Materi kursus Free Grammar

1. Language Prologue
2. Part of Speech
3. Tenses
4. Information Question

References

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* Michael Swan – practical and English usage
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Language prologue

Definition of language: sistem yang digunakan untuk mengungkapkan suatu gagasan pikiran atau ide.

Sistem: lisan (speaking), tulisan, (writing), isyarat (gesture, sign)

Part of speech

Language as writing

1. Letter: sound symbol
2. Word: rangkaian huruf yang bermakna

Part of speech

Verb : write

Noun : book

Pronoun : he, she, it

Adjective : clever

Adverb : quickly

Preposition : on, at, from

Conjunction : and, but, or

Interjection : wow!

1. Phrase : rangkaian kata yang bermakna yang tidak berpola S+V / S+P
2. Noun Phrase (NP) Red Car
	* Book[[1]](#footnote-2) store
	* A boy
3. Prepositional Phrase (PP) [N, Pron, NP]
	* Def : frasa yang intinya di preposisi
	* w.o : Prep + Object of Prep
	* ex : behind sofa

 before her

 after a kind girl

1. Verb Phrase (VP)
	* Def : frasa yang intinya pada verb ordinary (utama)
	* w.o : Aux + Ord
	* ex : will come

 will be coming

 will have been coming

1. Adjective Phrase (AP)
	* Def : frasa yang intinya pada adjective
	* w.o : Adv + Adj
	* ex : Very beautiful

 Very Cleaver

1. Adverbial Phrase (AVP)
	* Def : frasa yang intinya pada adverb
	* w.o : Adv + Adv
	* ex : Very slowly

 So Beautifully

1. Sentence

Def : rangkaian kata yang bermakna dan berpola S+V

Kind :

1. Clause
* Main Clause

Ex: Parto eats the grass

* Sub ordinative clause

Ex: because he is hungry

1. Sentence

Ex: Joko slept

 Parto eats the grass because he is hungry

 Because parto is hungry, he eats the grass

Part Of Speech

* + - 1. Verb
	1. Verb

Def : kata yang menyatakan suatu aktivitas atau kondisi

Ex : Read, Write, run, love, forget, understand, etc.

Form :

1. Present Form
	* + To Infinitive (to love, to walk) (To Inf)
		+ Bare Infiniteve (love, walk,slay) (BI)
		+ Additonal Infinitive (walks) (AI)
2. Past Form (Pt)
	* + Regular Verb (Loved)
		+ Iregular verb (slew)
3. Participle
	* + Past (PP)

Regular (loved)

Iregular (slain)

* Present (loving, walking) (Pres.P)

Begin to begin begins began begun begining

* 1. Verb Function
		1. Auxialary

Primary[[2]](#footnote-3) {(be, is, am, are, was, were, been, being), (have, has, had), (do, does, did)}

Modal (will, shall, would, should).

* + 1. Ordinary

BI {(BI = Present) (Modal + BI = future)}

AI AI = Present

Pt Pt = past

PP {(Have + Pp = Perfect), (Be + Pp = Passive)}.

Pres. P (Be + pres. P = continuous)

Key:

Modal + BI = future

Have + PP = perfect

Be + Pres. P = continuous

Be + PP = Passive

**Identify Error**

Will ~~has~~ ~~break~~

have broken

Should ~~was~~  ~~bit~~

be biting (Cont)

 bitten (Passive Voice)

Had ~~is~~ ~~bears~~

Been bearing (cont)

Borne (perfect)

Shall have cut

(PP)

Should be cut

(PP)

Will cut

(BI)

Cut (BI/Pt)

* 1. Verb Objective Case

With Object (transitive)

One object : I ride the horse

Two object : Ali gave Fatimah a flower

 Ali gave a flower to Fatimah

Ditransitive verbs

Ask, bring, buy, cost, get, give, lend, leave, make, owe, offer, pay, play, pass, promise, read, refuse, say, sing, show, send, sell, take, teach, tell, write, wish.

