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Basic English Grammar Explained

Diktat Mata Kuliah Umum
Bahasa Inggris

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PENGANTAR

Segala puji dan syukur penulis ucapkan kepada Allah SWT dan junjungannya Nabi Muhammad SAW, karena dengan limpahan rahmat dan hidayahNya penulis diberikan kesempatan untuk menyelesaikan Diktat Mata Kuliah Bahasa Inggris. Diktat Mata Kuliah Bahasa Inggris ini ditujukan sebagai pedoman mahasiswa Fakultas Dawah IAIN Jember ketika melaksanakan perkuliahan di kampus secara luring maupun daring. Tujuan penulisan diktat kuliah ini adalah untuk memberikan pemahaman, pengetahuan, serta contoh-contoh praktis dan sederhana mengenai English Basic Grammar Explained (Penjelasan Tata Bahasa Dasar Bahasa Inggris). Materi yang dibahas dalam diktat mata kuliah ini yaitu (1) Parts of Speech, (2) Noun and Pronoun, (3) Verb, Adverb and Adjective, (4) Preposition, Conjunction and Interjection, (5) Simple Present Tense, (6) Present Continuous Tense, (7) Simple Past Tense, (8) Past Continuous Tense, (9) Present Perfect Tense, (10) Simple Future Tense.

Diktat ini disusun sebagai alternative referensi untuk mendukung terwujudnya perkuliahan yang lebih efektif. Isi diktat mengacu pada kompetensi dan satuan acara perkuliahan selama separuh semester yang dirancang oleh dosen pengampu. Diktat ini berisi materi, penjelasan jelas dan latihan soal yang disesuaikan dengan kebutuhan mahasiswa akan kemampuan memahami tata bahasa dalam Bahasa Inggris.

Semoga bermanfaat.

Jember, 17 September 2021

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PENDAHULUAN

DESKRIPSI MATA KULIAH

Mata Kuliah ini bertujuan untuk mempelajari bahasa Inggris baik secara teoritis maupun praktis yang meliputi tata bahasa, teks bacaan dengan tema yang kontekstual dan mutakhir seperti ekonomi, politik, sosial, budaya, teknologi, pertahanan dan keamanan untuk menghadapi tantangan global pada abad 21, revolusi industri 4.0, dan MEA

CAPAIA PEMBELAJARAN:

SIKAP

Mahasiswa diharapkan dapat bertakwa kepada Tuhan Yang Maha Esa dan mampu menunjukkan sikap religius; serta dapat menunjukkan sikap bertanggungjawab atas pekerjaan di bidang keahliannya secara mandiri;

PENGETAHUAN

Mahasiswa diharapkan untuk mampu melakukan pendalaman bidang kajian Bahasa Inggris sesuai dengan lingkungan dan perkembangan jaman;

Mahasiswa juga diharapkan untuk dapat menguasai integrasi teknologi, pedagogi, muatan keilmuan dan/atau keahlian, serta komunikasi dalam pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris;

KETERAMPILAN UMUM

Mahasiswa dapat menunjukkan kemampuan literasi informasi, media dan memanfaatkan teknologi informasi dan komunikasi untuk pengembangan keilmuan dan kemampuan kerja;

Mahasiswa mampu berkomunikasi baik lisan maupun tulisan dengan menggunakan Bahasa Inggris dalam perkembangan dunia akademik dan dunia kerja;


Mahasiswa dapat menunjukkan sikap berkolaborasi dalam team, menunjukkan kemampuan kreatif

KETERAMPILAN KHUSUS


Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu berbahasa Inggris sebagai alat untuk memperluas wawasan keilmuan, keislaman, seni, budaya, dan peradaban;

Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu menerjemahkan komunikasi lisan dari bahasa Inggris menjadi bahasa Indonesia dan sebaliknya dari bahasa Indonesia menjadi bahasa Inggris;

Mahasiswa diharapkan mampu menerjemahkan teks berbahasa Inggris ke dalam bahasa Indonesia dan teks berbahasa Indonesia ke dalam bahasa Inggris sesuai standar.



“Nostalgia is like a grammar lesson: you find the present tense, but the past perfect!” ~Owens Lee Pomeroy



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CHAPTER 1

PARTS OF SPEECH

A. Objectives

Learning Objectives	Indicators	Time Allotment
Mahasiswa mampu: 1. Mempraktekkan percakapan sederhana	1.1.Mampu mempraktekkan percakapan tentang pengenalan.	2 sks = 100'TM+ 120'BT+ 120'BM

B. What are Parts of Speech?

Before learning a language, what learners must understand is the vocabulary of the target language as well as the types. This is because words give a significant parts in our ability to speak a target language. A language researcher one said, "Without grammar, one may still be able to communicate, but without vocabulary, there will be no communication that can take place." Based on that knowledge, you should then know that Parts of Speech are the categorization of words (pengelompokan kata).

C. The Kinds of Parts of Speech

There are eight (8) kinds of parts of speech that you can see as follows:

1. **NOUN** - Kata Benda
(E.g. Handphone, laptop, happiness, Asyraf, Jember, etc.)
2. **PRONOUN** - Kata Ganti
(E.g. You, Your, My, His, Herself, Ours, Our, etc.)
3. **VERB** - Kata Kerja
(E.g. See-Saw-Seen, Walk-Walked-Walked)
4. **ADJECTIVE** - Kata Sifat
(E.g. Diligent, Hardworking, Handsome, Pretty, etc.)
5. **ADVERB** - Kata Keterangan
(E.g. Quickly, Beautifully, Clearly, etc.)
6. **PREPOSITION** - Preposisi / Kata Depan
(E.g. In, At, On, In front of, Upper, etc.)
7. **CONJUNCTION** - Kata Hubung
(E.g. And, So, Because, Or, etc.)

8. INTERJECTION - Kata Seru

(E.g. Ouch, Eeww, Yuck, Horray, etc.)

The categorization of Parts of Speech is illustrated in the following picture.



Img. 1. Parts of Speech.

Source: <https://www.instagram.com/p/CTYfug6Jfol/>, accessed on September 4, 2021

Just like Y is sometimes a vowel but sometimes a consonant, there are words that are *sometimes* one part of speech and other times another. Here are a few examples:

WORK

I went to **work** (noun).

I **work** in the garden (verb).

WELL

She paints very **well** (adverb).

He's **well**-liked in his community
(adjective).

I dropped a penny in the **well** (noun)

And sometimes, words evolve to fit into new parts of speech. One recent example is the word “adult.” Before the 2010s, **adult** was primarily a noun that referred to a fully grown person. It could also be used as an adjective to refer to specific types of media, like adult contemporary music. But then, at right about the turn of the 2010s, the word **adulting**, a brand-new verb, appeared in the internet lexicon. As a verb, **adulting** is the act of doing tasks like paying bills and grocery shopping.

EXERCISE 1

Read parts of the lyric below from Phil Collins. Identify the parts of speech of the lyrics then sing the song together with the class.

Come stop your crying
It will be alright
Just take my hand
Hold it tight
I will protect you
From all around you
I will be here
Don't you cry

For one so small
You seem so strong
My arms will hold you
Keep you safe and warm
This bond between us
Can't be broken
I will be here don't you cry

'Cause you'll be in my heart
Yes, you'll be in my heart
From this day on
Now and forever more
You'll be in my heart
No matter what they say
You'll be here in my heart
Always

Why can't they understand
The way we feel
They just don't trust
What they can't explain
I know we're different
But deep inside us
We're not that different at all

Chorus

Don't listen to them
Cause what do they know?
We need each other
To have, to hold
They'll see in time
I know

And destiny calls you
You must be strong
I may not be with you
But you've got to hold on
They'll see in time I know
We'll show them together

Chorus
Believe me, you'll be in my heart
I'll be there from this day on
Now and forever more

Oooo, you'll be in my heart
You'll be here in my heart
No matter what they say
I'll be with you
You'll be here in my heart
I'll be there always

Always
I'll be with you
I'll be there for you always
Always and always
Just look over your shoulder
Just look over your shoulder
Just look over your shoulder
I'll be there always

CHAPTER 2

PARTS OF SPEECH: NOUN & PRONOUNS

A. Objectives

Learning Objectives	Indicators	Time Allotment
Mahasiswa mampu: 2. Mengkonstruksi kalimat nominal dalam bentuk positif, pertanyaan dan negatif.	2.1 Mampu mengidentifikasi <i>adjective, adverb, noun, pronouns, preposition</i> , dan <i>conjunction</i> serta fungsinya dalam kalimat. 2.2 Mampu mengkonstruksi kalimat nominal dengan predikat <i>adjective, adverb, noun, pronouns, preposition</i> , dan <i>conjunction</i> . 2.3 Mampu mengkonstruksi dan mengubah kalimat nominal dengan bentuk positif, pertanyaan dan negatif	2 sks = 100'TM+ 120'BT+ 120'BM

B. What are PARTS OF SPEECH, NOUN & PRONOUNS?

Before learning a language, we have to understand that all the words we say are categorized into different kinds. In Indonesian language, we know some word categories such as: *Kata kerja, kata sifat, kata benda*, etc. In English, we call this categorization as **Parts of Speech**.

In this chapter, you will learn about Noun and Pronouns before anything else.

1. NOUN

What is a **Noun**? A Noun means *kata benda* in Indonesian, so its function is to identify **objects or things** in general. For example, chairs, schools, an apple, a death note, etc. However, noun isn't only limited to identify inanimate objects as previously mentioned. Noun can also be used to identify **people's names** (e.g. Feby, Asyraf, Kurniawan), **places** (e.g. Banyuwangi, Jember, Malang), **abstract objects** (e.g. Sadness, Happiness, Anger) or **ideas** (e.g. feminism, democracy, liberalism).

Just like in Indonesian language, nouns can also have several types or kinds. There are seven (7) types of English nouns, such as Countable nouns, Uncountable nouns, Common nouns, Proper nouns, Concrete nouns, Abstract nouns, Collective nouns.

Although there are several types of nouns, the ones that you really need to pay attention are **the countable and uncountable nouns**. This is because these certain types have different usage compared to nouns in Indonesian language.

In English, the concept of countable and uncountable nouns can be a little bit different compared to nouns in Indonesian. For the countable nouns, English nouns will have to use articles (i.e. A, An, This, That) to emphasize the singularity of a noun and –s/-es/-ies ending as a plural marker. Look at the picture below.

SINGULAR

Must have: **A/AN/This/That**

a wish

my latest idea

the English teacher

that book

PLURAL

Must have: **-S/-ES/-IES**

book

>

books

school

>

schools

friend

>

friends

We add **-es** to nouns ending in **-s, -ch, -sh, -ss, -x** and **-o**:

class

>

classes

watch

>

watches

gas

>

gases

When a noun ends in a consonant and **-y**, we make the plural

lady

>

ladies

country

>

countries

Img.2.1 Singular Vs. Plural Noun

Source: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/count-nouns>. Accessed Sept 4, 2021

Another difference is that English nouns can have **irregular plural nouns**, which refers to nouns that do not follow the –s/-es/-ies ending rule. As for such nouns, you will have to remember them by reading a dictionary or browsing the Internet. Here are some examples to make it easier for you to learn.

The English **uncountable nouns** are not that different compared to Indonesian nouns. In uncountable nouns, they **do not have plural forms**. Therefore, they do not follow the –s/-es/-ies ending rule nor they have irregular plural forms. These nouns, however, are sometimes **followed by quantifiers** (*kata bantu bilangan*). See the picture below.

Uncountable Noun

No plural forms and sometimes uses quantifiers

We ate a lot of **food**. (NOT feeds)
We bought some new **furniture**. (NOT furnitures)
That's useful **information**. (NOT a useful information)

We can use some **quantifiers** with uncount nouns:

He gave me **some useful advice**.
They gave us **a lot of information**.

Uncount nouns often refer to:

Substances: food, water, wine, salt, bread, iron
Human feelings or qualities: anger, cruelty, happiness, honesty, pride
Activities: help, sleep, travel, work
Abstract ideas: beauty, death, fun, life

Img. 2.2 Uncountable Noun

Source: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/uncount-nouns>, accessed on Sept 4, 2021

2. PRONOUNS

When you want to use or speak a language naturally, you may want to avoid repeating the same words over and over again. In this case, you can substitute nouns or noun phrases with **pronouns**. There are eight (8) kinds of English pronouns, namely: Personal Pronouns, Possessive Pronouns, Reflexive pronouns, Intensive Pronouns, Demonstrative Pronouns, Interrogative Pronouns, Indefinite Pronouns, Reciprocal Pronouns, and Relative Pronouns.

