

SOME POINTS of ENGLISH STRUCTURE

Section 2: Structure & Written Expression

Bahasa Inggris

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Sentence Main Elements

2 SUBJECT	PREDICATE	Auxiliary Verbs (+do, does, did)
<p><i>Kata Ganti (Pronouns)</i> I, You, We, They, He, She, It This, Those, Who, What...</p>	<p>Various types of Verbs</p> <p>Vb1 (+ s/es) Simple Present Tense</p> <p>Vb2 Past Tense (sama untuk seluruh Subject)</p>	
<p><i>Kata Benda (Nouns)</i> An elephant, Cars, Students Information, Education</p>	<p>am Adjective</p> <p>is Noun</p> <p>are Adverb (prep.phrase)</p>	<p>Kalimat Nominal (Tidak menyatakan kegiatan/action)</p>
<p><i>Kelp. Kt. Benda (Noun Phrases)</i> One of the new students Members of our parliament Some of the information The women who work there The bus arriving from Bali A letter written by Maria My brother and I</p>	<p>was + Vb-ing Continuous/sedang berlangsung</p> <p>were Vb3 Passive (Subj dikenai tindakan)</p> <p>(to be) to-infinitive Keharusan/kepastian/fungsi</p> <p>will, can, may, must + infinitive</p> <p>would, could, should (modals)</p>	<p>Verbs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Frequency - Manner - Place - Time - Purpose - Location - Sequence - etc
<p><i>Kt. Kerja (Gerund/To infinitive)</i> Studying English Fishing in the lake To understand this topic To get an 'A' grade</p>	<p>have Object/Noun Simple Present/Past (mempunyai)</p> <p>has + Vb3 Perfect tenses (sudah)</p> <p>had to infinitive Keharusan/kewajiban</p>	<p>Verb dalam bentuk dasar</p>

S-V Agreements

1. One of the sick children _____ taken to Sarjito Hospital.

is, was, can be, has already been, should have been

2. The woman _____ is reading a magazine in the corner.

who gave me flowers, wearing a red hat, he married

3. There _____ absent in today's class.

is a student, are some boys, might be several girls

4. Seldom in history _____ the election without any jealousy.

has a newcomer won, have two candidates won

5. Each of the students _____ in the classroom.

is busy writing, has prepared a surprise gift, might be

6. Singing the country songs _____ happy.

always makes her, will make us all, can't make him
[can bring happy feeling, may give you happiness]

Noun : Kata benda → merujuk pada sesuatu atau seseorang.

Noun phrase → **dua kata atau lebih** berfungsi sebagai **noun**

Noun clause → bagian kalimat (mengandung **subject dan verb**), yang berfungsi sebagai **noun**.

Noun/Noun Phrase/Noun Clause digunakan utk :

Subject → **Cars** are very expensive nowadays.

One of my brothers sent me the telegram a week ago.

What she gave to the counselor will be kept confidential.

Object → They will send **money** as soon as possible.

The security guard himself caught the **naughty boys**.

She recorded **whatever you said in the meeting**.

Complement → My mother is a **housewife**.

We are **new students** in YSU School of Graduate Studies.

After preposition → one **of** my brothers..., said **to** the manager

You can rely **on** **anybody** chosen **in** the general election.

PRONOUNS

A PRONOUN is a word used to replace a noun or noun phrase.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

Subject	Object	Possess. Adj.	Possess. Pron.	Emphatic / Reflexive
I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself / yourselves
We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves
He	Him	His	His	Himself
She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
It	It	Its	-	itself

- * ~~Me and my friend~~ are taking a trip. → My friend and I ...
- * Our neighbors will go to the zoo with ~~you and I~~. → ... you and me.
- * I can see the reflection of ~~you and me~~ in the mirror. → ... you and myself.
- * The students turned in ~~theirs~~-papers. → ... their papers.
- * I would like to borrow ~~your~~. → ... borrow your book / yours.
- * The cookies are for you, so please take ~~it~~. → ... take them.
- * Each person has to sign ~~their~~-application form. → ... his / his or her ...

ADJECTIVES

Adjective : kata sifat → memberi penjelasan pd **noun**.

Posisi: **adjective + noun** → **noun phrase**

a **beautiful** scenery some **young, careless** journalists

Adjective bisa dibentuk dari kata kerja:

Vb-ing → **Noun active** (melakukan)

an **interesting** idea (ide yang **menarik**)

a **scaring** movie (film yang **menakutkan**)

Vb3 → **Noun passive** (dikenai tindakan)

an **interested** student (siswa yang merasa **tertarik**)

three **scared** children (tiga anak yang **ketakutan**)

He was a **handsome, rich, easygoing, multi-talented** person.

What he got from the training was many **useful, practical** lessons.

The **little, smart** girl always makes him **surprised** and **envious**.

