



REFERENCE BOOK

MASTERING ENGLISH GRAMMAR

FROM BASIC TO
ADVANCE

Sitti Mukamilah, M.Pd.
Ina Daril Hanna, M.Pd.
Linta Wafdan Hidayah, SS., M.Pd.



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PREFACE

Grammar is the foundation of effective communication in English. Whether you are a student, educator, or language enthusiast, mastering English grammar is essential for developing strong writing and speaking skills. *Mastering English Grammar: From Basics to Advanced* is designed to provide a comprehensive and structured approach to learning grammar, starting from fundamental concepts and progressing to more complex structures. This book aims to bridge the gap between theoretical knowledge and practical application, ensuring that learners not only understand grammatical rules but also use them confidently in real-life contexts.

This book is divided into systematic sections that guide readers through essential grammar topics, including parts of speech, sentence structures, verb, Tenses, Question tag, direct and Indirect speech, passive voice, and more. Each chapter includes clear explanations and examples to reinforce understanding. Additionally, advanced sections cover complex grammatical structures, making this book suitable for both beginners and advanced learners. Through interactive practice and contextualized examples, readers will develop a deeper appreciation of how grammar enhances clarity and coherence in communication.

Author sincerely hope that this book serves as a valuable resource for students, teachers, and self-learners who wish to refine their grammar skills. The journey to mastering English grammar requires patience and practice, and this book is crafted to make that journey engaging and effective. May this book empower you to express yourself more confidently and accurately in English, whether in academic, professional, or everyday settings.

Pamekasan, 19th March 2025
Author,

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A. Definition of Word

In English, a word is the smallest unit of language that has meaning and can stand alone. Words are the basic elements used to form sentences and convey information.

- **Crystal, David:** "A word is the smallest unit of grammar that can stand alone as a complete utterance, separated by spaces in written language and potentially carrying a distinct meaning (Crystal, 2003)."
- **Lyons, John:** "A word is a minimal free form, the smallest unit of language that can exist on its own and convey a specific meaning (Lyons, 1981)."
- A word can be defined as a linguistic unit that may consist of a free morph, a root plus affixes, or a compound plus affixes. It serves as a basic unit of meaning and structure in language (Haspelmath, 2023).

Words can be divided into eight parts called "***The eight parts of speech***"

1. *Noun*
2. *Adjective*
3. *Verb*
4. *Pronoun*
5. *Adverb*
6. *Preposition*
7. *Conjunction*
8. *Interjection*

B. Definition of noun

Nouns are words used to name people, places, things, or concepts. Linguists have slightly different definitions of nouns, but they agree that nouns are an important part of sentence syntax. Here are some definitions of nouns according to experts:

- Crystal, David: "A noun is a word that refers to a person, place, thing, or idea (Crystal, 2003)."
- Radford, Andrew: "Nouns are words that can serve as the head of a noun phrase and can denote entities such as individuals, objects, substances, places, phenomena, and abstract concepts.(Radford et al., 2009)
- Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey: "A noun is a member of a syntactic class that includes words which refer to people, places, things, or abstractions, and that typically function as the main word in the subject or object of a clause (Parkinson, 2015)."

C. Definition of adjective

Adjective is a word used to provide additional information or characteristics about a noun or pronoun. Adjectives help clarify or detail information about the object in question. Adjective according to experts:

- **Crystal, David:** "An adjective is a word that describes or qualifies a noun or pronoun, typically providing information about qualities, quantities, or characteristics."
- **Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey:** "An adjective is a word that modifies a noun or pronoun by describing, identifying, or quantifying words. An adjective usually precedes the noun or the pronoun which it modified (Quirk & Crystal, 2010)."
- **Leech, Geoffrey:** "Adjectives are words that function primarily to specify the attributes of nouns and pronouns (Leech, 2006)."
- Adjectives often agree with the nouns they modify in terms of gender, number, and case, especially in languages with rich inflectional morphology (Kuibida, 2024)

D. Definition of verb

A verb is a word that describes an action, event, or situation (Palmer, 2014). Verb according to experts:

- **Crystal, David:** "A verb is a word or group of words that describes an action, experience, or state (Crystal, 2003), (Neguliaieva, 2023)."
- **Radford, Andrew:** "Verbs are words that denote actions, events, states, and processes."
- **Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey:** "A verb is a word that serves as the predicate of a sentence, denoting an action, an occurrence, or a state of being."
- Verbs are lexical items expressing verb-oriented notions such as activities, processes, and states, forming the basic building blocks of a clause (Fearn & Farnan, 2007), (Smolka & Ravid, 2019).