In general, English pronouns are mostly similar to Indonesian pronouns but you may want to focus on certain kinds, namely: **Personal, Possessive, Reflexive and Intensive Pronouns**. This is because they are mostly used and introduced to beginner learner of English.

a. Personal Pronouns

In personal pronouns, you will learn the **subject pronouns** and the **object pronouns**. Both are similar as *kata ganti orang pertama, kedua dan ketiga* in Indonesian pronouns, however, they have different forms when positioned as the subject or the object of a sentence. See the picture below.

Personal Pronouns (Subject & Object)

Subject: I – YOU – THEY – WE – HE – SHE – IT

We use subject pronouns as the **subject** of a **verb**:

I like your dress.
You are late.
He is my friend.
It is raining.
She is on holiday.
We live in England.
They come from London.

Img. 2.3 Personal Pronoun - Subject

Source: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/personal-pronouns> accessed on Sept 4, 2021

Personal Pronouns (Subject & Object)

obj: ME – YOU – THEM – US – HIM – HER – IT

We use object pronouns as the **object** of a **verb**:

Can you help me, please?
I can see you.
She doesn't like him.
I saw her in town today.
We saw them in town yesterday, but they didn't see us.

and after **prepositions**:

She is waiting for me.
I'll get it for you.
Give it to him.
Why are you looking at her?
Don't take it from us.
I'll speak to them.

Img. 2.4 Personal Pronoun - Object

Source: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/personal-pronouns> accessed on Sept 4, 2021

b. Possessive Pronouns

This pronoun is used when you want to show ownership (*kepemilikan*) of something. There are two kinds of Possessive pronouns, namely: **Possessive Pronouns** and **Possessive Adjectives**.

Unlike in Indonesian language where we can just add the words “*milik*” or “*punya*” to show possession, in English possessive pronouns we have to follow the pronoun rules and changes. Look at the picture below.

Possessive Pronouns (kepemilikan)		
	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns
I	my	mine
You	your	yours
He	his	his
She	her	hers
It	its	its
We	our	ours
You	your	yours
They	their	theirs

Img. 2.5 Possessive Pronoun
Source: author's file

Based on the picture above, it can be concluded that Possessive adjectives requires nouns as the object in possession, while the possessive pronouns do not. Each kind of the possessive pronouns changes according to the subject.

For example:

Subject: I (Aku)

Attack on Titan adalah anime favoritku → Attack on Titan is **my** favorite animated cartoon.

Buku berwarna hijau ini **milikku** → This green book is **mine**.

Subject: We (Kami)

Tim sepak bola daerah **kami** sedang bertanding → Our regional football team is having a match.

Sisi desa bagian ini adalah **milik kami** → This side of the village is **ours**.

LANGUAGE TIPS!

Ownership can also be expressed by the use of apostrophe (') + S after the subject(s).

For example:

This is Asyraf's tricycle. → Ini adalah sepeda roda tiga milik Asyraf.

That is our parents' house → Itu adalah rumah milik orang tua kami.

c. Reflexive Pronouns

The function of these pronouns is to highlight the subjects or objects that are mentioned previously. The reflexive pronouns include: **Myself, Yourself, Themselves, Ourselves, Himself, Herself and Itself**. In Indonesian language, reflexive pronouns are equivalent to “*diri sendiri*”. Look at the picture below.

Reflexive Pronoun

MYSELF – YOURSELF – THEMSELVES – OURSELVES
HIMSELF – HERSELF – ITSELF

We use a reflexive pronoun as a **direct object** when the object is **the same as the subject** of the verb:

*I am teaching **myself** to play the piano.*

*Be careful with that knife. **You** might cut **yourself**.*

Img.2.6. Reflexive Pronoun

Source: <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org/english-grammar-reference/reflexive-pronouns>
accessed on Sept 5, 2021

EXERCISE 2

Identify the kinds of nouns and pronouns from each sentence below.

Example: Harry Potter is an extraordinary book and film series to me.

A

B

C

D

Answer:

A - Countable Noun – name of a person

B and C - Countable Noun – things/object

D – Personal pronoun – as object

1. Oki introduced himself to his classmates
A B C D
2. Bella cut herself with a knife in the kitchen.
A B C D
3. They always bring water to drink in the morning.
A B C
4. Life is not always about money, but also a mix of happiness and sadness
A B C D
5. I don't really know much about Anime because I don't have any television.
A B C D

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CHAPTER 3

PARTS OF SPEECH: VERB, ADVERB & ADJECTIVE

A. Objectives

Learning Objectives	Indicators	Time Allotment
Mahasiswa mampu: 2. Mengkonstruksi kalimat nominal dalam bentuk positif, pertanyaan dan negatif. 3. Mengkonstruksi kalimat verbal dalam bentuk positif, pertanyaan dan negatif.	2.1 Mampu mengidentifikasi <i>adjective, adverb, noun, pronouns, preposition</i> , dan <i>conjunction</i> serta fungsinya dalam kalimat. 2.2 Mampu mengkonstruksi kalimat nominal dengan predikat <i>adjective, adverb, noun, pronouns, preposition</i> , dan <i>conjunction</i> . Mampu mengkonstruksi dan mengubah kalimat nominal dengan bentuk positif, pertanyaan dan negatif 3.1.Mampu mengidentifikasi <i>Verb</i> (Kata Kerja) 3.2.Mampu mengkonstruksi kalimat verbal dengan predikat kata kerja 3.3.Mampu mengkonstruksi dan mengubah kalimat verbal dengan bentuk positif, pertanyaan dan negatif	2 sks = 100'TM+ 120'BT+ 120'BM

B. Noun Phrase VS Verb Phrase

Since you've learned about noun in the previous chapter, you should also know about the terms Noun Phrase and Verb Phrase. A **phrase** is a combination of two or more words. So, a **noun phrase** is a group of words made of a noun and more nouns or adjectives to give more information about the noun. A noun phrase can function as either a subject or an object in a sentence. Meanwhile, a **verb phrase** is a group of words made of auxiliary verb (kata kerja bantu) with a main verb. Look at the example below.

EXAMPLE:

Noun Phrase:

Seekor **kucing** kecil. → A small **cat**

Beberapa **teman kelas** kami → Some of our **classmates**

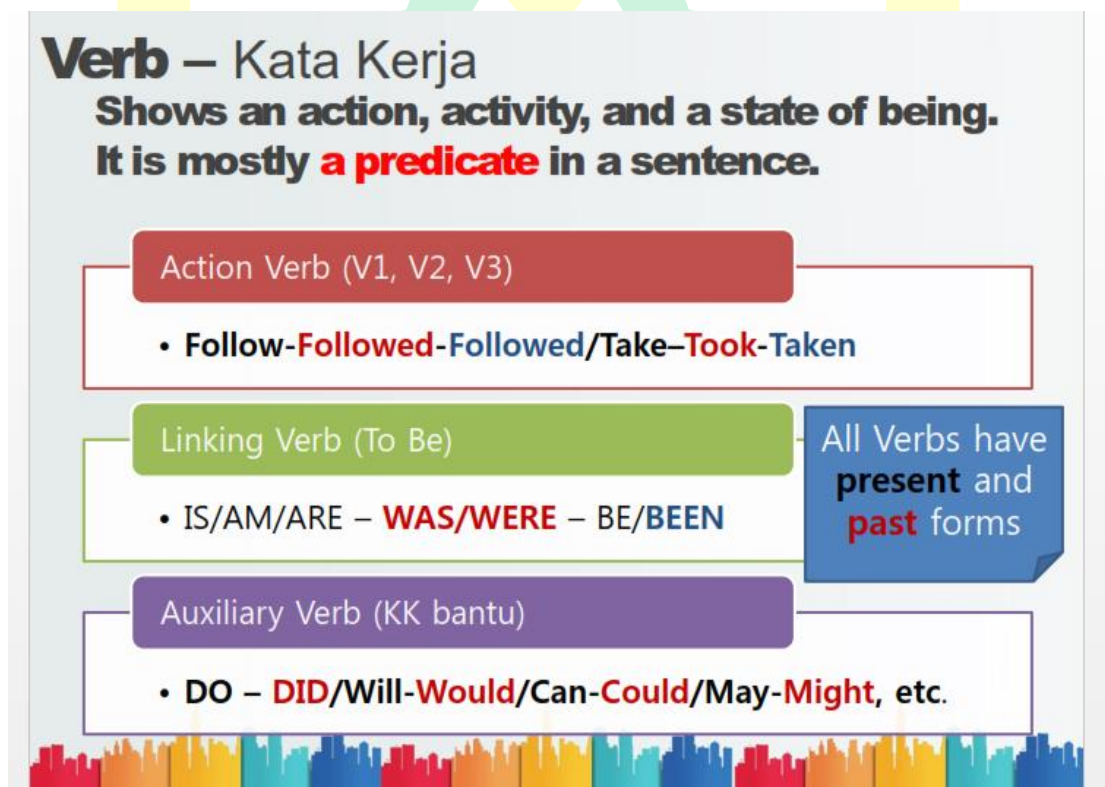
Verb Phrase:

Diana **telah belajar** dengan rajin → Diana **has studied** diligently

Kami **sedang fokus** pada penelitian yang baru → We **are focussing** on the new research

C. What is a VERB?

A Verb means *Kata Kerja* in Indonesian language. However, the term verb doesn't only refer to **action verbs** such as study, work, write, read, etc. The verbs in English are divided into three kinds (3), namely: Action Verbs, Linking Verbs (**known as TOBE**), and Auxiliary Verbs (*Kata kerja bantu*).



Img.3.1 Verb
Source: Author's file

As you can see from the picture above that English verbs has several kinds, but the three kinds of verb above are the most important ones for English learners. Action verbs are known as *kata kerja* in general, linking verbs are in the form of to be, while auxiliary verbs are known as *kata kerja bantu*.

Remember that **all verbs have present and past forms** in English. This is because in English language, verbs change forms according to time settings. Unlike in Indonesian language, the verbs stay as the base form.

For example:

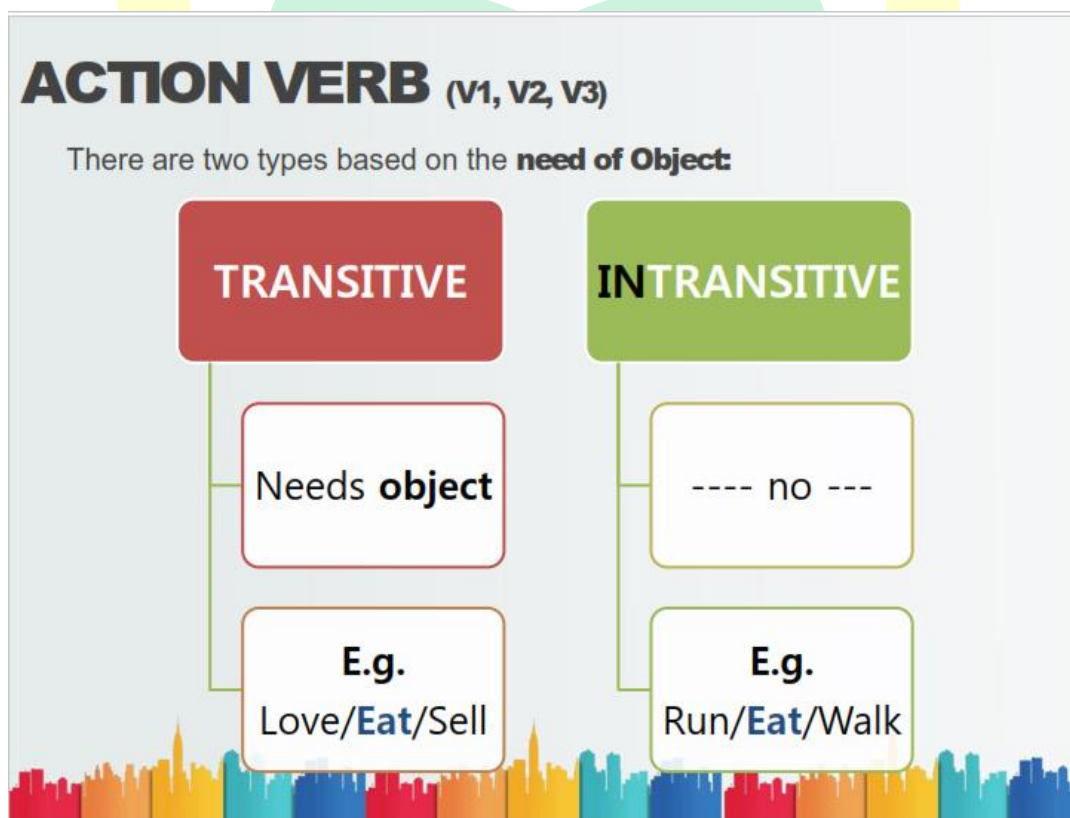
Saya menulis sebuah surat (hari ini) → I **write** a letter today

Saya menulis sebuah surat kemarin → I **wrote** a letter yesterday

Saya menulis sebuah surat besok → I **will write** a letter tomorrow

Saya telah menulis surat selama ini → I **have written** a letter all this time

Now talking about action verbs, they have two main categories. The first category is action verbs that are based on the needs of object and the second category is action verbs based on forms. See the picture below.



