

## **ENGLISH GRAMMAR**

Final Task Submit to Fulfill Final Test



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## ENGLISH GRAMMAR

### 1. Tenses

Tenses is form of the verb in English to show the time (present, future, or past) the occurrence of an act or event.

#### 1. Present Tense

We use present tense for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time. We use present tense with always/never/often/sometimes/usually. In present tense we can find 2 formulas.

Formulas I:

(+) S + be(am, are, is) + ...

(-) S + be(am, are, is)+not + ...

(?) be(am, are, is) + S + ... ?

We use formulas I when in sentence with adjective, noun, or adverb (non verb).

Example:

(+)  $\frac{He}{S} \quad \frac{is}{be} \quad \frac{laugh.}{adjective}$

(-) He is not laugh.

(?) Is he laugh?

Remember:

S	be
I	am
You, They, We	are
She, He, It	is

Formulas II:

(+) S + V1(-s/-es) + ...

(-) S + do/does+not + V1 +...

(?) do/does + S + V1+ ... ?

We use Formulas II when in sentence with verb.

Example:

(+)  $\frac{Selly}{S} \quad \frac{plays}{V1(-s/-es)} \quad \frac{angklong}{O} \quad \frac{every Tuesday.}{adverb of time}$

(-)  $\frac{Selly}{S} \quad \frac{does not}{auxiliary+not} \quad \frac{play}{V1} \quad \frac{angklong}{O} \quad \frac{every Tuesday.}{adverb of time}$

(?) Does Selly play angklung every Tuesday?

Remember:

In positive sentence, we add -s/-es on V1 when subject is She, He, or It.

S	-s	-es
She He It	We add -s when last word is -y but before -y is vocal: <u>buys</u> , <u>prays</u> , <u>pays</u> , <u>plays</u> etc	-ch: <u>watches</u> , <u>catches</u> -sh: <u>washes</u> , <u>rushes</u> -o: <u>goes</u> , <u>does</u> -ss: <u>passes</u> , <u>crosses</u> -x: <u>fixes</u> , <u>mixes</u> -y: <u>study</u> → <u>studies</u> , <u>fry</u> → <u>fries</u> -zz: <u>buzzes</u>

In negative and interrogative sentence, we add do/does.

S	auxiliary
I, You, They, We She, He, It	do does

## 2. Past Tense

This tense to indicate that an event occurred in the past. We use past tense with yesterday/last.../...ago. In past tense we can find 2 formulas.

Formulas I:

(+) S + was/were + ...

(-) S + was/were+not + ...

(?) was/were + S + ... ?

We use formulas I when in sentence with adjective, noun, or adverb (non verb).

Example:

(+) She was late yesterday.  
S be adjective adverb of time

(-) She was not late yesterday.

(?) Was she late yesterday?

Remember:

S	be
I, She, He, It You, They, We	was were

Formulas II:

(+) S + V2 + ...

(-) S + did+not + V1 + ...

(?) did + S + V1 + ... ?

We use formulas II when in sentence with verb.

Example:

(+) My Father went Jakarta yesterday.  
S V 2 adverb of place adverb of time

(-)  $\frac{\text{My Father}}{S} \quad \frac{\text{did not}}{\text{auxiliary} + \text{not}} \quad \frac{\text{go}}{V1} \quad \frac{\text{Jakarta}}{\text{adverb of place}}$

$\frac{\text{yesterday.}}{\text{adverb of time}}$

(?) Did My Father go to Jakarta yesterday?

Remember:

In positive sentence, we use V2

In negative and interrogative sentence, we add did. And we use V1.

### 3. Future Tense

Tense is to declare that an action happens in the future, either spontaneously, or planned. We use future tense with tomorrow/next.... In future tense we can find 3 formulas.

Formulas I:

(+) S + will/shall + be + ...

(-) S + will/shall + not + be + ...

(?) will/shall + S + be + ... ?

We use formulas I when in sentence with adjective, noun, or adverb (non verb).

