

Basics English Grammar & Reading

Marnina
Angla Florensy Sauhenda



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LAW OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 28 OF 2014 ON COPYRIGHT

Article 2

This Law applies to:

- a. All creations and related rights products of Indonesian citizens, residents, and legal entities;
- b. All creations and related rights products of non-Indonesian citizens, non-residents of Indonesia, and non-Indonesian legal entities that are first announced in Indonesia;
- c. All creations and/or related rights products and users of creations and/or related rights products of non-Indonesian citizens, non-residents of Indonesia, and non-Indonesian legal entities, subject to the following provisions:
 1. their country has a bilateral agreement with the Republic of Indonesia regarding the protection of Copyright and Related Rights; or
 2. their country and the Republic of Indonesia are parties or participants in the same multilateral agreement regarding the protection of Copyright and Related Rights.

CHAPTER XVII

CRIMINAL PROVISIONS

Article 112

Any person who, without authorization, commits the acts referred to in Article 7 paragraph (3) and/or Article 52 for commercial use shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 2 (two) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 300,000,000 (three hundred million rupiahs).

Article 113

- (1) Any person who, without authorization, infringes economic rights as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letter i for commercial use shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 1 (one) year and/or a maximum fine of IDR 100,000,000 (one hundred million rupiahs).
- (2) Any person who, without authorization and/or without the permission of the creator or copyright holder, infringes the economic rights of the creator as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letters c, d, f, and/or h for commercial use shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 3 (three) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 500,000,000 (five hundred million rupiahs).
- (3) Any person who, without authorization and/or without the permission of the creator or copyright holder, infringes the economic rights of the creator as referred to in Article 9 paragraph (1) letters a, b, e, and/or g for commercial use shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 1,000,000,000 (one billion rupiahs).

Any person who fulfills the elements referred to in paragraph (3) and commits the act in the form of piracy shall be subject to a maximum imprisonment of 10 (ten) years and/or a maximum fine of IDR 4,000,000,000 (four billion rupiah)

PREFACE

Puji syukur penulis panjatkan ke hadirat Allah SWT, karena petunjuk dan perlindungan-Nya sehingga penyusunan Buku Ajar Basics English Grammar dan Reading ini dapat penulis selesaikan. Penyusunan Buku Ajar ini dimaksudkan untuk membantu siswa dalam memahami parts of speech, adjective, verbs, gerund, tag question, time, too/so, either/neither, used to and would, if-clause, and expression secara benar dan tepat, mampu menguasai struktur kalimat Bahasa Inggris dan implementasinya, mampu menguasai, memahami, dan membedakan struktur kalimat Bahasa Inggris, mampu berkomunikasi secara efektif secara verbal maupun menggunakan teknologi serta mampu mengintegrasikan keilmuan di bidang bahasa Inggris. Penyusunan buku ajar ini sasaran utamanya adalah mahasiswa dan pelajar yang ingin mempelajari bahasa Inggris secara umum dan khusus, di sisi lain buku ajar ini juga dapat digunakan oleh guru/siswa dalam upaya memudahkan belajar bahasa sehingga dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan dan atau pengalaman berbahasa. Siswa dan pelajar membutuhkan buku ajar yang dapat meningkatkan kompetensi para pelajar dan mahasiswa serta dapat membantu para pelajar dan siswa untuk belajar mandiri sehingga diharapkan para pelajar maupun siswa benar-benar merasakan manfaat buku ajar atau materi tersebut setelah mempelajarinya.

Tidak dapat dipungkiri bahwa bahasa Inggris menjadi tuntutan dalam bidang pendidikan maupun dalam dunia kerja. Dengan kerendahan hati, pada kesempatan ini penulis menyampaikan rasa terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang dengan sungguh-sungguh telah membantu memberikan dukungan yang positif dalam penyelesaian

Buku Ajar English Grammar dan Reading ini. Penulis menyadari sepenuhnya bahwa hasil penyusunan Buku Ajar ini masih jauh dari sempurna baik menyangkut materi maupun menyangkut tata bahasa. Sehingga penulis sangat mengharapkan sumbangan pemikiran dari pembaca baik itu berupa saran atau kritik yang sifatnya membangun untuk dapat menyempurnakan Buku Ajar seperti ini di masa-masa yang akan datang. Harapan penulis, semoga Buku Ajar ini memberi manfaat bagi pembaca.

Merauke, 09 Oktober 2024

Penulis

INTRODUCTION

A. Latar Belakang

Dalam proses pembelajaran sangat diperlukan adanya Buku Ajar sehingga memudahkan pembelajar untuk memahami materi dan sebagai panduan bagi pengajar dalam menyampaikan materi.

