Followed by Infinitives

**Note: Verbs with an asterisk (\*) can also be followed by gerunds.**

## A

- |            |  |
|------------|--|
| 1. afford  | <i>I cannot afford to buy the book.</i>            |
| 2. agree   | <i>They agreed to help us.</i>                     |
| 3. appear  | <i>He appears to be angry.</i>                     |
| 4. arrange | <i>I'll arrange to pick you up at the station.</i> |
| 5. ask     | <i>She asked to join us.</i>                       |

## B

- |          |  |
|----------|--|
| 6. beg   | <i>He begged to go with us to the party.</i> |
| 7. begin | <i>It began to rain.</i>                     |

## C

- |                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| 8. can't bear*  | <i>She can't bear to wait for a long time.</i>         |
| 9. can't stand* | <i>She can't stand to wait in long lines.</i>          |
| 10. care        | <i>He doesn't care to participate in the activity.</i> |

- |               |  |
|---------------|--|
| 11. cease*    | <i>The government ceased to provide free healthcare.</i> |
| 12. choose    | <i>I choose to leave early.</i>                          |
| 13. claim     | <i>He claimed to know the university president.</i>      |
| 14. consent   | <i>She finally consented to marry him.</i>               |
| 15. continue* | <i>He continued to speak.</i>                            |

## D

- |             |   |
|-------------|---|
| 16. decide  | <i>My sister decided to live in Adelaide.</i>   |
| 17. demand  | <i>The workers demanded to get the payment.</i> |
| 18. deserve | <i>She deserves to get a good position.</i>     |

## E

- |            |   |
|------------|---|
| 19. expect | <i>I expect to continue my study next year.</i> |
|------------|---|

## F

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 20. fail    | <i>He failed to get the money to pay for the rent.</i> |
| 21. forget* | <i>I forgot to meet him at the station.</i>            |

## G

- |                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| 22. get (be allowed to) | <i>My brother gets to go to the movie with his friends. Why can't I?</i> |
|-------------------------|--|

## H

23. happen *He happened to be at the office when the guest came.*
24. hate\* *I hate to clean the bathroom.*
25. hesitate *Don't hesitate to ask questions.*
26. hope *I hope to spend my vacation in Europe next year.*

## I

27. intend *We intend to go to Australia next year.*

## L

28. learn *I learn to speak Mandarin when I was at school.*
29. like\* *I like to go to movies.*
30. love\* *I love to swim.*

## M

31. manage *He managed to submit the assignment on time.*
32. mean *I didn't mean to hurt your feeling.*

## N

33. need\* *I need to have your opinion about the matter.*
34. neglect *She neglected to send the report to the supervisor.*

## O

35. offer *He offered to drive me to the office.*

## P

36. plan *We plan to go to Australia next year.*  
37. prefer\* *He prefers to sit at the back row in the movie theater.*  
38. Prepare *We prepared to welcome the guest.*  
39. Pretend *The children pretended to be monsters.*  
40. promise *He promised to stop disturbing his little sister.*  
41. propose *He proposed to marry her girlfriend.*

## R

42. refuse *The guard refused to let them enter the building.*  
43. regret\* *I regret telling him my secret.*  
44. remember\* *Did you remember to lock the door when you left?*

## S

45. seem *The dog seems to be very friendly.*  
46. start\* *It started to rain.*  
47. struggle *I struggled to get good marks.*  
48. swear *She swore to tell the truth.*

## T

49. tend *He tends to be proactive.*
50. threaten *She threatened to tell my parents that  
I played truant from school.*
51. try\* *He tried to open the door with the  
key.*

## V

52. volunteer *Anton volunteered to help us.*
53. vow *He vowed to get revenge.*

## W

54. wait *I will wait to hear from you.*
55. want *I want to study Mandarin language.*
56. wish *I wish to stay in England.*
57. would like *I would like to start the meeting now.*  
(meaning “wish”  
or “want”)

## E. Verbs Followed by a (Pro) Noun + an Infinitive



Some verbs are followed by a noun plus an infinitive. In some situations, the noun is required. In other situations, the noun is optional.

The following part provides lists of verbs which require nouns before the infinitives.

