

BAHAN AJAR MANDIRI

BASIC USAGE OF GRAMMAR

2 SKS



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INTRODUCTION

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DESKRIPSI SINGKAT :

Mata kuliah ini memberikan pengetahuan dasar akan penggunaan tenses, conjunctions, nouns, adjectives, adverbs dalam bentuk tulisan. Mahasiswa mampu mendeskripsikan dan menjelaskan fungsi serta contoh dalam kalimat lepas atau terstruktur

MANFAAT MATA KULIAH :

Mata Kuliah ini sebagai prasyarat mahasiswa untuk menempuh matakuliah intermediate grammar

TUJUAN INSTRUKSIONAL UMUM (TIU) :

Menguasai konsep teoritis dan aplikasinya dalam penggunaan grammar dan vocabulary dalam membuat komposisi berbentuk kalimat lepas atau terstruktur

BAB 1

TENSES AND APPLICATION

A. TUJUAN INSTRUKSIONAL KHUSUS (TIK)

Mahasiswa diharapkan menguasai konsep penggunaan tenses dalam kalimat terstruktur lepas.

B. GAMBARAN UMUM MATERI

Dalam bab ini materi membahas tentang :

1. Pengertian Present Tense dan turunannya
2. Pengertian Past Tense dan turunannya
3. Pengertian Future Tense dan turunannya

C. RELEVANSI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN MAHASISWA

Setelah lulus mahasiswa akan mampu untuk menggunakan tenses dan turunannya dalam bentuk tulisan lepas maupun terstruktur.

D. DEFINITION AND KINDS OF PRESENT TENSES

Pengertian Simple Present Tense

Simple Present Tense adalah bentuk waktu yang digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu perbuatan atau kegiatan yang berlangsung/terjadi pada waktu sekarang dalam bentuk sederhana, kegiatan atau pekerjaan yang dilakukan berulang-ulang, kebiasaan sehari-hari, peristiwa atau perbuatan yang tidak ada kaitannya dengan waktu, dan untuk mengekspresikan kebenaran umum.

Simple Present Tense menggunakan jenis "**TO BE 1**" and "**VERB 1**"
TO BE 1 terdiri dari: **am, is, are** (untuk selengkapnya, lihat tabel berikut)

| | |
|------|-----|
| I | Am |
| You | Are |
| They | |
| We | |
| He | Is |
| She | |
| It | |

| | |
|------|----------------|
| I | Do / Don't |
| You | |
| They | |
| We | |
| He | Does / Doesn't |
| She | |
| It | |
| | |

NOTE:

DO dan **DOES** digunakan pada kalimat tanya.

DON'T (DO NOT) dan **DOESN'T (DOES NOT)** digunakan pada kalimat negatif.

TO BE 1 (am, is, are) digunakan ketika suatu kalimat tidak ada unsur kata kerja (**NON VERB**)

Rumus dan Contoh Kalimat Simple Present Tense

Mengekspresikan kalimat *Simple Present Tense* yang menggunakan kata kerja

| | |
|---|--|
| + | Subject + Verb 1 + Object |
| - | Subject + DON'T / DOESN'T + Verb 1 + Object |
| ? | DO / DOES + Subject + Verb 1 + Object? |
| ? | Question Word + DO/ DOES + Subject + Verb 1? |

Contoh :

| | |
|---|--|
| + | <i>I speak English everyday</i> <i>She speaks English everyday</i> |
| - | <i>I don't speak English</i> <i>She doesn't speak English</i> |
| ? | <i>Do you speak English?</i> Jawaban: <i>Yes I do, atau No, I don't</i> <i>Does she speak English?</i> Jawaban: <i>Yes She does, atau No, She doesn't</i> |
| ? | <i>Why do you speak English everyday ?</i> |

SIMPULAN :

Hanya pada kalimat positif, untuk subject "**He, She, It**", penggunaan kata kerjanya (**VERB**) harus diakhiri dengan "s/es." Penambahan "s/es" pada kata kerja dasar (*inifinitive*) adalah sebagai berikut:

Pada umumnya kata kerjanya langsung ditambah dengan akhiran “-s”, contohnya:

Work – Works

Write – Writes

Speak – Speaks

Kata kerja yang berakhiran huruf “ch, o, s, sh, x” ditambah akhiran “-es”, contohnya:

Pass - Passes

Finish - Finishes

Teach - Teaches

Go - Goes

Fix - Fixes

Kata kerja yang berakhiran dengan huruf “-y” dan dimulai dengan huruf mati, akhiran “-y” diubah menjadi “-i” kemudian ditambah “-es”, contohnya:

Study - Studies

Carry - Carries

Cry - Cries

Sedangkan kata kerjanya berakhiran dengan huruf “-y” yang diawali dengan huruf hidup, cukup ditambah dengan akhiran “-s” saja, contohnya:

Buy - Buys

Play - Plays

Say - Says

Apabila kata kerjanya diawali dengan huruf kata kerja bantu (*Modal Auxiliaries*), maka tidak mendapatkan tambahan “s/es”, contohnya:

He **Will** work

She **Can** open

He **Must** close

Fungsi Simple Present Tense pada kalimat verbal

Menyatakan suatu perbuatan yang menjadi kebiasaan atau yang dilakukan pada waktu-waktu tertentu (*Habitual Action*), contohnya:

We study hard everyday.

She visits the library twice a month.

Menyatakan suatu kebenaran atau kenyataan umum, atau suatu kebenaran yang dianggap terjadi terus-menerus (*The General Truth*), contohnya:

A year has twelve months.

The sun rises in the East.

Mengekspresikan kalimat *Simple Present Tense* yang tidak menggunakan kata kerja (*Non VERB*)

| | |
|---|--|
| + | Subject + To be 1 + Non Verb + Object |
| - | Subject + To be 1 + NOT + Non Verb + Object |
| ? | To be 1 + Subject + Non Verb + Object? |
| ? | Question Word + To be 1 + Subject + Non Verb + Object? |

Contoh :

| | |
|---|---|
| + | <i>I am a teacher. She is a teacher.</i> |
| - | <i>I am not a teacher. She is not a teacher.</i> |
| ? | <i>Are you a teacher? Jawaban: Yes I am, atau No, I am not Is she a teacher? Jawaban: Yes She is, atau No, She is not</i> |
| ? | <i>What are you ? Jawaban: I am a teacher Where is your sister ? Jawaban: She is here</i> |

Fungsi Simple Present Tense pada kalimat nominal

Untuk menyatakan suatu keadaan yang sedang berlangsung saat ini atau sekarang atau perbuatan yang merupakan suatu kebiasaan, contohnya:

I am a teacher.

They are here now.

Untuk menyatakan kebenaran umum, tetapi dalam kalimat nominal ini tidak digunakan keterangan waktu, contohnya:

Ice is cold.

Fire is hot.

Keterangan waktu untuk Simple Present Tense yang digunakan adalah:

Every hour, every minute, every morning, everyday, in the morning, once a week, on Sunday, at five o'clock and so on.

LATIHAN SOAL :

Direction : Please choose the appropriate answer for the following items.

1. I (**walk/walks**) to work every day.
2. The Chicago Bulls sometimes (**practice/practices**) in this gymnasium.
3. Dr. Espinoza (**operates/operate**) according to her own schedule.
4. Coach Calhoun (**recruits/recruit**) from countries outside the U.S.A.
5. Tashonda (**tells/tell**) me she has committed to UConn.
6. We (**work/works**) really hard to make this a success, and then look what (**happens/happen**).
7. Every time that kid (**finishes/finish**) a sandcastle, the waves (**come/comes**) in and (**wash/washes**) it away.
8. The shipment (**arrives/ arrive**) tomorrow at 2 p.m.
9. High tide (**is/am**) at 3:15 p.m. The Super Bowl (**start/starts**) at 6:15 p.m.
10. The train from Boston (**leave/leaves**) this afternoon at two o'clock."