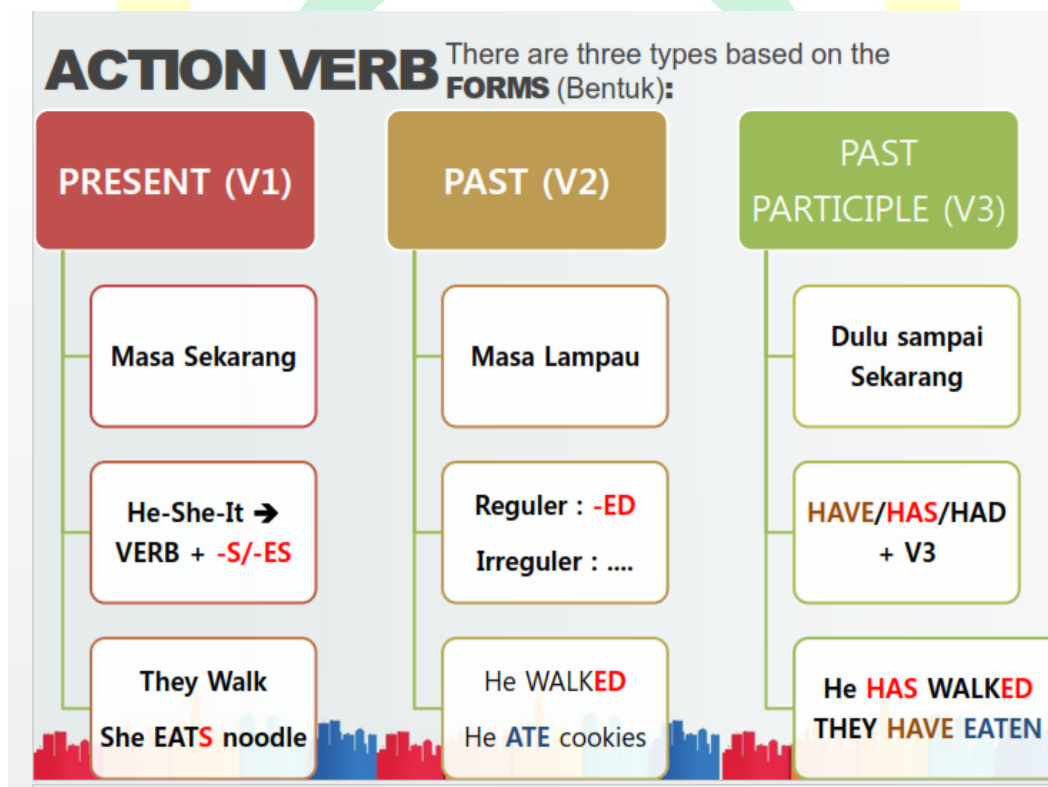
Img.3.2 transitive and intransitive verbs
Source: Author's file

Just like in Indonesian language, there are two (2) kinds of action verbs based on the need of object, namely: **Transitive and Intransitive**.

Language Tips!

There are some other verbs that can be both transitive and intransitive, such as: Wash, Eat, Open, Run, Close, etc.

Meanwhile, the verbs that are based on forms are divided into three types. These types are famous for the terms: **Verb 1, Verb 2, and Verb 3**. The first kind of action verb (verb 1) is also called the base or lexical form (dictionary form). It is also known as the present form, while Verb 2 is known as the past form and Verb 3 is the past participle form. Look at the picture below.



Img.3.3 Forms of verb
Source: Author's file

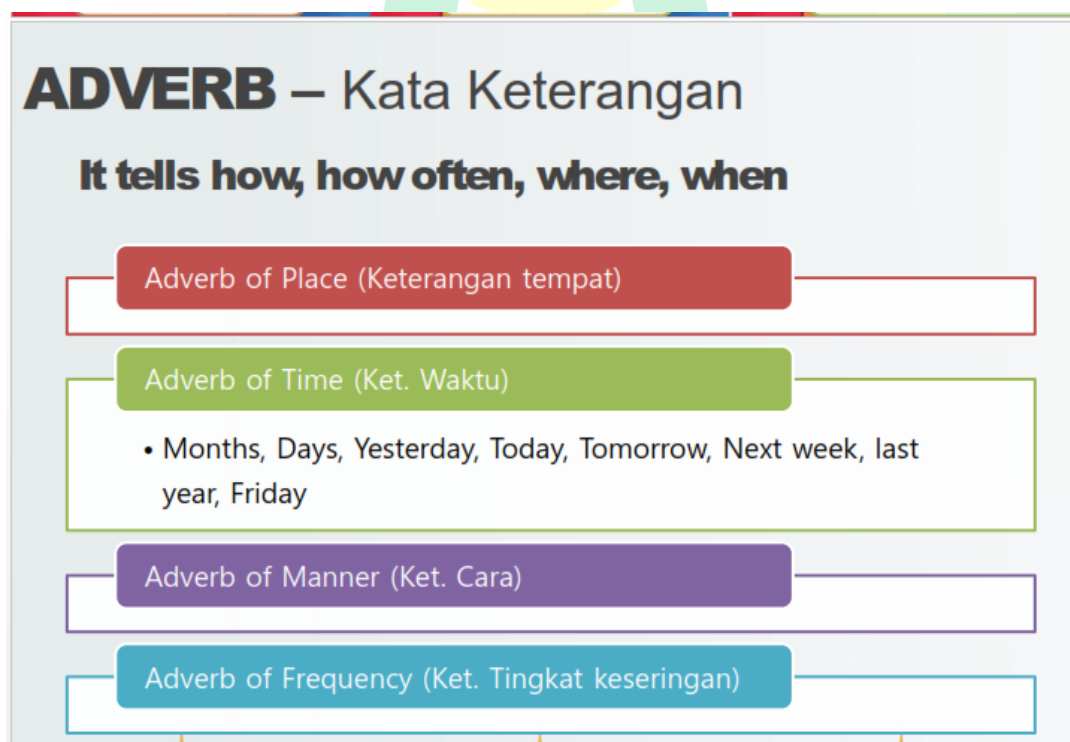
You can see from the picture above, that in **V1**, it is used to state an activity that happens at the moment or within today's time. The rule is simple. You just remember that there are six personal pronouns as the subject in a sentence and the verb is followed –s/-es/-ies ending rule for subjects HE, SHE, IT.

The **V2** is used to state an activity that happened in a time before now. The V2 rule is rather different. Unlike the V1 which gives special effect to subjects HE, SHE, IT, the changes in verb 2 applies to any subjects. The only thing that you must remember is that, the verbs are divided into two forms, namely regular and irregular verbs. **The regular ones follow the –ED ending rule**, for example the word WALK becomes WALKED. Meanwhile, **the irregular ones have to be memorized** because they don't follow the same rule, for example the verb EAT becomes ATE.

The V3 is used in several cases, but in this chapter you're learning about the use of V3 in perfect tenses. Therefore, the use of V3 here is preceded by HAVE/HAS/HAD to state an activity that happened in the past but is still going on until the present time (or is still in effect). In Indonesian language, the use of V3 in perfect tenses can mean "*telah/sudah*". For example, He has walked is translated into *dia telah berjalan*.

D. ADVERBS

Adverbs are translated as kata keterangan in Indonesian language. Adverbs are used to state about how, where, when, or how often something happens. There are several kinds of adverb, however in this chapter you're learning only the four kinds, namely: Adverb of place, adverb of time, adverb of manner and adverb of frequency.



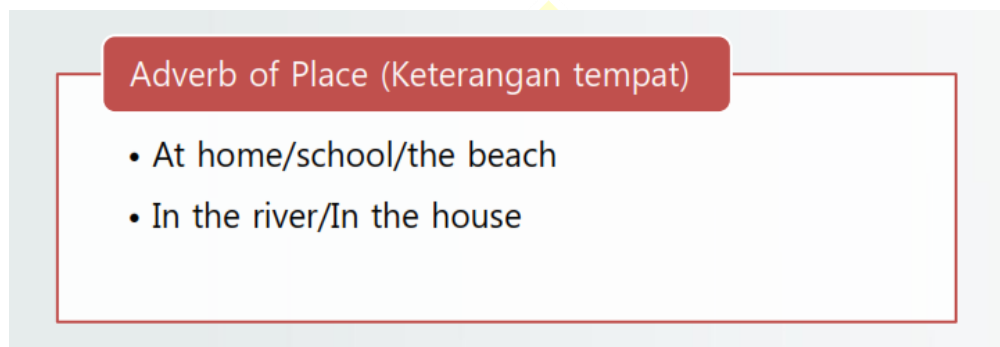
Img.3.4 Aderb
Source: Author's file

Lets' learn about the four types of adverb. The first type is adverb of place. This adverb is used **to give information about the location or the place where an activity happens**. This adverb normally answers to questions started with “Where”.

For example:

Where does the man live? He lives on Parahyangan street no.23

Adverb of Place



Img.3.5 Adverb of place
Source: Author's file

The second type is adverb of time. This adverb is used to give information about duration or time when an activity happens. This adverb generally answers to questions started with “When” or “How long...last”.

For example:

When do you go to campus? I go at around 8 in the morning.

How long will the film last? It will last for about 2 hours.

Adv. of time



Img.3.6 Adverb of Time
Source: Author's file

The third type is adverb of manner. This adverb shows how an activity is done. This adverb normally answers to questions started with “How” and sometimes opinion questions. To create an adverb of manner, usually **an adjective is followed by the ending –LY** which can be translated into “*dengan + ... (kata sifat)*” in Indonesian language.

For example:

What do you think about my dancing moves? Oh, you did it beautifully!

Adv. of Manner

How was the movie? I think it's good! The actors acted so well.

Adv. of Manner

Now, look at example number 2. The word WELL here doesn't follow the –LY ending rule, but this word means that the actors acted with a good manner. This is because there are several **English words that cannot follow the –LY ending rule, such as the words good, bad, and fast.**

Adverb of Manner (Ket. Cara)

- **Adjective + ly →**

Beautiful + ly = dengan cantik/indah

- **Menjelaskan Verb (K.Kerja)**

She dances beautifully

Subject	Predicate	Adverb (K.Keterangan)
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Img.3.7 Adverb of Manner
Source: Author's file

At last, the fourth type of adverbs in this chapter is the Adverb of Frequency. As the name suggests, it is about the frequency or the happen times of an activity. Therefore, this adverb generally answers to questions started with “How many times” or “How frequent”.

For example:

How many times do you visit the campus library? I visit the library many times.

Adv. of Frequency

How frequent do you eat Indomie? I always eat Indomie for breakfast.

Adv. of Frequency

There are several degrees of adverb of frequency that you can see in the picture below.

Adverb of Frequency (Ket. Tingkat keseringan)		
%	Adverb of Frequency	Example
100%	Always	I always study after class
90%	Usually	I usually walk to work
80%	Normally / Generally	I normally get good marks
70%	Often / Frequently	I often read in bed at night
50%	Sometimes	I sometimes sing in the shower
30%	Occasionally	I occasionally go to bed late
10%	Seldom	I seldom put salt on my food
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely	I hardly ever get angry
0%	Never	Vegetarians never eat meat
Subject + Adverb + Main Verb		Subject + BE + Adverb
Daniel always passes his exams.		He is always happy.