Example:

(+)  $\frac{I}{S} \quad \frac{\text{will}}{\text{auxiliary}} \quad \frac{\text{be}}{\text{be}} \quad \frac{\text{alone}}{\text{adjective}} \quad \frac{\text{tomorrow.}}{\text{adverb of time}}$

(-) I will not be alone tomorrow.

(?) will I be alone tomorrow?

Remember:

S	auxiliary
I, You, They, We, She, He, It	will
I, We	shall

Formulas II:

(+) S + will/shall + V1 + ...

(-) S + will/shall + not + V1 + ...

(?) will/shall + S + V1 + ... ?

Example:

(+)  $\frac{I}{S} \quad \frac{\text{will}}{\text{auxiliary}} \quad \frac{\text{eat}}{V1}$

(-) I will not eat.

(?) Will I eat?

Formulas III:

(+) S + be(am, are, is) + going to + V1 + ...

(-) S + be(am, are, is) + not + going to + V1 + ...

(?) Be(am, are, is) + S + going to + V1 + ... ?

Example:

(+)  $\frac{\text{My Father}}{S} \quad \frac{\text{is}}{\text{be}} \quad \frac{\text{going}}{\text{going}} \quad \frac{\text{go}}{V1} \quad \frac{\text{Jakarta}}{\text{adverb of place}}$

$\frac{\text{February.}}{\text{adverb of time}}$

(-) My Father is not going to go to Jakarta in February.

(?) Is My Father going to go Jakarta in February?

We use formulas II and formulas III when in sentence with verb.

Remember:

We use will if we have not planning and we use going to if we have planning.

#### 4. Present Continuous Tense

Tense action is to discuss the ongoing current or future plans. We use present

continuous tense with now. In present continuous tense we can find 2

formulas.

Formulas I:

(+) S + be(am, are, is) + being + ...

(-) S + be(am, are, is) + not + being + ...

(?) be(am, are, is) + S + being + ... ?

We use Formulas I when in sentence with adjective, noun, or adverb (non verb).

Example:

(+)  $\frac{\text{My Sister}}{S} \quad \frac{\text{is}}{\text{be}} \quad \frac{\text{being}}{\text{being}} \quad \frac{\text{careful.}}{\text{adjective}}$

(-) My Sister is not being careful.

(?) Is My Sister being careful?

Formulas II:

(+) S + be(am, are, is) + V1+ing + ...

(-) S + be(am, are, is) + not + V1+ing + ...

(?) be(am, are, is) + S + V1+ing + ... ?

We use Formulas II when in sentence with verb.

Example:

(+)  $\frac{\text{I}}{S} \quad \frac{\text{am}}{\text{be}} \quad \frac{\text{studying}}{V1+ing} \quad \frac{\text{English.}}{O}$

(-) I am not studying English

(?) am I studying English?

#### 5. Present Perfect Tense

This tense is used to express an activity or situation that has started in the past and has been completed at a given point in time in the past or still

continues today. We use present perfect tense with since/for. In present

perfect tense we can find 2 formulas.

Formulas I:

(+) S + have/has + been + ...

(-) S + have/has+not + been + ...

(?) have/has + S + been + ...

We use Formulas I when in sentence with adjective, noun, or adverb (non verb).

Example:

(+)  $\frac{I}{S} \quad \frac{have}{auxiliary} \quad \frac{been}{been} \quad \frac{sick}{adjective} \quad \frac{since\ yesterday.}{adverb\ of\ time}$

(-) I have not been sick since yesterday.

(?) have I been sick since yesterday?

Remember:

S	auxiliary
I, You, They, We	have
She, He, It	has

Formulas II:

(+) S + have/has + V3 + ...

(-) S + have/has+not + V3 + ...

(?) have/has + S + V3 + ...

We use Formulas II when in sentence with verb.

Example:

(+)  $\frac{I}{S} \quad \frac{have}{auxiliary} \quad \frac{eaten}{V3} \quad \frac{fried\ rice}{O} \quad \frac{for\ thirty\ minutes.}{adverb\ of\ time}$

(-) I have eaten fried rice for thirty minutes.