Pembelajaran grammar merupakan aspek penting penopang empat skill utama dalam bahasa. Keterampilan bahasa berupa speaking, listening, reading dan writing tidak dapat dipisahkan dari proses pembelajaran grammar itu sendiri.

Pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris di era digital native saat ini menduduki posisi yang sangat penting dalam dunia pendidikan di Indonesia. Melalui pembelajaran bahasa Inggris diharapkan akan menghasilkan individu-individu Indonesia yang mampu berkomunikasi dalam bahasa Internasional dengan berbagai bangsa di dunia. Penguasaan bahasa Inggris di Indonesia untuk menyerap perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan dan teknologi dari negara-negara lain.

Pembelajaran bahasa Inggris di Indonesia masih menghadapi berbagai persoalan. Hal ini terbukti dari beberapa hasil penelitian dan laporan yang menunjukkan bahwa penguasaan bahasa Inggris siswa-siswi di Indonesia secara umum masih rendah. Bahasa Inggris adalah bahasa yang sangat terkait dengan banyak aspek di kehidupan jaman sekarang. Hampir semua aspek seperti teknologi, pendidikan, bisnis dan lainnya menggunakan bahasa Inggris sebagai media untuk berkomunikasi. Oleh karena itu sangatlah penting bagi kita terutama siswa untuk mempelajari bahasa tersebut. Berbicara tentang grammarnya, dimana grammar ini adalah bagian yang sangat penting ketika kita ingin mempelajari Bahasa Inggris.

Pembelajaran grammar Bahasa Inggris bagi sebagian besar pelajar dan orang awam menghambat mereka dalam mendalami Bahasa Inggris, karena sebagian pelajar dan mahasiswa menganggap grammar Bahasa Inggris sangat membosankan karena tidak berbeda dengan teori pelajaran eksakta lainnya.

B. Tujuan

Adapun tujuan dari buku ajar ini diharapkan dapat memberikan sumbangan pengetahuan, pengalaman, dan wawasan serta bahan dalam penerapan ilmu khususnya mengenai gambaran pengetahuan yang berkaitan dengan grammar, dan juga dapat membantu meningkatkan proses pembelajaran, terutama dalam materi grammar dan Reading sehingga dapat meningkatkan hasil belajar siswa/pelajar dan dapat memenuhi tujuan kurikulum yang telah ditetapkan. Bagi guru dapat mengoptimalkan kegiatan pembelajaran dan dapat meringankan tugas guru karena pembelajaran bisa dilaksanakan kapanpun dan dimanapun dan juga sebagai pegangan/referensi dalam mengajar.

C. Sasaran Pengguna

Sasaran pengguna buku ajar ini adalah siswa/pelajar agar pembelajaran bahasa Inggris dikelas mampu meningkatkan motivasi dan minat mahasiswa untuk mendalami serta menekuni bahasa Inggris khususnya pada tataran basic, intermediate, dan advance dan membuat pembelajaran Bahasa Inggris lebih terarah dan menyenangkan, maka dipandang perlu untuk dibuatkan sebuah buku ajar yang komunikatif dan mampu membangkitkan gairah belajar mahasiswa.

D. Gambaran materi/Isi Buku Ajar

Penyusunan Buku Ajar ini dimaksudkan untuk membantu siswa dalam memahami parts of speech, adjective, verbs, gerund, tag question, time, too/so, either/neither, used to and would, if-clause, and expression, narrative text, recount text secara benar dan tepat, mampu menguasai struktur kalimat dan pemahaman membaca Bahasa Inggris dan implementasinya, mampu menguasai, memahami, dan membedakan struktur kalimat Bahasa Inggris, mampu berkomunikasi secara efektif secara verbal maupun menggunakan teknologi serta mampu mengintegrasikan keilmuan di bidang bahasa Inggris.

Diharapkan dengan adanya buku ajar ini, dapat memudahkan siswa/para pelajar mudah belajar bahasa Inggris sehingga dapat meningkatkan pengetahuan dan atau pengalaman berbahasa dan juga dapat meningkatkan kompetensi para pelajar dan mahasiswa serta dapat membantu para pelajar dan mahasiswa untuk belajar mandiri sehingga diharapkan para pelajar maupun mahasiswa benar-benar merasakan manfaat buku ajar atau materi tersebut setelah ia mempelajarinya.

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UNIT 1

ABOUT ME

UNIT 2

SO, TOO, NOT ... EITHER, AND NEITHER

UNIT 3

WISHING YOU ...