Img.3.8 Adverb of Frequency

Source: www.grammar.cl , accessed Aug 13, 2021

E. ADJECTIVES

Adjectives are *Kata Sifat* in Indonesian language. Generally, adjective is used to give detailed information of a noun or a pronoun. In order to make it easier for you to learn the adjective words, this chapter categorizes them into several groups, namely: Opinion, Shape, Size, Age, Colour, and Emotion. Each of these groups have many adjective words that you can learn by looking up the dictionary or browsing the Internet.

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Adjective – Kata Sifat

Gives information about a noun or pronoun

Opinion

• E.g. Delicious, Amazing, Beautiful

Emotion

• E.g. Angry, Happy, Sad

Size

• E.g. Small, Large, Big, Short

Shape

• E.g. Slim, Fat, Square, Cube

Age

• E.g. 17, Old, Young

Colour

• E.g. Red, green

Img.3.9 Adjectives
Source: Author's file

EXERCISE 3

Determine the part of speech of the words in underline.

E.g. They will celebrate their 3rd wedding anniversary. → Verb

1. I didn't think she would get married that soon!
2. Putri is on a vacation to Maldives. I've seen her uploaded an Insta-story.
3. It was a small step for the toddler.
4. The night is still young, so I should get this job done perfectly.
5. The workers often build a temporary camp around the site.
6. Faculty of Da'wah is located at the front part of the campus.
7. UIN Khas has several faculties and many study programs to choose from.
8. A small security post is built next to the main gate of UIN KHAS.
9. Our organization has won International competition for several times.
10. We have never seen any squirrel sneakily jump from a coconut tree before.

CHAPTER 4

PARTS OF SPEECH: PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, AND INTERJECTION

A. Objectives

Learning Objectives	Indicators	Time Allotment
Mahasiswa mampu: 2. Mengkonstruksi kalimat nominal dalam bentuk positif, pertanyaan dan negatif.	2.3 Mampu mengidentifikasi <i>adjective, adverb, noun, pronouns, preposition</i> , dan <i>conjunction</i> serta fungsinya dalam kalimat. 2.4 Mampu mengkonstruksi kalimat nominal dengan predikat <i>adjective, adverb, noun, pronouns, preposition</i> , dan <i>conjunction</i> . Mampu mengkonstruksi dan mengubah kalimat nominal dengan bentuk positif, pertanyaan dan negatif	2 sks = 100'TM+ 120'BT+ 120'BM

B. What is PREPOSITION?

Preposition means *preposisi* – *kata depan* in Indonesian language. The use of **preposition in a sentence is to show time or spatial relationship of something**. Similar to that of Indonesian language, the concept of preposition is the same, which is equivalent to the preposition “Di-...” or “Pada...”. However, in English preposition, there are different forms of preposition for different purposes. In this chapter, you’re learning the two types of preposition, namely: **Preposition of Time and Preposition of Place**.

Preposition of Time is put before a noun or pronoun about time. For this function, there are three (3) kinds of preposition of time that you need to remember. These prepositions are, **AT, ON, and IN** which three of them have the same meaning in Indonesian language (“Di-.../Pada...”). Each of the prepositions is used for different purpose. See the picture below.

Prep. Of Time

IN / AT / ON

- In – Season, Months & Year
- At – Time, the weekend
- On – Dates & Day

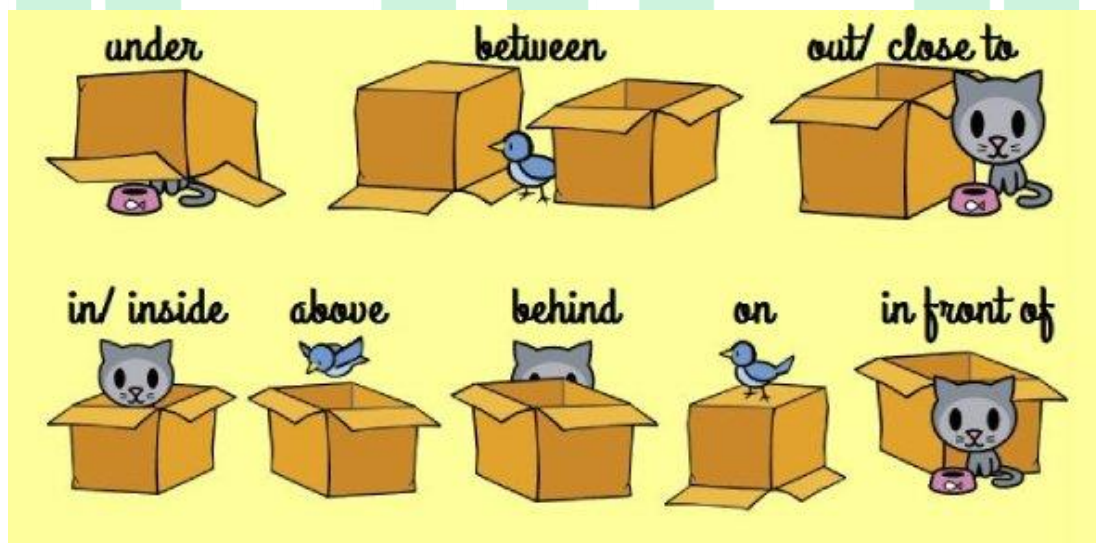
Img.4.1 Preposition
Source: Author's file

For example:

I was born in Banyuwangi, on 29th of July, in 1997.

She loves to hang out in the morning

Preposition of Place is used to show **spatial relationship in a sentence**. Similar to the previous preposition, preposition of place can also be translated into “Pada...” or “Di-...” in Indonesian language. In preposition of place you will also see similar preposition such as AT, IN and ON. However, those prepositions are used to show location or spatial relationship with different meaning, not time. The preposition **ON** in preposition of place means “**Di atas (menempel)**” while **IN** is translated as “**Di dalam**” and **AT** is translated as “**Di... or Pada...(tempat)**”. Look at the picture below for more examples of preposition of place.



Img.4.2 Preposition of Place

Source: <https://www.proprofs.com/quiz-school/story.php?title=prepositions-place-beginner>, accessed on 16 Aug, 2021

In the previous chapter you learned about adverb of time and adverb of place. After learning adverbs and prepositions, you are expected to understand the difference and the similarity between the two parts of speech. The difference is that they cannot stand on their own to function as they should be. A determiner cannot become a preposition until it is paired with a noun or a pronoun, and a noun or a pronoun cannot become an adverb unless it is paired with a preposition. For example, school will be a noun until it is paired with a preposition “In” at the beginning then it becomes an adverb of place.

C. CONJUNCTION

Conjunction is translated as *Kata Hubung* in Indonesian language. **The function is to connect between one idea to another idea within a sentence, between sentences or between paragraphs.** There are several kinds of conjunction based on the function, namely: Coordinating conjunctions, subordinating conjunctions, and correlative conjunctions.

Coordinating conjunction is usually found when you’re connecting ideas in the form of words, phrases or sentences that are equal. For example: She is smart **and** diligent. This example shows the use of coordinating conjunction “and” to connect two equally positive adjectives.

Subordinating conjunction is used when you’re connecting dependent (*anak kalimat*) and independent clauses (*Induk kalimat*). Now, it may sound rather complicated until you grasp the concept of dependent and independent clauses. However, this conjunction is easy to learn as you can tell from the example.

For example:

Maria goes to Cairo, after she graduates.

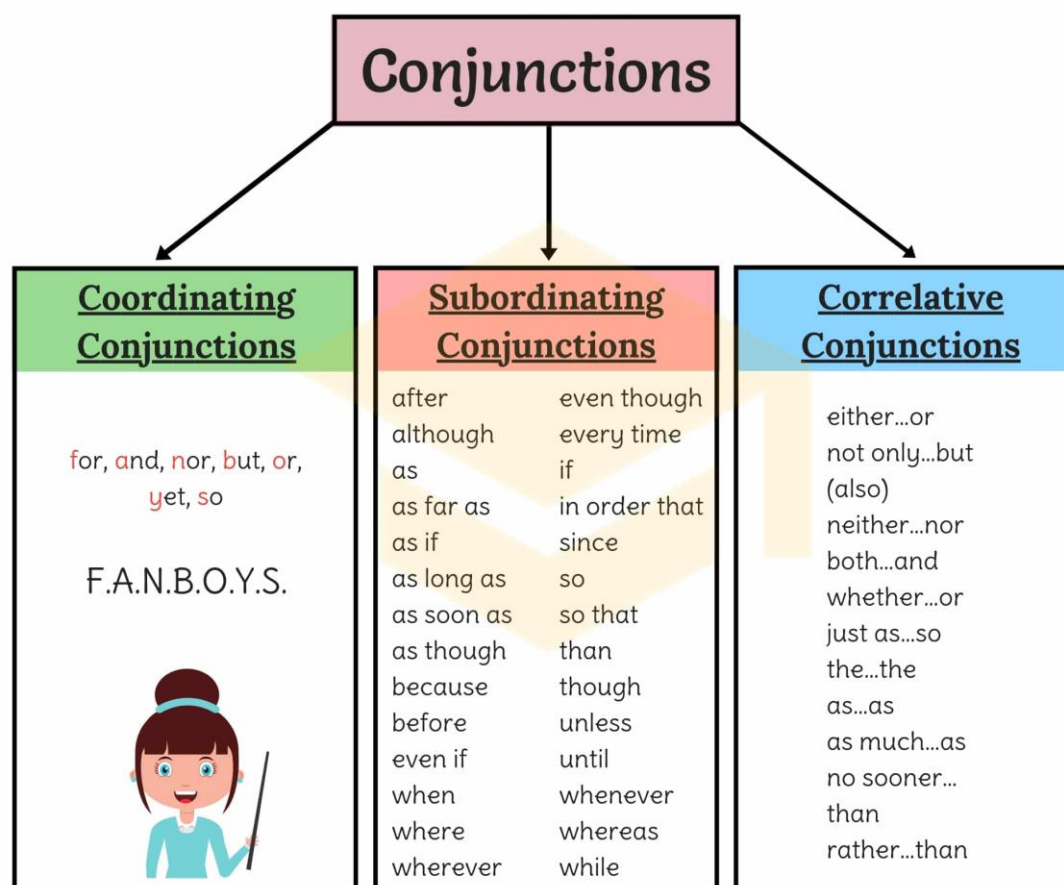
Independent Clause Dependent Clause

From the example above you can see that the subordinating conjunction always stay with the dependent clause.

Correlative Conjunction is used to connect one idea with another and these conjunctions already come in fixed pairs. You can see other examples of correlative conjunctions in the picture below. Now let’s set one correlation as an example. The

use of Both-And as a correlative conjunction can be seen in the following sentence:
 “I think spending money on **both** sushi **and** books are my guilty pleasure!”

Types of Conjunctions in English



Img.4.3 Types of Conjunction

Source: https://7esl.com/english-conjunctions/#Types_of_Conjunctions, accessed on 16 August, 2021

However, instead of learning all those conjunctions, in this chapter you're learning the ones that you usually find in most texts. See the examples below.

Fungsi Konjungsi	Between Sentences (antar kalimat)	Within Sentence (di dalam satu kalimat)
Membandingkan/Mengontraskan	However, Nevertheless, On the other hand, Instead, In contrast, Otherwise	Although, Even
Menunjukkan alasan, tujuan, sebab dan hasil	Therefore, Consequently, As a result, Thus	Because, Since, In order to, So that
Menambah Gagasan	In addition, Furthermore, Moreover	While, whenever
Menunjukkan dua kejadian yang terjadi bersamaan	Meanwhile, at the same time, at that time	-
Menunjukkan urutan kejadian	Soon, then, afterwards, after that, before that	After, before, since, as soon as

Source: Priyasudiarja, Y. & Purwaningsih, Y.S. 2011. *Nasreddin's funniest stories*. Bandung: PT Mizan Pustaka.

