

**THE USE OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR
FOR
UNIVERSITY STUDENTS**

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ENGLISH GRAMMAR

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CHAPTER I

1. Articles, a, an, the

A, an ini artinya satu

A ini di pakai untuk coson^{nat}

Contoh: a book, a ball, a pen, a room, a teacher, a docter, a cat, a river, a swimming pool, a basketball player etc

An ini dipakai untuk yang berhuruf vocal

Contoh: an apple, an eraser , an umbrella, an orange, an hour, an agreement etc

The di pakai utk benda yg jelas

The ball { singular }

The balls (plural }

2. Nouns (kata benda)

Seperti:

- book	- pencil	- ruler
- Newspaper	- magazine	- biology
book		
- Bag	- room	- table
- Chair	- white board	- chalk
- Football	- sport magazine	-
basketball		
- Tennis ball	- volleyball	- tennis
racket		

- Swimming pool - tennis court - body protector
- Student - teacher - library
- Father - mother - son
- Daughter - grand mother - grand father
- Cat - rabbit - cow
- Tiger - lion - buffalo
- Elephant - birth - chicken
- Biology teacher - sport teacher - english teacher
- Foot ball player - basket ball player - volley ball player
- President - minister - governor
- Mayor - nurse - soldier
- Farmer - fisherman -
- carpenter
- Etc

3. The use of: This is *ini adalah untuk benda satu*
 These are *ini adalah untuk benda lebih dari satu*

That is *itu adalah untuk benda satu*
 Those are *itu adalah untuk benda lebih dari satu*

Example:

1 .This is a book
 This is not a book
 Is this a book ?
 Yes. It is
 No. It is not

2.These are basketballs
 These are not basketballs
 Are these basketballs
 Yes. They are
 No. They are not

3.That is a library
 That is not a library
 Is that a library

Yes, it is
No, it is not

4.Those are footballs
Those are not footballs
Are those footballs
Yes, they are
No, they are not

Exercises :

The use of **This is**

Real condition : Is this a pen. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, this is a pen

Contras: Is this a pencil. ?

No, it is not

No, this is not a pencil, but this is a pen

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10

Days in a week

Sunday

Monday

Thuesday

Wednesday

Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Month in a year

January November

February December

March

April

Mei

Jun

July

Agust

September

October

A B C D E F G K L M N O
P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Real condition : Is this a biology book. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, this is a biology book

Contras: Is this a biology book. ?

No, it is not

No, this is not a biology book, but this is a
math book

Real condition: Is this a basket ball. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, this is a basket ball

Contras: Is this a foot ball. ?

No, it is not

No, this is not a foot ball, but this is basket
ball

Real condition : Is this a cat. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, this is a cat

Contras: Is this a rabbit. ?

No, it is not

No, this is not a rabbit, but this is a cat

Real condition : Is this a train. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, this is a train

Contras: Is this a train. ?

No, it is not

No, this is not a train, but this is a bus

Real condition: Is this a news paper. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, this is a news paper

Contras: Is this a magazine. ?

No, it is not

No, this is not a magazine, but this is a news
paper

The use of **These are**

Example:

Real condition: Are these foot balls.?

Yes, they are

Yes, These are foot balls

Contras: Are these foot balls.?

No, They are not

No, These are not foot balls, but these are
volley balls.

Real condition: Are these basket balls.?

Yes, they are

Yes, These are basket balls

Contras: Are these volley balls.?

No, They are not
No, They are not volley balls, but these are
basket balls.

The use of **That is**

Real condition : Is that a pen. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, that is a pen

Contras: Is that a pencil. ?

No, it is not

No, that is not a pencil, but that is a pen

Real condition : Is that a biology book. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, that is a biology book

Contras: Is that a biology book. ?

No, it is not

No, that is not a biology book, but that is a
math book

Real condition: Is that a basket ball. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, that is a basket ball

Contras: Is that a foot ball. ?

No, it is not

No, that is not a foot ball, but that is basket
ball

Real condition : Is that a cat. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, that is a cat

Contras: Is that a rabbit.

No, it is not

No, that is not a rabbit, but that is a cat

Real condition : Is that a train. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, that is a train

Contras: Is that a train. ?

No, it is not

No, that is not a train, but that is a bus

Real condition: Is that a news paper. ?

Yes, it is

Yes, that is a news paper

Contras: Is that a magazine. ?

No, it is not

No, that is not a magazine, but that is a news
paper

The use of **Those are**

Example:

Real condition: Are those foot balls.?

