

ENGLISH GRAMMAR



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Hak cipta dilindungi undang-undang
Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dalam bentuk
dan dengan cara apapun tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.

FEREWORD

All praise and gratitude for the presence of Allah SWT on all occasions. Sholawat accompanied by greetings and prayers we convey to the Prophet Muhammad SAW. Alhamdulillah, for His Grace and Grace, the writer has finished this English Grammar book.

This book discusses Introduction, Present and Past, Simple and Progressive, Perfect and Perfect Progressive Tenses, Adverb Clauses of Time and review of Verb Tenses, Subject-Verb Agreement, Nouns, Modals, The Passive, Noun Clauses, Adjective Clauses, Gerunds and Infinitives, Coordinating Conjunctions, Adverb Clauses, Conditional Sentences & Wishes, Article a, an, the.

The process of writing this book was successfully completed with the cooperation of the writing team. For the sake of better quality and reader satisfaction, we really look forward to suggestions and constructive feedback from readers.

The author would like to thank all those who have supported the completion of this book. Especially those who have helped to publish this book and have entrusted it to encourage and initiate the publication of this book. Hopefully this book can be useful for the people of Indonesia.

Padang, July 2023

Author

LIST OF CONTENTS

FEREWORD	i
LIST OF CONTENTS	ii
LIST OF FIGURES	vii
LIST OF TABLES	ix
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION.....	1
1.1 Definition.....	1
1.1.1 Action.....	1
1.1.2 State of Being.....	1
1.1.3 Possession.....	1
1.1.4 Infinitive form.....	2
1.1.5 Base form.....	2
1.2 Tenses.....	5
1.2.1 Definition.....	5
1.2.2 Types of Tense.....	5
1.2.3 Sub Types of Tenses.....	7
1.3 Overview Of Verb Tenses.....	11
BIBLIOGRAPHY	30
CHAPTER 2 PRESENT AND PAST SIMPLE AND PROGRESSIVE	31
2.1 Simple Present.....	31
2.2 Simple Past.....	36
2.3 Present Progressive.....	39
2.4 Past Progressive.....	41
BIBLIOGRAPHY	44
CHAPTER 3 PERFECT AND PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE	45
3.1 Introduction	45
3.1.1 Past participle.....	45
3.1.2 Have/Has/Had as Helping Verb.....	46
3.1.3 Have/Has/Had been	49
3.1.4 Will have and will have been	50

3.2 Perfect Tense	51
3.2.1 Present	51
3.2.2 Past Perfect Tense	53
3.3.3 Future	55
3.3 Perfect Progressive Tense	58
3.3.1 Present Perfect Progressive Tense	59
3.3.2 Past Perfect Progressive Tense	61
3.3.3 Future Perfect Progressive Tense	62
3.5 Summary	64
BIBLIOGRAPHY	66
CHAPTER 4 ADVERB CLAUSES OF TIME AND	
REVIEW OF VERB TENSES	67
4.1 Adverbial Clause of Time	67
4.1.1 Defenition of Adverbial Clause of Time.....	67
4.1.2 Position of adverb of time:	69
4.1.3 An adverbial clause of time using the	
conjunction	69
4.2 Reviw Of Verb Tenses	74
4.2.1 Present tense:.....	74
4.2.2 Past tense:.....	76
4.2.3 Future tense:.....	81
BIBLIOGRAPHY	84
CHAPTER 5 SUBJECT-VERB AGREEMENT	85
5.1 Singular	89
5.2 Plural	91
5.3 Advanced subject-verb agreement rules.....	91
BIBLIOGRAPHY	101
CHAPTER 6 NOUNS	103
6.1 The Introduction	103
6.2 Nouns and Phrases with Nouns	103
6.3 Noun Types	104
6.4 Difference in Grammar and Number.....	105
6.5 Gender.....	112

BIBLIOGRAPHY	115
CHAPTER 7 MODALS	117
7.1 Modality.....	117
7.2 Modal Verb	117
7.3 Modal Verbs Characteristics.....	123
7.4 Verb Tense and Modal Verbs.....	123
7.5 Modal phrases	127
BIBLIOGRAPHY	132
CHAPTER 8 THE PASSIVE	133
8.1 What is Passive Sentence	133
8.2 When do You Use Passive Sentence;.....	134
8.2.1 Passive voice can be used if the doer or the actor is not so important.....	134
8.2.2 Passive Voice can be used if the doer is unknown.....	135
8.2.3 Passive Voice can be used when the object becomes the main topic of discussion.....	135
8.2.4 Passive voice can be used to explain the process For example;.....	135
8.3 Form of Passive Voice.....	135
8.3.1 Passive Voice in Present Simple	139
8.3.2 Passive Voice in Past Simple	139
8.3.3 Passive Voice in Simple Future	140
8.3.4 Passive Voice in Present Continuous	141
8.3.5 Passive Voice in Past Continuous.....	141
8.3.6 Passive Voice in Simple Present Perfect.....	142
8.3.7 Passive Voice in Simple Perfect Continuous Tense.....	143
8.3.8 The Passive Voice in Past Perfect Tense.....	144
8.3.9 Passive Voice with modal can, must, should, might etc.	144
BIBLIOGRAPHY	148