BAB 2

NOUNS

A. TUJUAN INSTRUKSIONAL KHUSUS (TIK)

Mahasiswa diharapkan menguasai konsep penggunaan nouns dalam kalimat terstruktur dan lepas.

B. GAMBARAN UMUM MATERI

Dalam bab ini materi membahas tentang :

1. Pengertian dan penggunaan nouns
2. Fungsi – fungsi nouns

C. RELEVANSI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN MAHASISWA

Setelah lulus mahasiswa akan mampu untuk menggunakan nouns dan macamnya dalam bentuk kalimat .

D. DEFINITION AND KINDS OF NOUNS

What is a Noun?

Of all the parts of speech, nouns are perhaps the most important. A noun is a word that identifies a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. Here, we'll take a closer look at what makes a noun a noun, and we'll provide some noun examples, along with some advice for using nouns in your sentences.

Identifying a Noun

A noun is a part of speech that denotes a person, animal, place, thing, or idea. The English word noun has its roots in the Latin word *nomen*, which means "name." Every language has words that are nouns. As you read the following explanations, think about some words that might fit into each category.

- **Person** – A term for a person, whether proper name, gender, title, or class, is a noun.
- **Animal** – A term for an animal, whether proper name, species, gender, or class is a noun.
- **Place** – A term for a place, whether proper name, physical location, or general locale is a noun.
- **Thing** – A term for a thing, whether it exists now, will exist, or existed in the past is a noun.
- **Idea** – A term for an idea, be it a real, workable idea or a fantasy that might never come to fruition is a noun.

Noun Examples

When we first start to learn the parts of speech, trying to identify different words can seem like a challenge. This process gets easier with practice. Here are some noun examples to help you get started. The nouns in each sentence have been italicized.

- Person – **He** is the **person** to see.
- Person – **John** started to run.
- Person – **Plato** was an influential Greek philosopher.
- Person – **Sharon** admires her grandfather.
- Person – My **mother** looks a lot like my **grandmother**, and I look very much like **them**.

Animal – The **dog** barked at the cat.

- Animal – **Elephants** never forget.
- Animal – **Sophie** is my favorite horse.

Place – The **restaurant** is open.

- Place – Let's go to the **beach**.
- Place – Look over **there**.
- Place – Come **here**.
- Place – **Harvard** and **Yale** are two famous **universities**.
- Place – Look! There's the **Eiffel Tower**.

Thing – Throw the **ball**.

- Thing – Please close the **door** and lock **it**.
- Thing – Use **words** properly to be understood.
- Thing – The **lamp** sits on a **table** next to the **sofa**.
- Thing – **Money** doesn't grow on **trees**.

Idea – Follow the **rules**.

- Idea – The **theory of relativity** is an important **concept**.
- Idea – **Love** is a wonderful **emotion**.

How Nouns Function

Nouns have several important functions. While it's impossible to list them all here, we'll go over the most important jobs nouns are tasked with.

Nouns are subjects. Every sentence has a subject, which is a noun that tells us what that sentence is all about. John swung the baseball bat.

Nouns are direct objects. These nouns receive action from verbs. John swung the baseball bat.

Nouns are indirect objects. These nouns receive the direct object. Brad threw John the ball.

Nouns are objects of prepositions. These nouns follow the prepositions in prepositional phrases. John swung the baseball bat at Greg.

Nouns are predicate nominatives. These nouns follow linking verbs and rename the subject. John is a baseball player.

Nouns are object complements. These nouns complete the direct object. They named their dog Max.

This is just the beginning. Be sure to dig deeper and explore more for additional information about nouns and even more noun examples.

Unit 3

COORDINATING AND SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

A. TUJUAN INSTRUKSIONAL KHUSUS (TIK)

Mahasiswa diharapkan menguasai konsep penggunaan coordinating dan subordinating conjunction dalam kalimat terstruktur dan kalimat lepas.