1. advise      *I advised him to talk to the manager.*
2. allow      *Some countries do not allow people to smoke in bars.*
3. ask      *I asked her to help me.*
4. beg      *He begged me to forgive him.*
5. cause      *His laziness caused him to get bad mark.*
6. challenge      *She challenged me to race.*
7. convince      *I convinced him to accept her mother's advice.*
8. dare      *He dared me to run faster than he did.*
9. enable      *The scholarship enabled her to pursue further study.*
10. encourage      *My mother always encourages me to study hard.*

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 11. expect         | <i>I expect you to be on time.</i>   |
| 12. forbid         | <i>He forbid me to tell him the truth.</i>   |
| 13. force          | <i>The parents forced the children to eat.</i>   |
| 14. get (cause to) | <i>My father got me to wash his car.</i>   |
| 15. hire           | <i>The school foundation hired me to work as a consultant in learning and education.</i> |
| 16. instruct       | <i>The commander instructed the soldiers to run in the rain.</i>                         |
| 17. invite         | <i>He invited me to the party.</i>   |
| 18. need           | <i>We need him to help us.</i>   |
| 19. order          | <i>The police ordered the thief to raise his hands.</i>                                  |
| 20. permit         | <i>My parents permitted me to stay up late during the weekend.</i>                       |
| 21. persuade       | <i>I persuaded him to buy the house.</i>   |
| 22. remind         | <i>They reminded him to pay the bills before the end of the month.</i>                   |
| 23. require        | <i>The teacher requires the students to be on time.</i>                                  |
| 24. teach          | <i>My brother taught me to swim.</i>   |
| 25. tell           | <i>The doctor told the patient to take the pills regularly.</i>                          |
| 26. urge           | <i>He urged me to apply for the job.</i>   |
| 27. want           | <i>I wanted you to come immediately.</i>   |
| 28. warn           | <i>The supervisor warned him not to be late.</i>   |

## F. Common Preposition Combinations Followed by Gerunds.



Gerunds are also used after prepositions. Most commonly, these are "verb + preposition" combinations. There are also many "adjective + preposition" combinations and "noun + preposition" combinations which are followed by gerunds.

A simple tip for you is that you just need to remember that gerunds are used after prepositions!

Anyhow, the following part provides you with the list of common preposition combinations which will help you be more familiar with the combinations.

### about

1. anxiety about *Her anxiety about speaking in public caused her to lose the project.*
2. *be* anxious about *She is anxious about giving the presentation in front of the managers.*
3. *be* concerned about *She was concerned about being late to work.*



- |    |                         |   |
|----|-------------------------|---|
| 4. | <i>be</i> excited about | <i>The girl was excited about going to America.</i>     |
| 5. | <i>be</i> happy about   | <i>He was very happy about getting the grand prize.</i> |
| 6. | story about             | <i>I don't believe his story about seeing a UFO.</i>    |
| 7. | talk about              | <i>They are talking about opening some new stores.</i>  |
| 8. | <i>be</i> worried about | <i>She is worried about losing a lot of weight.</i>     |

### about /of

- |    |                   |  |
|----|-------------------|--|
| 1. | complain about/of | <i>She complained about/of having a bad internet connection.</i> |
| 2. | dream about/of    | <i>I dream about/of visiting European countries.</i>             |
| 3. | think about/of    | <i>He is thinking about/of leaving the job.</i>                  |

### for

- |    |                     |   |
|----|---------------------|---|
| 1. | apologize for       | <i>I apologized for being very late.</i>                  |
| 2. | <i>be</i> known for | <i>She was known for creating the beautiful art work.</i> |

3. *be* remembered for     *The woman was remembered for protecting the endangered animals.*
4. *be* responsible for     *He was responsible for causing the damage.*
5. blame (someone)  
for     *He blamed me for not submitting the work on time.*
6. credit for     *She took credit for improving the filing system in the company.*
7. famous for     *The teacher is famous for being very punctual.*
8. fondness for     *Her fondness for traveling led to her career in the travel industry.*
9. forgive (someone)  
for     *Please forgive me for not coming on time.*
10. have an excuse for     *The teacher did not have an excuse for submitting the work after the deadline.*
11. have a reason for     *I have a very good reason for joining the course.*
12. preference for     *His preference for speaking in his native language is a wise decision.*
13. reason for     *My main reason for taking the course is to improve my writing skills.*

- |                            |   |
|----------------------------|---|
| 14. regret for             | <i>The criminal's regret for committing the crime did not influence the judge's decision.</i> |
| 15. reputation for         | <i>His reputation for telling lies is known by everybody.</i>                                 |
| 16. responsibility for     | <i>He has the responsibility for completing the project on time.</i>                          |
| 17. talent for             | <i>He has great talent for learning languages.</i>  |
| 18. thank (someone)<br>for | <i>I thank him so much for helping me with the problem.</i>                                   |

