

MEETING 2

WORD ORDER (PART 2)

A. Learning Objectives

At the end of the lesson, the students are able to:

- 1.1. Identify the position of noun in a sentence.
- 1.2. Identify the position of adjective in a sentence.
- 1.3. Identify the position of verb in a sentence.
- 1.4. Identify the position of adverb in a sentence.

B. Material Description

Learning Objective 2.1:

The Position of Noun in a Sentence

Noun is one of parts of speech that has important function in a sentence. Nouns can be a person, place, thing, or idea. The position of noun in a sentence is based on the function. Noun acts as the subject of a sentence that performs the action of the verb. The subject in a sentence must be noun, pronoun or noun phrase. It cannot be a verb, an adverb, or an adjective. Besides, the noun also functions as a direct object, indirect object, object of preposition, or a complement.

a. Noun as a subject

The subject can be a person, thing or idea. It performs an act or shows a state of being as expressed by the verb. In positive sentence, the subject usually comes at the beginning of a sentence and comes before the verb.

Examples:

- ✓ ***Nuclear power*** gives us about 17 % of the world's electricity.

The subject of the sentence above is a noun phrase, *Nuclear power*. It comes before the verb *gives*.

- ✓ ***A YouTube member*** can create a video clip with his cell phone.

The subject of the sentence above is a noun phrase, *a You Tube member*. It comes before the verb *can create*.

- ✓ ***The Internet*** can be accessed not only on your computer but, but by other devices as well.

The subject of the sentence above is a noun phrase, *the Internet*. It comes before the verb *can be accessed*.

- ✓ **He** created the World Wide Web as an interface for the internet and a way for people to share information.

The subject of the sentence above is a pronoun, *He*. It comes before the verb *created*.

- ✓ When did **he** create the World Wide Web?

The subject of the sentence above is a pronoun, *he*. It comes before the main verb *create* and after the auxiliary verb, *did*.

b. Noun as object

A sentence usually has an object. An object of a sentence can be a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase on which a verb performs an action. It completes the meaning of a sentence. A sentence does not make sense, in terms of the action it shows, without an object. The object is usually placed after the verb. The objective is usually a direct object, an indirect object, or an object of preposition. Some verbs can be followed by two objects, a direct object and an indirect object. The position of direct and indirect object is as follows:

Subject – Verb – Indirect object – direct object.

Examples:

- ✓ The president awarded **Jane a gold medal**.

The indirect object of the sentence is *Jane*, and the direct object of the sentence is *a gold medal*. The objects come after the verb *awarded*.

- ✓ My father told **me an interesting story**.

The indirect object of the sentence is *me*, and the direct object of the sentence is *an interesting story*. The objects come after the verb *told*.

- ✓ We promised **our son a nice reward**.

The indirect object of the sentence is *our son*, and the direct object of the sentence is *a nice reward*. The objects come after the verb *promised*.

Subject – verb – direct object – preposition – indirect object.

This pattern is preferred when the direct object is shorter than the indirect object, or when the indirect object has to be stressed.

Examples:

- ✓ He distributed **chocolate to all the boys in his class**.

The direct object of the sentence is *chocolate*, and the indirect object of the sentence is *all the boys in his class*. The objects come after the verb *distributed*.

- ✓ I don't lend **my books to anybody**.

The direct object of the sentence is *my books*, and the indirect object of the sentence is *anybody*. The objects come after the verb *lend*.

- ✓ *Don't show **the letter to any of your friends**.*

The direct object of the sentence is *the letter*, and the indirect object of the sentence is *any of your friends*. The objects come after the verb *show*.

- ✓ *The hostess made **coffee for all of us**.*

The direct object of the sentence is *coffee*, and the indirect object of the sentence is *all of us*. The objects come after the verb *made*.

- ✓ *She ordered **a new dress for herself**.*

The direct object of the sentence is *a new dress*, and the indirect object of the sentence is *herself*. The objects come after the verb *ordered*.

- ✓ *The tailor made **a suit for my father-in-law**.*

The direct object of the sentence is *a suit*, and the indirect object of the sentence is *my father-in-law*. The objects come after the verb *made*.