B. GAMBARAN UMUM MATERI

Dalam bab ini materi membahas tentang :

1. Pengertian dan penggunaan coordinating
2. Pengertian dan penggunaan subordinating conjunction

C. RELEVANSI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN MAHASISWA

Setelah lulus mahasiswa akan mampu untuk menggunakan coordinating dan subordinating conjunction dalam kalimat terstruktur dan kalimat lepas.

D. DEFINITION AND KINDS OF COORDINATING AND SUBORDINATING CONJUNCTION

Conjunctions

You use conjunctions to connect different phrases within a sentence.

The easiest conjunction is "and". I like dogs **and** I like cats.

⇒ The use of different conjunctions makes your texts more fluent and interesting. Only using "and" would be really boring...

You have to differentiate between two different kinds of conjunctions: coordinating and subordinating conjunctions. "And" is a coordinating conjunction.

Difference

Coordinating conjunctions connect two main clauses. Subordinating conjunctions connect a main clause with a subordinate clause. They emphasise the main clause more than the subordinate clause.

Coordinating Conjunctions

Conjunction

Example Sentence

and

He was doing his homework **and** cooking

dinner at the same time.

or

Would you like to come with us **or** would you rather stay at home?

but

I like pop music **but** I prefer classical music.

both ... and

I travelled to Spain and visited **both** Barcelona **and** Madrid.

either ... or

You could **either** wear a dress **or** a skirt.

neither ... nor

Neither does he like Asian food **nor** sushi.

not only ... but also

He **not only** studies three subjects **but also** has a job as a waiter.

Subordinating Conjunctions

There are numerous different subordinating conjunctions. They can be divided in groups referring to time, reason and condition. Some subordinating conjunctions do not fit into any of these groups, though.

Clauses of Time

Subordinating conjunction (time)

Example Sentence

after

He found his keys **after** he had been looking for them for hours.

as

I had just left the house **as** it suddenly started raining.

as soon as

I'll call you **as soon as** I know more about it.

before

You should better start studying **before** it is too late.

since

The children seem unhappy **since** their father has left the family.

till/until

I won't tell you **until** you promise you will keep it as a secret.

not until

It was **not until** he was standing directly in front of me that I recognized Tim.

when

We were in the middle of a discussion **when** without a warning Mr Smith left.

whenever

My mom buys chocolate for me **whenever** I come home.

while

Lara was already asleep **while** Jenny kept playing with her toys.

Subordinating Conjunctions of Reason

- I do not want to come over for dinner **because** I really do not like sausages.
- **Since** almost everybody was late, the meeting had to start half an hour later.
- The match was not difficult for him **as** he was a really good chess player.

If you want to make a condition, you could use one of the following conjunctions. For further reading on a similar topic, go to Conditional Sentences.

- **If** you do not help me, we will not have a cake tonight.
- We will go on a bike tour tomorrow **unless** it is raining very hard.
- The children do not feel scared at night **as long as** their father reads them a story before going to sleep.

More Subordinating Conjunctions

- The team lost the game **although** it is supposed to be very good.
- We can only go **as far as** that.
- I won't change my mind **even if** you ask me a hundred times.
- The sun was really hot **so that** almost everybody got sunburned.

Unit 4

SENTENCE CONNECTOR

A.TUJUAN INSTRUKSIONAL KHUSUS (TIK)

Mahasiswa diharapkan menguasai konsep penggunaan sentence connector dalam kalimat terstruktur dan lepas.

B.GAMBARAN UMUM MATERI

Dalam bab ini materi membahas tentang :

- 1 Pengertian dan penggunaan sentence connector

C.RELEVANSI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN MAHASISWA

Setelah lulus mahasiswa akan mampu untuk menggunakan sentence connector dan macamnya dalam bentuk kalimat lepas maupun terstruktur

D.DEFINITION AND KINDS OF SENTENCE CONNECTOR

Sentence connectors are used to link ideas from one sentence to the next and to give paragraphs coherence. Sentence connectors perform different functions and are placed at the **beginning** of a sentence. They are used to introduce, order, contrast, sequence ideas, theory, data etc. The following table lists useful connectors.