CHAPTER 9 NOUN CLAUSES.....	149
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	164
CHAPTER 10 ADJECTIVE CLAUSES	165
10.1 Clause.....	165
10.2 Adjective Clause.....	165
10.2.1 Definition of Adjective Clause	165
10.2.2 The Formula of Adjective Clause.....	167
10.2.3 The Examples of Relative Pronouns	167
10.2.4 Types of Adjective Clause	169
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	179
CHAPTER 11 GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES.....	181
11.1 Introduction	181
11.2 Gerunds.....	181
11.3 Infinitives	187
11.4 Difference between Gerund and Infinitive.....	192
11.5 Exercise: Choose one of the correct answers below by giving X on the right answer.	193
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	199
CHAPTER 12 COORDINATING CONJUNCTIONS.....	201
12.1 Introduction	201
12.2 Fanboys.....	201
12.3 Using Commas with Coordinating Conjunctions	204
12.4 Parallel Structure	205
12.5 Excercise.....	206
BIBLIOGRAPHY.....	209
CHAPTER 13 ADVERB CLAUSES	211
13.1 The Definition of Adverb Clauses	211
13.2 The Types of Adverb Clause.....	212
13.2.1 Adverb clause of time	212
13.2.2 Adverb clause of place.....	215
13.2.3 Adverb clause of contrast (or concession)	215
13.2.4 Adverb clause of manner	215

13.2.5 Adverb clause of purpose and result.....	216
13.2.6 Adverb clause of cause and effect.....	216
13.2.7 Adverb clause of Condition	221
BIBLIOGRAPHY	222
CHAPTER 14 CONDITIONAL SENTENCES	
AND WISHES.....	223
14.1 Conditional Sentences.....	223
14.2 Types of Conditional Sentences	224
14.3 Wish + to infinitive form	229
BIBLIOGRAPHY	233
CHAPTER 15 ARTICLE A, AN AND THE.....	235
15.1 Introduction	235
15.2 Definition of article	236
15.2.1 Definite article the	236
15.2.2 Indefinite articles: a and an	240
15.2.3 No Article (Generic Reference).....	242
BIBLIOGRAPHY	244
AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY	

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 3.1. Have/has as the main and auxiliary verb.....	47
Figure 3.2. had as the main verb and auxiliary verb.....	48
Figure 3.3. 'Have' as an auxiliary verb and had as the main verb	48
Figure 3.4. 'has been' and 'had been' example	49
Figure 3.5. the use of 'has been' and verb-ing.....	49
Figure 3.6. 'will have' and 'will have been' example	50
Figure 3.7. Comparison of present perfect and simple past tense	58
Figure 3.8. the use of 'just', 'already' and 'yet'	53
Figure 3.9. illustration of past perfect and simple past tense.....	53
Figure 3.10. Example of past perfect using 'before' and 'after'	54
Figure 3.11. past perfect used to emphasize intensity of past event.....	54
Figure 3.11. Example of negative sentence (past perfect tense)	55
Figure 3.12. the time signal 'before' in future perfect tense	55
Figure 3.13. simple future tense vs future perfect tense.....	56
Figure 3.14. the structure of verbal and nominal sentence (affirmative).....	57
Figure 3.16. the structure of negative sentence	57
Figure 3.15. the structure of question sentence future perfect tense	58
Figure 3.18. Affirmative and Negative Formula.....	59
Figure 3.19. Present Perfect Progressive Question's Formula	59
Figure 3.160. Present Perfect Progressive vs. Present Progressive Tense	60

Figure 3.17. Example of lately and recently	61
Figure 3.18 19. Past Perfect Progressive Tense Formula	61
Figure 3.20 3. Past Progressive vs Past Perfect Progressive.....	62
Figure 3.21. Future Perfect Progressive tense	63
Figure 3.22. Future Perfect Progressive - two events.....	63
Figure 3.23. Future Perfect Progressive Formula.....	63

LIST OF TABLES

Table 3.1. Example of verb form-types.....	46
Table 13.1. Adverbial Clause of Time.....	214

CHAPTER 14

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES AND WISHES

By Rina Marlina

14.1 Conditional Sentences

A conditional statement reflects desires, hopes, hypotheses, or plans that may or may not come true. Conditionals are composed of two clauses, one in the dependent and one in the independent clauses. The clauses also namely the “if clause” and the “main clause” (Thomson & Martinet, 1986). The two clauses can be placed at the beginning and conclusion of sentences without altering the meaning of the phrases.