E. Definition of pronoun

Pronouns are words used to replace nouns in sentences, to avoid repetition and make sentences more concise and clearer (Muryasov, 2021). Pronouns according to experts:

- **Crystal, David:** "A pronoun is a word that takes the place of a noun or noun phrase, and refers to participants in the discourse (I, you) or to someone or something mentioned elsewhere in the discourse (he, she, it)."

- **Radford, Andrew:** "Pronouns are a closed class of words that stand in for nouns or noun phrases, often to avoid repetition or to maintain cohesion in discourse."
- **Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey:** "A pronoun is a word that can substitute for a noun or noun phrase and whose reference is clear either from the linguistic or situational context (Quirk & Crystal, 2010)."
- Pronoun reference is more flexible and pragmatically driven than often assumed, with contexts influencing their use and interpretation (Hogeweg & De Hoop, 2015).

F. Definition of adverb

An adverb is a word used to provide additional information about a verb, adjective, or other adverb. Adverbs often describe how, when, where, and how often an action occurs (Albert, 2021). Adverb according to experts:

- **Crystal, David:** "An adverb is a word that modifies or gives more information about a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or even a whole sentence."
- **Radford, Andrew:** "Adverbs are words that typically modify verbs to express manner, place, time, frequency, degree, or cause."
- **Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey:** "An adverb is a word that qualifies or modifies the meaning of a verb, an adjective, another adverb, or a whole sentence, and typically expresses manner, place, time, frequency, degree, level of certainty, etc."

G. Definition of preposition

Prepositions are words that connect a noun or pronoun with other words in a sentence to show the relationship between them, such as place, time, direction, or manner (Kierzek, 2019). preposition according to experts:

- **Crystal, David:** "A preposition is a word that shows the relationship between a noun or pronoun and other words in a sentence, typically expressing relations of place, time, or method."
- **Radford, Andrew:** "Prepositions are words that introduce prepositional phrases, which typically indicate relationships of time, place, direction, cause, manner, and possession."
- **Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey:** "A preposition is a word that typically precedes a noun phrase to form a single constituent which expresses a relation to another constituent, usually a verb or a noun."

- A preposition is a word or group of words that shows the relation of a noun or pronoun to some other word in a sentence, often describing relationships in time or space (Kierzek, 2019).

H. Definition of conjunction

Conjunctions are words or groups of words that connect words, phrases, clauses or sentences in a grammatical structure (Unubi, 2016). Conjunctions help in making text more coherent and flow well. conjunction according to experts:

- **Crystal, David:** "A conjunction is a word that connects words, phrases, or clauses, indicating the relationship between them."
- **Radford, Andrew:** "Conjunctions are words that link together other words, phrases, or clauses, and they can be classified as coordinating, subordinating, or correlative."
- **Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey:** "A conjunction is a linking word used to connect clauses or parts of clauses, sentences, or words."

I. Definition of interjection

Interjections are short words or phrases used to express emotions, spontaneous reactions, or sudden responses. Interjections often stand alone or are placed at the beginning of a sentence and are usually separated by punctuation such as a comma or exclamation mark (Hamawand, 2024). Interjection according to experts:

- **Crystal, David:** "An interjection is a word or phrase that expresses a spontaneous feeling or reaction and is typically found at the beginning of a sentence."
- **Quirk, Randolph; Greenbaum, Sidney; Leech, Geoffrey:** "Interjections are words or phrases that are used to convey emotion, often standing outside the syntactic structure of the sentence."
- **Radford, Andrew:** "Interjections are lexical items that typically stand alone and express a sudden feeling or reaction."