Yes, they are

Yes, Those are foot balls

Contras: Are those foot balls.?

No, They are not

No, Those are not foot balls, but those are
volley balls.

Real condition: Are those basket balls.?

Yes, they are

Yes, Those are basket balls

Contras: Are those volley balls?
No, They are not
No, Those are not volley balls, but those are
foot balls.

CHAPTER 2

1. The use of:
 - a. There is *artinya ada untuk benda satu*
 - b. There are *artinya ada untuk lebih dari satu*

Ini di pakai dalam bentuk Present

The use of: There is

Example:

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Real condition: Is there a table in that room.?

Yes, It is

Yes, there is a table in that room

Contrass : Is there a white board in that room.?

No, It is not

No, There is not white board in that room.

Real condition: Is there a tennis racket in that room.?

Yes, It is

Yes, there is a tennis racket in that room

Contrass : Is there a body protector in that room.?

No, It is not

No, There is not a body protector in that room.

The use of: There are

Example:

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Real condition: Are there tables in that room.?

Yes, there are

Yes, there are tables in that room

Contrass : Are there white boards in that room.?

No, There not

No, There are not white boards in that room.

Real condition: Are there tennis rackets in that room.?

Yes, there are

Yes, there are tennis rackets in that room

Contrass : Are there body protectors in that room?
No, there are not
No, There are not body protectors in that
room.
No, Those are not volley balls, but those are
foot balls.

2. The use of: a. There was *artinya ada untuk benda satu*
b. There were *artinya ada untuk lebih dari*
satu

Ini di pakai dalam bentuk Past

The use of: There was QUESTION AND ANSWER

Example:

Real codition: Was there a table in that room last week?
Yes, There was
Yes, there was a table in that room last week

Contrass : Was there a white board in that room last
week?
No, there was not
No, There was not white board in that room
last week.

Real codition: Was there a tennis racket in that room last
week?
Yes, there was
Yes, there was a tennis racket in that room
last week

Contrass : Was there a body protector in that room
yesterday?
No, there was not

room No, There was not a body protector in that
yesterday.

The use of: There were
QUESTION AND ANSWER

Example:

Real condition: Were there tables in that room last month.?

Yes, there were

Yes, there were tables in that room last

month

Contrast : Were there white boards in that room last
month.?

No, There were

No, There were not white boards in that room last

month.

Real condition: Were there tennis rackets in that room
yesterday.?

Yes, there were

Yes, there were tennis rackets in that room

yesterday

Contrast : Were there body protectors in that room.?

No, there were not

No, There were not body protectors in that

room.

3. The use of: Some and Any

Some and Any artinya beberapa, some di pakai untuk kalimat positive/berita, sedang Any dipakai untuk kalimat negative/menyangkal dan bertanya.

The use of: There are

Example:

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Real condition: Are there any tables in that room.?

Yes, there are

Yes, there are some tables in that room

Contrast : Are there any white boards in that room.?

No, There not

No, There are not any white boards in that room.

Real condition: Are there any tennis rackets in that room.?

Yes, there are

Yes, there are some tennis rackets in that room

Contrast : Are there any body protectors in that room.?

No, there are not

No, There are not any body protectors in that room.

The use of: There were

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Example:

Real condition: Were there any tables in that room last month.?

Yes, there were

Yes, there were some tables in that room last month

Contrass: Were there any white boards in that room last month.?

No, There were
No, There were not any white boards in that room last moth.

Real codition: Were there any tennis rackets in that room yesterday.?

Yes, there were
Yes, there were some tennis rackets in that room yesterday

Contrass : Were there any body protectors in that room.?

No, there were not
No, There were not any body protectors in that room.

4. Possisieve Adjective (Kepunyaan)

A. I	ini menjdi	MY
You	ini menjadi	Your
We	-,,-	Our
They	-,,-	Their
He	-,,-	His
She	-,,-	Her
It	-,,-	Its

Exmple:

Buku saya/ bukuku :	My book
----- kamu :	Your book
-----kami/kita :	Our book
----- nya (lk) :	His book
-----nya(pr) :	Her book
Kakinya :	Its leg

B. Pemakaian 's dan '

**Koma s dan koma ini di letakan di belakang
nama orang/atau benda**

**Example: = Ini adalah buku Havid
This is Havid's book**

**= Apakah itu ruangan belajar Ningsih
Is that Ningsih's Class room
Etc**

**Dan kalau di belakang nama orang itu mendesis,
ini di beri koma (') saja**

**Example: = Apakah ini tas Muklis
Is this Muklis' bag**

**= Apakah itu gurunya Lilis
Is that Lilis' teacher
Etc**

a. Example

Amazing Restaurant

Rudi's restaurant is a amazing restaurant . It is located on Jalan on Sisingamangaraja street, five kilometers south of heart city of Medan.

