

Adjective Clause

Adjective Clause = Relative Pronoun
Person + **who** + verb1, + verb2, auxiliary, adverb
Person + **whom** + S + P
Thing/animals + **which** + verb1, verb2, aux, Adv, S+P
Person/Thing/Animals + **whose** + Noun (Menyatakan Kepunyaan)
Who=whom=which=that
Misal :
The people which cheated on the examination had to leave the Room
A. The people C. had to
B. Which D. leave
Jawaban : B

Adverb Clause

Adverb Clause = Penggunaan Conjunction
1. Menyatakan Karena :
Because }
As } + S + P
Since }
For }
Because of }
Due to } Tidak ada + S + P
Owing to }
Misal :
He has ... cars that he is confused.
A. so a many
B. so many
C. such a many
B. such many
2. Menyatakan Makna Bertentangan
Although, though, even though }
But, yet, still }
However, nevertheless, while }
Despite, in spite of + tidak ada S+P
3. Menyatakan sebab-akibat
So + adjective/adverb + that
So + adjective +a/an + noun + that
So + many/much/few/little/ + noun + that
Such + a/an + adjective + noun tunggal + that
Such + adjective + noun + that

Present Tense

Simple Present
Today }
Once a week } + S + verb 1 s/es
Twice a month }
Kebiasaan }
Kebenaran }
Present Continuous
Now }
At this time }
At this moment } + S + is/am/are + verb ing
At present }
Currently }
Look!, Hurry Up! }
Listen!, Watch out! }
Sedang... }
Present Perfect (Continuous)
For + Lama waktu }
For + the last } + S + have/has + verb3/been
For ... now }
Since + awal waktu } + S + have/has + been + verb ing
Since + s.past }

Past Tenses

Simple Past
...Ago, Yesterday }
Last... } + S + verb 2
In/on + waktu lewat } + S + was/were
It's time that }
Past Continuous
At this time }
At this moment } + S + was/were + verb ing
At present }
At + jam }
Sedang di masa lalu }
Past Perfect
Before + S.Past, By the time + S.Past }
By the end of + S.Past, By + S.Past } + S + had + verb 3
Past Perfect Continuous
Before + S.Past, By the time + S.Past }
By the end of + S.Past, by + S.Past } + S +had + been + verb ing
(+) lagi "for (Selama)
(+) lama waktu aja }

Segera Bergabung di Magic Grammar
Bang Harry (085270815251)

Preference

Preference = menyatakan Lebih Suka
Rumus :
Prefer + verb ing + to + verb ing
Like + Ving + better then + Ving
Would rather + V1 + than + V1
Would prefer to + V1 + rather than V1
Misal :
we would rather study for the
A B
final exam tomorrow better than
C
go shopping.
D
Jawaban : C

Noun Clause

Digunakan jika :
1. Ada QW diletakkan di tengah kalimat
2. Ada QW digabungkan ke kalimat lain
Rumus :
Question Words + S + P
Why when that }
Where how Wh... } + S + P
Who how many }
what what car }
Misal :
He doesn't know how ___ the company.
A. can he manages
B. he can manage
C. managing he
D. can manage he
Jawaban : B

Future Tenses

Simple Future
Tomorrow, Next } + S + will/shall + verb 1/be
Soon, Tonight } + S + to be + going + to + verb1/be
+ S + to be + verb ing
Future Continuous
At this time + Tomorrow/tonight/next }
At this moment + Tomorrow/tonight/next } + S + will + be + verb ing
At present + Tomorrow/tonight/next }
At + jam + Tomorrow/tonight/next }
Future Perfect
By the time + S.pres, By + S.pres }
By the end of + S.pres, before + S.pres } + S + will + have + verb3/been
Future Perfect Continuous
By the time + S.pres, By + S.pres }
By the end of + S.pres, before + S.pres } + S + will + have + been + Ving
(+) lagi "for (Selama)
(+) lama waktu }