### from

- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 1. keep (someone)<br>from     | <i>Health condition keeps my grandfather from traveling.</i>    |
| 2. prevent (someone)<br>from  | <i>The hot weather prevented me from working in the garden.</i> |
| 3. prohibit (someone)<br>from | <i>My father prohibited me from going out at night.</i>         |
| 4. stop (someone)<br>from     | <i>Nothing can stop me from going to Rome.</i>                  |

### in

- |              |   |
|--------------|---|
| 1. belief in | <i>Her belief in keeping peace is something that she learned from her mother.</i> |
|--------------|---|

- |    |                         |  |
|----|-------------------------|--|
| 2. | <i>be interested in</i> | <i>She is interested in becoming a teacher.</i>                    |
| 3. | <i>be involved in</i>   | <i>He was involved in working for the research project.</i>        |
| 4. | <i>delay in</i>         | <i>The delay in processing the visa caused some problems.</i>      |
| 5. | <i>experience in</i>    | <i>She has an experience in working for a foreign company.</i>     |
| 6. | <i>interest in</i>      | <i>She has a big interest in collecting stamps.</i>                |
| 7. | <i>participate in</i>   | <i>The young man participated in searching for the lost child.</i> |
| 8. | <i>succeed in</i>       | <i>The girl succeeded in passing the danger.</i>                   |

## of

- |    |                      |   |
|----|----------------------|---|
| 1. | <i>advantage of</i>  | <i>He has the advantage of writing in English well.</i>                           |
| 2. | <i>be accused of</i> | <i>The man was accused of stealing the money.</i>                                 |
| 3. | <i>be afraid of</i>  | <i>She is afraid of speaking in public.</i>                                       |
| 4. | <i>be bored of</i>   | <i>I am bored of doing the same job.</i>  |
| 5. | <i>be capable of</i> | <i>He is capable of finishing the difficult math assignment in a few minutes.</i> |

- |     |                           |   |
|-----|---------------------------|---|
| 6.  | <i>be fond of</i>         | <i>She is fond of having big parties.</i>   |
| 7.  | <i>be frightened of</i>   | <i>My little sister is frightened of being at home alone.</i>   |
| 8.  | <i>be guilty of</i>       | <i>The thief was guilty of stealing the money.</i>  |
| 9.  | <i>be proud of</i>        | <i>I am proud of being able to finish writing my second book.</i>   |
| 10. | <i>be scared of</i>       | <i>Anita is scared of being alone at night.</i>   |
| 11. | <i>be tired of</i>        | <i>I was tired of washing the dirty clothes every day.</i>  |
| 12. | <i>be terrified of</i>    | <i>The zoo visitor was terrified of being attacked by the lion.</i>   |
| 13. | <i>disadvantage of</i>    | <i>The disadvantage of missing the meeting is that you cannot see other people's perspectives directly.</i> |
| 14. | <i>fear of</i>            | <i>His fear of flying has prevented him to see many places.</i>   |
| 15. | <i>for the purpose of</i> | <i>He did the survey for the purpose of getting reliable data.</i>  |
| 16. | <i>habit of</i>           | <i>His habit of getting up late caused many problems in his study.</i>                                      |
| 17. | <i>instead of</i>         | <i>He enjoys playing the guitar instead of doing some sports.</i>   |

- |                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| 18. knowledge of      | <i>Her knowledge of climbing mountain helped her during the competition.</i>  |
| 19. love of           | <i>Her love of writing short stories developed when she was a child.</i>      |
| 20. memory of         | <i>My memories of traveling in Tanah Toraja will stay in my mind forever.</i> |
| 21. process of        | <i>The process of painting such a large mural is very complicated.</i>        |
| 22. take advantage of | <i>He took advantage of becoming the manager of the project.</i>              |

### to

- |                            |  |
|----------------------------|--|
| 1. addiction to            | <i>His addiction to surfing the internet has become a serious problem.</i> |
| 2. <i>be</i> accustomed to | <i>He is accustomed to working by himself.</i>                             |
| 3. <i>be</i> addicted to   | <i>He is addicted to watching late night TV shows.</i>                     |
| 4. <i>be</i> committed to  | <i>She is committed to improving her English.</i>                          |
| 5. <i>be</i> dedicated to  | <i>The organization is dedicated to helping poor people.</i>               |