Without object (intransitive)

Complete : You go

Incomplete : I feel hungry

Linking verb (LV)

Linking verbs (16)

Appear get prove stay

Be grow remain sound

Become keep smell taste

Feel look seem turn

 Noun, Phrase, NP

Be Adj, AP

 Adv of Place

Become

 Adj & Noun

Remain

e.g.

1. alisa looks beautiful
2. she appears so sad
3. joko is too handsome
4. zaki is here
5. solah is a student
6. my teacher is he
	1. Semantic case verb

Def: verb ditinjau dari kandungan makna

Kinds:

* + - 1. Dynamic

Def : verb yang mengandung makna aktivitas atau kegiatan

e.g. : study, steady, eat, drink, sleep, write, read, ... etc.

* + - 1. stative

def: verb yang mengandung makna kondisi atau keadaan

e.g. : forget, love, need, feel believe, hate remember ... etc.

E.g.

1. Parto smells bad
2. Ahmad smells the pillow
3. They feel happy
4. She feels the window

**SENTECE**

Sentence classification

* 1. Statement affirmative (+) e.g. Hamid is sleeping

Declarative (pernyataan) neggative (-) e.g. Hamid is not sleeping

* 1. Question Yes/no question e.g. is Hamid sleeping?

Interrogative (pertanyaan) Informative e.g. why is Hamid sleeping?

 Quetion (V+S)

* 1. Request affirmative (+) e.g. Go home!!

Imperative  Be careful!!

(permintaan/perintah) negative (-) e.g. Do not go home!

 Don’t be careless!

Sentence Structure

* 1. Bahasa Indonesia

S P O K

Verbal Nominal

Ali mahan nasi ali dibawah pohon

Fatimah membaca buku Fatimah seorang siswi

Verbal : kalimat yang predikatnya berupa kata kerja

Nominal : kalimat yang predikatnya bukan berupa kata kerja

* 1. Bahasa Ingris

S V O A

Verbal Nominal

Ali eats rice I am happy

Fatimmah reads book Arip was director

Verbal : kalimat yang Verb Ordinary-nya bukan berupa “Be” stative

Nominal : kalimat yang Verb Ordinary-nya berupa “Be” stative

Identify wether the following is Nominal sentence or verbal sentence

1. Yuyun has been beautiful
2. They will be breaking a glass
3. A fussy student does the homerwork
4. She will be here
5. Santi would have a car
6. Tuti would have been in the class
7. We have been sitting there
8. Elma was a dilligent girl

Summary

S = Noun, Pronoun, Noun Phrase

O = Noun, Pronoun, Noun Phrase

Cs = Adjective, Adverb of Plase, Noun Phrase

**TENSES**

Tenses adalah perubahan kata kerja yang dipengaruhi waktu dan kejadiannya.

Waktu / time

Present (Pr.) : sekarang

Past (Ps.) : lampau / dahulu

Future (F.) : akan datang

Past Future (Ps.F.) : belum terlaksa pada waktu lampau

Kejadian / event

Simple (S.) : kebiasaan / rutinitas

Continuous (C.) : sedang berlangsung

Perfect (Pf.) : sudah sempurna

Perfect Cont (Pf.C.) : sudah terjadi dalam kerangka proses penyelesaian

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **EVENT****TIME** | Simple[ᴓ] | Continuous[Be + Pres. P] | Perfect[Have + PP] | Perfect Cont.[Have+been+Pres.P] |
| Present[BI/AI] | BI/AI | Is/am/are + Pres.P | $\frac{have}{has}$ +PP | $\frac{have}{has}$ +been+Pres.P |
| Past[Pt] | Pt | $\frac{was}{were}$ + Pres.P | Had + PP | Had+been+Pres.P |
| Future[$\frac{will}{shall}$.+ BI] | $\frac{will}{shall}$ + BI | $\frac{will}{shall}$ + Be+Pres.P | $\frac{was}{were}$ +have+PP | $\frac{was}{were}$ + have+been+Pres.P |
| Past Future[$\frac{would}{should}$.+ BI] | $\frac{would}{should}$ + BI | $\frac{would}{should}$ +Be+Pres.P | $\frac{would}{should}$ +have+PP | $\frac{would}{should}$ +have+been+Pres.P |