Concordance

Subjek yang diikuti Predicate Tunggal
1. Gerund (Verb Ing)
2. Nama Pelajaran (...ogy/...ics)
3. Jarak,waktu,volume,berat
4. Uncountable Noun
5. One of + Noun jamak
None of + Noun Jamak
Either of + Noun Jamak
Neither of + Noun Jamak
Each of + Noun Jamak
The Number of + Noun Jamak
+ Predicate Tunggal
Pred Tunggal : V+s/es, is/was, has, does
Subjek yang diikuti Predicate Jamak
1. Countable Noun yang Jamak
2. Many of + Noun Jamak
Few of + Noun Jamak
A Number of + Noun Jamak
+ Predicate Jamak
Pred Tunggal : V tanpa s/es,are,were do

Kalimat yang memiliki 2 Subjek.
Pola 1
Either + S1 + or + S2——Predicate tergantung S2
Neither + S1 + not + S2 ——Predicate tergantung S2
Not only + S1 + but also + S2 ——Predicate tergantung S2

Pola 2
S1 + as well as + S2 ——Predicate tergantung S1
S1 + together with + S2 ——Predicate tergantung S1
S1 + along with + S2 ——Predicate tergantung S1
S1 + in addition to + S2——Predicate tergantung S1
S1 + accompanied by + S2——Predicate tergantung S1

Infinitive

Make,makes,made,making + object + inf
Let, lets, letting + object + inf
Would rather, had better + infinitive/be
Help + O + inf (diutamakan to inf)
Misal :
He made the bell boy ___
a. come c. comes
b. coming d. to come

To Infinitive

Digunakan setelah :
Decide Hope Tell Attemp }
Expect Ask Agree Need } + to + inf (+)
Want Refuse Manage Force } + not + to + inf (-)
Afford Intend Persuade Fail, etc } + to + be + verb 3 (psf)

Modals

1. Menyatakan “Harus”

Must

Have to

Has to

+ inf/be

(sekarang)

Had to

(Masa Lalu)

+ inf/be
2. Menyatakan Saran (Sebaiknya)

Should

Had better

Ought to

Be supposed to

+ inf/be
3. Kebiasaan dimasa lalu

Would

Used to

+ inf/be
4. Menyatakan Kemungkinan (mungkin)

May

Might

Could

+ inf/be
5. Modals Perfective

Must have verb3/been = Pasti telah ...

Might have verb3/been = Mungkin telah ...

Should have verb3/been = Seharusnya telah ...

Can’t have verb3/been = Nggak mungkin telah ...

Could have verb3/been = Seharusnya bisa ...
- Derivative
- Derivative** : Pembentukan kata dengan penambahan awalan Dan akhiran. Jenis :

01. Noun

Asli : Car, Reason, Design, Shoes, etc

Bentukan :

-ion, -ence, -or, -er, -ness, -ity, -ist, -age, -hood, -ship, -dom, verb + al

Letak :

1. Setelah Possessive adjective (my, your, her, his, its, our, Their, ‘s) Misal : their difference, bukan their differ

2. Setelah Indefinite pronoun/article (some, many, few, much, a/an/the, etc) Misal : the relation of bukan the relate of

02. Adjective

Asli : Rich, Smart, Big, Complete, Great, Cold

Bentukan :

-ible/-able, -ant/-ent, -ous, -al, -ful, -ic, -ive, -ish, -ary, -less

Letak :

1. Setelah Linking Verb

Look

Feel

Sound

Seem

Turn

Grow

Appear

Become

Remain

Taste

Stay

Smell

+ adjective

2. Setelah tobe

Is/am/are

Was/were

Be/been

+ adjective

03. Adverb

Asli : Fast, Hard, Late, High, Long, Well

Bentukan :

Adjective + LY misal : Beautifully, Extremely

Letak :

1. Sebelum atau setelah Verb misal : He slowly moves it

2. Setelah pola S+P+O Misal : He brushes the teeth regulary

3. Tidak boleh sebelum NOUN Misal : Officially reason-salah

04. Verb

Asli : Kick, Laugh, Sing, Walk, Prosper

Bentukan :

-en, -ify, -ize

Letak :

1. Setelah modals Misal : He must clarify his matter

2. Setelah subjek Misal : They strengthen the footbridge

Degree of Comparison

01. Positive Degree = Perbandingan setara/sama

As + Adj/Adv + as

(Adj digunakan jika sebelumnya ada To be/Linking Verb, Adv jika ada verb)

The same + noun + as

Like + noun

Alike + tidak ada noun (biasanya dibelakang)

As + S + P

02. Comparative Degree = Perbandingan dua hal/benda yang menyatakan “Lebih”

Adjective + er + than

More + Adjective + than

03. Superlative Degree = Perbandingan yang menyatakan “Paling”

The + adjective + est + in the.../of all...