D. INTERJECTION

Interjection is equivalent to “*Kata Seru*” in Indonesian language. **Interjection is not bound to any words around it, and it is usually used to express feelings.** In Indonesian, there are many kinds of expression to show the feeling of happiness, guilt, fear, disgust, etc. For example, when you feel disgusted at something, some of you may say “*Hiyek*” or “*Iyuh*” which may be hard to be directly translated to English. This is why you need to learn about interjection as not every Indonesian word or expression can be directly translated. You can see some examples of Interjection in the following picture.

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Interjection– Kata seru (Expresses a strong emotion).

Doubt <i>Hmm! Er!</i> <i>Um!</i>	Pity <i>Dear!</i> <i>Alas!</i>	Realization <i>Aha!</i> <i>Ah!</i>	Disapproval <i>Tsk - tsk!</i> <i>Tut - tut!</i>
Irritation <i>Hmhp! Huh!</i> <i>Hey! Oy!</i>	Panic <i>Help! Ah!</i> <i>Uh-oh!</i>	Dismay <i>Oh! Oops!</i> <i>Oh, no!</i>	Disappointment <i>Aw!</i> <i>Drat!</i>
Embarrassment <i>Ahem!</i> <i>Er!</i>	Pain <i>Oww! Oh!</i> <i>Ouch!</i>	Disgust <i>Ugh! Ew!</i> <i>Yuck!</i>	Surprise <i>Eek Oh! Well!</i> <i>Ooh! Eh! Wow!</i> <i>Yikes! Really!</i>
Elation <i>Hurrah! Ha!</i> <i>Yippee! Whoopee!</i> <i>Woo - hoo!</i>	Pleasure <i>Mmm! Yeah!</i> <i>Hooray!</i>	Relief <i>Whew! Whoa!</i> <i>Phew!</i>	Boredom <i>Blah!</i> <i>Ho - hum!</i>

Img.4.4 Interjection

Source: <https://www.eslbuzz.com/grammar-types-of-interjections-in-english/>, accessed on 16 August 2021

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EXERCISE 4

Circle the best option for the following sentences.

1. ____ Who does he think he is? He's not the boss of me!
Which interjection is best to complete the sentence?
 - a. Whew!
 - b. Oww!
 - c. Huh!
2. Well, I don't know anything about his past school, ____ I think it was an elite school.
Which conjunction is suitable to complete the sentence?
 - a. And
 - b. But
 - c. Because
3. Nura, Adi, and Vany are cousins. They also work at the same depot ____ Jalan Merjosari.
Which preposition is suitable for the sentence?
 - a. In
 - b. On
 - c. Next to
4. Our house is ____ each other.
Which preposition is suitable for the sentence?
 - a. Next to
 - b. Between
 - c. In the middle of
5. ____ Quick, hide! Let's just pretend we don't see him.
Which interjection is suitable for the sentence?
 - a. Bleh!
 - b. Uh-Oh.
 - c. Wow.
6. My sister was born ____ Tuesday morning ____ 7 AM ____ Tangerang.
Which one is the correct preposition order for the sentence?
 - a. At – in – on
 - b. In – at – on
 - c. On – at – in
7. ____ Sunday morning, I usually go to a new place to hang out.
Which preposition is suitable for the sentence?
 - a. On
 - b. In
 - c. At
8. Look at the family photo. The mysterious man is standing ____ the short girl. Which preposition is suitable for the sentence?
 - a. On
 - b. Behind
 - c. Between

A) Complete the exercise with appropriate prepositions.

1. Nice meet you.
2. Don't be late school.
3. Are you the new student Portugal?
4. Are you a teacher this school?
- 5-6. Jessica is vacation. She is Italy now.
7. What is this called English?
8. Look the flowers.
9. Adam's birthday is July.
10. Don't run the classroom.

B) Fill in the blanks with appropriate prepositions.

1. Compare your answers your partner.
2. This key holder is very special me.
3. Apples and peaches are the same box.
4. Write me soon.
5. Have you got a piece paper?
6. What's the calculator for? It is my exam.
7. I'm tall black hair and brown eyes.
8. We have a house a big backyard.

CHAPTER 5

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

A. Objectives

Learning Objectives	Indicators	Time Allotment
Mahasiswa mampu: 5. mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk present tense secara kontekstual	5.1.Mampu mengidentifikasi <i>verb (kata kerja)</i> . 5.2.Mampu mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk <i>simple present tense</i> 5.3.Mampu mengkonstruksi dan mengubah kalimat dalam bentuk pertanyaan, positif dan negatif <i>simple present tense</i> 5.4.Mampu mengkonstruksi pertanyaan dengan <i>wh-question</i>	2 sks = 100'TM+ 120'BT+ 120'BM

B. What are Tenses?

Some languages in the world has tenses in their grammatical rules. You can see tenses in Arabic, Japanese and especially English. Tense is a change of verbs due to changes of time setting. However, in Indonesian language there are no tenses. Therefore, this explains the difficulty of Indonesian learners in understanding tenses since there is no equivalent rule in Bahasa Indonesia.

In tenses, verbs normally have three forms, namely: Present, Past and Future forms. These forms have been explained briefly in the previous chapter, so this chapter won't explain much about this. This chapter, however, is talking about the three **forms of tenses**. The three forms of tenses (not verbs) are **the simple form, progressive form, and the perfect form**. Each of these forms naturally has the present, past, and future verb forms. The differences of each tense form are that, the **progressive form will always have the suffix -ING following the verbs** while the **perfect form will always be placed after infinitive "To Have"**. Meanwhile, the simple form doesn't have any of those and the perfect progressive form has both of them. See the example below:

I will follow you → Simple tense

I am following you. → Progressive Tense

I have followed you → Perfect Tense

I have been following you → perfect progressive Tense

Aside from the verb forms, there are 16 types of tenses. Most of which have been taught during junior and senior high school, but in this chapter you're learning the famous Simple Present Tense deeper than you have during high school.

C. **Simple Present Tense**

As you can see from the term Simple Present Tense, there are two keywords, namely: Simple and Present. It means that the verbs used will be in the form of Verb 1 (the lexical form) and the word simple here indicates there is no additional auxiliary verb that follows.

Simple Present Tense is used in several situations, namely: Habit or repeated actions, unchanging situations, general truth (fact), fixed arrangements and instructions/directions. In fixed arrangements, you can actually use the simple future form to convey the same purpose, however with simple present form, the time setting is usually unchanged as it's been a habit. You can see the examples of each situation in the pictures below.

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SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Habit / Repeated Actions

- He **drinks** tea at breakfast

Unchanging Situations

- I **work** in IAIN Jember

General Truth (Fact)

- Her mother **is** Javanese

Fixed Arrangements (present or future)

- Your exam **starts** at 09.00 (tomorrow)

Instructions/Directions

- You **walk** for 100 meters, then **turn** left.

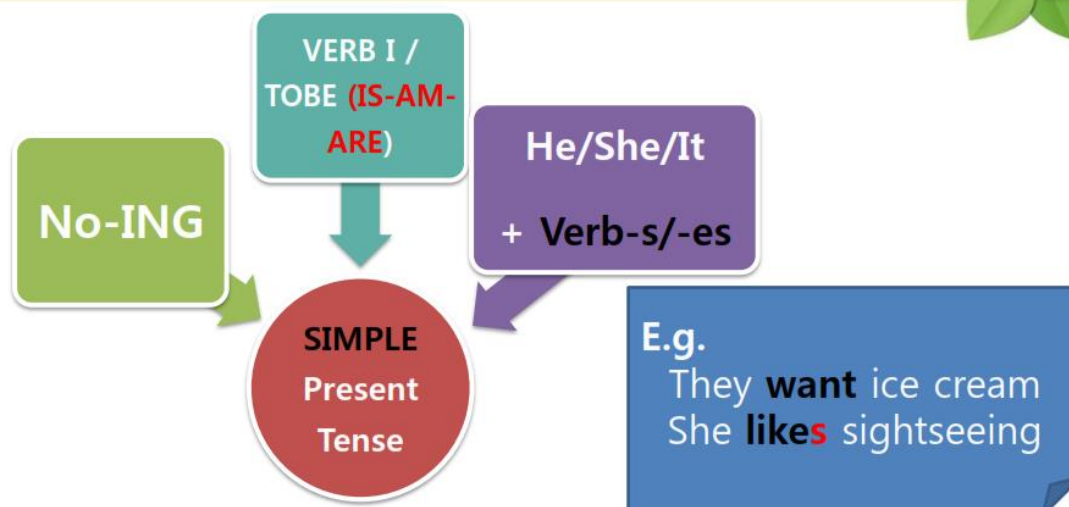
Img.5.1 Simple Present Tense

Source: Author's file

D. The Grammatical Rule of Simple Present Tense

In Simple Present Tense, the lexical form of the verb (V1) is used in making verb phrases and the first form of TOBE is used instead when making noun phrases. Remember that this tense belongs to the simple type of tenses, therefore there is no additional –ING following the verbs. Despite that, a special treatment is given to the He-She-It subjects. The verbs following these subjects must be followed by –s/-es/-ies ending. However, this ending doesn't indicate plural form or anything.

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE



Img.5.2 Simple Present Tense's grammar rule
Source: Author's file

Simple present tense also has time signals. These time signals can help English learners to determine when to use simple present tense in their sentences. The time signals for simple present tense are:

Adverb of time (keterangan waktu)	Arti
every day	setiap hari
every week	setiap minggu
every month	setiap bulan
every year	setiap tahun
every/each	setiap
in the morning	di pagi hari
at seven	jam tujuh
once/twice a day	sekali/dua kali sehari
here/there	disini/disana

Catatan :

Adverb of time ini banyak diletakkan atau digunakan di awal atau di akhir kalimat.

Adverb of frequency (keterangan perulangan)	Arti
always	selalu
as a rule	lazimnya
ever	pernah
seldom	sering
often	setiap
nowadays	pada waktu sekarang
once in a while	kadang-kadang
sometimes	kadang-kadang
frequently	disini/disana
generally	sering kali
commonly	biasanya
normally	umumnya

Catatan :

Adverb of frequency ini sering diletakkan sebelum kata kerja atau setelah to be.

Img.5.3 Simple Present Tense's time signal

Source: <https://www.intraxenglish.com/simple-present-tense/>, accessed on Aug 22, 2021

E. How to make Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences?

Affirmative sentence is also called as *kalimat positif*, while **negative sentence is a sentence which contains the word No or not**. In making a negative sentence, you just need to add an **auxiliary verb + NOT**. However, make sure you understand the concept of noun phrase and verb phrase. If the sentence is **a verb phrase, then you need to add DO/DOES as the auxiliary verb**. If it is **a noun phrase, you need to add TOBE before the word NOT**.

As for interrogative sentence, it is a sentence which contains question words such as the 5W + 1H or auxiliary verbs to make a yes/no question. In order to make interrogative sentences, you only need to put the auxiliary verb (DO/DOES) at the beginning of the sentence if it contains verb phrase, or put TOBE (is, am, are) if the sentence contains noun phrase.

Source: English First (EF) How to make interrogative sentence IF the Verb is Action Verb	Affirmative	Interrogative	Negative
	I think	Do I think?	I do not think
	You think	Do you think?	You do not think
	He thinks	Does he think?	He does not think
	She thinks	Does she think?	She does not think
	It thinks	Does it think?	It does not think
	We think	Do we think?	We do not think.
	They think	Do they think?	They do not think.

5W 1H: WHAT DO you think? / What DOES She Think?

Img.5.4 Forming a sentence
 Source: Author's file

In making negative and interrogative sentence, you see in the example above that some of the –s ending verbs naturally come back to its basic form. So, when you use the auxiliary DOES whether in negative and interrogative sentences, make sure to omit any –s/-es/-ies endings.

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EXERCISE 5

A. Work in a group, then determine the use of each simple Present Tense.

1. They only drink tea.
2. She is a college student in UIN KHAS.
3. Wayan watches the news regularly.
4. Water boils at 100 degrees.
5. Our holiday starts on the 21st of February.
6. We catch the bus every morning.
7. It rains every afternoon in the hot season.
8. Open the packet and pour the contents into hot water.
9. The earth revolves around the sun.
10. His mother arrives tomorrow.
11. They drive to Monaco every summer.
12. Bali is larger than Singapore.

B. Fill in the spaces with the correct form of the verb in simple present tense.

Example: I (play) play the guitar.

Example: Jessica (play) plays the guitar.

1) I (be) sixteen years old.