Beside as a direct and indirect object, noun is also used as object of preposition. The object comes after the preposition. Preposition is a word or group of words that is used before a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase to indicate direction, time, place, location, spatial relationships, or to introduce an object. The examples of preposition are as follows:

about	before	excepting	near	throughout
above	behind	excluding	next to	till
according to	below	following	of	to
across	beneath	for	off	toward
after	beside	from	on	under
against	between	in	on account of	underneath
along	beyond	in addition to	onto	unlike
along with	by	in case of	on top of	until
among	by means of	in front of	out	up
apart from	by way of	in place of	out of	upon
around	concerning	in regard to	outside	up to
as	despite	in spite of	over	via
as to	down	including	past	with
as well as	due to	inside	regarding	with reference to
aside from	during	inside of	round	within
at	except	into	since	with respect to
because of	except for	like	through	without

Picture 3. The lists of preposition

Examples:

- ✓ *Amazon offers its services all **over the world.***

The object of preposition of the sentence above is *the world*. It comes after the preposition *over*.

- ✓ *It first operated **out of a small garage in Washington state.***

The objects of preposition of the sentence above are *a small garage* and *Washington state*. They come after the prepositions *out of* and *in*.

- ✓ *There are a number of reasons **for Amazon's success.***

The object of preposition of the sentence above is *Amazon's success*. It comes after the preposition *for*.

- ✓ *You can store lots of books **on one computer.***

The object of preposition of the sentence above is *one computer*. It comes after the preposition *on*.

- ✓ *You can mark your book **with an electronic bookmark.***

The object of preposition of the sentence above is *an electronic bookmark*. It comes after the preposition *with*.

Learning Objective 2.2:

The Position of Adjective in a Sentence

Adjective is a word that functions to describe a noun. Adjective modifies and gives more information to the noun. For example: *Microsoft Word is a word-processing program sold by Bill Gate's company, Microsoft.* The adjective of the sentence is *word-processing* which modifies the noun *program*. The adjective gives more information about the *program* by indicating its type. An adjective can be either before or after the noun that it describes. Generally, adjectives come before a noun. There are several positions of adjective in a sentence, they are:

a. Adjective that comes before a noun

Adjective that comes before a noun is called an attributive adjective. It modifies the noun that follows it. There can be more than one adjective that comes before noun (attributive adjective). They appear side-by-side to describe the same noun.

Examples:

- ✓ *PowerPoint is an **effective tool** when used for training.*

The sentence above has an adjective that comes before a noun. The adjective is *effective*. It modifies the noun *tool*.

- ✓ *Templates are presentations that already include **beautiful backgrounds** and*

fonts.

The sentence above has an adjective that comes before a noun. The adjective is *beautiful*. It modifies the noun *backgrounds and fonts*.

- ✓ *PowerPoint is easy to use and offer attractive **designs**.*

The sentence above has an adjective that comes before a noun. The adjective is *attractive*. It modifies the noun *designs*.

- ✓ *You can add pictures and effects to make an amazing **presentation**.*

The sentence above has an adjective that comes before a noun. The adjective is *amazing*. It modifies the noun *presentation*.

- ✓ *All in all, PowerPoint is a useful **program** for anyone for presentations.*

The sentence above has an adjective that comes before a noun. The adjective is *useful*. It modifies the noun *program*.

- ✓ *She bought an expensive new **headphone**.*

The sentence above has more than one adjective that comes before a noun. The adjectives is *expensive new*. This adjective is usually called adjective phrase. It modifies the noun *headphone*.

b. Adjective that comes after a noun

Adjective that comes after a noun is called a predicative adjective. Predicative adjective modifies the noun that comes before it. The predicative adjective also appears after link verb. Adjective after a linking verb functions as a subject complement. It means that the adjective gives more information about the subject of the sentence. The examples of linking verb are *am, is, are, was, were, appear, look, taste, become, feel, get, seem, smell, and etc.* For example: *The girl looks happy.* The sentence has a predicative adjective that comes after a linking verb *look*. The adjective is *happy* which is also a complement.

Examples:

- ✓ *The road trip became **horrifying**.*

The predicative adjective of the sentence above is *horrifying*. It comes after the noun *the road trip* and linking verb *became*.