CHAPTER II

NOUN

Noun is a word used to indicate the name of a person, animal, plant, place, or the name of an object or everything that is objectified (Rijkhoff, 2002).

A. Function Of Nouns

Noun has functions, namely:

- a. As the subject of a sentence.

Nouns as subjects are located before verbs either ordinary verbs, such as to study, to go, or verbs to be, namely: am, are, is, was, and were.

Example:

- 1) Devian studies hard.
- 2) We study English.
- 3) Alfian goes to the library.
- 4) I am a dancer.
- 5) He was busy yesterday.
- 6) They were in the class.
- 7) We are teachers.
- 8) Adamson is a student.

- b. As the object of a sentence.

Nouns as objects are located after verbs or after prepositions.

Example:

- 1) Abraham goes to the library.
- 2) Adrian is at the hospital.
- 3) He is in the canteen.
- 4) Akando makes a kite.
- 5) You are a pilot.
- 6) She is a student.
- 7) He is an architect.
- 8) We are singers.

B. Types Of Nouns

Noun has several types:

1. Concrete and Abstract Nouns

a. Concrete Noun

Concrete nouns are tangible, visible, and palpable nouns.

Example:

- People's names : Anton, Anita, Ana, Aisyah, Agustin, Eric, Aswin. Etc
- Name of the capital : Bangkok, Dili, Jakarta, Kuala Lumpur, Surabaya, Tokyo. Etc
- Other noun names : audience, bicycle, book, bronze, car, chair, coat, copper, etc

Concrete noun consists of 4 types, namely:

1) Proper noun

Proper noun is a noun that indicates a name, such as the name of a person, country, city, university, company, religion, road, mountain, day, month, colour or name of something specific. In general, proper nouns are written in capital letters at the beginning.

Example:

- Name of person : Akando, Albern, Alvin, Barnard, Bert, Bobby, Carlson, Charles, Cedric, Helen, etc.
- Country : Russia, Serbia, Spain, Syria, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Yemen, Jordan, Greece, etc.
- City : Moscow, Belgrade, Madrid, Damascus, Stockholm, Bern, Ankara, Sanaa, Athens, etc.
- Name of university : Oxford University, Harvard University, Columbia University, California Coast University, Indonesia University, Gajah Mada University, Airlangga University, etc.
- Company : PT. Mrs. Menir, PT. Sahabat Sejati, PT. Speed Racing Team, CV Citra Mandiri, CV Sumber Mas Abadi, CV Mitra Industri Abadi, Garuda Indonesian Airways, Royal Dutch Airlines, etc.
- Religious : Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, etc.
- Street : Forrestal Road, Downing Street, Piccadilly Street, etc.
- Mountain : Mount Rinjani, Mount Bromo, Mount Kawi, Mount Semeru, Mount Everest, Mount Vesuvius, etc.
- Day name : Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday.

- Month : January, February, March, April, May, June, July, August, September, October, November, and December.
- Colour : White, Black, Red, Blue, Yellow, Brown, Grey, Green, Purple, etc.

Some list of examples of names of countries, nationalities, and languages in the world that are included in proper nouns:

Country	People	Language
Arabia	Arabian	Arabic
Burmese Cambodia	Burman	Burmese
England	Cambodian	Cambodian
France	British	English
Germany	French	French
Holland	German	German
India	Dutch	Dutch
Indonesia	Indian	Hindustani
Israel	Indonesian	Indonesian
Italy	Israelis	Hebrew
Japan	Italian	Italian
Malaysia	Japanese	Japanese
Portugal	Malaysian Portuguese	Malay
Russia	Russian	Portuguese
Spain	Spanish	Russian
Thailand	Thais	Spanish
Turkey	Turks	Thai
Vietnam	Vietnamese	Turkish
		Vietnamese

2) Common nouns

Common nouns are nouns that indicate an object in general or indeterminate, and are often found in everyday life.

Example:

Actor, apple, banana, book, boy, bride, bridegroom, cat, dog, doctor, eraser, friend, girl, horse, island, king, knife, lake, lawyer, market, mountain, pencil, plane, plate, politician, river, shop, singer, snake, soldier, student, etc.

