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Grammar Intermediate English Grammar for foreign English learners

Muslih Hambali & Soni Mirizon

Grammar

Intermediate English Grammar

for foreign English learners

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Soni Mirizon



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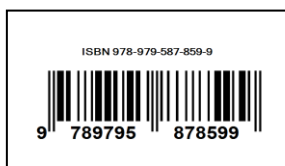
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ABBREVIATION AND SYMBOLS

A, Adj	Adjective
Adv	Adverb
AP	Adjective Phrase
Adv P	Adverb Phrase
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
V	Verb
VP	Verb Phrase
→	is realized as, is changed to
*	incorrect (wrong)

PREFACE

This textbook presents a primary introduction of the Intermediate English grammar. Intermediate English grammar is an essential part of linguistics to be taught to the students of English Education Study Program. The essential role of learning Intermediate English grammar for the students is that it is a secondary study of taking English grammar course. Besides, it is a must for them to learn the structures of sentences which we believe are very much used in 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 Intermediate structures of English sentences with few tenses presented. In other words, the textbook likely discusses Intermediate English grammar focusing very much on passive sentences and different kinds of subordinate clauses rather than advanced usage. This textbook is also written using 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.

The content of this book is a continuation of the previous basic grammar study and a beginning study of future English grammar 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 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 a better product of Intermediate grammar learning.

Palembang, November 2019
MH & SM (authors)

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CHAPTER

1

Passive Voice I

This chapter will help you to:

- be able to identify and know basic structure of passive Voice
- be able to understand the use of passive voice with different tenses
- be able to use passive voice with different tenses both in writing and in speaking

Muslih Hambali and Soni Mirizon

CHAPTER 1

PASSIVE VOICE I

1.1 Introduction

A passive voice can be defined as a clause or a sentence whose subject receives the action of the verb. This means that structurally the object of the active sentence will become the subject in the passive voice. In other words, a passive voice is a grammatical construction (grammatical form) in which the subject of the sentence does not take action, hence it accepts the action. According to Joshi (2014), a passive voice is the form of a verb in which the action of the verb affects the subject. A way of phrasing the sentence in which the subject does not refer to the person or thing responsible (directly or indirectly) for the action is called passive (Greenbaum and Nelson, 2002, p. 57). In other words, the form of the verb in which the subject of the sentence has an action done to it by someone or something else. Passive Voice is the indirect writing style meaning that the subject receives the verb action. In short, the object of the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice. In English a passive voice has different a verb phrase from an active one, and is generally indicated by BE + verb 3 (past participle). The form of BE will determine the passive voice of each tense. It should be noted that to change an active sentence into the passive one, the verb in the active sentence must be transitive. Otherwise, a passive voice cannot be made. Study the following examples.

(1) The company will receive a notice from the government. (active)

- A notice will be received by the company from the government (passive)

(2) Geothermal in Muara Enim generates the electricity in South Sumatra. (active)

➤ The electricity in South Sumatra is generated by Geothermal in Muara Enim. (passive)

(3) It looks sunny this afternoon. (active)

➤ No passive can be made

(4) The baby is crying. (active)

➤ No passive can be made

Sentences (1) and (2) can be changed into passive since they contain *a notice* and *the electricity in South Sumatra* as the objects of the transitive verbs *receive* and *generates*. The verbs *look* and *crying* in (3) and (4) are intransitive ones that do not require objects. The following will be the discussion of passive voice in some common tenses.

1.2 Simple Present Tense

The simple present tense is a form of verb to express facts, habits, or even that accurates this time (Joshi, 2005). The simple present tense is commonly used in everyday speaking. Passive voice in simple present has a special basic structural pattern which is indicated by BE (is, am, are) followed by past participle for examples;

- (1) Active Voice: He often puts a handphone on the right side of the bed.
Passive Voice: A handphone is often put on the right side of the bed by him.
- (2) Active Voice: Tom does not wash that car even though it is dirty.
Passive Voice: That car is not washed by Tom even though it is dirty.

General Structure of Passive Voice in Simple Present is:

PRO(NOUN) + BE (IS, AM, ARE) + PAST PARTICIPLE

The following table contains the basic structure of both active and passive voice in simple present tense.