- ✓ *All the artifacts in the museum are **ancient**.*

The predicative adjective of the sentence above is *ancient*. It comes after the noun *all the artifacts* and linking verb *are*.

- ✓ *The purchase of the black opal ring is **extravagant**.*

The predicative adjective of the sentence above is *extravagant*. It comes after the noun *the purchase* and linking verb *is*.

- ✓ *The two instruments look **similar** in size and color.*

The predicative adjective of the sentence above is *similar*. It comes after the noun *the two instruments* and linking verb *look*.

- ✓ *Andy's sport car is **Italian**.*

The predicative adjective of the sentence above is *Italian*. It comes after the noun *Andy's sport car* and linking verb *is*.

c. Attributive and predicative adjectives in same sentence

The attributive and predicative adjective can come in the same sentence. The adjectives modifies the same noun. The position of these adjectives are before and after the noun. It means that the noun is between them. For example: *The **pretty** girl is **angry** with her boyfriend.* The attributive adjective of the sentence is *pretty*, and the predicative adjective of the sentence is *angry*. Both *pretty* and *angry* describe the noun *girl*.

Examples:

- ✓ *My **kind** neighbors are **Japanese**.*

The attributive adjective of the sentence is *kind*, and the predicative adjective of the sentence is *Japanese*. Both *kind* and *Japanese* describe the noun *neighbors*.

- ✓ *The **handsome** boy was **asleep** when his parents came home.*

The attributive adjective of the sentence is *handsome*, and the predicative adjective of the sentence is *asleep*. Both *handsome* and *asleep* describe the noun *boy*.

- ✓ *The **Indonesian** girl seemed **bright** for her age.*

The attributive adjective of the sentence is *Indonesian*, and the predicative adjective of the sentence is *bright*. Both *Indonesian* and *bright* describe the noun *girl*.

- ✓ *The **beautiful** teacher was **kind** to her students.*

The attributive adjective of the sentence is *beautiful*, and the predicative adjective of the sentence is *kind*. Both *beautiful* and *kind* describe the noun *teacher*.

- ✓ *The **smart** students felt **disappointed** with their exam results.*

The attributive adjective of the sentence is *smart*, and the predicative adjective of the sentence is *disappointed*. Both *smart* and *disappointed* describe the noun *students*.

d. Post-positive adjective

The adjectives that are coming immediately after noun or pronoun are called post-positive adjectives.

Examples:

➤ After noun:

- ✓ *As it was getting dark, we took the shortest **way possible**.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *possible*. The position is after the noun *way*.

- ✓ *The only **ferry available** charged a higher fare.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *available*. The position is after the noun *ferry*.

- ✓ *Someone had left the **window open**.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *open*. The position is after the noun *window*.

- ✓ *The prince is the **heir apparent** to the throne.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *apparent*. The position is after the noun *heir*.

➤ After pronoun:

- ✓ *The **one responsible** for the mess must clear it up.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *responsible*. The position is after the pronoun *one*.

- ✓ ***He clever** at mathematics got full marks for the mathematics test.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *clever*. The position is after the pronoun *he*.

- ✓ *Only **those present** are allowed to vote.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *present*. The position is after the pronoun *those*.

- ✓ ***She furious** with him vowed never to see him again.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *furious*. The position is after the pronoun *she*.

➤ After an indefinite pronoun:

- ✓ ***Anyone guilty** of the offence will not escape punishment.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *guilty*. The position is after the pronoun "anyone".

- ✓ ***Everything valuable** was destroyed in the fire.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *valuable*. The position is after the

pronoun *everything*.

- ✓ *She's looking for **someone rich** to marry.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *rich*. The position is after the pronoun *someone*.

- ✓ *Last night, we saw **something bright** streaking across the sky.*

The adjective of the sentence above is *bright*. The position is after the pronoun *something*.

e. Order of Adjective

In a sentence, there sometimes consist of two or some adjectives that describe a noun. The following shows the categories of adjective in a row that modify a noun in the right order:

- Determiner

We usually begin a sentence with a determiner. The determiner can be an *article* (a, an, the), a *demonstrative adjective* (this, that, these, those), a *possessive adjective* (my, your, his, her, its, our, their), or a *quantifier* (some, any, all, many, a few, much, and etc.)