A statu made of high quality of wood, describing of couple having dinner

Lightened by a candle, seems to greet everybody who is visiting the restaurant. The air conditioner with the best brand flows by fresh air to give comfortable situation when the visitor are having their meals. Each dinner table is equipped with the belt to call the waiters or waitresses whenever they need a help.

In the backyard of the restaurant, the is a small pool to enable the visitor to get relaxed after or before they have their meals. The water is so clean that tempts everybody wgi visits this restaurant to taste its fresness. Next to the

pool is a park with amazing green trees and colourful flowers. This park can make the visitors' mind fresh after having a busy work. Everybody who has visited this restaurant will never forget its incredible services.

b. Assignment

Write a description of a good place that you have ever visited.

REVIEW EXERCISE

a. Reading Comprehension

Text 1

On the Sulawesi island in Indonesia, there is a place called Tanah Toraja. Here, the people's main occupation is paddy-growing, and the most important animal reared is the buffalo. However, the animals are not kept so that they may not be made to work in the fields. They are also not reared as a source of food. Instead, the animals are treated as royalty. They are allowed to stand by idly while their owners plough the fields. The buffalos are fed eggs and wine, and they are bathed regularly with soap. People owning the buffalo sing love songs called "pasomba tedong" to their animals. The songs are learnt by the inhabitants at an early age. In Tanah Toraja a person regarded as being rich or poor depends on the number of buffalos in his possession

1. What is the topic of the paragraph?
 - a. Indonesia
 - b. Tanah Toraja
 - c. Sulawesi Island
 - d. Buffalo
2. What is the main idea of the paragraph?
 - a. The people's main occupation in Tanah Toraja is Paddy Growing
 - b. The Buffalos are treated as Royalty
 - c. People in Tanah Toraja appreciate buffalos very much.
 - d. The Buffalos are fed eggs and wine.

Text 2

Borobudur is Hindu - Buddhist temple. It was built in the ninth century under Sailendra dynasty of ancient Mataram Kingdom. Borobudur is located in Magelang, Central Java, Indonesia. Borobudur is well-known all over the world. Its construction is influenced by the Gupta architecture of India. The temple is constructed on a hill 46 m high and consists of eight steps like stone terrace. The first five terraces are square and surrounded by walls adorned with Buddhist sculpture in bas-relief. The upper three are circular. Each of them is with a circle of bell shape-stupa. The entire edifice is crowned by a large stupa at the centre of the top circle. The way to the summit extends through some 4.8 km of passage and stairways. The design of Borobudur which symbolizes the structure of universe influences temples at Angkor, Cambodia. Borobudur temple which is rededicated as an Indonesian monument in 1983 is a valuable treasure for Indonesian people.

1. What is topic of the paragraph?
2. What is the main idea of the paragraph?

Text 3

Columbia is located in the northwestern part of South America and is the fourth largest country in South America. It has coast lines on both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. It has a population of around 36 million and is a very beautiful country with snow-capped mountains as well as hot lowland plains. The capital city is Bogota, which was founded by the Spaniards in 1538. Almost all Columbians speak Spanish, the country's official language. The religion of the majority of the population is Roman Catholic. Some of the most important industries are textiles and clothing. Other

industries include mining and oil. Agriculture is the most important section of the economy, and Columbia's main agricultural products are coffee, flowers, sugar, bananas, rice, corn, and cotton. Columbia produces more than any other country except Brazil.

1. What is the topic of the paragraph?
2. What is the main idea of the paragraph?

b. Structure

- I. Complete the sentences using the modal verbs below.

**Can Could have to must might
should**

1. We _____ safely shift our reliance to nuclear fission power plants. Considering the present state of our knowledge and technology.
 2. We _____ maintain earth's remaining fossil supply.
 3. The United States _____ reconsider the risks and benefit of nuclear power.
 4. The nuclear power plants _____ reduce the risks associated with nuclear power by simply exercising more care and common sense.
 5. The activity of nuclear power plants _____ release radioactivity into the environment.
- II. THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES CONTAIN SOME ERRORS. PLEASE IDENTIFY THOSE ERRORS AND GIVE CORRECTIONS.
1. UNLIKE HIS SISTER, Stephanie is not have a flat nose
 2. Singapore does a small country situated in South East Asia.
 3. A square will a quadrilateral with four congruent sides and four congruent angles.
 4. Terrestrial plants is be grown with their roots in the mineral nutrient solution only.
 5. A chemical reaction do defined as a process by which one or more substances is changed into one or more new substances.