Table 1 Basic Structure of Active and Passive Simple Present Tense

Active

Statement			
Positive (+)	Pronoun/Noun	V1	
Negative (-)	Pronoun/Noun	Do/Does + Not + V1	
Interrogative (?)	Do/Does	Pronoun/Noun	V1 ?

Passive

Statement				by phrase (if needed)
Positive (+)	Pronoun/ Noun	is/am/are	V3	by noun phrase
Negative (-)	Pronoun/ Noun	is/am/are	Not + V3	by noun phrase
Interrogative (?)	is/am/are	Pronoun/ Noun	V3	by noun phrase

In a passive voice, it is common that we use *by phrase* to emphasize who does the action. However, it should be noted that the *by phrase* is sometimes not included especially when the statement is general meaning that without the *by phrase* people have already understood. For examples;

- (3) Rubber is planted in South Sumatra
- (4) Raw vegetables are washed before eaten.

Sentences (3) and (4) do not have the *by phrase* because we can assume the people or anybody must be the doer. Besides, in most scientific writing we often find the *by phrase* is not stated such as in the following.

- (5) Food is digested in the intestine
- (6) Mortar is made of sand, cement, and water.

1.3 Simple Past Tense

Similar to simple present tense, the passive voice in simple past tense has the same pattern (Subject + Be + Verb 3). The only difference is that in simple past, we use the *was* or *were* for **Be** depending on who does the action. For examples;

- (a) Durian trees *were planted* in Empat Lawang, South Sumatra
- (b) Indonesian tropical plants *were not grown* in Arab countries long time ago.

Notice that sentences (a) and (b) also do not include the *by phrase* because we can assume the people or anybody did the action.

General Structure of Passive Voice in Simple Past Tense is:

PRO(NOUN) + BE (WAS/WERE) + PAST PARTICIPLE

Table 2 Basic Structure of Active and Passive of Simple Past Tense

Active

Statement			
Positive (+)	Pronoun/Noun	V2	
Negative (-)	Pronoun/Noun	did + not + V1	
Interrogative (?)	Did	Pronoun/ Noun	V1 ?

Passive

Statement				by phrase (if needed)
Positive (+)	Pronoun/ Noun	was/were	V3	by noun phrase
Negative (-)	Pronoun/ Noun	was/were	not + V3	by noun phrase
Interrogative (?)	was/were	Pronoun/ Noun	V3	by noun phrase

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

Directions:

Each sentence below begins with either active or passive statement. Choose the correct answer among the four choices that represents passive voice with the same tense as the statement.

1. Somebody cleans the room everyday.
 - a. The room was cleaned by somebody everyday.
 - b. The room is cleaned by somebody everyday.
 - c. The room is clean by somebody everyday.
 - d. Somebody has cleaned the room everyday.

2. Mother cleans the room everyday
 - a. The room was clean by mother everyday.
 - b. The room is clean by mother everyday.
 - c. The room is cleaned by mother everyday.
 - d. Mother is cleaned the room everyday.

3. The customer service officer does not answer our questions.
 - a. Our questions aren't answered by the customer service officer.
 - b. Our questions is answered by the customer service officer.
 - c. Our questions are not answering by the customer service officer.
 - d. Our questions was not answered by the customer service officer.

4. Do the workers operate those tower cranes?
 - a. Is those tower cranes operated by the workers?
 - b. Are those tower cranes operate by the workers?
 - c. Is those tower cranes operate by the workers?
 - d. Are those tower cranes operated by the workers?

5. Mamat rode a fixed-gearbike. A passive voice is _____
- A fixed-gearbike was ridden by Mamat
 - A fixed-gearbike was rode by Mamat
 - A fixed-gearbike were ridden by Mamat
6. A fixed-gearbike were rode by Mamat
Japanese is spoken here. Active sentence is _____
- People speak Japanese here.
 - People are spoken Japanese here.
 - People speak Japanesehere.
 - People were spoke Japanese here.
7. Janitor cleans the classroom everyday.
- The classroom is cleaned by janitor everyday.
 - The classroom is clean by janitor everyday.
 - The Janitor is cleaned the room everyday.
8. The room was clean by the janitor everyday.
Yanto broke my bike last week.
- My bike is broken by him last week.
 - The bike are broke by him last week
 - The bikes were broken by he last week.
 - The bike was broken by him.
9. Adi does not rid a fixed-gearbike.
- A fixed-gearbike is not ridden by him.
 - A fixed-gearbike is not rode by him.
 - A fixed-gearbike are not ridden by him.
 - A fixed-gearbike are not rode by him.
10. The tower crane operators wear a hard hat.
- A hard hat are wore by the tower crane operators.
 - A hard hat is worn by the tower crane operators.
 - A hard hat are worn by the tower crane operators.
 - A hard hat is wore by the tower crane operators.