- Observation / Opinion

The examples of observation / opinion are *beautiful, best, dirty, funny, sweet, ugly, and etc.*

- Size

The examples of size are *big, large, small, huge, short, thick, and etc.*

- Shape

The examples of shape are *circular, flat, oval, round, square, triangular, and etc.*

- Age

The examples of age are *aged, elderly, new, 6-year-old, senior, young, old, and etc.*

- Colour

The examples of colour are *blue, white, red, yellow, black, and etc.*

- Origin / location

The examples of origin / location are *African, British, Chinese, Hawaiian, Japanese, and etc.*

- Material

The examples of material are *bronze, gold, plastic, silk, silver, steel, and etc.*

- Qualifier / purpose

The qualifier / purpose can be a noun (***school*** bag), or verb (***used*** car).
School and used act as an adjective.

Example:

- ✓ She has *a beautiful small square new red Italian silk touring* scarf.

Determiner	: <i>a</i>
Observation	: <i>beautiful</i>
Size	: <i>small</i>
Shape	: <i>square</i>
Age	: <i>new</i>
Color	: <i>red</i>
Origin	: <i>Italian</i>
Material	: <i>silk</i>
Qualifier	: <i>touring</i>

Learning Objective 2.3:

The Position of Verb in a Sentence

Verbs usually come after the subjects. There are mainly two kinds of verbs. They are auxiliary verb and main verbs. A verb can consist of only one word. The positive sentences of simple present and simple past tense have one-word verbs. For example: *They work in a software company.* This sentence has one-word verb that is placed after the subject.

Sentences in other tenses have more than one verbs, such as two-word verb, or three-word verb. They consist of auxiliary verb and main verb.

For the two-word verb, the first is an auxiliary verb, and the second is a main verb. For example: *Santi is operating a laptop in her office.* This sentence has a two-word verb that is placed after the subject. *Is* in the sentence is an auxiliary verb, and *operating* in the sentence is a main verb. For the three-word verbs, the first and the second are auxiliary verb, and the third is main verb. For example: *They have been invited to the party.* The auxiliary verbs of the sentence are *have* and *been*, and the main verb is *invited*. Auxiliary verbs always come before main verbs for positive and negative sentences, but in a question, they come before the subject whereas the main verb comes after the subject.

Exmples:

- ✓ *Ransomware viruses spread via links.*

The sentence has one verb (*spread*) that is placed after the subject *Ransomware Viruses*.

- ✓ *Ransomware blocks your computer system.*

The sentence has one verb (*blocks*) that is placed after the subject *Ransomware*.

- ✓ *Anti-virus firms are working hard to produce patches to protect such attacks.*

The sentence has two-word verb, auxiliary verb *are* and main verb *working* that are placed after the subject *Anti-virus firms*.

- ✓ *Tablets and mobile phones have been caught by the virus.*

The sentence has three-word verb, auxiliary verb *have been* and main verb *caught* that are placed after the subject *tablets and mobile phones*.

Learning Objective 2.4:

The Position of Adverb in a Sentence

Adverbs are words that describe verbs, adjectives, other adverbs, or clauses. The position of adverbs in the sentence can be at the beginning, in the middle, or at the end of the sentence. It based on the type of the adverb. Here is a general guide to the position of adverb in a sentence:

1. Initial Position

The adverb that is placed at the beginning of the sentence is usually called as Initial Position. Connecting adverbs and time adverbs are usually placed at the beginning of the sentence.

a. Connecting / conjunctive adverbs

Connecting adverbs is usually placed at the beginning of the sentence. They're used to join a statement to the previous clause or sentence. These connecting adverbs are at the beginning in order to connect it to the phrase that has come before. Commas are often used after the use of a connecting adverb. The examples of connecting adverbs are *However, Consequently, Then, Next, Still, and etc.*

Examples:

- ✓ *Jeremy kept talking in class; **therefore**, he got in trouble.*

The adverb *therefore* is placed at the beginning of the clause to connect the clause *Jeremy kept talking in class*

- ✓ *She went into the store; **however**, she didn't find anything she wanted to buy.*

The adverb *however* is placed at the beginning of the clause to connect the clause *She went into the store*.

