

Grammar Advanced English Grammar

for pre-advanced foreign English learners

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ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOLS

A, Adj	Adjective
Adv	Adverb
AP	Adjective Phrase
Adv P	Adverb Phrase
C	Consonant
Cl	Clause
Conj	Conjunction
Det	Determiner
MC	Main Clause
N	Noun
NP	Noun Phrase
P, Prep	Preposition
PP	Prepositional Phrase
Phr	Phrase
Pl	Plural
Pro	Pronoun
S	Sentence
SC	Subordinate Clause
Sing	Singular
n	Number
V	Verb
VP	Verb Phrase
≥	More than
→	is realized as, is changed to
*	incorrect (wrong)

PREFACE

This textbook presents advanced English grammar, a subject that is taught to the students of English Education Study Program. The essential role of learning Advanced English grammar for the students is in order that they could apply their previous basic strong grammar not only for grammar analysis of sentences but also for their building sentences in any spoken and written text.

This textbook adopted from different up-to-date sources stated in the bibliography provides and is limited to complex structures of English sentences with few tenses presented. The textbook likely discusses rather complex English grammar that might occur in TOEFL-like test materials. The book mostly contains TOEFL-like exercises as the implementation of the students' previous knowledge of grammar study. Some of the items in the exercises are taken from the books in the bibliography with few modifications or changes, while some others are teacher-made items whose few sentences are taken from English textbooks also in the bibliography. Although for advanced students, this textbook is also written using some simple sentences with simple words and is completed with clear additional information and some examples so that it might be easy for learners to understand grammatical explanation for the purpose of their future scientific writing .

This book can be a referent of grammar learners to learn their future study of English grammar related to English proficiency in more advanced. It is hoped this book will give some benefits for learners of English Education Study Program in particular and invite them to learn about the complex grammar of English in more detail.

We would like to invite any comments and suggestions related to the contents of this textbook from whoever reads it for the purpose of better product of sustainable grammar learning.

Palembang, February 28, 2020

Muslih Hambali/ Soni Mirizon

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CHAPTER

1

**NOUN AND PREPOSITIONAL
PHRASES**

This chapter will help you to:

- be able to identify and distinguish noun and noun phrases
- be able to identify and distinguish prepositional phrases and noun phrases
- be able to know the use and function of nouns, noun phrases, and prepositional phrases in a clause.

Muslih Hambali and Soni Mirizon

CHAPTER 1**NOUN AND PREPOSITIONAL PHRASE****1.1 Introduction**

In the previous courses we have been introduced nouns and prepositions as parts of speech. Different types of nouns with different forms and a number of English prepositions have also been presented. To refresh our mind, let us discuss briefly these two parts of speech.

1.2 Noun and Noun Phrase

How could we define what is meant by nouns. Nouns are words that tell people, things, animals or places such as Alftah, Syafik (people), flower, television (things), tiger, bird (animals), Palembang, Ranau (places).

Generally the function of a noun can be as both a subject and an object as in the following examples.

- (1) *Syafik* is now studying in an Islamic Boarding School.
- (2) *Television* has been popular among people in both rural and urban areas.
- (3) Our *family* usually watch *television* on weekends.
- (4) *Tigers* are becoming extinct in *South Sumatra*.
- (5) My *uncle* has been growing many *flowers*.

In the above sentences, the words *Syafik*, *television* ((2), *family*, *tigers*, and *uncle* are all nouns functioning as subjects. Meanwhile, the nouns such as *television* (4) and *flowers* (5) function as objects. In sentence (2) we also find a common noun, *people* which functions as an object of preposition **among**. However, a noun may also function as a modifier describing another noun. This usually occurs in compound words as in the following examples,

- *bank* president
- *faculty* member
- *seminar* sessions

Bank, faculty, and seminar are all nouns describing the next nouns.