Useful sentence connectors

Logical / sequential order

- Firstly, secondly, thirdly etc
- Next, last, finally
- In addition
- Furthermore
- Also
- At present / presently

Order of importance

- Most / more importantly
- Most significantly
- Above all
- Primarily
- It is essential / essentially

Contrast

- However
- On the other hand
- On the contrary
- By (in) comparison
- In contrast

Result

- As a result
- As a consequence
- Therefore
- Thus
- Consequently

- Hence

Comparison

- Similarly
- Likewise
- Also

Reason

- The cause of
- The reason for

Subordinators

Subordinators are linking words that are used to join clauses together. They are used at the **beginning** or in the **middle** of a sentence. A clause is a group of words that must contain a subject and predicate. There are two types of clauses:

- independent clauses - these can stand alone as a sentence by themselves
- dependent clauses - these make no sense by themselves.

Example

Even though the train was late, I got to the exam on time.

Dependent clause

Independent clause

I got to the exam on time, even though the train was late.

Independent clause

Dependent clause

Common subordinators

Below are some examples of commonly used subordinators.

Comparison & Contrast

- Although
- Though
- Even though
- While
- Whereas

Cause / effect

- Since
- So that
- Because

Time

- After
- When
- Until
- Whenever
- Before

Possibility

- if
- as if
- whether
- unless

Place & manner

- Wherever
- Where
- How

Unit 5

WORDS AND PHRASES

A.TUJUAN INSTRUKSIONAL KHUSUS (TIK)

Mahasiswa diharapkan menguasai konsep penggunaan words and phrases dalam kalimat terstruktur maupun lepas.

B.GAMBARAN UMUM MATERI

Dalam bab ini materi membahas tentang :

- 1 Pengertian dan penggunaan words
- 2 Pengertian dan penggunaan phrases

C.RELEVANSI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN MAHASISWA

Setelah lulus mahasiswa akan mampu untuk menggunakan words dan phrases serta macamnya dalam bentuk kalimat lepas maupun terstruktur.

D.DEFINITION AND KINDS OF WORDS AND PHRASES

Words and phrases

Words are the basic building blocks of grammar. Words are combinations of letters and sounds, individual words are separated by spaces. Some words contain more than one part, such as hyphenated words and other compound words. Some words are pronounced in the same way but carry different meanings. As time passes, the definition of a word or its pronunciation may change radically from its inception to its current usage.

Words may be combined into phrases. Some phrases become popular over the years and are applied to situations other than originally intended. These phrases take on a figurative meaning rather than a literal meaning, and become idioms. If a certain phrase or idiom becomes popular only in a certain region or among a certain group of people, it becomes a colloquialism. And finally, a phrase that is misheard and misquoted may become a mondegreen or an eggcorn, sometimes supplanting the original phrase in popularity.

Although some of these words have already been mentioned as sentence connectors, they can also be used to develop coherence within a paragraph, that is linking one idea / argument to another.

Sequence

Result

Emphasis

- | | | |
|--|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • First / firstly, second / secondly, third / thirdly etc • Next, last, finally • In addition, moreover • Further / furthermore • Another • Also • In conclusion • To summarise | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • So • As a result • As a consequence (of) • Therefore • Thus • Consequently • Hence • Due to | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undoubtedly • Indeed • Obviously • Generally • Admittedly • In fact • Particularly / in particular • Especially • Clearly • Importantly |
|--|--|--|

Addition

- And
- In addition / additionally / an additional
- Furthermore
- Also
- Too
- As well as