Exercise 2

Directions:

Change each of the following sentences into either Passive or Active

1. This room is cleaned three times a week.

2. Many new bags were bought for the students by Miss Harlina.

3. Many accidents were caused by careless driving.

4. Two hundred people are employed by this big mineral company.

5. Many assignments are submitted by the students every month .

6. Were some novels written by our language teacher last year.?

7. The farmers are often helped by the young employee.

8. My parents do not renovate a house every ten years.

9. Rosmalina teaches these lovely young children.

10. The carpenters make this awesome furniture.

11. Mechanics repair a lot of cars every week.

12. Many people prepare *ketupat with chicken curry dish* during Ied Fitr.

13. People watch youtube videos a million times every second.

14. A blue T-shirt was usually worn by a group of people.

15. Some local fairy tales are often told by my grandma before sleeping.

Exercise 3

Directions:

Complete the following sentences using the Verb in brackets with either Active or Passive Voice. Make sure to use the correct tense of simple present or simple past.

1. Delicious local doughnuts everywhere in my country. (sell)
2. The clothes before being used. (iron)
3. Anita usually (repair) the work immediately.
4. A bar of white chocolate whenever your child wants. (buy)
5. The tuna fish in the river hundreds of kilograms (catch)
6. The pirates (not, hide) the treasure in the land.
7. Chicken satay with soy sauce addition for the guets. (make)
8. He often..... (sleep) on the right side of the bed.
9. A message to my best friend in London every month. (send)

10. A glass of chocolate milk by my brother before he goes to sleep
(drink)
11. Some amount of money from my parents in my home town. (
receive)
12. My parents (not treat) me like a baby when I was young.
13. The alumni (choose) him to be the chief of the organization
three years ago.
14. My parents always (keep) the secret of life.
15. We (not, pay) our worker salary in this month.

1.4 Simple Future Tense

Simple future tense is a verb tense used to talk about the events that have not happened yet . The passive voice in simple future is indicated with modal **will + be** followed by past participle for examples;

- (1) Active: Hidayat will meet us next Sunday in Cipanas
Passive: We will be met by Hidayat next Sunday in Cipanas
- (2) Active: We will learn English tonight
Passive: English will be learned by us tonight

General Structure of Passive Voice in Simple Future is:

SUBJECT + WILL + BE + PAST PARTICIPLE

The following table contains the basic structure of both active and passive voice in simple future.

Table 3
Basic Structure of Active and Passive Simple Future Tense

Active

Statement			
Positive (+)	Pronoun/noun	Will	V1
Negative (-)	Pronoun/noun	Will + Not	V1
Interrogative (?)	Will	Pronoun/noun	V1 ?

Passive

Statement				by phrase (if needed)
Positive (+)	Pronoun/noun	will	be + V3	by noun phrase
Negative (-)	Pronoun/noun	Will	Not +be + V3	by noun phrase
Interrogative (?)	Will	Pro(noun)	be+ V3	by noun phrase?

Passive Voice in Simple Future Pattern 1

(+) Subject + will + be+ V₃

(-) Subject + will + not + be + V₃

Examples : (+) **A coffee shop will be opened** at the first floor of this building next month.

(-) **Late submission will not be accepted** by the instructor.

Passive Voice in Simple Future Pattern 2 using **be + going to**

(+) subject + am/is/are + going to + be + V₃

(?) Am/is/are + subject+ going to + be + V₃

- Examples :
- (+) **A coffee shop will be opened** at the first floor of this building next month.
 - (-) **Late submission will not be accepted** by the instructor
 - (?) **Will Mike be given** a scholarship?

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

Direction: Choose the Correct Answer

1. The go-clean workers will clean the house every Saturday.
 - a. The house will be cleaned by go-clean workers every Saturday.
 - b. The house will cleaned by go-clean workers every Saturday.
 - c. The house will clean by go-clean workers every Saturday.
 - d. The house will be clean by go-clean workers every Saturday.