Sargeant (2007) divides two main types of nouns: common nouns and proper nouns. A **common noun** is a noun that tells something general rather than specific. Things, animals, and common places such as *house, book, pencil, computer, goose, bird, hospital*, etc are included in this type. A common noun is always written without capital letter except at the beginning of a sentence or a title. A **proper noun** is defined as a word or words that refer to a specific person, place, or thing (Lyn and Berk, 1999). In writing, a proper noun is usually capitalized. A proper noun can be the names of people (Erdogan), place (Bukit Tinggi), month (July), day (Saturday), and language (Arabic).

In addition, other types of noun are in the form gerund and or to infinitive. These two types are formed from verbs. Gerund is formed from verb 1 + ing such as sleeping, sunbathing, googling, etc. To infinitive is formed from to + verb 1 such as to cut, to watch, to move, etc. Since gerund and to infinitive can function as nouns, this means that they can become as a subject or an object in a sentence. Here are some examples;

When a noun is modified by another noun or modified by an adjective or a determiner, it will form a noun phrase such as the following;

- office building (office (N) modifies building)
- exciting trip (exciting (Adj) modifies trip)
- those articles (those (det) modifies articles)

1.3 Prepositional Phrase

A preposition is one kind of English part of speech such as *on, into, above*, etc. It is not a sub-class of adverbials, but functionally is related to verbs (Halliday and Matthiessen, 2004) A preposition is always followed by nouns or noun phrases or pronouns for examples *on the road, into the river, above you*, etc. When a preposition is followed by a noun or pronoun, it is called a prepositional phrase. In other words, a prepositional phrase is a group of words beginning with a preposition

and ending with a noun or a pronoun (Rozakis, 2003, p. 102). While Radford (242) simply defines a prepositional phrase is a phrase whose head is a preposition. In this case the typical structure of the prepositional phrase contains two parts: preposition and complement. This complement is always nouns. It could be object pronouns, nouns or a noun phrase. When a noun or a noun phrase or a pronoun occurs after or as a complement of a preposition and the complement itself is as the complement of a verb, it is called an **oblique object** (Miller, 2002, p. 95). This prepositional phrase can function as a modifier or as a complement in a sentence. The formula for this phrase is

Preposition Phrase (PP) = Preposition + Noun/Pronoun

Let's learn the sentences in the following.

1. The cost of the day care in big cities is much higher than that of day care in small cities.
2. The participants will take their seminar kits in the second floor of this building.
3. The World Aquatic Conference is in the third floor.
4. The newspaper she wanted laid on my desk.

The prepositional phrase *of the day care* in sentence (1) modifies the subject *the cost* while the prepositional phrase *of this building* in sentence (2) describes the noun *floor*. Sentences (3) and (4) have prepositional phrases *in the third floor* and *on my desk* functioning as complements (subject complements) describing *the World Aquatic Conference* and *the Newspaper*. It should be noted that a prepositional phrase cannot become a subject or an object in any sentence, but it can describe the subject such as the one in sentence (1).

Exercise 1**Directions:** Choose the best answer to complete each sentence below.

-
1. In _____, the crime rate has begun to drop due to neighborhood
(A) the past few years
(B) a few years ago
(C) few years
(D) a few years since

 2. Three responsibilities _____ are to search out, identify, and assess patentable inventions and technologies.

(A) to a patent manager
(B) with a patent manager
(C) on a patent manager
(D) of a patent manager

 3. Disappointingly, many software companies have discovered a limited audience for _____ from the couch.

(A) web surfing
(B) web to surf
(C) to Web surf
(D) web surfs

 4. Shooting stars, otherwise known as meteorites, often fall to Earth in a pattern dictated _____ and Earth rotation.

(A) to solar winds
(B) by solar winds
(C) on solar winds
(D) which solar winds

 5. Ink stains, commonly regarded _____ difficult stains to remove, will not succumb to the usual array of detergents and cleaners found in supermarkets.