2) Tommy (live) at 107 Pine Lane.

3) Juana (cook) dinner for her family.

4) They (eat) lunch at 12:00.

5) Nina (take) medicine when she is sick.

6) I (like) chocolate.

7) He (drive) a nice car.

8) We (want) to see a movie tonight.

9) Mr. Anderson (teach) chemistry at Hill High School.

10) They (study) English at school.

11) I (want) to go home now.

12) Bill and Calicia (drive) to the mountains every year.

13) We (eat) pasta once a week.

14) It (snow) here in December.

15) When Dax (take) a shower, he (wash) his hair with shampoo.

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CHAPTER 6

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. Objectives

Learning Objectives	Indicators	Time Allotment
Mahasiswa mampu: 6. mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk present continuous tense secara kontekstual	6.1.Mampu mengidentifikasi <i>verb (kata kerja)</i> . 6.2.Mampu mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk <i>present continuous tense</i> 6.3.Mampu mengkonstruksi dan mengubah kalimat dalam bentuk pertanyaan, positif dan negatif <i>present continuous tense</i> 6.4.Mampu mengkonstruksi pertanyaan dengan <i>wh-question</i>	2 sks = 100'TM+ 120'BT+ 120'BM

B. What are Tenses?

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I will follow you → Simple tense

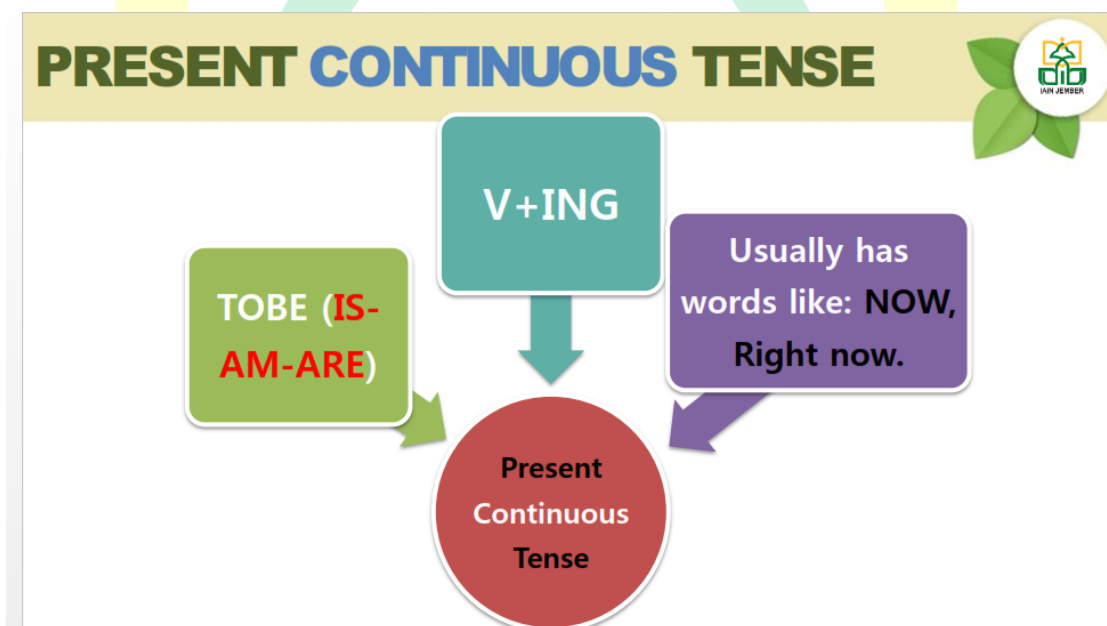
I am following you. → Progressive Tense

I have followed you → Perfect Tense

I have been following you → perfect progressive Tense

C. Present Continuous Tense

Present continuous tense or also known as present progressive tense belongs to the progressive tense category. It means that there will be –ING ending following the main verb of the sentence. With that said, to make a progressive tense sentence, one must add TOBE before the main verb. Since present continuous tense has two keywords, namely present and continuous, so the TOBE used will be in the form of IS-AM-ARE and the continuous means the verb ends with –ING.



Img.6.1 Present Continuous' grammar
Source: Author's file

There are three (3) situations where present continuous tense is used. The first situation is when you want to say something or an activity that is happening at the moment of speaking. In this situation, usually time signals such as right now, now, at the moment are used. The second situation is when you want to make a plan. The verb-ing indicates that it can be a plan or something that happens in the future.

The last one, present continuous tense is used to talk about an activity that is still on-going or is still going on for a period of time. Look at the example below.

Things Happening Right Now	A Plan	Actions going on for a period of time
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • We are studying English • Ms. Feby is talking. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He is coming back home tomorrow. • I am taking Susi to the market this Sunday. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are you still working in IAIN? • My parents are getting old.

Img.6.2 Present Continuous Tense's function
Source: Author's file

Present continuous tense that is used to indicate a plan can actually be replaced by a simple future tense. However, when you use present continuous tense to indicate a plan, it means that the activity is very likely to happen compared to using the future tense.

D. Time Signal for Present Continuous Tense

In order to make it easier for English learners in using English grammar, sometimes there are some tenses that come with time signals to show us when to use the correct tense. The time signals, however, aren't fixated for only a certain tense. In a special case, the same time signal can be used in different context as well.

In the picture below you can see the time signals that you may encounter when using Present Continuous Tense.

Keterangan Waktu	Artinya
now	sekarang
right now	Saat ini
at present	sekarang ini/pada saat ini
today	hari ini
this morning	pagi ini
this afternoon	sore ini
soon	segera
tonight	malam ini

Img.6.3 Present Continuous' Time Signal

Source: <https://www.intraxenglish.com/present-continuous-tense/>, accessed on August 22, 2021

E. How to make affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences?

In forming affirmative sentence, you just need to make it as the usual sentence of present continuous tense. Meanwhile, for the negative sentence, you just need to add the word 'NOT' in between the TOBE and the Verb+ING. As for the interrogative sentence, you put the TOBE at the beginning just like the auxiliary DO/DOES in order to make a yes/no question (pertanyaan tertutup – 'Apakah') and put the 5W+1H question prior to the TOBE to make an open-ended questions.

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I am going	I am not going	Am I going?
You are going	You aren't going.	Are you going?
He, she, it is going	He, she, it isn't going	Is he, she, it going?
We are going	We aren't going	Are we going?
You are going	You aren't going	Are you going?
They are going	They aren't going	Are they going?

5W 1H: **WHAT ARE** you thinking? / **HOW is** it going?

Img.6.4 Forming a sentence

Source: <https://www.ef.com/wwen/english-resources/english-grammar/present-continuous/>, accessed on September 1, 2021

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EXERCISE 6

Look at the picture below, then describe what these people are doing in the picture by making Present Continuous Tense sentences. Look at the example below.

E.g. Sarah is watching a television in her apartment.



Img.6.5 Forming a sentence

Source: Describing pictures - <https://www.pinterest.com/pin/838725130575996333/>, accessed on September 1, 2021

1. Adam and Suzanne ...
2. Adela...
3. Dmitri ...
4. Will ...
5. Kevin ...
6. Paul ...
7. John ...
8. Clare ...
9. Ann ...
10. Mr. Cardoso ...
11. Ms. Kean...

INSTRUCTION: Choose the best answer to each of the multiple question below.

1. _____ they coming over for dinner?

- ☐ Is
- ☐ Are
- ☐ Am

2. Maxwell _____ not sleeping on our sofa.

- ☐ is
- ☐ are
- ☐ am

3. My mother-in-law is _____ at our house this week.

- ☐ stay
- ☐ staying
- ☐ be staying

4. I _____ my dinner right now.

- ☐ eat
- ☐ eating
- ☐ am eating

5. My sister _____ Spanish.

- ☐ learn
- ☐ is learning
- ☐ learning

6. I _____ at the hair salon until September.

- ☐ work
- ☐ be working
- ☐ am working

7. We _____ at a fancy restaurant tonight. Jason decided this yesterday.

- ☐ eat
- ☐ are eating
- ☐ eats

8. Why _____ playing football tomorrow?

- ☐ he not is
- ☐ he isn't
- ☐ isn't he

9. They are _____ a new shopping mall downtown.

- ☐ opening
- ☐ openning
- ☐ oppening

10. Melissa is _____ down on her bed.

- ☐ lieing
- ☐ liying
- ☐ lying



CHAPTER 7

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

A. Objectives

Learning Objectives	Indicators	Time Allotment
Mahasiswa mampu: 9. Mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk simple past tense secara kontekstual	9.1.Mampu mengidentifikasi <i>verb (kata kerja)</i> . 9.2.Mampu mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk <i>simple past tense</i> 9.3.Mampu mengkonstruksi dan mengubah kalimat dalam bentuk pertanyaan, positif dan negatif <i>simple past tense</i> 9.4.Mampu mengkonstruksi pertanyaan dengan <i>wh-question</i>	2 sks = 100'TM+ 120'BT+ 120'BM

B. What is Simple Past Tense?

Simple past tense is generally used to state an activity that happened and ended at the time before now. The term simple past tense is made of two main keywords, Simple and Past. Simple here means this tense will not contain –ING at the end of the main verb. Meanwhile, the word ‘past’ here means that the verb and the tobe used will be in the form of verb II. Speaking of verb II, you have to remember that there are two kinds of Verb II, namely regular and irregular verbs. The regular verbs get –ed ending at the end of the main verb, however the irregular verbs do not follow this rules so that they must be memorized. Meanwhile, for the linking verb/tobe of the second form, there are only two kinds, namely WAS and WERE.

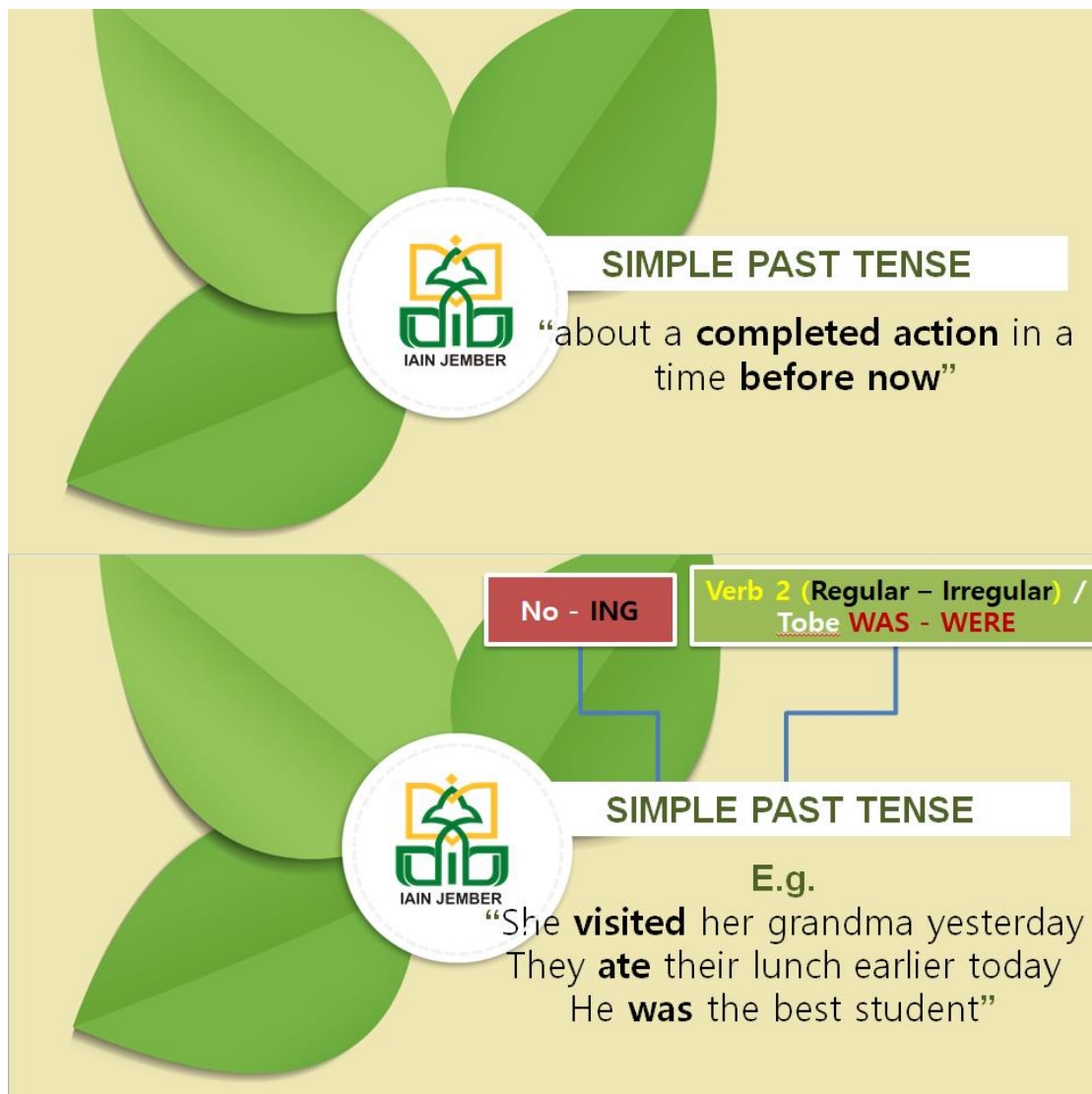
Example:

Andin visited her father in the village a few days ago. (regular verb)

Asyraf brought back a kitten on his way home. (irregular verb)

I was sad to hear that her parents have passed away. (linking verb)

They were not the victims of the 1945 war. (linking verb)



Img.7.1 Simple Past Tense
Source: Author's file

C. When to Use Simple Past Tense?

In English we have time signal as the determiner of when to use certain tenses. In Simple Past Tense, there are two main time determiners, namely:

When do we use "Simple Past" Tense?