1. He is the equal of Albert Einstein in intelligence.
equal: [noun] orang yang sebanding
2. The Beatles sang, "In the end, the love you take is equal to the love you make."
equal: [adjective] setara; sebanding; sama
3. We saw many new products at the trade fair this year.
fair: [noun] pameran
4. My country exports many things, but our major export is oil.
major: [adjective] utama
5. The new tax law is not fair because it helps the rich people and hurts the poor people.
fair: [adjective] adil
6. I am a student at Northwestern University and my major is civil engineering.
major: [noun] jurusan; konsentrasi
7. Consumers do not like to pay high prices for goods.
high: [adjective] tinggi
8. Consumer prices reached a new low last month.
low: [noun] posisi terendah
9. Our new ambassador is an intellectual. She has written several books about philosophy.
intellectual: [noun] orang yang cerdas; akademisi
10. In an ideal society, people have the freedom to do what they want and the discipline to use their freedom correctly.
ideal: [adjective] ideal; sesuai keinginan/harapan

Understanding WORDS in Context

1. His **address** is No. 18, Jalan Dewi Sartika.
2. His **address** about human right yesterday was so impressing that the audience applauded.
3. Don't **address** him a boy anymore. He's already 21 now!
4. It's time for us to **address** our business more seriously.
5. Please **address** yourself in good manners.
6. You may **address** your anger to me; it's all my fault.
7. Why do you **address** her as if she were not your wife?
8. Please **address** him to his talent, not to where he is from.
9. The President will **address** business leaders in Bali.
10. I want to **address** you something very important.

ADVERBS

Adverb : keterangan → menjelaskan **verb, adjective, adverb,**

Sebagian besar **Adverb = Adjective+ly**

She is a **careful** student. → menjelaskan bagaimana ia sbg **student**)

She always does the exercises **carefully**. → menjelaskan bagaimana **cara** dia **mengerjakan** latihan tsb.

It was an **extreme** situation. (**situasinya** yang ekstrim)

Last night the weather was **extremely** cold. (**dinginnya** yg ekstrim)

It is really a **beautiful** bridge. (**jembatannya** sangat indah)

It's really a **beautifully constructed** bridge. (**jembatan** yg dibangun **dengan sangat indah** → hasil membangunnya sangat indah, hebat)

Adverb lain: adv.of **frequency**, adv.**manner**, adv.**place**, adv.**time**,

They always practice the move carefully behind the stage at night.

frequency

Manner

Place

Time

Adverbs: modify Vb/Adj/Adv

- **Adverb of Time** : when something happens/happened
- **Adverb of Frequency** : how frequently something happens/happened
- **Adverb of Place** : where/in what direction an action occurs/occurred
- **Adverb of Degree** : to what extent an action occurs/occurred
- **Adverb of Manner** : how something is/was done
- **Adverb of Sequence** : in what order things occur/occurred
- **Adverb of Result** : the result or effect of an action
- **Adverb of Contrast** : an idea which is either in contrast to a preceding one or different from the expected one
- **Adverb of Reason** : the reason or cause of an action

Sebagian **Adverb** = **Adjective+ly** (: **adverb of manner**)

bad- badly

interesting-interestingly

quick-quickly

slow-slowly

happy-happily

true-truly

She is a **careful student**. All of her assignments are always **carefully done**.

The **bad** singer is singing the **really extremely slow** song **badly** and **quickly**.

The man **looks strange**. He always **looks** at the people around him **strangely**.

The **interesting** topic was presented **interestingly** to the **interested** audience.

Adverbs of Frequency

Adverb of Frequency (AF): seberapa sering sesuatu dilakukan

Definite AF – di awal kalimat (dg koma) atau akhir kalimat (langsung).

once a week, every month, twice a year, every other day...

Every Tuesday afternoon, they went to the library.

They went to the library **every Tuesday afternoon.**

Indefinite AF – letaknya: setelah **auxiliary yang pertama.**

bila tidak ada auxiliary, **di antara Subject dan Verb.**

always, usually, sometimes, often, seldom, rarely, never...

They **should always read** the contract before they start the project.

She **is often** late on Mondays.

My boss **will usually be** in the office before 7 o'clock.

The report **must always have been signed** by the manager.

His father **sometimes arrives** home after midnight.

Kalimat Inversi (inverted sentence)

Bila Negative Word di awal kalimat: kalimat inversi (seperti kal. tanya)

Negative Word + Auxiliary + Subject ...

hardly, rarely, never, seldom, no, nor, not, only...

They will never come to this kind of exhibition anymore.

Never will they come to this kind of exhibition anymore.

She is rarely late to the meeting.

Rarely is she late to the meeting.

The secretary seldom arrives in the office before the manager.

Seldom does the secretary arrive in the office before the manager.

Not once has the train left on time in this city.

Only after the earthquake **was the government** aware of its significance.

She refused to let me in. **Nor will she** ever allow me to meet her again.

Hardly ever did the Dutch allow the native to hold an important office.

question
negative
place expression
conditional (no if)
comparison*)

Verb + Subject

*) dalam bentuk perbandingan (comparison) ini, inversi hanya **salah satu** dari 3 variasi yg berterima.

Where are the students?

How many times has the supervisor visited this place?

Not even once has he sent me a letter since he moved away.

Seldom in their life were the people allowed to get a leave.

Under the table are the keys that we have been looking for.

To the south of the zoo was an antiquity store.

He could enter the area for free **were he** a member of the club.

Nobody in the school is **smarter than** are the twins.

I am much **more** experienced to solve the problem **than** is she.

VERBS

Verb : kata kerja → kegiatan, tindakan, aktivitas fisik, atau mental.

Verb sebagai **PREDIKAT** harus SESUAI dg SUBJECT: **singular/plural**

Atau bila ada keterangan waktu tertentu → harus SESUAI dg

TENSES

Jk tak ada **verb** yang menunjukkan **activity**, PREDIKAT → **TO BE**
(is/am/are/was/were, etc.)

