

INTERMEDIATE GRAMMAR BOOK

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Barang siapa dengan sengaja menyiarkan, memamerkan, mengedarkan, atau menjual kepada umum suatu ciptaan atau barang hasil pelanggaran hak cipta terkait sebagai dimaksud pada ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 5 (lima) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp.500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).

PREFACE

Praise be to God Almighty who always provides convenience in completing the book entitled "Intermediate grammar book".

With this book, it is hoped that it can help as learning material which is about grammar in a better, directed and planned manner, this book consists of 11 grammar explanations, which consist of subjects, verbs, direct objects, indirect objects, object compliments, subject compliment, adjunct, five sentences pattern, phrases, Clause, active and passive voice. for each type of topic, definitions, examples, and exercises are explained, in order to hone skills in learning. In understanding this material, the writing team realizes that there are still many shortcomings in this book. Therefore, we, the writing team, always accept constructive suggestions and help improve this guide with open arms.

Finally, thanks to colleagues who have provided input in the preparation of this book.

PematangSiantar, July 2023

Writer Team

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CHAPTER I

SUBJECT

A. Definition Of The Subject

The subject is the part of a sentence or clause that commonly indicates what it is about, or who or what performs the action (that is, the agent). The subject is typically : A noun ("The dog . . ."), a noun phrase ("My sister's Yorkshire terrier . . ."), a pronoun ("It . . ."). The subject pronouns are I, you, he, she, it, we, they, who, and whoever. In a declarative sentence, the subject usually appears before the verb ("The dog barks"). In an interrogative sentence, the subject usually follows the first part of a verb ("Does the dog ever bark?"). In an imperative sentence, the subject is commonly said to be "you understood" ("Bark!"). Its etymology is from the Latin, "to throw".

Example :

1. **The dictionary** **helps** me find words.
2. Strangely enough, **ice cream** **appeared** on the table.
3. **The man who is sitting over there** **told** me that he just bought a ticket to Tahiti.
4. **Nothing else** **is** good enough.
5. **That nothing else is good enough** **shouldn't** come as a surprise.

6. To eat six different kinds of vegetables a day is healthy.
7. Despite her objections, he sold us ten bags of clothes.

Note :

- Yellow => Subject
- Green => Verb

B. How to Identify the Subject

"The clearest way of spotting the subject of a sentence is to turn the sentence into a yes-no question (by this we mean a question which can be answered with either 'yes' or 'no'). In English, questions are formed by reversing the order between the subject and the first verb which follows it. Look at the following example:

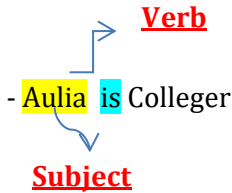
1. He writes a letter every week.
2. They are currently in a social media role at the organization.
3. The medical student and the economic student write a journal every year.
4. Michael and his dog run on the street every morning.
5. The student, as well as student council members is excited.

C. Characteristic Of The Subject

1. Subject-Verb Inversion

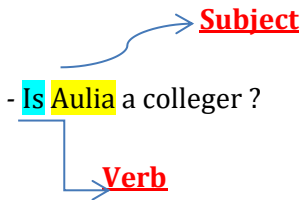
In a declarative sentence, the Subject comes before the verb:

> **Declarative:**



When we change this into a yes/no interrogative, the Subject and the verb change places with each other:

> **Interrogative :**



If an auxiliary verb is present, however, the Subject changes places with the auxiliary:

Declarative: Olivia has returned home

Interrogative: Has Olivia returned home ?

In this interrogative, the Subject still comes before the main verb, but after the auxiliary. This is true also of interrogatives with a do-auxiliary :

Declarative: Juni Come home early

Interrogative: Did Juni come home early?

Subject-verb inversion is probably the most reliable method of identifying the Subject of a sentence.

D. Position of the Subject

In a declarative sentence, the Subject is usually the *first* constituent

-
1. The lecturer teaches sentence pattern
2. The bedroom darkened
3. The Mayor of New York attended the banquet

However, there are exceptions to this. For instance:

- Tommorrow **Cinema** *was* opened.

Here, the first constituent is the adverb phrase yesterday, but this is not the Subject of the sentence. Notice that the theatre, and not yesterday, inverts with the verb in the interrogative:

Declarative: tomorrow cinema was closed

Interrogative: tomorrow was the cinema closed?

So the Subject here is the theatre, even though it is not the first constituent in the sentence.

3. Subject-verb Agreement

Subject-verb AGREEMENT is an adjustment of a subject with a verb in a sentences both in singular or plural terms.

a. Subject Plural :

. I		- are
. You		- were
. They		- have
. We		- Do
		- Verb 1

b. Subject Singular :

		- is
		- was
. She		- has
. He		- does
. It		- Verb 1(s/es)

1. Subject Singular

I. Gerund

A gerund is a verb followed by an -ing (v-ing) ending. For example, ***read becomes reading, sleep becomes sleeping, watch becomes watching***, and so on. The gerund function is to change a verb (verb) into a noun (noun). The roles of gerunds vary, including as a subject, as an object, and as a complement. This time we will learn about the role of the gerund as a subject.

Not all verbs ending in -ing are gerunds. The present participle also has the same formula, namely verb + ing. What distinguishes the gerund from the present participle is that the gerund functions as a noun, while the present participle functions as a verb or adjective.

Example:

1. **Cooking** is my hobby.
=> Cooking here is a **noun** (gerund)
2. She is **playing** a badminton.
=> playing here is a **verb** (present participle)
3. She is a **kind heart**.
=> kind heart here is an **adjective** (present participle)
4. He loves **a cat**.
=> A Cat here is a **noun** (gerund)

➤ Gerund as Subject

The gerund as a subject is the gerund that is located at the beginning of the sentence. Gerunds are often used as subjects in sentences to talk about activities, habits, facts, or opinions. The gerund is always singular. The verb that follows is the third person singular (**is, has, or verb+s**).

Example :

1. **Singing** **makes** Juni happy.
-
- Gerund as Subject
- Verb

=> the verb must be added s (make -> makes)

2. Going to Grandma place every year is our tradition.

Verb

Gerund as Subject

3. Eating fruits and vegetables is good for our body.

Verb

Gerund as Subject

4. Swimming in the lake every summer is our tradition.

Verb

Gerund as Subject

Verb

5. Walking makes us healthy

Gerund as Subject