- ✓ *I like you a lot; **in fact**, I think we should be best friends.*

The adverb *in fact* is placed at the beginning of the clause to connect the clause *I like you a lot*.

- ✓ *Your dog got into my yard; **in addition**, he dug up my petunias.*

The adverb *in addition* is placed at the beginning of the clause to connect the clause *Your dog got into my yard*.

- ✓ *You're my friend; **nonetheless**, I feel like you're taking advantage of me.*

The adverb *nonetheless* is placed at the beginning of the clause to connect the clause *You're my friend*.

b. Time adverbs

Time adverbs are also used at the beginning of sentence to indicate when something happened. However, time adverbs are sometimes used in any position too. Time adverbs are the most flexible of all adverbs in their position. The examples of time adverbs are *tomorrow*, *sometimes*, *yesterday*, and *etc*.

Examples:

- ✓ ***Tomorrow*** *Peter is going to visit his mother in Chicago.*

The time adverb of the sentence above is *tomorrow*. It's placed at the beginning of the sentence.

- ✓ ***Sundays*** *I like playing golf with my friends*

The time adverb of the sentence above is *Sundays*. It's placed at the beginning of the sentence.

- ✓ ***Sometimes*** *Jennifer enjoys a relaxing day at the beach.*

The time adverb of the sentence above is *sometimes*. It's placed at the beginning of the sentence.

2. Middle Position

The adverbs that are placed in the middle position are also called as focusing adverbs. Focusing adverbs put the emphasis on one part of the clause in order to modify, qualify, or add information. The adverbs that can be focusing adverbs are *adverbs of frequency*, *adverbs of certainty*, and *etc*.

a. Adverb of frequency

We use some adverbs to describe how frequently we do an activity. These adverbs are called Frequency adverbs. Here are the examples of adverb of

frequency:

%	Adverb of Frequency
100%	Always
90%	Usually
80%	Normally / Generally
70%	Often / Frequently
50%	Sometimes
30%	Occasionally
10%	Seldom
5%	Hardly ever / Rarely
0%	Never

Picture 4. Adverb of Frequency

Frequency adverbs usually come in the following position:

- ✓ Before the main verb

Subject – Adverb of Frequency – Main Verb - Object

Examples:

- ✓ *I **often** visit my parents.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *often*. It's placed before the main verb *visit*.

- ✓ *She **always** buys computer accessories.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *always*. It's placed before the main verb *buys*.

- ✓ *I **seldom** service my laptop.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *seldom*. It's placed before the main verb *service*.

- ✓ After the verb *be*

Subject – Be – Adverb of Frequency - Complement

Examples:

- ✓ *He is **always** late for school.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *always*. It's placed after the verb *is*.

- ✓ *I am **often** ready for work at 7 am.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *often*. It's placed after the verb *am*.

- ✓ *He is **never** worried about his life.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *never*. It's placed after the verb *is*.

- ✓ *We are **rarely** invited to parties.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *rarely*. It's placed after the verb *are*.

- ✓ Between the auxiliary verb and the main verb

Subject – Auxiliary Verb – Adverb of Frequency – Main Verb – Object

Examples:

- ✓ *We have **always** thought of standing for election.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *always*. It's placed between the auxiliary verb *have* and main verb *thought*.

- ✓ *We shall **never** explore such opportunities.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *never*. It's placed between the auxiliary verb *shall* and main verb *explore*.

- ✓ *You have **sometimes** managed to hoodwink others.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *sometimes*. It's placed between the auxiliary verb *have* and main verb *managed*.

- ✓ *It has **rarely** caught my attention.*

The adverb of frequency of the sentence above is *rarely*. It's placed between the auxiliary verb *has* and main verb *caught*.

b. Adverbs of certainty

Adverbs of certainty express how certain we feel about an action. Adverbs of certainty come before the main verb unless the main verb is 'to be', the adverbs come after it. The examples of adverbs of certainty are *definitely, probably, maybe, probalby not, definitely not, surely, certainly, and etc.* Examples:

- ✓ *She **definitely** left the house this morning.*

The adverb of certainty of the sentence above is *definitely*. It's placed before the main verb *left*.