6. The statues were been in this building since 1905.
7. Do the children standing in front of the café our students?
8. The students didn't able to answer the question because thay hasn't learned about it before.
9. Are you come home from school or work and immediately turn on the television set?
10. How is television affect our lives? It can very helpful to people who carefully choose the shows that they watch. Television can to increase our knowledge of the outside world; there is high-quaity programs that help us understand many fields of study : science, medicine, the arts, and do on. Moreover, television benefits very old people who can't to often leave the house, as well as the patient in hospitals. It also offers nonnative speakers the advantage of daily informal language practice; they can increasing their vocabulary and practicing listening.

TECHNOLOGY DEVELOPMENT

1. READING

SOFTWARE DEVELOPMENT

In developing computer software, computer scientists and engineers study various areas and techniques of software design, such ad the best of programming languages and algorithms to use in specific programs, how to efficiently store and retrieve information, and the computational limits of certain software-computer combinations. Software designare must consider many factors when developing a program. Often, program performance in one area must be sacrificed, since computers have only a limited amount of memory software designers must limit the number of

features that include in a program so that it will not require more memory than the system it is designed for can supply.

Software engineering is an area of software development in which computer scientists and engineers study methods and tools that facilitate the efficient development of correct, reliable and robust computer programs. Research in this branch of computer science considers all the phases of the software life cycle, which begins with a formal problem specification, and progresses to the design of a solution, its implementation as a program, testing of the program, and program maintenance. Software engineers develop software tools and collections of tools called programming environments to improve the development process. For example, tools can help to manage the many components of a large program that is being written by a team of programmers.

Algorithms and data structures are the building blocks of computer programs. An algorithm is a precise step-by-step procedure for solving a problem within a finite time and using a finite amount of memory. Common algorithms include searching a collection of data, sorting data, and numerical operations such as matrix multiplication. Data structures are patterns for organizing information, and often represent relationships between data values. Some common data structures are called lists, arrays, records, stacks, queues, and trees.

Computer scientists continue to develop new algorithms and data structures to solve new problems and improve the efficiency of existing programs. One area of theoretical research is called algorithmic complexity. Computer scientists in this field seek to develop techniques for determining the inherent efficiency of algorithms with respect to one another. Another area of theoretical research called computability theory seeks to identify the inherent limits of computation.

Software engineers use programming languages to communicate algorithms to a computer. Natural languages such as English are ambiguous - meaning that their grammatical structure and vocabulary can be interpreted in multiple ways—so they are not suited for programming. Instead, simple and unambiguous artificial languages are used. Computer scientists study ways of making programming languages more expressive, thereby simplifying programming and reducing errors. A program written in a programming language must be translated into machine language (the actual instructions that the computer follows). Computer scientists also develop better translation algorithms that produce more efficient machine language programs.

CHAPTER 3

1. The use of be
- a. am ----- this for : I
 - b. is ----- this for : He, She, and It
 - c. are ----- this for : You, We, and They

Be ini di pakai dalam bentuk Present

Example:

QUESTION AND ANSWER

In real condition : Is he a foot ball player?
Yes, he is
Yes, he is a foot ball player

Contrass : Is he a tennis player. ?
No, he is not
No, he is not a tennis player, but he is a foot ball player

In real condition : Is she a basket ball player?
Yes, she is
Yes, she is a foot ball player

Contrass : Is she a tennis playe. ?
No, she is not
No, she is not a tennis player, but she is a volley ball player

In real condition : Is today Friday?
Yes, it is
Yes, today is Friday

Contrass : Is today Thursday. ?
No, it is not
No, today is not Thursday, but today is Saturday

Example:

In real condition : Are you a foot ball player?
Yes, I am
Yes, I am a foot ball player

Contrass : Is she a tennis player. ?
No, she is not
No, she is not a tennis player, but she is a
foot ball player

In real condition : Is she a basket ball player?
Yes, she is
Yes, she is a foot ball player

Contrass : Is she a tennis playe. ?
No, she is not
No, she is not a tennis player, but she is a volley
ball player

In real condition : Is today Friday?
Yes, it is
Yes, today is Friday

Contrass : Is today Thursday. ?
No, it is not
No, today is not Thursday, but today is Saturday

In real condition: Are they foot ball players of this club?
Yes, they are
Yes, they are foot ball payers of this club

Contras : Are they collage students of this Faculty
No, they are not
No, they are not collage students of this
Faculty

2. The use of be in the past: a. Was b. Were
Was : for I, He, She, and It
Were: for You, We, and They

Example: > Were you born in Padang.?