Common nouns often use an article in front of them, but it's not always mandatory. Articles (a, an, the) help specify whether a noun is being referred to in a general or specific sense.

Examples without Articles

While common nouns often use articles, there are exceptions where articles are not used:

1. Plural Nouns (when speaking generally):
"Dogs are friendly animals."
"Cars are parked outside."
2. Uncountable Nouns (when speaking generally):
"Water is essential for life."
"Music can be soothing."
3. Proper Nouns (names of specific people, places, or things):
"John is my friend."
"Paris is a beautiful city."

More Examples

1. Common Noun with "a" or "an":
"She needs a pen."
"He has an idea."
2. Common Noun with "the":
"The book on the table is mine."
"The teacher explained the lesson."
3. Common Noun without an Article:
"Children like to play."
"Milk is good for health."

Using articles correctly is essential for clarity and precision in English.

3) Collective noun

Collective noun is a noun that expresses a collection or group of people, animals or similar objects.

Example:

Army, association, audience, cattle, class, committee, constellation, crowd, division, family, flock, government, group, herd, jury, parliament, police, public, school, swarm, team, etc.

Collective nouns are commonly used with the suffix "a" or "an".

Example:

- a. a Troupe of Soldiers
- b. a fleet of battleship
- c. a herd of goat
- d. a pile of dirty breeches

Explanation:

From some of the examples above, even though the adjective "a" or "an" is used, the collective noun is a plural noun.

Collative nouns can be plural nouns even though collective nouns use modifiers, and the verb must be plural. without the addition of "s/-es" for the regular verb and use "are".

Example:

- a. The audience give hilarious applause to the magician
- b. The class are studying English now.

But if a collective noun is considered a unit, then the verb must be singular. with the addition of "- s/-es" and use "is".

Example:

- a. The audience gives hilarious applause to the magician.
- b. The class is studying English now.

4) Material noun

Material noun is a noun that expresses raw materials or raw materials.

Example:

Air, brass, bronze, cloth, coffee, copper, diamond, fire, glass, gold, ice, iron, meat, milk, money, nickel, oil, paint, paper, sand, silver, soap, stone, sugar, tea, tin, water, wool, wood, etc.

Material noun can be used with article "the", but not with article "a" or "an".

Example:

- 1. - It is the oil. (true)
 - It is an oil. (false)
- 2. - The ice is cool. (true)
 - A ice is cool. (false)
- 3. - Bernard found the brass on that mount. (true)
 - Bernard found a brass on that mount. (false)
- 4. - Alvin buys the ice. (true)
 - Alvin buys an ice. (false)
- 5. - Charles and Helen want to the water. (true)
 - Charles and Helen want to a water. (false)

b. Abstract noun

Abstract noun is noun that are intangible, cannot be seen, touched or felt, but can only be imagined, thought or felt.

Example:

Application, arrival, association, anger, beauty, confidence, faith, freedom, friendship, goodness, happiness, justice, kindness, life, movement, riches, shyness, sweetness, truth, wealth, wisdom, etc.

Abstract noun is formed from verbs, and the noun themselves.

1) Which comes from a verb.

- a) By adding the suffix "-ance", "-ence" to the verb.

Example:

- Admit = admittance
- appear = appearance
- assist = assistance
- attend = attendance
- hinder = hinderance

- b) By adding the suffix "-y/ly" to a verb.

Example:

- Assemble = assembly
- Deliver = delivery
- Discover = discovery
- Flatter = flattery
- Injure = injury
- Recover = recovery

- c) By adding the suffix "-ation", "-cation", "-ition" to the verb.

Example:

- Admire = admiration
- Apply = application
- Classify = classification
- Compete = competition
- Compose = composition
- Expect = expectation
- Qualify = qualification
- Resign = resignation
- Repeat = repetition

- d) By adding the suffix "-ment" to a verb.