- |     |                      |   |
|-----|----------------------|---|
| 6.  | <i>be</i> devoted to | <i>The fund will be devoted to protecting the environment.</i>          |
| 7.  | dedication to        | <i>His dedication to teaching was very impressive.</i>                  |
| 8.  | devotion to          | <i>His devotion to biking made him the champion in the competition.</i> |
| 9.  | look forward to      | <i>I am looking forward to hearing the announcement.</i>                |
| 10. | object               | <i>He objects to working under pressures.</i>                           |
| 11. | <i>be</i> opposed to | <i>They are opposed to building a new mall in the area.</i>             |
| 12. | reaction to          | <i>His reaction to winning the competition was funny.</i>               |







## **Exercises**

## Part 1:

### Combinations of Nouns/Verbs/Adjectives and Prepositions

*Choose the correct preposition. Pay attention to the context.*

1. Bruno comes from a wealthy family, so he benefited (with/from/by/against) the situation.
2. I don't know about you, but I can see that Tracy cares (with/under/at/about) her family very much.
3. Look at that! The house is covered (by/at/on/with) ashes!
4. Let me congratulate you (on/for/with/at) your success.
5. Hendro, please look at the book. Concentrate (in/on/at/with) the picture.
6. You bought the wrong book! This book is different (from/with/about/on) the one that I want.
7. Dori is taking her degree (on/of/in/at) Chemistry.
8. He is mostly famous (for/with/on/at) his writings.
9. I was quite surprised (for/of/by/with) the news.
10. Excuse me, can I talk (with/by/to/of) you?

*The answers can be found on page 121*

## Part 2:

### Prepositions after certain words

*Choose the appropriate phrase from the box.*

fill out

ask (a person) out

get over

take after

break out

dropped off

called off

get back from

came along

look (it) up

dropped by

came across

1. Gerald likes Hannah a lot. He wonders if Hannah wants to have a date with him. Gerald should \_\_\_\_ her \_\_\_\_ on a date.
2. Tomo saw his two friends fight in the football field. He wants to separate them. He wants to \_\_\_\_\_ the fight.
3. Charlie was caught cheating with Phoebe, so Charlie's fiancé \_\_\_\_\_ the engagement.
4. I was walking down the street when suddenly I \_\_\_\_\_ with a very old yet romantic couple.
5. I saw the parents \_\_\_\_\_ the children at the hotel.
6. Please sit down and \_\_\_\_\_ the form of consent.
7. I will let you know once I \_\_\_\_\_ Sweden.
8. Don't think about the bad grade. It means you have to study harder. You need to \_\_\_\_\_ it.

9. If you don't know the meaning of a word, you need to \_\_\_\_\_ in the dictionary.
10. When I first saw Cameron, I thought he was his dad.  
He \_\_\_\_\_ his dad.

***The answers can be found on page 121***

## Part 3:

### Confusing Words

*Match the sentence with the meaning in the box.  
Write the letter in the provided space next to the sentence.*

- A. Not tight
- B. Pay attention to what you hear
- C. Put something on your body
- D. Take something from a store
- E. To carry or move something from one place to another
- F. To create something
- G. To produce something useful
- H. To say something to someone
- I. To stop either after the task has been done or not
- J. Use something that belongs to another person

1. \_\_\_\_\_ May, I didn't bring my laptop.  
Can I **borrow** yours for a while?
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Trevor, can you please concentrate?  
I need you to **listen** to this song.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ This is such a boring movie. Can we just  
**end** it?
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Can you **take** me to the football game  
tonight?

5. \_\_\_\_\_ Look, the sail boat is **loose**. Can you tighten it for me, please?
6. \_\_\_\_\_ The store clerk caught a teenager **steal** a bottle of wine.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Please **tell** your friends to bring the dictionary tomorrow.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Karen, please **wear** the coat when you go outside. It's very windy today.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ The teacher is **making** the assignment for the students to take home.
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Creative people **invent** great things from scratch.

*The answers can be found on page 121*

## Part 4:

### Gerunds and Infinitives

*Complete the sentences with the correct form(s) of the verbs in parentheses.*

1. The concert was not very good. The audience started **(leave)** \_\_\_\_\_ before it was over.
2. Would you mind **(open)** \_\_\_\_\_ the door for me?
3. Our teacher encourages us **(use)** \_\_\_\_\_ a dictionary whenever we are uncertain of the spelling of a word.
4. When I travel, I prefer **(drive)** \_\_\_\_\_ to **(take)** \_\_\_\_\_ a plane.
5. I always remember **(turn)** \_\_\_\_\_ off all the lights before I leave my house.
6. What do you remember **(do)** \_\_\_\_\_ when you were a child?
7. I would like to have some friends over. I'm thinking about a **(have)** \_\_\_\_\_ dinner party.
8. Anton went to bed instead of **(finish)** \_\_\_\_\_ his homework.
9. Who is responsible for **(take care)** \_\_\_\_\_ of the child?
10. Are you accustomed to **(live)** \_\_\_\_\_ in cold climate?
11. The hot weather prevented me from **(go)** \_\_\_\_\_ out.
12. I enjoy **(read)** \_\_\_\_\_ the newspaper every morning while I'm having my first cup of coffee.