UNIT 4

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

UNIT 5

COUNTABLE AND UNCOUNTABLE NOUNS

UNIT 6

SOME, ANY, A FEW, A LITTLE, MUCH, AND MANY

UNIT 7

ARTICLES (A, An, and The) / THIS – THAT – THESE – THOSE

1. The Indefinite Article “A/An”

The indefinite **article a/an** is used before singular countable nouns. We use **a** before nouns which begin with a consonant sound and **an** before nouns which begin with a vowel sound.

Examples:

a university (consonant sound)

a house (consonant sound)

an umbrella (a vowel sound)

an apple (a vowel sound)

We use a/an

- With singular countable nouns when we want to say what somebody/something is or what someone’s job is.

Examples:

It is a dog

She is a doctor

We don’t use a/an

- With uncountable or plural nouns. We can use some instead.

Examples:

Some chocolate

Some eggs

- In front of **an** adjective when there is no noun after it. But when there is a noun after the adjective, we use **a** for adjectives which begin with a consonant sound and **an** for adjectives which begin with a vowel sound.

Examples:

It is a car. It is fast

It is a fast car

It is also an adjective car

2. The Definite Article “The”

The definite article *the* is used with singular or plural nouns. e.g.
the girl, the men, the house.

Examples:

The dog in the picture is big

The dog's name is Buddy

We use the

- With nouns when we are talking about something specific, for example when the noun is mentioned for a second time or is already known. In other words, when we can answer the question “who?” or “which?”

Examples:

I can see a car. The car is red (which car? The specific car which we see in the picture)

- With nouns which are unique.

Examples: *the earth, the sky, the sun, the Parthenon, the Taj Mahal*

- Before the names of rivers, seas/oceans, mountain ranges, deserts and groups of islands/states

Examples: *the Nile, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, the Alps, the Sahara, the USA.*

- Before the names of musical instruments

Examples: *the piano, the guitar, the violin*

- Before nationalities and names of families

Examples: *the Chinese, the Italians, the Smiths, the Browns.*

- Before the words morning, afternoon, evening

Examples: *I go to school in the morning*

We don't use the

- With plural nouns when we talk about them in general.

Examples: *Lions are wild animals (which Lions? All Lions in general)*

- Before proper nouns

Examples: *This is Jane*

- Before names of meals (breakfast, lunch, dinner etc.) and games/sports (golf, tennis, basketball, etc.)

Example: *Tennis is an exciting sport*

- With the words this/that/these/those

Example: *this car, those bicycles NOT: This the car*

Practice

A. Fill in: *a, an, or the* where necessary.

1.Acropolis is in.....Athens.
2. I have got.....umbrella.

3.Sophia is from.....Italy.....Italians are nice people.
4. Mr. Smith is.....teacher. He is in.....classroom now.
5.Sally is.....actress. She is.....good actress.
6.New York is in.....USA.
7. I'd like orange.....and.....apple, please.
8. I'd likesandwich, please.
9. They've got.....very big house.
10. He gave me.....umbrella.
11. There was.....doctor and.....nurse in the room.....nurse was sleeping.
12. She took.....sandwich and.....piece of cake, but didn't eat.....cake.

B. Correct the mistakes.

1. Jane is an painter.
2. I have got an uniform.
3. Helen isn't at the home.
4. The Pyramids are in the Egypt.
5. It is a hourglass.
6. The Mark is a student.
7. I have got a milk.

8. It is an house.

9. An earth is a planet.

10. They have got a old car.

3. This/That/These/Those

- This/These are used to talk about/point to people, animals or things which are near us.
- That/Those are used to talk about/point to people, animals or things which are far away from us.

Examples:

A: **These** flowers are for you, Miss.

B: Thank you, Tom.

C: And **this** apple is for you, Miss.

B: Oh, thanks, Kim.

A: What's **that**, Mum?

B: It's a farmhouse.

A: And what are **those**?

B: They're cows. They give milk.

Note: When we ask what's this? / what are these? / what's that? / what are those? We answer it is (it's) or they are (they're)

Practice

Change the following sentences These or Those

Examples: This exercise is easy

 These exercises are easy

1. This room is too small for our class.
2. That pen on the floor is John's.
3. This pack of cigarettes belongs to Mr. William.
4. That book is out of date.
5. That purse on the table is Mary's.
6. This chair is very comfortable.
7. This message is for you.
8. That letter on the table is for Miss Niar.
9. That office at the end of the hall is the administration office.
10. That boy on the other side of the street is George's brother.