(?) have I eaten fried rice for thirty minutes?

## 2. Passive Voice

Passive voice is a grammatical construction (grammatical form) where the subject in the sentence (sentence) or clause (clause) does not take action, but rather accept the action or follow-up (receiver of action) by the other agent (doer of action) either mentioned or not.

In contrast, the active construction, subject to the sentence or clause directly related to the verb to act as the agent of the action. Active sentence can be transformed into passive, but only transitive verb (has a direct object) that can be enforced so. We can change Active Voice to Passive Voice if Active Voice have Object.

Tenses	Active	Passive
Present Tense	(+) S + V1(-s/-es) + O + ... (-) S + do/does+not +	S + be + V3 + by agent

	V1 + O + ... (?) do/does + S + V1 + O + ... ?	
Past Tense	(+) S + V2 + O + ... (-) S + did+not + V1 + O + ... (?) did + S + V1 + O + ... ?	S + was/were + V3 + by agent
Future Tense	(+) S + will/shall + V1 + O + ... (-) S + will/shall+not + V1 + O + ... (?) will/shall + S + V1 + O + ... ? Or (+) S + be(am, are, is) + going to + V1 + O + ... (-) S + be(am, are, is) +not + going to + V1 + O + ... (?) Be(am, are, is) + S + going to + V1 + O + ... ?	S + will/shall+be + V3 + by agent
Present Continous Tense	(+) S + be(am, are, is) + V1+ing + O + ... (-) S + be(am, are, is) +not + V1+ing + O + ... (?) be(am, are, is) + S + V1+ing + O + ... ?	S + be(am, are, is) + being + V3 + by agent
Present Perfect Tense	(+) S + have/has + V3 + O + ... (-) S + have/has+not + V3 + O +... (?) have/has + S + V3 + O + ...	S + have/has + been + V3 + by agent

Example:



1. Present Tense

Active : I drink orange juice everyday.

Passive : Orange juice is drunk by me everyday.

2. Past Tense

Active : I drank orange juice last night.

Passive : Orange juice has drunk by me last night.

3. Future Tense

Active : I will drink orange juice tomorrow.

Passive : Orange juice will be drunk by me tomorrow.

4. Present Continuous Tense

Active : I am drinking orange juice now.

Passive : Orange juice is being drunk by me now.

5. Present Perfect Tense

Active : I have drunk orange juice for thirty minutes.

Passive : Orange juice has been drunk by me for thirty minutes.

**3. Preposition**

**1. On**

- It refers to the position

Example:

The books are on the table.

- The name of the street

Example:

I live on Cirapuhan Dago Atas street, Bandung.

- Cardinal/ordinal numbers

Example:

I was born on 23<sup>rd</sup> September.

- The name of the days

Example:

My birthday is on Saturday.

**2. In**

- It refers to the position

Example:

I am in bed room.

- Time

Example:

I will breakfast in the morning.

- The year

Example:

I was born in 1995.

- The name of the months

Example:

We are going to go to Ujung Genteng in January.

**3. At**

- Time

Example:

I get up at five o'clock.

- The name of place

Example:

I am studying at Universitas Komputer Indonesia.

**4. Beside**

- It refers to the position  
Example:  
My Father besides them.

**5. Behind**

- It refers to the position  
Example:  
Ridwan is behind you.

**6. Between**

- It refers to the position  
Example:  
They are between you and Rika.

**7. Under**

- It refers to the position  
Example:  
Your bag is under the chair.

**4. Degrees of Comparison**

The Degrees of Comparison (rate ratio) is a term in the English language which is the ratio of the rate-level adjectives (adjectives). As based on its level, The Degrees of Comparison divided into 3 groups:

**1. Positive**

- Positive Degree is used to declare a state of affairs is.  
Example:
- Rini as clever as Rino.
  - Kuta beach is as beautiful as Anyer beach.