(A) as the most
(B) to the most
(C) in the most

- (D) through the most
6. Examples of selective use _____ are found in commercial leaf removal prior to harvest in the cotton and sugar beet industries.
- (A) of defoliant
(B) by defoliant
(C) in defoliant
(D) through defoliant
7. Ethyl cyanoacetate is derived _____ of an alkali cyanide and chloroacetic ethyl ester.
- (A) at the reaction
(B) from the reaction
(C) to the reaction
(D) above the reaction
8. On the second level of mammalian evolution, that _____ mammals or marsupials, the eggs are practically yolkless.
- (A) to the pouching
(B) of the pouched
(C) in the pouches
(D) by the poachable
9. Foraging ants make a network _____ around the nest.
- (A) inside roads
(B) by roads
(C) of roads
(D) to road
10. _____ its richness and varied coloring, Schubert's Symphony in C has enjoyed a deserved reputation among classical music lovers.
- (A) Renowing by
(B) Renownable to
(C) Renowned for
(D) Renowing with

Exercise 2

Directions: Underline all noun phrases and brackets all prepositional phrases in each sentence below.

1. Scientists are studying a process is called fusion that also reaches nuclear energy.
2. When water freezes, the ice take up more space than the water did.
3. If only one atom of an element is part of molecule, the symbol for that element has no number after them.
4. Scientists' ideas about classified living things have changed greatly during the last hundred years.
5. Large telescopes are kept in observatories buildings where astronomers to study the skies.
6. During world war II, German engineers were making tape recorders that could reproduce sound very realistic.
7. The first modern computers were built were not electric, as are today's computers.
8. As the new railroads expounded, large amount of people began to travel.
9. Because of its beauty, many wild flowers in the bushes in villages are brought to cities.
10. The higher a place is, the coldest its climate is.
11. Solar energy and wind energy are clean, but solar cells and collectors are too cost.
12. When air entering your lungs, it goes into the air sacs.
13. Wind energy can be used to make electricity only in places getting wind enough.
14. The amount of erosion a stream cause depends on three major things.
15. Pieces of paremount break loose as cars drive over cracking paremount.

16. . Because soils take so long to form, they cannot be renewed quickly after becoming eroded.
17. Agriculture accelerates erosion because plowing breaks up the soil and eliminates the erosion-resistant natural plant cover.
18. Every act of perception, cognition, or movement modifies our brain tissue, thereby leaving behind a memory trace of the event.
19. Not surprisingly, the volunteers found the old/new recognition task to be nearly impossible to do and performed at chance levels.
20. Lizards are the most conspicuous of all moving things in the desert in the southwestern United States in daytime.
21. Because so many lizards are seen abroad on the desert in hot weather it might be assumed that they are oblivious to heat..
22. Temperature readings taken on active lizards fluctuate only a few degrees, showing how successful they are in regulating their own temperatures.
23. Traditionally, psychologists have thought of sensation and perception as two distinguishable processes.
24. Sensation is essentially the process whereby stimulation of receptor cells in various parts of the body sends nerve impulses to the brain, where these impulses register as a touch, a sound, a taste, a splash of colour, and so forth.
25. One fact that has emerged from the scientific study of sensation and perception is that each species' view of the world is to a large extent unique.
26. A bat sends out a shrill stream of ultrasonic cries, listens for the echoes bouncing off surrounding objects, and so navigates as it flies.
27. In 1890 photography was half a century old but was only just then achieving the ease and universality that we now regard as among its most essential attributes.

28. Within the limitations of photographic technology, their pictures were formed by the requirements of their projects and by the attempt of an individual to master them.
29. To compare the objective eye of Riis to the animating affection of Hine's regard for his subjects is to recognize photography's capacity not only to meet the needs of a particular project but to express an individual's artistic vision.
30. Early human beings, such as *Homo habilis* and *Homo erectus*, clearly did not speak.
31. The development of human culture quickened following the prehistoric development of language.
32. If one uses metal forks, spoons, or knives, one owes a debt to these early people; the technology to make metal implements was first developed about 5000 b.c.
33. If one wears cotton or wool clothing and leather shoes, one makes use of two other Neolithic innovations, weaving and leather tanning.