Yes, I was

Yes, I was born in Padang

>Were you born in Bukittinggi.?

No, I was not

No, I was not born in Bukittinggi, but I was born in

Solok

>Was Mr. Habibie the President of this Republic

2007.?

Yes, he was

Yes, Mr. Habibie was the President of this Republic

2007

➤ Was Mrs. Megawati Sukarno Putri the President of this Republic 2006.?

No, She was not

No, Mrs. Megawati Sukarno Putri was not the President of this Republic 2006

➤ Were they here last year.?

Yes, they were

Yes, They were here last year

➤ Were You in that location at that time.?

Yes, I was

Yes, I was at that location at that time

➤ Were You in that location at that time.?

Yes, I was not

Yes, I was not at that location at that time

3. Simple Present Tense

Polanya : S+V1+s=es+O/ket

Di sini ada dua kata bantu yaitu: 1. Do, for I, we, you, and they

2. Does, for He, she dan it

Not: Untuk He, she dan it pada kalimat positive or kalimat berita kata kerja di tambah dg S atau Es

Untuk kata kerja yg berakhiran O,I,S atau mendesis ini di pakai Es, dan untuk yg lain tidak.

Example:

Wach

wash

teach

go

Study/i

Example:

Mother washes that dress everyday

Mr. Ardini teaches at that room every Friday morning

She goes there twice a week

Etc

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Example: > Do they study at that school every day.?

Yes, they do

Yes, They study at that school every day

> Do they study at that school every day.?

No, they don't

No, They don't study at that school every day

> Does he study at that school every day.?

Yes, he does

Yes, he studies at that school every day

> Does he study at that school every day.?

No, he doesn't

No, he doesn't study at that school every day

> Do they play foot ball every Saturday afternoon.?

Yes, they do

Yes, they play foot ball every Saturday afternoon.

> Do they play foot ball every Saturday afternoon.?

No, they do not

No, they do not play foot ball every Saturday

afternoon.

> Does She study at that office everyday.?

Yes, she does

Yes, She studies at that office everyday.?

Does She study at that office everyday.?

No, she does not

No, She does not study at that office everyday.?

Verbs	I	II	III	IV
➤ I				
➤ Go		went	gone	pergi
➤ Run		ran	run	lari
➤ Buy		bought		bought
	membeli			
➤ Write		wrote	written	menulis
➤ Make		made	made	membuat
➤ Eat		eat	eat	makan
➤ Run		ran	run	lari
➤ Read		raed	read	membaca
➤ See		saw	seen	melihat
➤ Swim		swam	swam	berenang
➤ Do		did	done	mengerjakan
➤ Study		studied	studied	belajar
➤ Teach		tough	tough	mengajar
➤ Sell		sold	sold	menjual
➤ Borrow		borrowed	borrowed	meminjam
➤ Watch		watched	watched	menonton
➤ Wash		washed	washed	mencuci
➤ Jump		jumped	jumped	melompat
➤ Walk		walked	walked	jalan
➤ Hold				

4. Simple Past Tense

Pola yang di pakai: S+V2=ed+o/Ket

Kata bantu: Did

Dipakai untuk kegiatan yang sudah di kerjakan/pada masa lalu

Time signals:

- Yesterday
- Last week
-
- Last Year
- Two weeks ago
- Etc
- Yesterday morning
- Last month
-
- Two days ago
- Four years ago

QUESTION AND ANSWER

Real condition

Did you go to Jakarta last week.?

Yes, I did

Yes, I went to Jakarta last week

Contras

Did you go to Jakarta last week.?

No, I didn't

No, I didn't go to Jakarta last week

Real condition

Did you study English last week.?

Yes, I did

Yes, I studied English last week

Contras

Did you study English last week.?

No, I didn't

No, I didn't study English last week

Real condition

Did they borrow the history book at the library last week.?

Yes, They did

Yes, They borrowed the history book at the library last week.?

Contras

Did they borrow the history book at the library last week.?

No, They didn't

No, They didn't borrow the history book at the library last week

5. The use of Question Words

What

Why

Where

When

Who

How

What time

How long

How many

How much

With whom

Examples: What time did you go to that library yesterday.?

I went there at 09.00 oclock