Sentence Types

1. SIMPLE SENTENCE
2. COMPOUND SENTENCE
3. COMPLEX SENTENCE

Dosen
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NIP. 19780710 200801 1 012
SENTENCE COMPONENTS
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1. Main words
   (Verb, noun, adjective, adverb)

2. Functional words
   (Conjunction, pronoun, determiner, preposition, to be, auxiliary, etc)
1. Single: (Verb + s/es) dan (tobe: is)
   - He
   - She
   - it
   - Jono

2. Plural: (Verb tanpa s/es) dan (tobe: are)
   - they
   - we
   - I
   - you (banyak orang)
   - Ana and Ani

3. Exception: (Verb tanpa s/es) dan (tobe: I am, you are)
   - I
   - you (tunggal)
CONJUNCTION

For example:

And, but, when, while, meanwhile, because, or, so, etc.
DETERMINER

For example:

- The
- A
- An
- This
- Many
- Etc.
## Determiner

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>types</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Article determiner</td>
<td>A, an, the etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Demonstrative determiner</td>
<td>This, these, that, those etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Possessive determiner</td>
<td>My, our, his etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Numeric determiner</td>
<td>One, first etc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Some, any, a few etc</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
# To be and Auxiliary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Infinitive / to infinitive</th>
<th>Verb 1 (..+s/es)</th>
<th>Verb 2</th>
<th>Verb 3</th>
<th>V-ing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be</td>
<td>am, is</td>
<td>was</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aux-do</td>
<td>are</td>
<td>were</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aux-have</td>
<td>do/does</td>
<td>did</td>
<td>been</td>
<td>being</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aux-modals/operator verb</td>
<td>has/have</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>done</td>
<td>doing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>can/will/</td>
<td>could/</td>
<td>could/</td>
<td>having</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shall/may</td>
<td>would/</td>
<td>would/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>have/has to</td>
<td>might/</td>
<td>should/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>must</td>
<td>must</td>
<td>might</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
## Functional words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Class</th>
<th>Symbols</th>
<th>Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Determiner</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>the, a, this, many, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pronoun</td>
<td>pn</td>
<td>they, we, you, he, it, them, us etc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Preposition</td>
<td>p</td>
<td>on, in, at, of, to, from, for, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjunction</td>
<td>cj</td>
<td>And, but, or, so, because, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interjection</td>
<td>ij</td>
<td>oh, ah, hey, ugh, ooh, etc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Enumerator</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>one, two, first, second, etc.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Simple sentence**
   Mr. Jono is a SD Tamansari teacher.
   Mr. Jono is very happy.

2. **Compound sentence**
   Mr. Jono teaches at SD and he is very happy.

3. **Complex sentence**
   Mr. Jono who teaches at SD is very happy.
SENTENCE TYPES

1. Simple sentence
   Mr. Hadi is a policeman.
   Mr. Hadi’s wife teaches at Elementary school.

2. Compound sentence
   Mr. Hadi is a policeman and his wife teaches at SD.

3. Complex sentence
   Mr. Hadi whose wife teaches at SD is a policeman.
Simple sentence

1. Main clause (1 Subject and 1 predicate)
2. Form/bentuk: nomina and verba
   a. Nomina:
      I am a teacher.
      He is a teacher.
      They are teachers.
   b. Verba:
      I teach English.
      He teaches English.
      They teach English.
Compound sentence

1. Main clause and Main clause
2. Conjunction
Complex sentence

1. Main clause and sub-clause

2. Relative clause
   - Who     (subject, people)
   - That    (subject of thing/people, object of thing)
   - Which   (subject, thing)
   - Whom    (object, people)
   - Whose   (possessive, people)
   - Its     (possessive, thing)
Change into complex sentence

1. Mbah Marijan menjaga merapi (who)
2. Tahun kemarin dia meninggal

1. Gunung merapi terletak di Sleman (that)
2. Gunung merapi meletus tahun kemarin

1. Motor balap itu mahal (which)
2. Motor itu berwarna merah

1. Ponimin menggantikan mbah Marijan (whom)
2. Keraton melantiknya tahun kemarin

1. Kucing saya tertidur pulas (whose)
2. Rambutnya halus
Translate into English sentence (Simple, compound, complex)

1. Jokowi merasa sangat senang
   Jokowi memenangkan pemilukada DKI

2. Ayu Ting Ting adalah gadis yang cantik
   Dia menyanyikan lagu Alamat Palsu
1. Simple sentence
SBY wins the general election
SBY is very happy

2. Compound sentence
SBY wins the general election and he is very happy

3. Complex sentence
SBY who win the general election is very happy
1. Simple sentence
Manohara sings a song
Manohara is a beautiful girl

2. Compound sentence
Manohara sings a song and she is a beautiful girl.

3. Complex sentence
Manohara who sing a song is a beautiful girl.
1. She buy book

2. They borrow car

3. Agus bring bag

4. We write letter

5. He eat apple
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Verb + s/es</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Mr joko</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>He</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>They</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>She</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>It</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>We</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Done &amp; Andi</td>
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write | go

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