13. Residents are not allowed **(have)** \_\_\_\_\_  
pets in my apartment building.
14. I forgot **(return)** \_\_\_\_\_ the book back to  
the library, so I had to pay a fine.
15. Sometimes students avoid **(look)** \_\_\_\_\_ at  
the teacher if they don't want to answer a question.
16. Could you please stop **(shout)** \_\_\_\_\_ ?  
I'm trying to concentrate on my work.
17. Nancy finally decided **(quit)** \_\_\_\_\_  
her present job.
18. The students practiced **(pronounce)** \_\_\_\_\_  
the "th" sound in the phrase "these thirty-three dirty  
trees."
19. Desca keeps **(hope)** \_\_\_\_\_ that she can  
finish her study soon.
20. It is dangerous to drive a motorcycle without **(wear)**  
\_\_\_\_\_ a helmet.
21. I thanked my friend for **(lend)** \_\_\_\_\_ his book.
22. He apologized for **(interrupt)** \_\_\_\_\_ her  
while she was speaking.
23. When he was at school, he always postponed **(do)**  
\_\_\_\_\_ his homework.
24. Even though I asked the people in front of me at  
the movie **(be)** \_\_\_\_\_ quiet, they kept **(talk)**  
\_\_\_\_\_.
25. Dewi and Anang were considering **(get)** \_\_\_\_\_  
married in May, but they finally decided **(wait)** until  
September.

***The answers can be found on page 121***



# Answer Key

## Answer Key: Part 1

1. from (see Part 1 page 17 for more information)
2. about (see Part 1 page 19 for more information)
3. with (see Part 1 page 4 for more information)
4. on (see Part 1 page 21 for more information)
5. on (see Part 1 page 21 for more information)
6. from (see Part 1 page 4 for more information)
7. in (see Part 1 page 35 for more information)
8. for (see Part 1 page 5 for more information)
9. of (see Part 1 page 13 for more information)
10. to (see Part 1 page 28 for more information)

## Answer Key: Part 2

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. ask (a person) out | 6. fill out      |
| 2. break out          | 7. get back from |
| 3. called off         | 8. get over      |
| 4. came across        | 9. look (it) up  |
| 5. dropped off        | 10. take after   |

## Answer Key: Part 3

- |      |      |      |      |      |
|------|------|------|------|------|
| 1. J | 3. I | 5. A | 7. H | 9. F |
| 2. B | 4. E | 6. D | 8. C | 10.G |

## Answer Key: Part 4

1. to leave
2. opening
3. to use
4. driving ... talking
5. to turn
6. doing
7. having
8. finishing
9. taking care
10. living
11. going
12. reading
13. to have
14. to return
15. looking
16. shouting
17. to quit
18. pronouncing
19. hoping
20. wearing
21. lending
22. interrupting
23. dong
24. to be ... telling
25. getting ... to wait



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- Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary  
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## Profil Pengarang



**Veronica Triprihatmini, S.Pd., M.Hum., M.A.**, pernah menjadi guru di SMP dan SMEA sebelum menjadi dosen Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Sanata Dharma pada tahun 1996. Menyelesaikan pendidikan S1 di Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Sanata Dharma, kemudian menyelesaikan pendidikan S2 di bidang *American Literature* di *American Studies Graduate Program* Universitas Gadjah Mada dan di bidang *Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages* (TESOL) di *Department of Linguistics and English Language Lancaster University*, UK dengan beasiswa dari *The Hornby Trust*. Bersama teman-teman praktisi pembelajaran bahasa Inggris menulis buku *Let's Learn English Book 1 – 6* untuk Sekolah Dasar (Penerbit Kanisius, 2012). Menjadi pemateri dalam pelatihan Model-model Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris, *School Leadership Trainings* dan *Core Skills Professional Development Program*.

**Christina Lhaksmita Anandari, S.Pd., Ed.M.** meraih gelar Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd.) di Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Universitas Sanata Dharma pada tahun 2002. Pada tahun yang sama, ia mulai mengajar di program studi almaternya sampai sekarang. Pada tahun 2004, ia menjadi salah satu pene-



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