Reason

- For
- Because
- Since
- As
- Because of

Example

- For example
- For instance
- That is (ie)
- Such as
- Including
- Namely

Contrast

- However
- Nevertheless
- Nonetheless
- Still
- Although / even though
- Though
- But
- Yet
- Despite / in spite of
- In contrast (to) / in comparison
- While
- Whereas
- On the other hand
- On the contrary

Comparison

- Similarly
- Likewise
- Also
- Like
- Just as
- Just like
- Similar to
- Same as
- Compare
- compare(d) to / with
- Not only...but also

Unit 6

ADJECTIVE CLAUSES

A. TUJUAN INSTRUKSIONAL KHUSUS (TIK)

Mahasiswa diharapkan menguasai konsep penggunaan adjective clause dalam kalimat terstruktur dan lepas.

B.GAMBARAN UMUM MATERI

Dalam bab ini materi membahas tentang :

- 1 Pengertian dan penggunaan adjective clause

C.RELEVANSI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN MAHASISWA

Setelah lulus mahasiswa akan mampu untuk menggunakan adjective clause dan macamnya dalam bentuk kalimat

D.DEFINITION AND KINDS OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Adjective modify nouns and pronouns, providing a description or information. Adjective clauses, however, are groups of words that contain a subject and a verb, and provide further description.

Adjective clauses begin with relative pronouns, including:

- who
- whom
- whose
- that
- which

They may also begin with relative adverbs, such as:

- when
- where
- why

Seems simple enough, right? Let's dive right into some different examples of adjective clauses. As soon as you see adjective clauses in action, you'll be able to spot them from a mile away.

Adjective Clauses in Action

Adjective clauses don't usually change the basic meaning of a sentence. Rather, they clarify the writer's intent.

Here's one thing to keep an eye out for. When adjective clauses add more information to a sentence, rather than just description, they often need to be set off with a comma.

Here are some example sentences with the adjective clause underlined:

- Pizza, which most people love, is not very healthy.
- Those people whose names are on the list will go to camp.
- Grandpa remembers the old days when there was no television.
- Fruit that is grown organically is expensive.
- Students who are intelligent get good grades.
- Eco-friendly cars that run on electricity help the environment.
- I know someone whose father served in World War II.
- The slurping noise he makes is the main reason why Sue does not like to eat soup with her brother.
- The kids who were called first will have the best chance of getting a seat.
- I enjoy telling people about Janet Evanovich, whose latest book was fantastic.
- The store where the new phone was being sold had a huge line of people outside it.
- "He who can no longer pause to wonder and stand rapt in awe is as good as dead." - Albert Einstein
- "Those who do not complain are never pitied." - Jane Austen
- "People demand freedom of speech to make up for the freedom of thought which they avoid." - Søren Kierkegaard
- "Never go to a doctor whose office plants have died." - Erma Bombeck

Reducing Adjective Clauses to Phrases

An adjective clause that has a subject pronoun (which, that, or who) can also be shortened into an adjective phrase.

You can shorten an adjective clause in two ways:

1. Omit the subject pronoun and verb.
2. Omit the subject pronoun and change the verb so it ends in -ing.

Here are some examples to help you create an adjective phrase:

- Adjective Clause: The books *that were borrowed from class* must be returned.
- Adjective Phrase: The books *borrowed from class* must be returned.

- Adjective Clause: The girl *who is leading the parade* is my best friend.
- Adjective Phrase: The girl *leading the parade* is my best friend.

- Adjective Clause: His share of the money, *which consisted of \$100,000*, was given to him on Monday.
- Adjective Phrase: His share of the money, *consisting of \$100,000*, was given to him on Monday.

- Adjective Clause: Something *that smells bad* may be rotten.
- Adjective Phrase: Something *smelling bad* may be rotten.

Unit 7

ADVERB CLAUSES

A.TUJUAN INSTRUKSIONAL KHUSUS (TIK)

Mahasiswa diharapkan menguasai konsep penggunaan adverb clauses dalam kalimat terstruktur dan lepas.