- ✓ *He **surely** won't forget.*

The adverb of certainty of the sentence above is *surely*. It's placed before the main verb *forget*.

- ✓ *He is **probably** in the park*

The adverb of certainty of the sentence above is *probably*. It's placed after to be *is*.

- ✓ *He is **certainly** a smart man.*

The adverb of certainty of the sentence above is *certainly*. It's placed after to be *is*.

If there is an auxiliary verb, the adverb of certainty comes between the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

Examples:

- ✓ *She has **certainly** forgotten the meeting.*

The adverb of certainty of the sentence above is *certainly*. It's placed between the auxiliary verb *has* and the main verb *forgotten*.

- ✓ *They will **probably** remember tomorrow.*

The adverb of certainty of the sentence above is *probably*. It's placed between the auxiliary verb *will* and the main verb *remember*.

- ✓ *He is **definitely** running late.*

The adverb of certainty of the sentence above is *definitely*. It's placed between the auxiliary verb *is* and the main verb *running*.

3. End Position

Most adverbs are placed at the end of the sentence or phrase. Here are the three most common adverbs that are placed at the end of a sentence or phrase:

a. Adverb of manner

Adverb of manner tells us how something is done. It usually answers the question *how*. The adverbs of manner are commonly placed at the end of a sentence. The examples of adverb of manner are *well, quickly, softly, loudly, beautifully, and etc.*

Examples:

- ✓ *Shane hasn't done this report **accurately**.*
- ✓ *Mark plays piano **thoughtfully**.*
- ✓ *Ted does his math homework **carefully**.*

b. Adverb of place

Adverb of place tells us where something is done. It usually answers the question *where*. The adverbs of place are commonly placed at the end of the sentence. The examples of adverb of place are *here, downstairs, outside, inside, downtown, and etc.*

Examples:

- ✓ *Bernard is cooking pasta **downstairs**.*
- ✓ *She is working in the garden **outside**.*
- ✓ *We will investigate the crime **downtown**.*

c. Adverb of time

Adverb of time tells us when something is done. It usually answers the question *when*. The adverbs of time are commonly placed at the end of the sentence. The examples of adverb of time are *yesterday, tomorrow, on weekdays, at five o'clock, tomorrow afternoon, and etc.*

Examples:

- ✓ *Angel likes relaxing at home **on weekends**.*
- ✓ *Our meeting takes place **at three o'clock**.*
- ✓ *Fredy is having a checkup **tomorrow afternoon**.*

C. Exercises

I. The position of noun in a sentence.

In the following sentence, identify the position of the noun that is underlined, are they placed as a *subject, direct / indirect object, object of preposition, or predicate noun*?

1. The dog barks all the time.
2. I sent the letter to your mother.
3. I sent the letter to your mother.
4. Your mother is my teacher.
5. Please walk around the tree.
6. My son is a graduate student.
7. Red-throated hummingbirds migrate south in winter.
8. Please do not hit your brother.
9. Send Jamie an invitation.
10. Send Jamie an invitation.

II. The position of adjective in a sentence.

Please identify the order of adjective in the sentence below whether it's true (T) or false (F), then correct the false answer!

1. She has a yellow nice bow in her hair today! _____
2. My neighbors lost their brown cat small. _____

3. I bought great some big oranges. _____
4. Tonya met two very smart people at the conference. _____
5. Her dress has blue and red big flowers. _____
6. Dion and James wore blue silk ties to the party. _____
7. Look at that cute new boy! _____
8. I am reading an old interesting magazine. _____
9. Yesterday we ate a round delicious chocolate cake. _____
10. My sister has an electronic new guitar. _____

III. The position of adverb in a sentence.

Please write the correct position of underlined adverb in the sentence below!

1. We should come perhaps back tomorrow.
2. The members of the team are outside drinking.
3. I speak daily with my mother.
4. Peter every day goes to school.
5. I tell always myself to be brave.

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