Determiner

01

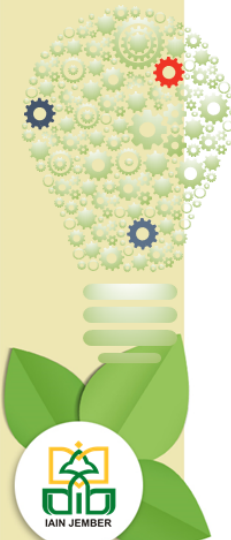

A Definite Point of Time:

- Last week
- Earlier today
- Yesterday
- Six weeks Ago
- Just now

02

Indefinite Point of Time:

- A long time ago
- The other day
- Ages ago
- When I was a child

Img.7.2 Time signal
Source: Author's file

D. Negative and Interrogative sentence in Simple Past Tense

In making negative and interrogative sentences in Simple Past tense, auxiliary verbs are required. In this case, the auxiliary needed is DID.

How to Form Simple Past Tense		
TO WALK		
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I walked	I didn't walk	Did I walk?
You walked	You didn't walk	Did you walk?
He walked	He didn't walk	Did he walk?
We walked	We didn't walk	Did we walk?
They walked	They didn't walk	Did they walk?

For Negative and Interrogative:
Didn't + Verb I
Did ... Verb I?

Img.7.3 Forming a sentence
Source: Author's file

EXERCISE 7

A. Fill in the blanks with Verb 2 (regular & irregular):

1. John Cabot ... (sail) to America in 1498 => sailed (regular)
2. Ainun ... (die) earlier this year
3. He ... (live) in Tulungagung in 1976
4. We ... (see) a good film last week => Saw (irregular)
5. She ... (finish) her work at seven o'clock last night.
6. I ... (bring) my lunch to school two weeks ago

B. Fill in the blanks with simple past tense:

1. They ... (not be) in Sulawesi last summer
2. We ... (not have) any money
3. We ... (not do) our exercise this morning.
4. ... (be) they in Malang last January? => Were
5. ... (have / you) a bicycle when you were young? => Did you have
6. ... (do / you) your homework earlier today?



CHAPTER 8

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

A. Objectives

Learning Objectives	Indicators	Time Allotment
Mahasiswa mampu: 9. Mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk past continuous tense secara kontekstual	9.1.Mampu mengidentifikasi <i>verb (kata kerja)</i> . 9.2.Mampu mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk <i>past continuous tense</i> 9.3.Mampu mengkonstruksi dan mengubah kalimat dalam bentuk pertanyaan, positif dan negatif <i>past continuous tense</i> 9.4.Mampu mengkonstruksi pertanyaan dengan <i>wh-question</i>	2 sks = 100'TM+ 120'BT+ 120'BM

B. What is Past Continuous Tense?

This tense is used when you want to say an activity that happened in the past but got interrupted in the middle by another activity that also happened in the past. Past continuous tense, as the name suggests, will have verb-ING as the main verb and past TOBE as the auxiliary verb. Most of the time past continuous tense and simple past tense is used in the same sentence. When they are stated together in a sentence, WHEN or WHILE is used to connect the two sentences.

For example:

I **was walking** down the stair when I heard a scream.

They knocked on the door while I **was cooking** in the kitchen.

Observe the sentence examples above. You see the use of **WHEN** and **WHILE** in each sentence in which both mean 'ketika' in Indonesian. However, each conjunction serves different purpose. The word 'when' can be used in both simple past and past continuous tense. As for the word 'while', it is used only with past continuous tense. This is because the conjunction 'while' is expressing the activity that continues within the time frame, while the conjunction 'when' can be used for actions happened in the past or actions that last for a short while.

C. The grammar of Past Continuous Tense



Img.8.1 Past Continuous Tense
Source: Author's file

In Past continuous tense, learners should know the two keywords, namely: Past and Continuous. Continuous here means that the main verb will have V-ING, while the past here means the TOBE is in the second form (was and were). Usually if an activity happened first in the timeline, then present continuous tense is used. As for the interrupting activity, simple past tense is used. This is because a continuing activity has longer time frame compared to the interrupting one.

D. Interrogative and Negative Sentence of Past Continuous Tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I was playing	I was not playing	Was I playing?
You were playing	You were not playing	Were you playing?
He was playing	He wasn't playing	Was he playing?
We were playing	We weren't playing	Were we playing?
They were playing	They weren't playing	Were they playing?

Img.8.2 Forming a sentence
Source: Author's file

Basically, the way interrogative and negative sentences are formed in past continuous is similar to that of Present continuous tense. You just need to add NOT in the middle of the auxiliary verb and the main verb. While, in interrogative sentence, TOBE is used at the beginning to indicate a close-ended question and TOBE is put right after the 5W+1H to make open-ended questions.



EXERCISE 8

Fill in the blanks with past cont. AND simple past tense:

Example:

They ... (wait) for the bus when the accident ... (happen).

=> were waiting / happened

1. Caroline ... (ski) when she ... (break) her leg.
2. When we ... (arrive), he ... (take a bath).
3. When the fire ... (start), I ... (watch) television.
4. I ... (have) a beautiful dream when the alarm clock ... (ring).
5. Bagas(play) an online game when his teacher ... (come).
6. They ... (live) in Germany when they (young)
7. It ... (be) a day last September. The sun ... (shine) and the birds ...(sing). I ...
(walk) along the street when I ... (meet) an old friend.
8. He ...(live) in Russia when the Revolution ... (start)
9. He ... (be) so annoying! He ... (always leave) his things everywhere.
10. On holiday we ...(visit) Rome, ... (See) the Vatican, and ... (spend) a few days at
the beach.

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CHAPTER 9

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

A. Objectives

Learning Objectives	Indicators	Time Allotment
Mahasiswa mampu: 7. Mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk Present Perfect tense secara kontekstual	7.1.Mampu mengidentifikasi <i>verb</i> (<i>kata kerja</i>). 7.2.Mampu mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk <i>present perfect tense</i> 7.3.Mampu mengkonstruksi dan mengubah kalimat dalam bentuk pertanyaan, positif dan negatif <i>present perfect tense</i> 7.4.Mampu mengkonstruksi pertanyaan dengan <i>wh-question</i>	2 sks = 100'TM+ 120'BT+ 120'BM

B. What is Present Perfect Tense?

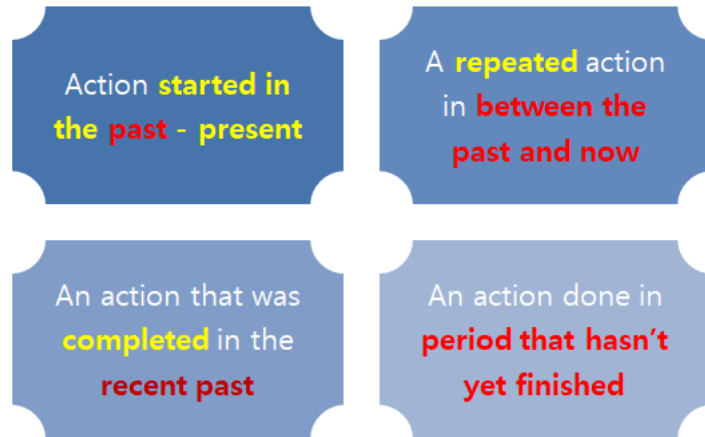
There are two keywords in this tense, namely: 'perfect' which means an activity that has been completed, and 'present' which means the verb (i.e. auxiliary) is in the present form. Present perfect tense is used to show an activity that happened in the past, but the result is still present to date. This tense is used to highlight the results of that activity. Present Perfect Tense uses past participle (V3) as the main verb and it uses HAVE/HAS as the auxiliary verb.

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PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

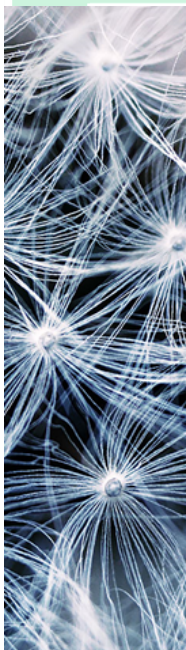
Indicates something happened in the past, but the result is still present. We tend to focus on the result.



Img.9.1 Present Perfect
Source: Author's file

There are four situations in which Present Perfect is used, namely: (1) to indicate an action that started in the past but the result is still present to date, (2) to indicate a repeated action that happened in between the past and now, (3) to indicate an action that was completed in the recent past, (4) to indicate an action done in a period that hasn't yet finished.

Look at the picture below for the example of each situation



Happened in the **Past - Present**

- She **has worked** in the school for five years

A **Repeated Action** between past - now

- They **have seen** that film six times

An **action completed** in the recent past

- Someone **has eaten** my soup!

Time period has not finished

- It **has rained** a lot this week

Img.9.2 Present Perfect Tense's function
Source: Author's file

There are two time signals that are mostly used with present perfect sentences, namely: FOR and SINCE. The word ‘for’ is used when you mean to say ‘selama’ in Bahasa Indonesia. Meanwhile, the word ‘since’ is used when you mean to say ‘sejak’ in Bahasa Indonesia.

Example:

We have stayed in the class **for** five hours.

She has followed me **since** highschool.

C. Negative and Interrogative form of Present Perfect Tense

In making negative sentences, you just need to put the word ‘NOT’ in between the HAVE/HAS auxiliary verb and the main verb.

Meanwhile, for the interrogative form of present perfect tense, you just need to put the auxiliary HAVE/HAS at the beginning of the sentence.

Example:

I have walked

I have not walked

Have I walked?

Have not I walked?

Verb: to Walk		
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative
I have walked	I haven't walked	Have I walked?
You have walked	You haven't walked.	Have you walked?
He, she, it has walked	He, she, hasn't walked	Has he, she, it walked?
We have walked	We haven't walked	Have we walked?
You have walked	You haven't walked	Have you walked?
They have walked	They haven't walked	Have they walked?

Img.9.3 Forming a sentence
Source: Author's file

D. Simple Past Tense Vs Present Perfect Tense

Use the **simple past** when the action started in the past, finished in the past, and is not continuing now. Use the present perfect when the action started in the past and is continuing now. The simple past tells us that an action happened at a certain time in the past, and is not continuing anymore.