Conditional sentences can represent two types of conditions: factual or real and hypothetical or unreal. A hypothetical conditional sentence expresses an imaginary, untrue, or imagined circumstance, whereas a correct conditional sentence expresses a genuine or predicted one. The general formula of Conditional Sentence:

Condition (if) clause + result clause

Some functions of conditional sentences are:

1. State the following scientific facts in the present tense.
2. Show habitual actions in the present or past:
3. Show implications:
4. Make inferences about the past:
5. Make predictions about the future:

6. Give commands:
7. Show possible plans or activities:
8. Give advice:
9. Show future possibilities:
10. Refer to impossible situations in the present:
11. Refer to impossible conditions in the past.

14.2 Types of Conditional Sentences

a. Zero Conditional Sentences

In both clauses, the zero conditional uses the present tense to discuss something that is permanently or typically true. The present tense that is used in the sentences indicates that these behaviors are both possible and common. In conclusion, zero conditional sentences have a function to express general or habitual facts.

Form: If + simple present, simple present

Examples:

As general facts:

1. If I touch an ice cube, it feels cold
2. If it rains, the grass gets wet.
3. If you heat water to 100 degrees Celsius, it boils.
4. If I freeze water, it turns into ice.
5. If *hिल* arises, the Muslims start fasting.
6. If I got into an accident, my parents would worry.
7. If you burn paper, it becomes ash
8. If you heat ice, it melts

As habitual facts:

1. If it rains, I go to school by car.
2. If I go to school up early, I always take breakfast in the canteen.

3. I study if I have an assignment.
4. I visit her if I am called.
5. If I get sick, I go to the doctor.
6. If you sleep late, you can't wake up early.

b. Conditional Sentence Type 1

The next type of conditional sentences is the conditional sentences type one. This sentence, also known as the probable or real condition, expresses the likely outcomes if the condition is met (Thomson & Martinet, 1986). In the "if clause" of the first conditional phrase, the present tense is used, while in the result clause, the future tense is used. The verb in the "if clause" is in the present tense in this example, and the main verb in the independent clause is preceded by "will" or another modal words like might, should, may, and etc. This expression is used to discuss a likely future outcome of a condition.

Form: If + S + base verb, S + will + base verb

Examples:

1. If I see you this afternoon, I will give you this cake.
2. If I do not see you later, I will not be able to give you this cake.
3. If you tell him the truth, he will forgive you.
4. If I win the lottery, I will take you to Bali.
5. If you study hard, you will be clever.
6. If I am a rich girl, I will treat you.
7. I will take a picture if I meet Rihanna
8. She will eat if she gets hungry.
9. If they study hard, they will be the winner.
10. If I study hard, I will get the best score
11. If it rains outside, I will stay at home
12. If I get sick, I will go to the doctor

13. I will cancel my plans tomorrow if you come to my home

14. You will get cavities if you don't brush your teeth

c. Conditional Sentences Type 2

This type of sentence indicates that the condition is unlikely to be met in the present or future (Thomson & Martinet, 1986). The "if clause" used the past tense, and the result clause contains a modal (would, could, might, etc.) and verb one (V₁). The conditional sentences type two has function to discuss a hypothetical event that cannot or is unlikely to occur.

Form:

If + S + simple past (V₂), S + modal + base verb (V₁)

Examples:

1. If I had a million dollars, I would buy a large villa in Bali.
2. If I were you, I would not wait to study for the final examination.
3. I would fly if I had wings.
4. If you pushed me, I would fall into the river.
5. I would help you if you asked me.
6. If she got sick, she would be taken to the hospital.
7. I would run if the dog chased me.
8. If I met you, I could tell you the truth.
9. If I had more money, I would go to the Blackpink concert.
10. If I got sick, I would go to the doctor.
11. If I had more money, I would buy a motorcycle.
12. If I won the lottery, I'd buy a sports car.

REMEMBER!!

The condition and the outcome did not occur in the past, yet the past tense is used to emphasize the unreal situation.

d. Conditional Sentence Type 3

The conditional sentences type three uses the past perfect in the “if clause” and a modal (would have, could have, might have) also present perfect in the “result clause”. This sentence is intended to discuss a hypothetical circumstance in the past that did not exist, frequently with a result that did not occur and is maybe the inverse of what did occur (Thomson & Martinet, 1986).

Form :

If + Subject + Had + V₃, Subject + Modal + Have + V₃

Examples:

1. If it had rained last week, plants would not have died.
2. If I had finished my study in university, I would have become an accountant.
3. If I had won the lottery, I would go to Dubai.
4. If they had been here, they would have gotten the gifts.
5. I would have bought a home if I had had a lot of money.
6. If he had not gone, he would not have got an accident.
7. She would have graduated if she had not given up in 4th semester.
8. If my parents had allowed me, I would have gone to Singapore.