B.GAMBARAN UMUM MATERI

Dalam bab ini materi membahas tentang :

- 1 Pengertian dan penggunaan adverb clauses
- 2 Contoh – contoh dalam kalimat

C.RELEVANSI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN MAHASISWA

Setelah lulus mahasiswa akan mampu untuk menggunakan adverb clauses dan macamnya dalam bentuk kalimat.

D.DEFINITION AND KINDS OF ADVERB CLAUSES

An adverb clause is a group of words that function as an adverb in a sentence. Adverb clauses can be used to add explanatory detail to your writing and explain how or why things happen. To identify adverb clauses, you'll need to understand what an adverb does as well as how a clause is formed.

What Is an Adverb?

An adverb is a part of speech that describes an adjective, another adverb or a verb. Adverbs give more information about how an action was performed. In general, they answer questions like, how, why, where and when.

An adverb does this with just one word, but groups of words can also perform this function in sentences. For example:

- She walked *slowly*.
- She walked *like an old lady*.
- She walked *as if she were heading to the gallows*.

In each of these sentences, the italicized word or words answer the question how and describe the verb "walked." In the first sentence there is only one adverb, but in the other two sentences, a group of words work together to act as an adverb.

What Is a Clause?

A clause is a group of words that contain both a subject and a verb. This differs from a phrase, which doesn't have a subject and a verb. For example, let's revisit our examples of words being used together as adverbs:

- She walked *like an old lady*.
- She walked *as if she were heading to the gallows*.

In these examples, "like an old lady" does not contain a subject and a verb, and is, therefore, an adverb phrase. However, "as if she were heading to the gallows" does contain a subject (she) and a verb (were heading), making it an adverb clause.

Clauses can be either independent or dependent. Independent clauses are also called sentences. They can stand alone and express a complete thought. Dependent clauses, or subordinate clauses, cannot stand alone as a complete sentence. For example:

- *Because he has a college degree*, he got a great job.
- *When the storm started*, she was at the store.
- Bob wore the coat *that I gave him*.

Each of these groups of words has a subject and a verb, but do not form a complete sentence on their own. They are dependent on an independent clause for meaning.

What Is an Adverb Clause?

Adverb clauses, also known as adverbial clauses, are dependent clauses that function as adverbs. Since they are dependent clauses, they must have a subordinating conjunction to connect them to the rest of the sentence.

Being able to spot a subordinating conjunction will help you recognize an adverb clause. Below are some examples, which are grouped by what type of adverb question they answer:

- **When:** after, when, until, soon, before, once, while, as soon as, whenever, by the time
- **How:** if, whether or not, provided, in case, unless, even if, in the event
- **Why:** because, as, since, so, in order that, now that, inasmuch as
- **Where:** wherever, where

Adverb clauses can be placed at the beginning, middle or end of a sentence. When placed at the beginning or in the middle, they require a comma to offset them from the rest of the sentence:

- *Whether you like it or not*, you have to go.
- The boy, *although he is very bright*, failed math.

However, when the adverb clause is at the end of a sentence, no comma is needed:

- She enjoyed the party *more than he did*.

Examples of Adverb Clauses

Because they act like adverbs in a sentence, adverb clauses answer the questions where, when, why and how in a sentence. To see how they work, take a look at the examples below:

Adverb Clauses of Place:

These adverbial clauses answer the question **where**.

- *Wherever there is music*, people will dance.
- You can drop by for a visit *where we're staying for the summer*.

Adverb Clauses of Time:

These adverbial clauses answer the question **when**.

- *After the chores are done*, we will eat some ice cream.
- *When the clock strikes midnight*, she has to leave.

Adverb Clauses of Cause:

These adverb clauses answer the question **why**.

- She passed the course *because she worked hard*.
- *Since he has long hair*, he wears a ponytail.

Adverb Clauses of Purpose:

These adverb clauses also answer the question **why**.

- *So that he would not ruin the carpet*, he took off his shoes.
- He ate vegetables *in order that he could stay healthy*.