EXERCISE 9

Fill in the blank below with the correct tenses (simple past tense or present perfect tense)

1. I a great film yesterday. (see)
2. a cheap laptop? (you ever buy)
3. Sue the flu last winter. (have)
4. A few days ago, we to his uncle. (drive)
5. They bingo on Wednesday afternoon. (play)
6. He the bus to get there. (already take)
7. Last week my rabbit away. (run)
8. We a lot last Sunday. (do)
9. in India? (she ever be)
10. I him last Monday. (meet)
11. She yet. (not wake up)
12. I her since last Thursday. (not meet)
13. Bob well last night. (sleep)
14. I a letter from her two days ago. (get)
15. They in Germany. (already arrive)

REFERENCES

<https://www.english-4u.de/en/tenses-exercises/perfect-past-simple.htm>

CHAPTER 10

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

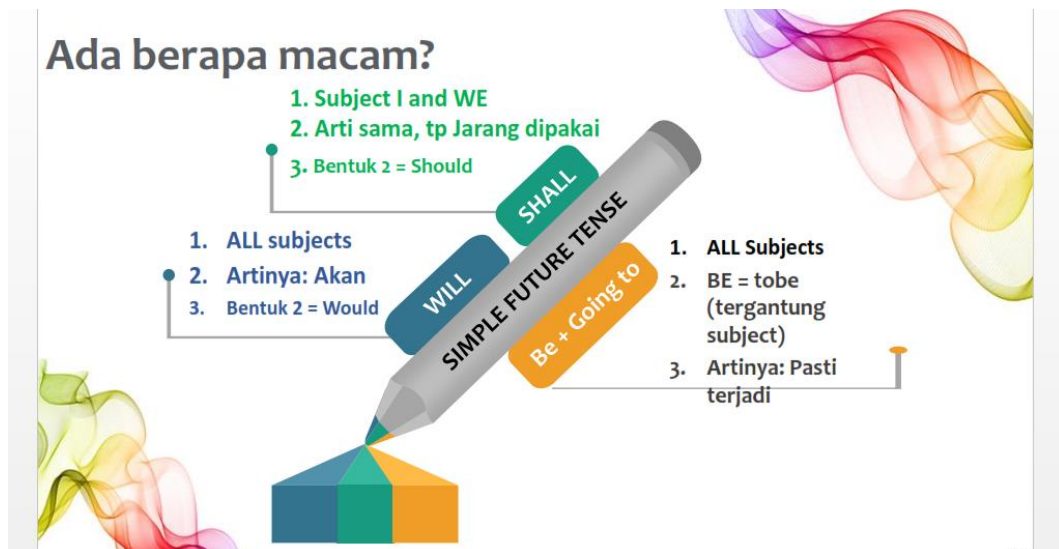
A. Objectives

Learning Objectives	Indicators	Time Allotment
Mahasiswa mampu: 10. Mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk simple future tense secara kontekstual	10.1. Mampu mengidentifikasi <i>verb (kata kerja)</i> . 10.2. Mampu mengkonstruksi kalimat dalam bentuk <i>simple futre tense</i> 10.3. Mampu mengkonstruksi dan mengubah kalimat dalam bentuk pertanyaan, positif dan negatif <i>simple future tense</i> 10.4. Mampu mengkonstruksi pertanyaan dengan <i>wh-question</i>	2 sks = 100'TM+ 120'BT+ 120'BM

B. What is Simple Future Tense?

There are two key words in the term Simple Future Tense, namely simple and future. The word 'simple' here means that the main verb doesn't have -ING ending that follows, while the word 'future' here means that the main verb will be preceded by an auxiliary verb (i.e. will/be going to/shall). Simple future tense is used to indicate an activity hasn't happened yet and the activity happens in the future.

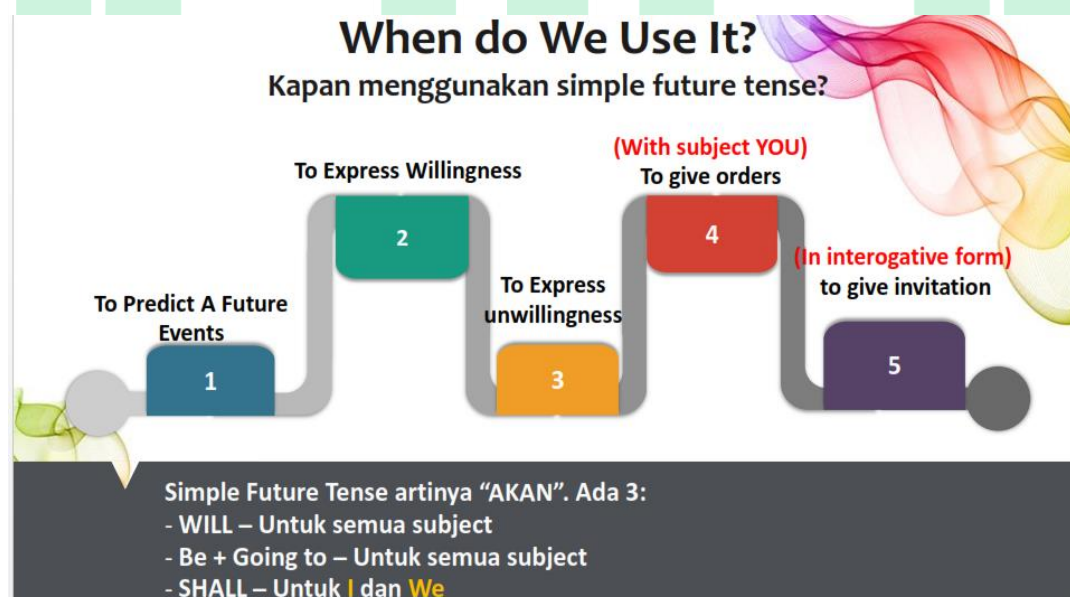
Before you use simple future tense in real communication, you should know that there are three kinds of auxiliary that can be used in simple future tense. The three kinds of auxiliary are as follows: WILL, SHALL and BE GOING TO. The auxiliary WILL is used in most simple future tense and indicates an activity that has 90% chance of happening. WILL is used for all types of subjects. Meanwhile, SHALL is used in rather formal situation and can only be applied to subject I and WE. As for BE GOING TO, though it is applicable for all subjects, the 'Be' here must change according to the respective subjects. Different from WILL, activity that uses Be GOING TO has a higher chance of happening. This explanation is illustrated in the picture below.



Img.10.1 Kinds of Simple Future Tense
Source: Author's file

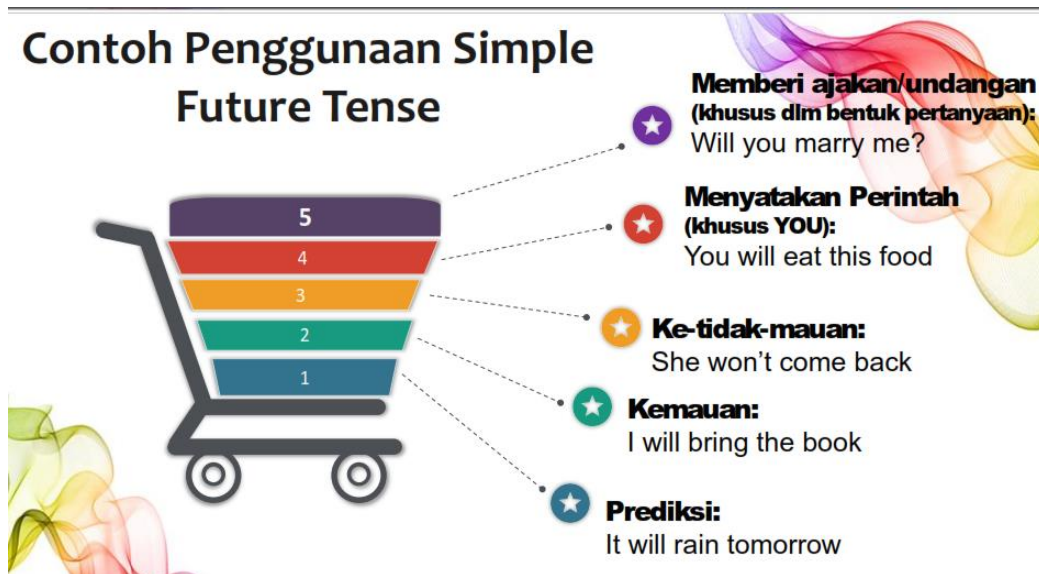
C. When do We Use Simple Future Tense?

Aside from indicating an event that happens in the future or any time after now, simple future tense is also used in the following situations. The first one is to predict a future event. The second one is to express willingness. The third one is to express unwillingness. The fourth one is to give orders (mostly with the subject YOU) and the last one is to give invitation (mostly to give invitation). This explanation is illustrated in the picture below.



Img.10.2 Simple Future Tense's Function
Source: Author's file

As for the example of each situation is presented in the picture below:



Img.10.3 Examples of Simple Future Tense
Source: Author's file

D. Forming a Sentence: Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative Sentences

In forming a simple future tense, you just have to put the auxiliary verb (will, shall or be going to) right before the main verb. In forming a negative sentence, you just have to put the word NOT in between the auxiliary and the main verb. As for the interrogative, the auxiliary is put at the beginning of the sentence. This explanation is illustrated below.

Forming a Sentence			
Membentuk kalimat dengan Simple Future Tense			
To see: simple future tense			
Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative	Interrogative negative
I will see	I won't see	Will I see?	Won't I see?
*I shall see		*Shall I see?	
You will see	You won't see	Will you see?	Won't you see?
He will see	He won't see	Will he see?	Won't he see?
We will see	We won't see	Will we see?	Won't we see?
*We shall see		*Shall we see?	
They will see	They won't see	Will they see?	Won't they see?

Img.10.4 Forming a sentence
Source: Author's file

Example:

He **will study** English tomorrow.

He **is going to study** English tomorrow.

Amy and Susi **are going to go** to the concert.

Look at the sentences above. Although the subject is the third-person singular object which verb is usually followed by –S/-ES, in simple future tense, once the verb is added with a modal auxiliary, the main verb reverts to the basic form of the word. In addition, the BE in the 2nd and the 3rd example change according to the respective subjects.

E. WILL Vs. Be Going To

What are the differences between the use of WILL and BE GOING TO? There are several contexts that separate the use of will and be going to in sentences.

The first difference is that WILL is used to indicate spontaneous action while BE GOING TO indicates a planned event. The second difference is that WILL is used to predict events based on opinions, while BE GOING TO is used to predict events based on general truth or facts. The last difference is that, WILL can be used to indicate a future fact and promises while the other cannot. This explanation is illustrated in the following picture.

Will + infinitive	Be going to + infinitive
Pekerjaan spontan Julie: There's no milk. John: Really? In that case, I'll go and get some.	Pekerjaan yg Telah Direncanakan g: Julie: There's no milk. John: I know. I'm going to go and get some when this TV programme finishes.
PREDIKSI berdasarkan opini I think the Conservatives will win the next election.	PREDIKSI berdasarkan fakta/kenyataan The Conservatives are going to win the election. They already have most of the votes.
Fakta Masa Depan The sun will rise tomorrow.	
Janji /Promise I'll help you tomorrow, if you like.	

Img.10.5 WILL Vs Be Going To
Source: Author's file

EXERCISE 10

A. Put the verbs into the correct form (future I simple). Use 'will'.

Jim asked a fortune teller about his future. Here is what she told him:

1. You (earn) a lot of money.
2. You (travel) around the world.
3. You (meet) lots of interesting people.
4. Everybody (adore) you.
5. You (not / have) any problems.
6. Many people (serve) you.
7. They (anticipate) your wishes.
8. There (not / be) anything left to wish for.
9. Everything (be) perfect.
10. But all these things (happen / only) if you marry me.

B. What are you going to do after university?

Instruction: Read the passage below as an answer to the question above.

When I finish university I want to do lots of things! I am going to travel abroad to spend some time in France. I want to improve my French and I think I will improve if I spend a few months living in a small town in the South of France. I am going to practice guitar every day because I won't have to study every day. It is going to be so great! I am going to go to the beach every morning and swim in the sea. I am going to spend a lot of money there but I think I will be okay.

When I come back from France I will get a job in my area here in Dublin. I would like to work for a big company and I will make a lot of money. I am going to rent a big apartment and have big parties with all my friends. We are going to have so

much fun. I am going to miss my family when I go to France so I am going to invite my parents to my new apartment for dinner every weekend. It is going to be so cool!

Reading Comprehension questions

What is the first thing I am going to do after I finish university?

What are some bad things about going to France?

REFERENCES:

<https://oneminuteenglish.org/en/english-reading-practice-beginners/>

<https://www.ego4u.com/en/cram-up/grammar/future-1-will/exercises>

