

Name : Farkhan
NPM : 20081010060
Class : B

A. Adjective + Infinitive

in the adjective + infinitive combination, the adjective is used to describe an activity. The pattern is : **be + adjective + infinitive**

Examples : it is **good** to see you again here

B. Adjective + Gerunds

A gerund is the “-ing” form of a verb when it functions grammatically as a noun in a sentence. Gerunds are identical in appearance to present participles, but they are not used to form tenses of the verb or provide adjectival information.

Gerunds can either stand alone, or they can take a noun (the object of the gerund) and/or modifier(s) to form a gerund phrase.

Because a gerund is a noun, it can be the object of a preposition in a prepositional phrase.

Gerund Example: **Besides singing, Sarah likes dancing.**

Here, “Sarah” is the subject of the sentence, “likes” is the verb and “dancing” is the noun (direct object). However, “besides singing” has been added to the sentence as a prepositional phrase opener. “Singing” is a noun and the object of the preposition “besides.”

C. Participial Adjectives

The participial adjectives are a major subclass of adjectives. They can be distinguished by their endings, usually either -ed or -ing. Some exceptions to the rules include **misunderstood** and **unknown**, which also function like these special adjectives. They are called participial adjectives because they have the same endings as verb participles.

These adjectives are really meant to function like any other adjective: basically, they help to describe a noun. They might come from a verb form, or they might merely imitate the structure, but they always function as a descriptive adjective.

Examples : The tempting cookie platter made my mouth salivate.

Participial adjectives form a very large portion of all of the adjectives in the English language and help us be more accurate in our description of people, places, things, and experiences when we speak and write. Generally, the past participle (ending in **-ed**) is used to describe how someone feels, while the present participle (ending in **-ing**) is used to describe what made them feel that way.

Some of the participial adjectives that end in **-ed** have a corresponding verb form, whereas others do not.

In other words, some adjectives only look like they come from verbs - and we still call them participial adjectives. In this way, "to excite" becomes **excited** and "to determine" becomes **determined**. However, there is no "to talent" that forms the participial adjective **talented**.

It is more common that the participial adjectives that end in **-ing** have a corresponding verb form. These include **annoying**, **exasperating**, **worrying**, **thrilling**, **misleading**, **gratifying**, and **time-consuming**.

D. Adjectives & Prepositions

Adjective dapat dikombinasi dengan preposition. Preposition adalah kata yang bersama dengan objeknya untuk menerangkan verb, noun atau pun adjective. Preposition dapat juga berupa noun, pronoun ataupun gerund. Kombinasi tersebut berfungsi untuk menghubungkan dengan objek baik berupa orang, tempat, binatang benda ataupun konsep-konsep abstrak. Kombinasi adjective dengan preposition digunakan untuk membuat sebuah kalimat pernyataan tentang sikap, ekspresi, atau pun perasaan seseorang terhadap suatu hal. Akan tetapi, tidak semua adjective dapat dikombinasikan dengan preposition karena terdapat beberapa adjective yang tidak dapat dikombinasikan dengan preposition.

Examples :

- About → The students was **worried about** his exam result
- At → He is very **good at** compiling statistics
- By → Honestly, I was **surprised by** his apology
- For → I think you are **qualified for** the position
- From → He is totally **different from** me
- In → She has no idea how to get her son **interested in** reading
- Of → You must be **aware of** your surroundings when driving
- On → I prefer see movies that are **based on** true stories
- To → The design of building is **similar to** other buildings in the area
- With → He has a lot of money, but he is not **satisfied with** his life

E. Adjective and Adverb

E.1. Adjective

Adjective is a word that describes a noun or pronoun. Nouns or pronouns can be in the form of inanimate objects, people, animals, plants, places or abstract concepts. Some examples of adjectives are big, happy, small, beautiful, tall, dark, ugly, smart, handsome, and others. The words this, that, these, and those are adjectives, if the word appears without a noun, then the word is a pronoun.

Adjectives can appear before nouns or after linking verbs, such as 'taste', 'look', 'seem', 'become', etc. which are not actions but link the subject to adjectives, nouns or phrases that can give us information more about the subject.

Example of an adjective before a noun : This is a **beautiful** flower

Example of an adjective after a linking verbs : The weather became **cold**

Function of Adjective

- 1) Form a noun phrase
Example : An **old** lady
- 2) As a predicate of nominal sentences
Example : He is **diligent** and **smart**

E.2. Adverb

Adverb is a word used to describe an adjective, verb, or other adverb.

Kinds of Adverb

1) Adverb of manner

These adverbs are formed from adjectives that end with -ly, like slowly, quickly, etc. Example : My sister is a good singer. She can sing any song **beautifully**

2) Adverb of time

Adverbs of time provide a description of when an action is performed, such as immediately, now, then, etc. Example : 2 months **ago**, a new family moved to this village

3) Adverb of place

The adverb of place provides a description of where an action takes place, such as here, there, at home, etc. Example : **When** I was walking home from school, I saw an accident on the street near my house.

4) Adverb of frequency

Adverbs of frequency provide an explanation of the intensity or how often an action is performed, such as always, often, sometimes, usually, etc.

Example : I **never** tasted it before.

5) Adverb of Degree

Adverbs of degree provide an explanation of the level of action represented by adjectives or adverbs, such as very, enough, rather, etc.

Example : She is very beautiful.