Bila Subject **Noun Phrase**, cari **INTI** Phrase tsb untuk **Predikat**.

My father and mother usually **go** to work together.

The young, lovely, and talkative woman **has** just **finished** her undergraduate study.

One of my friends in Jakarta **is** coming to our dorm tomorrow.

The collection of the books **is** moved from the reference section.

Some books in the library **are** not allowed to be taken out.

Beberapa ketentuan untuk VERB

⌘ **TO BE + Vb-ing** → progressive (sedang melakukan kegiatan)

She **was reading** the weekly report when the boss called her.

I will **be watching** Super Deal on ANTV tomorrow at 7.30 pm.

⌘ **TO BE + Vb3** → Passive meaning (di- atau ter-)

The victims **were taken** to the hospital soon after the accident.

⌘ **TO BE + to-infinitive** → keharusan, kewajiban, atau rencana

The secretary **is to meet** the director immediately.

→ TO BE **tidak bisa** diikuti bentuk Verb yg lain (Vb2, Vbs/es)

* My children **are go** to picnic tomorrow. → **will go / are going**

* The students **were went** to Bali before the earthquake. → **went**

* The man **is visits** the counselor twice a week. → **visits**

Usahakan menguasai perubahan **Irregular Verb**

see – sees – seeing – saw – seen

go – goes – going – went – gone etc.

Beberapa ketentuan untuk VERB

⌘ **Modal auxiliary** harus diikuti **Vb infinitive/be** → bentuk dasar
→ **can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must**

I **will be watching** Super Deal on ANTV tomorrow at 7.30 pm.

They **might agree** to finance this project if you bring the data.

⌘ **have/has/had + Vb3/been** → menyatakan sudah terjadi

Our plan **has been approved** by the Marketing Director. (pasif)

⌘ **PREPOSITION** harus diikuti oleh **Noun** atau **Verb-ing**.

I am not interested **in world history**.

I am always interested **in going** to new places.

⌘ **Verb TIDAK sebagai Predikat** bisa banyak variasinya.

He **needs to get** more assistance due to the natural disaster.

My father **enjoys watching** the cartoon on TV with his children.

She always **helps me solve** the problems that I have at school.

Parallel Structure

Parallel structure means using the same pattern of words to show that two or more ideas have the same level of importance. This can happen at the word, phrase, or clause level. The usual way to join parallel structures is with the use of **coordinating conjunctions** such as "and" or "or."

1. Words and Phrases

With the **-ing form (gerund)** of words:

Parallel: Mary likes *hiking*, *swimming*, and *bicycling*.

With **infinitive** phrases:

Parallel: Mary likes *to hike*, *to swim*, and *to ride* a bicycle.

OR Mary likes *to hike*, *swim*, and *ride* a bicycle.

(Note: You can use "to" before all the verbs ¹⁷ in a sentence or only before the first one.)

BENTUK YANG BERBEDA TIDAK BOLEH DICAMPUR ADUK!

Parallel Structure

Not Parallel: Mary likes *hiking*, *swimming*, and *to ride* a bicycle.

Parallel: Mary likes *hiking*, *swimming*, and *riding* a bicycle.

Not Parallel: The production manager was asked to write his report *quickly*, *accurately*, and *in a detailed manner*.

Parallel: The production manager was asked to write his report *quickly*, *accurately*, and *thoroughly*.

Not Parallel: The teacher said that he was a poor student because he *waited* until the last minute to study for the exam, *completed* his lab problems in a careless manner, and *his motivation was* low.

Parallel: The teacher said that he was a poor ¹⁸ student because he *waited* until the last minute to study for the exam, *completed* his lab problems in a careless manner, and *lacked* motivation.

Parallel Structure

2. Clauses

A parallel structure that begins with clauses must keep on with clauses. Changing to another pattern or changing the voice of the verb (from active to passive or vice versa) will break the parallelism.

Not Parallel: The coach told the players *that they should get* a lot of sleep, *that they should not eat* too much, and *to do* some warm-up exercises before the game.

Parallel: The coach told the players *that they should get* a lot of sleep, *that they should not eat* too much, and *that they should do* some warm-up exercises before the game.

-- or --

Parallel: The coach told the players that they should *get* a lot of sleep, not *eat* too much, and *do* some warm-up exercises before the game.

Parallel Structure

Not Parallel: The salesman expected *that he would present* his product at the meeting, *that there would be* time for him to show his slide presentation, and *that questions would be asked* by prospective buyers. (passive)

Parallel: The salesman expected *that he would present* his product at the meeting, *that there would be* time for him to show his slide presentation, and *that prospective buyers would ask* him questions.

3. Lists after a colon

Be sure to keep all the elements in a list in the same form.

Not Parallel: The dictionary can be used for these purposes: to find *word meanings*, *pronunciations*, *correct spellings*, and *looking up irregular verbs*.

Parallel: The dictionary can be used for these purposes: to find *word meanings*, *pronunciations*, *correct spellings*, and *irregular verbs*.