Example:

- Advance = advancement
- Advertise = advertisement
- Agree = agreement

- Appoint = appointment
 - Argue = argument
 - Arrange = arrangement
 - Develop = development
 - Engage = engagement
 - Enjoy = enjoyment
 - Entertain = entertainment
 - Judge = judgement
 - Manage = management
 - Measure = measurement
- e) By adding the suffix "-t" or "-th" to a verb.
- Example:
- Complain = complaint
 - Contain = content
 - Deceive = deceit
 - Descend = descent
 - Fly = flight
 - Grow = growth
- f) By adding the suffix "-ion" "-sion" or "-tion" to a verb.
- Example:
- Act = action
 - Admit = admission
 - Adopt = adoption
 - Associate = association
 - Collect = collection
 - Confuse = confusion
 - Connect = connection
 - Correct = correction
 - Decide = decision
 - Describe = description
 - Invade = invasion
 - Nominate = nomination
 - Promote = promotion
- g) By adding the suffix "-al" to a verb.
- Example:
- Approve = approval
 - Arrive = arrival
 - Bury = burial
 - Propose = proposal
 - Refuse = refusal
 - Try = trial

- h) By adding the suffix "-ure", "-ture", "-ature" to the verb.

Example:

- Press = pressure
- Enclose = enclosure
- Depart = departure
- Fail = failure
- Mix = mixture
- Furnish = furniture
- Sign = signature
- Please = pleasure

- i) By adding the suffix "-age" to the verb.

Example:

- Marry = marriage
- Pass = passage
- Shrink = shrinkage
- Carry = carriage
- Pack = package

- j) By adding the suffix "-ery", "-ary" to the verb.

Example:

- Rob = robbery
- Bribe = bribery
- Bound = boundary

- k) By adding a suffix to a verb "-er", "-or", "-ar", "-ist", "-ant", "-int".

Example:

- Compose = composer
- Beg = beggar
- Dance = dancer
- Direct = director
- Act = actor
- Drive = driver
- Teach = teacher
- Ride = rider
- Kill = killer
- Preach = preacher
- Lead = leader
- Garden = gardener
- Manage = manager
- Dust = duster
- Farm = farmer
- Play = player
- Type = typist

- Serve = servant
- Assist = assistant

l) By adding the suffix "-ing" to a verb.

Example:

- Write = writing
- Broadcast = broadcasting
- Read = reading
- Speak = speaking
- Happen = happening
- Dine = dining
- Farm = farming
- Dance = dancing
- Kill = killing
- Meet = meeting
- Sing = singing
- Train = training
- Begin = beginning
- Build = building

m) Abstract nouns that are the same shape as verbs.

Example:

- Hope = hope
- Mind = mind
- Change = change
- Exchange = exchange
- Help = help
- Love = love
- Brush = brush
- Bribe = bribe
- Call = call
- Drink = drink
- Desire = desire
- Debate = debate
- Play = play
- Work = work
- Walk = walk, etc

n) By adding the suffix "-ess" to a verb.

Example:

- Succeed = success
- Liken = likeness, etc.

2) Abstract noun formed from common noun.

- a) By adding the suffix "-ship" to a noun.

Example:

- Leader = leadership
- Member = membership
- Scholar = scholarship
- Partner = partnership
- Champion = championship
- Friend = friendship, etc.

- b) By adding the suffix "-hood" to a noun.

Example:

- Man = manhood
- Child = childhood
- Boy = boyhood
- Brother = brotherhood, etc.

- c) By adding the suffix "-cy", "-ancy" or "ency" to a noun.

Example:

- Infant = infancy
- Lieutenant = lieutenancy
- Diplomat = diplomacy
- Agent = agency
- Bankrupt = bankruptcy, etc.

- d) By adding the suffix "-an", or "-ian" to a noun.

Example:

- Library = librarian,
- Indonesia = Indonesian
- Music = musician
- Magic = magician
- Australia = Australian, etc.

- e) By adding the suffix "-let" to a common noun.

Example:

- Book = booklet
- Ring = ringlet, etc.

3) Countable and Uncountable Nouns

- a) Countable nouns are nouns that can be counted individually and have singular and plural forms.

Example:

Book, boy, car, chair, cow, dog, eraser, friend, guitar, house, magazine, pen, radio, shoe, table, etc.