UNIT 8

MODAL AUXILIARY: CAN, MAY, AND WILL

UNIT 9

PASSIVE VOICE

UNIT 10

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

UNIT 11

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Present Continuous Tense

FORM

Positive

Question

I am	I'm	working	Am	I	working?
He is	He's	working	Is	he	working?
She is	She's			she	working?
It is	It's			it	working?
We are	We're	working	Are	We	working?
You are	You're			You	working?
They are	They're			they	working?

Negative with not

Negative with n't

I am	I'm	not working	-	-	-
He is	He's	not working	he	isn't	working?
She is	She's		she		working?
It is	It's		it		working?
We are	We're	not working	We	aren't	working?
You are	You're		You		working?
They are	They're		they		working?

Examples:

1. (+) She is typing a business letter in her room now

(-) She is not typing a business letter in her room now

(?) Is she typing a business letter in her room now?

Yes, she is

No, she isn't

2. (+) You are operating a computer quickly

(-) You are not operating a computer quickly

(?) Are you operating a computer quickly?

Yes, I am

No, I'm not

Practice

Rewrite each sentence as positive or negative sentence, or a question, according to the instructions!

1. She's watching television now. (question)

Is she watching television now?

2. He isn't staying at this hotel. (positive)

He's staying at the hotel.

3. She's reading. (negative)

She isn't reading.

4. They are working. (question)
5. You're playing with my football. (question)
6. I'm not working. (positive)
7. They're not playing football. (positive)
8. You're reading my newspaper. (negative)
9. She's writing a letter. (question)
10. I'm listening to the radio. (negative)

Present Simple/Present Continuous

Practice

In your notebook, write these sentences putting the verbs into the correct tense!

1. She (read) at the moment.
She's reading at the moment.
2. (You go) to work by car?
Do you go to work by car?
3. I (not watch) television every night.
I don't watch television every night.
4. I (not watch) television at the moment.
I'm not watching television at the moment.
5. I (not study) at the moment.
6. The film (start) every night at eight o'clock.
7. We (see) our parents every week.

8. They (not get up) at seven o'clock every morning.
9. She (leave) the office every day at five.
10. (Your parents sit) in the garden now.
11. Peter (talk) to Susan now.
12. The children (go) to bed at eight o'clock.
13. (They work) in the restaurant at the weekends?
14. (John listen) to the radio at the moment.
15. We (go) to the beach now.

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Marnina was born in Sorong, on June 1977. Complete her education (S1) in the English Literature study program, Faculty of English Language and Literature Makassar "45" University in 1997. She is a lecturer in English Literature and started her career as a lecturer at Musamus University in 2008. In 2009-2011 she completed her master's degree at Hasanuddin University Makassar major in English Language Studies (ELS). Throughout her career as a lecturer, she has published a lot of research, dedication and books.



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Angla Florensy Sauhenda, S.Pd, M.Pd, was born in Kupang City, East Nusa Tenggara, April 4, 1985. Completed her Bachelor's degree in Indonesian Language & Literature Education at Nusa Cendana University, in 2011 and her Master's degree in Indonesian Language Education at Malang State University in 2016. Since 2012, she has worked as a Lecturer in the Indonesian Language & Literature Education Study Program at Musamus University.

The achievements that have been achieved are winning the Simlitabmas Dikti Beginner Lecturer Research Grant in 2018. In addition, he has won the distance Learning Assistance Grant (PJJ) in 2020. The author has also published journal articles at National and International level.



Buku "Basics English Grammar & Reading" adalah panduan praktis yang dirancang untuk membantu pembaca memahami dasar-dasar tata bahasa Inggris dan meningkatkan kemampuan membaca mereka. Ditujukan bagi pemula hingga tingkat menengah, buku ini menggabungkan penjelasan sederhana tentang aturan-aturan gramatikal utama dalam bahasa Inggris, dengan latihan yang bertujuan memperkuat pemahaman. Di dalamnya, pembaca akan diperkenalkan dengan konsep-konsep dasar seperti tenses, kata kerja, kalimat pasif, artikel, dan preposisi, serta aturan dasar dalam membangun kalimat yang benar. Selain itu, buku ini juga menyajikan latihan membaca yang berfokus pada keterampilan memahami teks, memperluas kosakata, dan meningkatkan kemampuan interpretasi pembaca terhadap materi tertulis dalam bahasa Inggris. Melalui penjelasan yang mudah dipahami, dilengkapi dengan contoh-contoh yang jelas, dan latihan yang efektif, buku ini memberikan fondasi yang kokoh bagi siapa saja yang ingin mempelajari bahasa Inggris dengan cara yang menyenangkan dan terstruktur.

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