2. My mother will help him to study tonight.
 - a. He will help to study by my mother tonight.
 - b. He will be helped to study by my mother tonight.
 - c. He will have been help to study by my mother tonight.
 - d. He will have help to study by my mother tonight.

3. Mechanist will repair the leaky faucet after lunch.
 - a. The leaky faucet will repair by mchanist after lunch.
 - b. The leaky faucet will have been repaired by mechanist after lunch.
 - c. The leaky faucet will been repaired by mechanist after lunch.
 - d. The leaky faucet will be repaired by mechanist after lunch.

4. The sales woman will pay the debt in bank tomorrow.
 - a. The debt in bank will be paid by her tomorrow.
 - b. The debt in bank will pay by her tomorrow.
 - c. The sales woman will be paid the debt in bank tomorrow.
 - d. The sales woman will have pay the debt in bank tomorrow.

5. They will invite us next week.
 - a. They will been inviting us next week.
 - b. We will be invited by them next week.
 - c. We will be being invited by them next week.
 - d. We will have been being invited by them next week.

6. The teacher will give assignment later.
 - a. Assignment will be giving by the teacher later.
 - b. Assignment will have been gave by the teacher later.
 - c. Assignment will be gave by the teacher later.
 - d. Assignment will be given by the teacher later.

7. My classmate will join a competition next month.
 - a. A competition will joined by my classmate next month.
 - b. A competition will be being joined by my classmate next month.
 - c. A competition will be join by my classmate next month.
 - d. A competition will be joined by my classmate next month.

8. The participants will meet the principal tomorrow afternoon.
 - a. The principal will be met by the participants tomorrow afternoon.
 - b. The principal will be meet by the participants tomorrow afternoon.
 - c. The principal will being met by the participants tomorrow afternoon.
 - d. The principal will have been met by the participants tomorrow afternoon.

9. Mr. Harris will attend the meeting on Saturday morning.
 - a. The meeting will have been attended by me on Saturday morning.
 - b. The meeting will be being attended by me on Saturday morning.

- c. The meeting will be attended by me on Saturday morning.
 - d. The meeting will have attended by me on Saturday morning.
10. The man will do those jobs tonight.
- a. Those jobs will be done tonight.
 - b. Those jobs will be being done tonight.
 - c. Those jobs will have been done tonight.
 - d. Those jobs will done tonight.

Exercise 2

Directions: Change each of the following sentences into either Passive or Active

1. Someone will repair my computer next week.

2. The mail will be sent by the postman tomorrow.

3. The worker will decorate the interior of the motor home.

4. The headmaster will tell that announcement this evening.

5. The bus will carry twenty passangers to Tanjung Kelian beach.

6. Her homework will be done by Sinta here.

7. Mr. Abdul will be accompanied to the mall by him tomorrow.

8. Chintya will visit this beach next weekend.

9. Dona will sleep with us tonight.

10. The cake will be made by my mother tomorrow

11. Acep Rachmat will invite all of his friends to the family gathering next week.

12. My dad will not be told about the accident by me.

13. My cousin will give my sister a big surprise tonight.

14. Bicycle will be brought to the boy by his mother.

15. He will eat dinner with his girlfriend tonight.

16. Father usually discusses our finances before our trip.

17. A used car is going to be sold by the old man.

18. A lot of documents will be copied by the assistant manager.
-

Exercise 3

Directions: Complete the following sentence using the Verb in brackets with either active or passive voice. Use simple present or simple future tense.

1. Yongki and Yoga _____ in music competition at school next month. (not participate)
2. The athletes _____ with the college track team next month. (train)
3. I _____ you the information when I get. (send)
4. My group will _____ the email, so Mr. Smith can read that. (translate)
5. Lita _____ married in January 2020. (get)
6. The letter _____ today. (send)
7. Teacher _____ the students today. (teach)
8. A bicycle . _____ until my father comes. (not fix)
9. Akbar will _____ him a new pen tonight. (give)
10. His best friend _____ him for his birthday next week. (help)
11. Last submission _____ by the instructor. (not accept)
12. The public works projects _____ next month. (complete)

1.5 Present Progressive

The passive in present progressive is formed by the present tense form of the verb *be* plus *being* followed by a past participle.