Adverb Clauses of Condition:

These adverb clauses answer the question **how**.

- *If you save some money*, you can buy a new game.
- *Unless you hurry*, you will be late for school.

Adverb Clauses of Concession:

These adverb clauses answer the question **how**, albeit in a roundabout way.

- *Even though you are 13*, you can't go to that movie.
- *Although you gave it your best effort*, you did not win the match.

Unit 8

NOUN CLAUSES

A.TUJUAN INSTRUKSIONAL KHUSUS (TIK)

Mahasiswa diharapkan menguasai konsep penggunaan noun clauses dalam kalimat terstruktur dan lepas.

B.GAMBARAN UMUM MATERI

Dalam bab ini materi membahas tentang :

- 1 Pengertian dan penggunaan noun clauses

C.RELEVANSI TERHADAP PENGETAHUAN MAHASISWA

Setelah lulus mahasiswa akan mampu untuk menggunakan noun clauses dan macamnya dalam bentuk kalimat lepas maupun terstruktur

D.DEFINITION AND KINDS OF NOUN CLAUSES

What is a **noun clause**? A dependent, or subordinate, clause contains a subject and a verb or verb phrase but does not express a complete thought. As a result, it cannot stand alone as a sentence. Dependent clauses can function either as noun clauses, adjective clauses, or adverb clauses.

What Is a Noun Clause?

A **noun clause** is a dependent clause that acts as a noun. Noun clauses begin with words such as *how, that, what, whatever, when, where, whether, which, whichever, who, whoever, whom, whomever, and why*. Noun clauses can act as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, predicate nominatives, or objects of a preposition.

Noun Clause Examples

Whoever thought of the idea is a genius.

(*Whoever thought of that idea* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *whoever* and the verb *thought*. The clause acts as a subject in the sentence.)

Noun Clause Examples #1) The focus of our work is **how we can satisfy customers most effectively**.

(*How we can satisfy customers most effectively* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *we* and the verb phrase *can satisfy*. The clause acts as a predicate nominative in the sentence, identifying *focus*.)

Noun Clause Examples #2) Choose a gift for **whomever you want**.

(*Whomever you want* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *you* and the verb *want*. The clause acts as an object of the preposition *for* in the sentence.)

Noun Clause Examples #3) **Whichever restaurant you pick** is fine with me.

(*Whichever restaurant you pick* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *you* and the verb *pick*. The clause acts as a subject in the sentence.)

Noun Clause Examples #4) Be sure to send **whoever interviewed you** a thank-you note.

(*Whoever interviewed you* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *whoever* and the verb *interviewed*. The clause acts as an indirect object in the sentence.)

Noun Clause Examples #5) Do you know **what the weather will be?**

(*What the weather will be* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *weather* and the verb phrase *will be*. The clause acts as a direct object in the sentence.)

Noun Clause Examples #7) My greatest asset is **that I am a hard worker**.

(*That I am a hard worker* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *I* and the verb *am*. The clause acts as a predicate nominative in the sentence, identifying *asset*.)

Noun Clause Examples #8) It's important to think about **why we make certain decisions**.

(*Why we make certain decisions* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *we* and the verb *make*. The clause acts as an object of the preposition *about* in the sentence.)

Noun Clause Examples #9) I wonder **how long we should wait here**.

(*How long we should wait here* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *we* and the verb phrase *should wait*. The clause acts as a direct object in the sentence.)

Noun Clause Examples #10) Always give **whichever audience you perform for** a great show.

(*Whichever audience you perform for* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *you* and the verb *perform*. The clause acts as an indirect object in the sentence.)

On the weekends, we can do **whatever we want.**

(*Whatever we want* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *we* and the verb *want*. The clause acts as a direct object in the sentence.)

I'm packing extra snacks for **when we get hungry.**

(*When we get hungry* is a noun clause. It contains the subject *we* and the verb *get*. The clause acts as an object of the preposition *for* in the sentence.)

DAFTAR PUSTAKA