Subject Verb agreement

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Subject | Is/Am/Are | Was/Were | Have/Has | Will/Shall | Would/Should |
| I | Am | Was | Have | Shall | Would & Should |
| You | Are | Were | Will/Shall |
| They |
| We | Shall |
| She | Is | Was | Has | Will/Shall |
| He |
| It |

Change the senteces follows

1. The thief slay Afrilia

[Pr.C] =

[F.Pf] =

1. We shook the bottle

[Ps.C] =

[Pr.Pf] =

1. The man will have been tearing the letter

[S.Ps] =

[Pr.Pf] =

1. She bore Hasyim

[F.Pf] =

[S.Pr] =

1. You were wearing the shirt

[Ps. Pf] =

[Ps.F.Pf.C] =

1. The mouse stole the cheese

[Pr.Pf.C] =

[S.Pr] =

1. I will ride the horse
2.
3.

Affirmative to negative and interrogative

(+) S. Vaux Vord

Smart note:

Will not = won’t

Shall not = shan’t

Would not = Wouldn’t

Should not = Shouldn’t

(-) S. Vaux 1 not Vor

(?) Vaux1 S Vord?

(-?) Vaux1 S not Vord?

 Vauxn’t S Vord?

S.Pr

(+) S BI/AI

(-) do/does not BI

(?) do/does S BI?

(-?) do/does S not BI?

 Don’t /doesn’t S BI?

S. Ps

(+) S Pt

(-) S did not BI

(?) Did S BI?

(-?) Did S not BI?

 Didn’t S BI?

Exercise

* 1. Basit will write the lesson.

[S.Pr -?]

[Ps.C?]

* 1. Dana had come here.

[Pr.C-]

[S.Ps?]

* 1. Atiq washed the car.

[Pr.Pf-?]

[F.C-]

* 1. The would buy me a good car.

[S.Pr-?]

Ps.F. Pf-]

Exercise

1. The student will fly the kite.

[Pr. Pf - ]

[Ps. C -?]

[S. Ps +]

1. Mr. Ketcheng shakes the head.

[Pr. C ?]

[S. Ps +]

[F. Pf.C -]

1. They do the homework.

[S.Ps -]

[Ps.F.Pf.C?]

[Ps.Pf -?]

1. She had the beautiful house.

[S.Pr +]

[Ps.Pf -]

Trik mengerjakan soal Ord-PNP

Apear

Look

Smell

Feel

Taste

e.g. I am feeling, the white board, it feels soft

have Lihat benda bisa dimiliki NP

 tidak bisa dimiliki Pro

e.g. I have a class

 I am having a class

They understand the girl

[Pr.Pf C -]

[Ps. C -]

Non progressive verbs

Non progressive

* + - * 1. Ali knows this grammar

Some verbs are non-progressive: they are not used in any of the progressive tenses. These verb describe state (i.e., conditions that exist); they do not describe activities that are in progress. In (a): “Ali knows” describe a mental state that exists.

Progressive

* + - * 1. Kim is reading about this grammar

COMPARE: In (b): “Kim is reading” is an activity in progress. Progressive tenses can be used with the verb read but not with the verb know.

COMMON NON PROGRESSIVE VERB (45)

* + - 1. MENTAL STATE

Know : tau think : mengira

Realize : menyadari imagine : membayangkan

Understand : memahami doubt : ragu

Recognize

Believe

Feel

Suppose

prefer

* + - 1. EMOTIONAL STATE
			2. POSSESSION
			3. SENSE PERCEPTIONS
			4. OTHER EXITING STATES
	1.
	2.
	3.
	4.
	5.
	6. + 1. Noun
			2. Pronoun
			3. Adjective
			4. Adverb
			5. Prepisition
			6. Conjuction
			7. Interjection
1. Nounadjunk, noun yang difungsikan sebagai ajektive karena modifier [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. Bisa jadi ordinary jikamenyendiri [↑](#footnote-ref-3)