Paired Conjunctions

both...and, either...or, neither...nor, not only...but also

1. **Both** my mother **and** my sister **are** here.
2. **Both** my parents **and** my sister **are** here.
3. **Not only** my mother **but also** my sister **is** here.
4. **Not only** my sister **but also** my parents **are** here.
5. **Neither** my mother **nor** my sister **is** here.
6. **Neither** my sister **nor** my parents **are** here.
7. **Neither** my parents **nor** my sister **is** here.
8. **Either** the books **or** this dictionary **is** going to be given as the prize.
9. **Either** this dictionary **or** the books **are** going to be given as the prize.

Two subjects connected by ***both...and*** take a **plural verb**.

When two subjects are connected by ***not only...but also, either...or, neither...nor***, the **subject** that is **closer to the verb** (the 2nd subj) determines whether the **verb** is **singular** or **plural**.

Paired Conjunctions

10. The research project will need a lot of *both* **time** *and* **money**.
11. Yesterday I *not only* **played** football *but also* **swam** in the river.
12. You must do the test *not only* **carefully** *but also* **individually**.
13. I'll take *either* **Islamic Banking** *or* **Management** as my major.
14. This book is *neither* **interesting** *nor* **accurate**.

Notice the **parallel structure**: the **same grammatical form**.

Eg. He does not have a pen. He does not have a pencil.

→ He has **neither a pen nor a pencil**.

→ He doesn't have **either a pen or a pencil**.

Maybe I will go to library this afternoon.

Maybe I will play tennis with Andy this afternoon.

→ I will **either go to library or play tennis with Andy** this afternoon.

Aini was not in class yesterday. Shofia was not in class yesterday.

→ **Both Aini and Shofia were not** in class yesterday.

→ **Aini and Shofia were not** in class yesterday.

→ **Neither Aini nor Shofia was** in class yesterday.

Comparison of Adjective/Adverb

Positive: **as ... as** (se... / sama ...nya dengan)

He runs **as fast as** the wind. *Ia berlari secepat angin.*

She writes the report **as neatly as** the computer.

The manager is **as popular as** a movie star.

Negative: **not as ... as** (tidak se... / tidak sama ...nya dengan)

not so ... as (tidak se... / tidak sama ...nya dengan)

They cannot do the project **as quickly as** I expected.

They cannot do the project **so quickly as** I expected.

My office is not **as far as / so far as** hers.

His face isn't **as handsome as / so handsome as** his picture.

The girl can pay twice **as much money as the man.**

The girl can pay twice **as much money as the man will.**

The girl can pay twice **as much money as will the man.**

Comparison of Adj/Advb

Perbandingan Adjective dan Adverb

Positive (Normal)	Comparative (lebih...)	Superlative (Paling...)
1-2 suku kata hot, easy, high	Adj/Adv + er ... than hotter, easier, higher	the + Adj/Adv + est hottest, easiest, highest
3 suku kata atau lebih difficult/expensive/ carefully	more + adj/adv than more difficult/ expensive/carefully	the most + adj/adv the most difficult/ expensive/ carefully

Tetapi: handsome **more handsome** **the most handsome**

Kecuali:

Good/Well	better than	the best
Bad	worse than	the worst
Many/Much	more than	the most
Little	less than	the least
Far	farther than	the farthest (distance)
	further than	the furthest (progress)

Present Participles (Vb-ing) as Adjective

Present Participles can function as a PREDICATE if it is preceded by TO BE. It can also function as an ADJECTIVE if not preceded by TO BE.

- One of the participants **is writing** in her notebook. (Present Continuous)
- We **were studying** right in this room last week. (Past Continuous)
- The girl **writing** in her notebook is very beautiful. (Adjective)
- The man placed the **singing** bird in the **waiting** room. (Adjectives)
- The people **walking** on the street **are carrying** the coffin. (Adj & Pred)

Check: The film _____ appearing at the local theatre is my favorite.

- (A) now
- (B) is
- (C) it
- (D) was

The main elements of the sentence (Subject+Predicate) are already there:

The film ... is my favorite.

So make sure that the missing part do not make the sentence **incorrect:**

(double subject [C] or double predicate [B] and [D])

→The answer is [A]: **now appearing** functions as an adjective to the subject.

Past Participles (Vb3) as Adjective

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Past Participles can be PREDICATES if preceded HAVE/HAS/HAD (perfect) or preceded by TO BE (forming passive structure).

They are ADJECTIVES (passive meaning) if not preceded by either of those.

Make sure not to be confused between VB2 (past) and VB3 (past participle).

- We **have discussed** about Sentence Basic Elements. (Present Perfect)
- That fundamental topic **was discussed** last week. (Past Tense: **Passive**)
- The girl **had written** two letters for her parents. (Past Perfect)
- The letters **written** yesterday **were mailed** an hour ago. (Adj & Pred)
- The **uninvited** people **tried** to come in but **weren't allowed**. (Vb3,Vb2,Vb3)

Check: The bread _____ ^{Vb3 (Past Participle)} baked this morning smelled delicious.

- (A) has
- (B) was
- (C) it
- (D) just

Notice:

^{Vb2 (Past Tense)}

The bread **she baked this morning** smelled delicious.
is correct: a complex sentence combined from 2 sentences:
The bread smelled delicious, and She baked it this morning.

The sentence main elements are already there: **The bread ... smelled....**

So make sure that the missing part **do not** make the sentence **incorrect**:

(**double subject** [C] or **double predicate** [A]:perfect and [B]:passive)...