There are several characteristics and properties of countable nouns, namely:

(1) It can be changed from singular to plural.

Example:

Singular	Plural
a river	two rivers
a letter	five letters
a girl	four girls
a chair	three chairs
a book	two books
a pencil	four pencils
a car	three cars
a pen	two pens

Some examples in sentence form:

- There is a bicycle under the tree. (singular)
There are three bicycles under the tree. (plural)
- He has a bag. (singular)
He has two bags. (plural)
- There is a book on the table. (singular)
There are four books on the table. (plural)
- I have a pen in my beg. (singular)
I have two pens in my beg. (plural)

(2) It can be combined with the article "the", either in plural or singular form.

Example:

Singular	Plural
the cat	the three cats
the car	the five cars
the bag	the three bags
the book	the two books
the son	the sons
the ruler	the rulers

Some examples in sentence form:

- The car under the tree is mine. (singular)
The cars of mine are very expensive. (Plural)
- The book is blue. (singular)
The books are mine. (plural)
- The bag is cheap. (singular)

The bags are cheap. (plural)

- Take the ruler! (singular)
Take the rulers! (plural)

(3) It can be combined with the article "a" or "an".

Example:

a new car, an apple, a killer, a man, an umbrella, a banana, etc.

Some examples in sentence form:

- He bought a car yesterday.
- She has an umbrella.
- I saw a girl here last night.
- Does he have a new car?

(4) It can be combined with the words "all of", "none of", "both", or "a few (of)", in the plural.

Example:

all of the pencils, all of my cars, none of the students, none of the books, both girls, both your bags, a few of the teachers, a few of the books, etc.

Some examples in sentence form:

- All of the books on the table is mine.
- All of my cars are white.
- None of the pencils on the table are short.
- A few of the students are absent.

(5) It can be combined with the words "many", "a lot of", "a great many", or "several" in the plural.

Example:

many friends, many shirts, a lot of books, a lot of pencils, a great many cars, a great many students, several pencils, several pens, etc.

Some examples in sentence form:

- He has a lot of books.
- We see a great many cars here.
- I see a great many students go to the library.
- She has several pens.

(6) It can be combined with the word "some" or "any", in the plural.

Example:

- He wants some pencils.
- She saws some teachers.
- They need some spoons for dinner.
- We don't have any spoons for dinner.

(7) If it is in the singular, you should use a single verb. by adding "-s/-es" for the regular verb and to be "is" or "was" for the verb to be.

Example:

- He reads some books.
- My brother goes to the office.
- A lion is a wild animal.
- The book was bought by me yesterday.

(8) If it is in the plural, it must use a plural verb. without the addition of "-s/-es" for ordinary verbs and to be "are" or "were" for the verb to be.

Example:

- They study English.
- The lions eat meat.
- My friends are singing.
- Our teachers are writing on the blackboard.
- The books were read by my mother

b) uncountable noun

An uncountable noun is a noun that cannot be counted by numbers. Non-countable nouns include nouns that consist of raw materials (material nouns) and intangible nouns (abstract noun).

Example:

Advice, air, beer, beauty, bread, butter, cheese, chalk, cloth, coffee, courage, darkness, death, dust, experience, fear, flour, food, fruit, gasoline, glass, gold, grass, help, hope, horror, ice, information, ink, iron, knowledge, lemonade, meat, mercy, milk, money, oil, paint, paper, pepper, petroleum, pity, pork, rain, rice, salt, sand, silver, soap, soup, stone, sugar, tea, tin, truth, water, wheat, wine, wood, wool, etc.

There are several characteristics and properties of uncountable nouns that must be known, namely:

- 1) In sentences that use the verb to be, is always use. Meanwhile, in sentences that use verbs, the verb + s must be used in the form of simple present time.

Example:

- There is a lot of money in my wallet.
- There is much water in this well.
- The knowledge makes us clever.
- Sugar is sweet.
- The water makes us satisfy.
- Fruit is good for our health

- 2) It cannot be followed by an article "a" or "an".

Example:

- A rice grows in the field. (false)
- Rice grows in the field. (true)
- A water is very important for us. (false)
- Water is very important for us. (true)

- 3) It can be combined with the article "the", in the singular form.