9. If she had not come to the party, she might not have died.
10. If I had studied harder, I would have passed the exam.
11. If he had listened to me, he wouldn't have made that mistake.
12. If we had left earlier, we wouldn't have been stuck in traffic.
13. If we had looked at the weather report, we would have stayed at home

e. Mixed Conditional Sentences

Mixed conditional sentences combine the second and third conditional sentences to provide both an unreal condition in the past or present and an unreal result in the past or present (Lane & Lange, 2011). The first clause depicts an unreal circumstance in the past that affects an imaginary consequence in the present (the past influences the present).

Form 1:

If + S + Had + V₃, S + modal + V₁

Examples:

1. If I had finished my study in the university, I would be a lecturer now.
2. If it had rained last Thursday, the backyard would be muddy.

The next type of mix conditional sentences depicts an unreal circumstance which alters an unreal past outcome (the present modifies the past).

Form 2:
If + simple past, would/could + present perfect

Examples:

1. If I had eaten all the pizza, you would not have any slices.
2. If Rina and Nisa were friendlier, they could have had more friends when they were younger.
3. If I had won the lottery, I would have gone to Dubai.

f. Wishes

Using the verb “wish” in conjunction with a clause about the wish is a frequently used construction in English, particularly in spoken language. The verb following “wish” is one tense prior to the actual time. To put it a different way, if we want to wish for the present, utilize the past tense. If we want to make a wish for the past, use the past perfect tense. If we want to make a wish for the future, use would.

14.3 Wish + to infinitive form

Wish signifies the same as want when preceded by a verb in the to-infinitive form, but it is more formal. There are several rules to make wishes + to-infinitive form, such as:

- a. Do not usually use wish with a to-infinitive in the continuous form:

Correct Form	Incorrect Form
I wish to talk to Mr. Debuissy, please.	I wishing to talk to Mr. Debuissy.

- b. Do not use a that-clause after wish when it is a more formal version of ‘wish’:

Correct Form	Incorrect Form
I wish to visit you in the next year, if possible.	I hope (that) I visit you in the next year.

- c. Use Object before the to-infinitive.

Example:
I did not wish my classmates to come to my party, so I did not give them any invitation.

- d. When we utilize an object following "wish," we have to use a "to-infinitive verb".

We can also say "want" or (more respectfully) "would like."

For example:

<p>Hello, we wish to have a table near the beach, please.</p> <p>or</p> <p>Hello, we would like a table near the beach, please.</p>

- e. Wish + indirect object + direct object

We commonly use 'wish' with two objects, namely an indirect object and a direct object. The uses of this "wish form" are to address expressions of good wishes and hopes that good things will happen to other people.

<p>For Examples:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • I wish you success in your new position. • I've got my job interview tomorrow. Wish me luck! • We wish you a long and happy marriage together.

f. Wish + “that-clause”

When we feel dissatisfied or regretful that circumstances are not distinct. We commonly use wish with a “that-clause”. The function is to wish to imagine about a different past or present:

Examples:

- 1) I wish I hadn't drank water so much.

Meaning:

I drank a lot.

- 2) I wish Tiara would come on vacation with us.

Meaning:

Tiara did not come on vacation with us.

- 3) I wish I had studied harder at college.

Meaning:

I was lazy at college.

- 4) I wish I had Susi's email address; we could tell her a good news.

Meaning:

I don't have her email address; it would be better if I had it.

- 5) I wish Ari had not told me how the movie series ends.

Meaning:

Ari told me how the movie series ends; it would have been better if he had not told me.

g. The “Wishes” about the Present and Future

To convey that we desire a situation in the present (or future) to be different, we use 'wish' + past simple.

For examples:

- 1) I wish I spoke Spanish.

Meaning:

I do not speak Spanish.

- 2) I wish I had a luxurious car.

Meaning:

I do not have a luxurious car.)

- 3) I wish I was on a beach right now.

Meaning:

I'm in the school right now

h. Wish + would

If we are disturbed by something that is or is not happening, or something that will or will not be happen, we can utilize "wish + would" sentence.

For Examples:

- 1) I wish you'd stop making so much noise!

Meaning:

You are making a noise; it would be better if you didn't.

- 2) I wish you wouldn't come through the kitchen with your dirty boots on.

Meaning:

You do come through the kitchen; it would be better if you didn't.

- 3) I wish you would stop drinking alcohol.

Meaning:

You are drinking alcohol at the moment, and it is disturbing me.

- 4) I wish it would stop snowing.

Meaning:

I am impatient because it is snowing, and I want to go to the party.

- 5) I wish Sarah would be quiet.

Meaning:

I am annoyed because Sarah is talkative

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