Coordinate Connectors (Coordinators)

SEVEN Coordinate Connectors: FAN BOYS: **S+Vb, Coordinator S+Vb**

for (karena); **and** (dan); **nor** (juga tidak); **but** (tetapi); **or** (atau); **yet** (namun); **so** (sehingga)

- I bought this book, **for** there are new information in it. (*karena*)
 - ❖ I bought this book **for** my sister-in-law. (*untuk*)
 - ❖ I bought this book **for** completing my collection. (*untuk*)
 - ❖ I have read this book **for** three days. (*selama*)
- I bought this book, **and** I also sent the package. (*dan*)
- I didn't buy that book, **nor** did I meet her in the bookstore. (*juga tidak*)
- I bought this book, **but** I didn't buy that book. (*tetapi*)
- I had to buy this book, **or** I had to wait for 2 years for its reprint. (*atau*)
- I bought this book last week, **yet** I haven't got time to read it. (*namun*)
- I bought this book, **so** I could show it to my advisor as a proof. (*sehingga*)

Check: I forgot my coat, _____ I got very cold.

- (A) then
- (B) so
- (C) later
- (D) as a result

The logical relationship between the clauses: **cause/condition** and **result**.

CONNECTORS: penghubung antar kalimat

Akan tetapi however	Meskipun begitu nevertheless	Di samping itu besides	Di sisi lain on the other hand	Karena itu therefore
consequently	furthermore	meanwhile	otherwise	etc...
Akibatnya	Lebih-lebih lagi	Sementara itu	Kalau tidak	dlsb

Format: **S + V. Connector, S + V**
S + V; connector, S + V

1 clause

1 clause

Remember:

1. He always comes to class on time, **but** he often feels sleepy in class.
2. You can type the letter using a computer, **or** you can handwrite it.
3. The man has already got three dishes of "bakso", **yet** he is still hungry.
4. I like swimming, **so** I will join the swimming club in this campus.

Compare:

1. He always comes to class on time; **however**, he often feels sleepy in class.
2. You can type the letter using a computer; **otherwise**, you can handwrite it.
3. The man has already got three dishes of "bakso"; **nevertheless**, he is still hungry.
4. I like swimming; **therefore**, I will join the swimming club in this campus.

COMPLEX SENTENCES

A **COMPLEX SENTENCE** contains **one independent clause (MAIN CLAUSE)** and **one dependent clause (SUBORDINATE CLAUSE)**.
The *subordinate clause* starts with a CONJUNCTION (SUBORDINATOR).

SUBORDINATORS → forming **COMPLEX SENTENCE**

after	as soon as	that	when	which	why
whether	in order that	if	who	unless	although
whatever	so that	until	since	because	as if
whenever	even though	as	while	anytime...	etc.

The Subordinate Clause can function as:

1. **ADJECTIVE** → **Adjective Clause** that **modifies NOUN**.
Gayus Tambunan, who is accused on tax corruption, is put in jail.
2. **ADVERB** → **Adverb Clause** for **Time, Place, Reason**, etc.
She feels very happy because she wins the marathon race again.
3. **NOUN** → **Noun Clause** as **Subject, Object**, or **Complement**.
The woman always believed whatever the man said to her.

Adverb Clause Connectors (Subordinators)

Ada dua format penggunaan **Subordinators**:

main clause + sub-clause
sub-clause, + main clause

S+Vb **Subordinator** S+Vb
Subordinator S+Vb, S+Vb

Perhatikan hubungan logis kedua clause, dan fahami makna/fungsi berbagai subordinators.

- He feels very tired **since** he has been working hard. (*karena*)
- **Since** he has been working hard, he feels very tired. (*karena*)
 - ❖ He has been working hard **since** he arrived here this morning. (*sejak*)
- He felt very tired, **but/yet** he came to the course. (*tetapi / namun*)
- **Although** he felt very tired, he came to the course. (*meskipun*)
- He felt very tired. **However**, he came to the course. (*akan tetapi*)
- He felt very tired; **nevertheless**, he came to the course. (*meskipun dmk*)

Check: _____ arrived at the library, he started to work immediately.

- (A) The student
- (B) When
- (C) He
- (D) After the student

Some Conjunctions

Conjunction/Preposition	Function	Possible Translation
therefore, consequently, so, so that, hence	effect/result	oleh karena itu, makanya, jadi, sehingga
because, as, since, for	cause	karena, sebab, lantaran
moreover, besides, furthermore, in addition	addition	selain itu, terlebih lagi, di samping itu
although, even though, though, despite, in spite of	concession, contrast	walaupun, meski, kendati walaupun, meskipun, kendatipun
however, but, nevertheless, yet, still, howbeit	contrast	namun, (akan) tetapi, meski(pun) begitu, meski(pun) demikian
when, while, as	time relation	ketika, pada saat, sementara
instead, instead of	contrast	sebagai ganti, bukan(nya)
so (<i>adj/adv</i>) that, such...that	cause-effect	[dengan] begitu (.....)nya sehingga
otherwise, or	alternative	atau, kalau tidak
unless, if not	condition	kalau...tidak, bila...tidak, kecuali

Noun Clause Connectors (Objects)

Noun clause: Clause that functions as a NOUN:

In sentences, A **NOUN** can function as:

SUBJECT **Why she cannot pass the test** is not my fault.

OBJECT I understand **why she cannot pass the test**.