Example:

- Let us bathe in the river.
- The bread is made from the flour.
- The syrup is made from water and sugar.
- He teaches at the SMP I in Pamekasan.

- 4) The word "some" or "any" can be followed, which means "a little".

Example:

- I want some tea.
- He bought some milk yesterday.
- Do you have any butter?
- Have you any paper?

- 5) It can be combined with the words "all of", "none of", or "a little (of)".

Example:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| - all of the chalk | = none of the chalk |
| - all of the sand | = none of the sand |
| - all of the paper | = none of the paper |

- all of the coffee = none of the coffee
- all of the ink = none of the milk

Some examples of its use in sentences:

- All of the milk is white.
- None of the milk is brown.
- Will you have a little wine?
- I am glad I have a little time left.

- 6) It can be combined with the words "much", "a lot of", "a good deal of", "a great deal of", or "plenty of", which means a lot.

Example:

much water, much sugar, much rice, much milk, much money, a lot of tea, a lot of cheese, a lot of bread, a lot of milk, a good deal of tobacco, a good deal of gold, a good deal of silver, a great deal of gasoline, a great deal of flour, a great deal of oil, plenty of salt, plenty of meat, plenty of fruit, etc.

Some examples of its use in sentences:

- There is a lot of paper in my bag.
- He has a lot of ink.
- He hasn't much sugar.
- I have a great deal of sugar.

- 7) An uncountable noun can be made a countable noun by adding "quantifier" (a word that expresses its quantity or size)".

Example:

a plate of soup, a sheet of paper, a slice of bread, a loaf of bread, a pound of meat, a bottle of milk, a bottle of water, a cake of soap, a cup of tea, a glass of water, a tube of toothpaste, a tin of margarine, a can of butter, a bunch of bananas, a bowl of soup, an ounce of flour, two glass of milk, two cups of coffee, three cups of tea, three bottles of water, etc.

Some examples of its use in sentences:

- I ate a loaf of bread.
- He bought three bottles of water.
- I need a glass of water.
- Do you need a sheet of paper

4) Singular and Plural Nouns

a) singular noun

A singular noun is a noun that indicates that the number of such objects is only one. In general, a singular noun is preceded by an article "a" or "an", especially for objects that can be counted and those that are not yet known for sure.

Example:

- There is a car in the garage.
- I have a bicycle.

Cars and bicycles here are not known for sure about the colour, type and so on.

- He bought an umbrella yesterday.
- My father has an elephant.

Umbrellas and elephants here are not known exactly what colour, type and so on

However, if the object is known for sure, add the article "the".

Example:

- He goes to the station.
- The hospital has just been built.
- He bought the umbrella yesterday.

The singular noun form must use a single verb. by adding "s/es" for the ordinary verb and to be "is" for the verb to be.

Example:

- The dog runs quickly.
- Yanto goes to pamekasan.
- She buys a bag.

b) Plural noun

Plural nouns are nouns that indicate that the number of objects is more than one. In general, this noun is not preceded by the article "a" or "an".

Example:

- There are three rulers in my bag.
- He wants to buy four books.
- My mother buys me two pencils

As for the plural noun form, it must use a plural verb, that is, a verb without the addition of "-s/-es" for ordinary verbs or "are" for the verb to be.

Example:

- There are two cars in my house.
- Our necklaces are made of gold.
- Jean and Ozi are speaking English.
- We study English every day.
- I work here.
- They want to buy the shoes.
- We come from Indonesia

Plural noun is a plural noun formed from singular nouns in several ways, namely:

- (1) In general, plural nouns are formed by adding "-s" to the singular noun.

Singular Noun	Plural Noun
Student	students
boy	boys
car	cars
girl	girls
day	days
duck	ducks
goat	goats
ring	rings
chair	chairs
shirt	shirts
pen	pens
river	rivers
thing	things
picture	pictures
ruler	rulers
teacher	teachers
lecturer	lecturers
house	houses
school	schools
table	tables
bird	birds
cake	cakes
roof	roofs
tree	trees