**2. Comparative**

Comparative Degree is used to compare two different objects or people. Or in other words used to claim that some object or person that has more properties than others.  
Rules:

If one or two syllables → adjective+er + than but if more two syllables  
→ more + adjective + than.

Example:

- Rini is cleverer than Rino
- Kuta beach is more beautiful than Anyer beach.

**3. Superlative**

Superlative Degree is used to declare that a person or an object has properties that exceed or surpass than others. It is generally used to compare three or more objects.

Rules:

If one or two syllables → the + adjective+est but if more two syllables  
→ the most + adjective.

Example:

- Rini is the cleverest in the class.
- Kuta beach is the most beautiful in Indonesia.

The rules not use if syllables to end in –less, -full, -ly adverb of manner use more/most.

Example:

- More clearly
- More curelessly
- Most carefull
- More hapefully
- More careless

And if:

Possitive	Comparative	Superlative
good/well	better	best
bad	worse	worst
many/much	more	most
little	less	least
far	farther	farthest
	further	furthest
ill	worse	worst
evil	worse	worst
late	later	last
	later	latest
old	older	oldest
	elder	eldest
a few	less	least
few	fewer	fewest
hind	hinder	hindmost

## 5. Quantity Expression

### 1. Some and Any

- Some  
We use some in positive sentence.  
Example:  
There are some students in front of the museum.
- Any  
We use any in negative and interrogative sentence.

Example:

- She didn't need any sugar for her coffee.
- Did she need any sugar for her coffee?

Some and any are followed by countable and uncountable noun (plural).

## 2. **Many, Much, and A lot of**

- Many

It is followed by countable noun (plural).

Example:

I saw many cows in the garden.  
How many sisters does he have?  
How many pupils are in this class?  
How many books do you buy?  
How many cows live on this farm?

- Much

It is followed by uncountable noun.

Example:

John has much money.  
How much homework do we get?  
How much money do I need?  
How much milk do you want?  
Is there much sugar in my tea?

- A lot of

It is followed by countable and uncountable noun.

Example:

I need a lot of paint the wall.  
There are a lot of cookies  
They have got a lot of CDs.  
There are a lot of things on your table.  
We have got lots of money.

## 3. **Few and A few**

It is followed by countable noun.

Example:

- Hasan made a few mistakes.
- Hasan made few mistakes.

## 4. **Little and A little**

It is followed by uncountable noun.

Example:

- I have a little money.
- I have little money.

## 5. **Both, Several, and All**

- Both

Example:

Both of the girls are beautiful.  
Both of my friends live in San Francisco.  
Both of the boys are cute.  
Both of the books are good.  
Both of the foods are tasty.

- Several

Example:

Several cats are running.

There are several books on that table.

Several people likes mango

Several children are fat.

There are several foods for you.

- All

Example:

All people need water in their lives.

All of the book is interesting to me.

All of the next chapter contains very important information.

She keeps all oranges in the refrigerator.

We keep all rice in the cupboard.

They are followed by countable noun (plural).

## 6. Question Tag

Question tag is short questions were added at the end of a statement (declarative sentence) to ask for information or asking for approval.

Rules:

1. Positive sentence, negative question tag
2. Negative sentence, positive question tag

Example:

1. Selly is a student, isn't she?
2. Selly isn't a student, is she?

## CONCLUTION

We learned english grammar. On english grammar we learned tenses, passive voice, preposition, degrees of comparison, quantity expression, and question tag.

On tense we learned present tense, past tense, future tense, present continuous tense, and present perfect tense. We use present tense for things that are true in general, or for things that happen sometimes or all the time. Past tense is to indicate that an event occurred in the past. Future tense is to declare that an action happens in the future, either spontaneously, or planned. Present continuous tense is to discuss action the ongoing current or future plans.

On passive voice we learned change active to passive voice.

On preposition we learned preposition on, in, at, beside,, behind, between, and under.

On degrees of comparison we learned positive degree, comparative degree, and superlative degree.

On quantity expression we learned quantity expression some, any, , many, much, a lot of, few and a few, little and a little, both, several and all.

On question tag we learned made question tag.

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