OBJ. of PREP. He's talking about **why she cannot pass the test**.

CLAUSE consists of a **Subject** & a **Predicate in STATEMENT order**.

A CLAUSE CONNECTOR **can function as a Subject**:

She wondered **who took the paper from the table**.

 I 8. The manager explained how wanted the work done.

Add subject: **he**

 C 9. The map showed where the party would be held.

 I 10. Can you tell me why was the mail not delivered today?

Change order: **the mail was**

Noun Clause Connectors as SUBJECTS

A CLAUSE CONNECTOR **can function as a Subject:**

In sentences, A **NOUN** can function as:

SUBJECT **What caused this trouble** is still under investigation.

OBJECT She is questioning **who made the first airplane.**

I know **what happened yesterday.**

OBJ. of PREP. They are arguing about **which is the best choice.**

We're thinking about **what happened yesterday.**

The company was prepared for _____ happened with the economy.

- (A) it
- (B) the problem
- ~~(C) what~~
- (D) when

The question has a Subject and a Verb **The company was prepared** and another Verb: **happened**. Two separate verbs means there are **TWO CLAUSES**: each with their own Subjects and Predicates.

Check the FORMAT:

NOUN Clause adalah anak kalimat, sebagai pelengkap kalimat inti, sehingga **formatnya** harus berupa **statement**, BUKAN **question**.

Remember the Question form: ... **Auxiliary + Subject** ...

Question: What time **do you** want to go?

Statement: **You want** to go.

Noun clause: You may decide what time **you want** to go.

Question: Where **is she** going?

Noun clause: I don't know where **she is** going.

Question: Which **is the best student** in this class?

Noun clause: Can you tell me which **the best student in this class is**?

Question: **Are they** your classmates?

Noun clause: I want to know whether **they are** your classmates.

Statement: **We will** go to Malioboro to practice speaking.

Noun clause: He said that **we will** go to Malioboro to practice speaking.

Command: Do exercise 2, but don't discuss on it!

(Reported): The teacher told us to do exercise 2, but not to discuss on it.

Adjective Clause Connectors

35 : Dependent clause yg berfungsi sbg **ADJECTIVE** → modifies noun/pronoun
 Adjective clause menggunakan RELATIVE PRONOUN (kata ganti yang menghubungkan Adj.Clause dengan kata yang diterangkannya).

Relative Pronoun	Menggantikan...	Posisi yg diganti:	Diterjemahkan
WHO	Orang	Subject	Yang
WHOM	Orang	Object	Yang
WHICH	Benda	Subject/object	Yang
THAT	Orang/benda	Subject/object	Yang
WHOSE	Possessive Adj.	Kepunyaan	Yang ...nya
WHEN	Ket. Waktu	Adverb	Ketika, Waktu
WHERE	Ket. Tempat	Adverb	Tempat
WHY	Ket. Alasan	Adverb	Kenapa, Mengapa

Catatan Tambahan: Bila Relative Pronoun menggantikan **OBJECT**, maka Relative Pronoun-nya bisa dihilangkan langsung.

Adjective Clauses:

who	orang subj
whom	orang obj
which	benda subj/obj
that	org/bnd: sub/obj
whose	kepemilikan
when	ket. waktu
where	ket. tempat
why	ket. alasan

Examples:

(1) **The man** is a lecturer.

(2) **He** lives next to my house.

(1-2) → The man **who** lives next to my house is a lecturer.

(3) I met **him** in the party yesterday.

(1-3) → The man **whom** I met in the party yesterday is a lecturer.

(4) **His** car was stolen last week.

(1-4) → The man **whose** car was stolen last week is a lecturer.

(5) My friend is married to **the man**.

(1-5) → The man **whom** my friend is married **to** is a lecturer.

→ The man **to whom** my friend is married is a lecturer.

Sentences **5** and **4**; sentences **5** and **3**:

(5-4) → My friend is married to the man **whose** car was stolen last week.

(5-3) → My friend is married to the man **whom** I met in the party yst.

Adjective Clauses: person

Notice again:

(1) **The man** is a lecturer. (2) **He** lives next to my house.

(1-2) → The man **who** lives next to my house is a lecturer.

(1-2) → The man living next to my house is a lecturer.

(3) I met **him** in the party yesterday.

(1-3) → The man **whom** I met in the party yesterday is a lecturer.

= The man I met in the party yesterday is a lecturer.

(4) **His** car was stolen last week.

(1-4) → The man **whose** car was stolen last week is a lecturer.

(5) My friend is married to **the man**.

(1-5) → The man **whom** my friend is married **to** is a lecturer.

= The man my friend is married to is a lecturer.

→ The man **to whom** my friend is married is a lecturer.

(5-4) → My friend is married to the man **whose** car was stolen last week.

(5-3) → My friend is married to the man **whom** I met in the party yst.

(5-3) → My friend is married to the man I met in the party yesterday.

Adj. Clause: thing, place, time

(1) **The book** was ruined in the rain. (2) I borrowed **the book** from central library.

(1-2) → The book **that** I borrowed from central library was ruined in the rain.

= The book I borrowed from central library was ruined in the rain.

(3) **The book** tells about Indonesian history.

(1-3) → The book **which** tells about Indonesian history was ruined in the rain.

= The book telling about Indonesian history was ruined in the rain.

(4) **Its** author is Professor Ahmad.