The + most + est + in the .../of/all...

04. Irregular Comparison = Pola perbandingan tidak beraturan

Good/well

Bad/badly

Little

Many/Much

Far

better

worse

less

more

farther (jarak)

best

worst

least

most

furthest (jarak)

furtherst (informasi)

05. Double Comparative (semakin ..., semakin...)

The Comparative..., the comparative...

06. Multiple Number Comparative

Twice

Three times

Four times ..

+ as + adj/adv + as

07. Penggunaan “of the...”(dari...)

Of the + 2 bundal/hal, gunakan the + comparative

Of the + lebih dari 2 benda/hal. Gunakan the + superlative

Participle

Participle : Kata Partisip

Jenis : 1. Active Participle (Verb ing)
2. Passive Participle (Verb 3)
3. Perfect Participle (Having + verb 3/been)

Penggunaan :

1. Menggabungkan 2 kalimat

Pola soal 1. Mencari/melengkapi kalimat 2 (cara jawab : cari subjek yang selaras/tentukan tenses nya.)

Rumus :

Verb ing/verb3 + O/C, Kalimat 2 (S.Pres/S.past)

Being + Complement, Kalimat 2 (S.Prest/S.Past)

Preposition/conjunction + Ving/V3 + O/C, Kalimat 2 (S.Pres/S.past)

Having + Verb3/Been + O/C, Kalimat 2 (S.Past)

Misal :

Travelling to the mountainous area, ...

A. the village was very cold

C. the village dwellers found the man

D. the tress were found there

When visiting the village, we ..

some photographs

A. has taken

B. took

D. had taken

(tentukan tenses untuk kal. Ke 2)

Pola soal 2. Mencari Participle nya. (cara jawab : cari Ving/V3, Being + C, Prep/conj + ving/V3, atau having + verb3/been

Misal :

... a bad effect on children, some acts of the movie were cut.

A. It has

B. Having

C. Being

D. Was

2. Verb ing/Verb 3 digunakan jika kalimat sudah punya Verb 1/ Verb 2, dan auxiliary.

Misal :

The man ... in the third row is my neighbor.

A. sits

B. sat

C. sitting

D. he sits

3. Verb ing/ verb 3 bisa langsung digunakan setelah kata berikut jika tidak ada subjek

when

Although

Even though

while

Though

Those

+ Verb ing (aktif)
+ Verb 3 (pasif)

Phrase

1. Adjective + noun misal : Delicious food

2. Adverb+Adjective+noun misal : Really delicious food

3. Hyphenated Adjective + noun (jika ada bingan, dengan garis penghubung dan tunggal). Misal : a five-year-old boy

Adjective asli : rich,complete,great,empty,cold,small,etc
Adjective bentukan : ous,ful,less,ent,al,ic,ive, Verb ing (akt)
Verb 3 (psf)
Adverb : Adjective + LY; beautifully, carefully, extremely, etc.

Passive Voice

S + is/am/are + verb3 – Untuk kejadian present atau jika ada ket. Waktu present
S + is/am/are + being + verb3 – jika ada “sedang di...” atau ket.waktu pres.continuous
S + was/were + verb3 – untuk kej.past/jika ada since (sejak) atau jika ada ket. Waktu past
S + was/were + being + verb3 – jika membutuhkan past continuous + makna passive
S + have/has+been+verb3 – jika ada kata “setelah di..” atau jika ada ket. Present Perfect
S + had + been + verb3 – jika ada keterangan waktu past perfect seperti by +ket/kal lewat
S + Modals + be + verb3 – jika ada modal + makna passive atau ket. Waktu future
S + need/require + to+be+verb3 – jika ada kata “perlu + di/ter...
S + need/require + verb ing – jika ada kata “perlu + di/ter...