(1-4) → The book **whose** author is Professor Ahmad was ruined in the rain.

(5) I never visited **the city**.

(6) My brother lived **there** for 5 years.

(7) My wife was born **in that city**.

(5-6) → I never visited the city **where** my brother lived.

(5-7) → I never visited the city **in which** my wife was born.

(8) May 1998 was **the time**. Soeharto put down his power.

(=) May 1998 was **the time when** Soeharto put down his power.

(9) Her baby has always been **the reason**. She can't live without it.

(=) Her baby has always been **the reason why** she can't live without it.

who	orang subj
whom	orang obj
which	benda subj/obj
that	org/bnd: sub/obj
whose	kepemilikan
when	ket. waktu
where	ket. tempat
why	ket. alasan

Examples of Adj Clause

(1) This is **the house**. (2) I want to buy **the house**.

(1-2) → This is the house **that I want to buy**.

(1-2) → This is the house **which I want to buy**.

(1-2) → This is the house **I want to buy**.

() The job _____ started yesterday was rather difficult.

() (A) when

() (B) was

() (C) after

() ~~(D)~~ that he

= **The job he started yesterday was rather difficult.**

() _____ just dropped off a package for you is my sister.

() (A) The woman

() ~~(B)~~ The woman who

() (C) Because the woman

() (D) With the woman

= **The woman just dropping off a package for you is my sister.**

Check the **FORMAT**:

1. Noun Clause dan Adjective Clause: membentuk Kalimat Kompleks.
2. Noun Clause: sebagai Noun; Adjective Clause: sebagai Adjective.
3. Sebagian Noun Clause terlihat SAMA atau MIRIP dg Ajective Clause, terutama yang menggunakan kata penghubung yang sama: **WHO, WHICH, THAT, WHEN, WHERE, dan WHY.**

Bagaimana membedakannya?

Perhatikan FORMATnya: Noun clauses (CLAUSE as NOUN) **functions** as **Subject** (diikuti oleh **VERB**), **Direct/Indirect Object** (setelah **VERB**), **Object of Preposition** (setelah PREPOSITION), or as **Complement** (setelah **TO BE** or **LINKING VERB**).

Adjective clauses (as ADJECTIVE) **functions** as **Modifier of NOUN**.
FORMAT: ditempatkan **setelah NOUN** (NOUN dulu baru Adj.Clause).

Who can answer all the questions **will get** A+. → Subj → **Noun Clause**.

Students who can answer all the questions **will get** A+. → stlh N → **Adj Cl.**

I don't **believe** that he bought hats in the market. → stlh Verb: Obj: **Noun Cl.**

I like the **hats** that he bought in the market. → stlh Noun → **Adj Cl.**

We will discuss **about** when the raise in oil price will be on. → Obj.Prep: **N Cl.**

June is the **time** when the raise in oil price will be on. → stlh Noun → **Adj Cl.**

ARTICLES

GENERIC NOUNS: A/An or Ø

A cat is a domestic animal.

Cats are domestic animals.

An unexpected **gift** always brings happiness.

Unexpected **gifts** always bring happiness.

Fruit is good for our health.

A generic noun represents a whole class of things, not a specific, real, concrete thing, but more as a symbol of the whole group in general.

INDEFINITE NOUNS: A/An or Some

She bought **a** new car last month.

He only ate **an** apple for today's breakfast.

I have **some** friends in Jakarta.

We will tell you **some** good news.

Indefinite nouns are actual things (not symbols), but they are not specifically identified, not necessarily referring to "this thing" or "that thing".

DEFINITE NOUNS: The

The car she bought was a Jaguar.

The apple was very big.

Thanks a lot for **the** news.

If you step on **an** empty can, **the** can will be ruined.

A noun is definite when the speaker and the listener are thinking about the same specific thing, not another thing of the same group, not a different thing.

Because (of)

BECAUSE : followed by **Subject + Verb**

He cannot come today **because he is sick**.

Because her mother is out of town, she must stay at home for 3 days.

Some students have to take a remedial class **because they failed the test**.

Because it was raining hard, we didn't go playing football.

BECAUSE OF : followed by **Noun / Noun Phrase / Noun Clause**

He cannot come today **because of his sickness**.

Because of her mother's trip to Bali, she must stay at home for 3 days.

Some students have to take a remedial class **because of their failure**.

Because of the rain, we didn't go playing football.

DUE TO + NOUN...

DUE TO THE FACT THAT + Subj+Verb

He cannot come today **due to his sickness**.

He cannot come today **due to the fact that he is sick**.

Due to her mother's trip to Bali, she must stay at home for 3 days.

Due to the fact that her mother is in Bali, she must stay at home.

REDUCED CLAUSES

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE: Reduce **Connector (subject) + TO BE**

The woman ~~who is~~ wearing a red hat is my sister-in-law.

He asked me to open the package ~~which was~~ delivered yesterday.

All the pencils ~~which were~~ inside my bag weren't sharpened yet.

Notice: The man ~~who~~ **stealing** the car was put in prison.

The woman ~~that~~ **living** next to my house is an artist.

The newspaper ~~that~~ I read yesterday focused on the earthquake.

The old woman ~~whom~~ I talked to last night was his ex-wife.

ADVERB CLAUSE: Reduce **SUBJECT + TO BE** after **Connector** except for **because**

If ~~they are~~ not satisfied, **they** can complain to the manager.

Although ~~it is~~ rather old, **the washing machine** still works well.

Whenever ~~you are~~ ready, **you** can take the TOEFL test at P3B.

Although ~~she~~ **feeling** very sick, **the woman** decided to go to work.

Note: This adverb reduced form is possible if the **SUBJECT** of each of the two clauses is **the same**.

Expressions of Quantity

Count Noun

many
few / fewer
a few
a / an
number

Count & Noncount Noun

most none of
some any
a lot of no
all

Noncount Noun

much
little / less
a little
amount

Many students **have** submitted their assignments.

Much of the news on television **is** not reliable.

Some students **are** absent in today's lecture.

Some advice **is** impossible to be carried out in this situation.

Most of the backyard **was** covered by the leaves.

Most of the chairs in this room **are** occupied.

Most of ocean water near the factory **is** polluted.

Although a number of students **have** quitted since an amount of wrong information spread out, the total number of our students is increasing.

Expressions of Singular Noun

anybody
everybody
somebody
nobody

anyone
everyone
someone
no one

anything
everything
something
nothing

each + N (sg)
each of + N (pl)
every + N (sg)

Every student is expected to do their own assignments.

Somebody has to clean the whiteboard every morning.

Each room in this building is equipped with an LCD projector.

Each of the LCD projectors has been checked and registered.

Nothing in this world can take me away from her.

Everybody knows the rule but somebody has just broken it.

Each student is suggested to have an account on **BeSmart**.

Exercise on Vocabularies

1. The manager should _____ the procedure to reduce errors.

(A) simple

(B) simplify

(C) simplicity

(D) simplification

There is already a Subject, with a modal auxiliary **SHOULD**.

Modal auxiliary → must be followed by Verb Infinitive or BE

→ Find the **VERB** : affix **-FY** (testify, clarify, purify, etc.)

2. Arguing over the effectiveness of a flash disk is very _____.

(A) fool

(B) fooled

(C) foolish

(D) foolishly

Check the whole sentence: **Subject** and **Predicate**.

Subject : Arguing over the effectiveness of a flash disk

Predicate : is very ... → **to be** + **NOMINAL** (noun, adjective, adverb)

Sesuai dg makna kalimat: **FOOLISH** (adjective)

Exercise on Vocabularies

3. The _____ will be announced on Friday.

(A) decide

(C) decisively

(B) decisive

(D) decision

There **Subject** of the sentence is missing.

Subject → NOUN or NOUN PHRASE or NOUN CLAUSE.

→ Find the **NOUN**: affix **-ION** (action, nation, supervision, etc.)

4. Budiman can _____ a pen from Andi during the exam.

(A) lend

(C) borrow

(B) give

(D) offer

Fahami makna kalimatnya secara keseluruhan.

There is already a Subject, with a modal auxiliary **CAN**.

Modal auxiliary → must be followed by **Verb Infinitive** or **BE**

→ Find the **SUITABLE verb** : ... from Andi → **BORROW**

Exercise Review: Error Recognition

1. The lecturer's criticize of his work made the student try harder.

Perhatikan penggunaan penanda **kepunyaan (possessive)**:

lecturer's seharusnya diikuti **kata benda** (sesuatu yg dimiliki)

Bentuk lain: **possessive pronoun**: my, his, her, your, their, its ...

after **preposition** : with, on, of, to, for, by, at ...

noun : **the president's** staff, **Agus'** car, **Susi's** birthday

their plan, man **of** the match, saved **by** the bell

noun phrase : **the man's** third child, **his** new girl friend

the secretary **of** our new rector.

criticize → **verb** (mengkritik). Adjective: **critical** (bersifat **kritis**)

Noun: **critic** (kritikus: orangnya), **criticism** (kritik, kritikan)

Lihat juga : ... **made** the student **try** harder.

Subj + **make** + obj + **Verb** → menyebabkan/memaksa ... utk ...

There are three groups of words used to connect clauses:

SUBORDINATORS → forming **COMPLEX SENTENCE**

after	although	that	when	which	why
whether	as	as if	since	unless	because
though	so that	until	while	whenever	etc.

Format: **S + V subordinator + S + V**
Subordinator + S + V, S + V

COORDINATORS → forming **COMPOUND SENTENCE**

for and nor but or yet so → (FAN BOYS)

Format: **S + V (,) coordinator S + V**

CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS → forming **COMPOUND SENTENCE**

accordingly	furthermore	in contrast	meanwhile	on the other hand
besides	hence	indeed	moreover	otherwise
consequently	however	instead	therefore	nevertheless
for example	in addition	likewise	thus	nonetheless

Format: **S + V. Connector, S + V**
S + V; connector, S + V

Omitting IF in Conditional Sentences

Omitting IF is possible when there are these words in IF CLAUSE:

SHOULD	(Conditional type I)
WERE	(Conditional type II)
HAD	(Conditional type III)

1. If she taught the class, she would not give you any tests.
→ ~
2. If I have enough time, I will write to my parents tomorrow. → ~
3. If anyone should call, please take a message.
→ **Should** anyone call, please take a message.
4. If I were you, I wouldn't do that mistake again and again.
→ **Were** I you, I wouldn't do that mistake again and again.
5. If I had known about her secret, I would have told you.
→ **Had** I known about her secret, I would have told you.

END OF THE SLIDE....