General Structure of Passive Voice in Present Progressive is:

Noun/Pronoun + is/am/are + being + Verb 3

For examples;

Active : The survey or is using the digital theodolite

Passive : The digital theodolite is being used by surveyor

Active : Farah is not cutting the grass

Passive : The grass is not being cut by Farah

Table 5

Basic Structure of Active and Passive of Present Progressive

Active

Statement			
Positive (+)	Pronoun/Noun	is/am/are	Verb 1 + ing
Negative (-)	Pronoun/Noun	is/am/are + Not	Verb 1 + ing
Interrogative (?)	is/am/are	Pronoun/ Noun	Verb 1 + ing

Passive

Statement				by phrase if needed
Positive (+)	Pronoun/ Noun	is/am/are	being + V3	by noun phrase
Negative (-)	Pronoun/ Noun	is/am/are	not +being + V3	by noun phrase
Interrogative (?)	is/am/are	Pronoun/ Noun	being + V3	by noun phrase

1.6 Past Progressive

The passive voice in past progressive is formed by the past tense form of the verb *be* (past) plus the present participle *being* followed by a past participle. If present progressive is used to describe the event that is still going on right now, the past progressive is used to describe any event that was happening in the past.

General Structure of Passive Voice in Past Progressive is:

Noun/Pronoun + was/were + being + Verb 3

Here are the examples,

- a) Active: Joe Sanders was harvesting the crops when it rained.
 - Passive: The crops were being harvested by Joe Sanders when it rained.
- b) While the doctor was examining the new patient, the other patients were quiet.
 - Passive: While the new patient was being examined by the doctor, the other patients were quiet.

Table 6

Basic Structure of Active and Passive of Present Progressive

Active

Statement			
Positive (+)	Pronoun/ Noun	was/were	Verb 1 + ing
Negative (-)	Pronoun/ Noun	was/were + not	Verb 1 + ing
Interrogative (?)	was/were	Pronoun/ Noun	Verb 1 + ing

Passive

Statement				by phrase (if needed)
Positive (+)	Pronoun/ Noun	was/were	being + V3	by noun phrase
Negative (-)	Pronoun/ Noun	was/were	not +being + V3	by noun phrase
Interrogative (?)	was/were	Pronoun/ Noun	being + V3	by noun phrase

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

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

1. A well known architect was designing our new office. The passive is “ Our new office _____ by a well known architect.
 - a. was being designed
 - b. was designed
 - c. is designing
 - d. is being designed

2. Is a school trip abroad _____ by the students at the moment?
 - a. be planning
 - b. planned
 - c. planning
 - d. being planned

3. Some workers are still renovating my kitchen and bathroom. The passive voice is _____
 - a. my kitchen and bathroom are still being renovate by some workers.
 - b. my kitchen and bathroom are still being renovate by some workers.
 - c. my kitchen and bathroom is still being renovated by some workers.
 - d. my kitchen and bathroom are still being renovated by some workers.

4. Those beavers were not building a dam. The passive voice is _____
 - a. a dam was not being built by those beavers
 - b. a dam was not built by those beavers

- c. a dam was not being builded by those beavers
 - d. a dam was being not build by those beavers
5. Basketball members are not currently _____
new users
- a. being accept
 - b. accepting
 - c. being accepted
 - d. accepted
6. Our properties _____ as the real estate agent has said.
- a. is being sell
 - b. are being to sell
 - c. are being sold
 - d. are selling
7. The local chefs _____ meals for their guests.
- a. is being prepare
 - b. being prepared
 - c. are preparing
 - d. are prepared
8. The crews are setting up the meeting room. The passive voice is _____
- a. the meeting room is being set up.
 - b. the meeting room is setting up.
 - c. the meeting room is to be set up.
 - d. the meeting room is being setting up.
9. The microwave oven was being cleaned by her. The active sentence is _____
- a. she was cleaning the microwave oven
 - b. she cleaned the microwave oven

- c. she has been cleaning the microwave oven
 - d. she was being clean the microwave oven
10. Is Tommy _____ an unregistered vehicle?
- a. not being driven
 - b. not t driving
 - c. not drive
 - d. not being drove

Exercise 2

Directions : Change the following sentences using either active or passive Voice. Use any subject when needed.

1. Our performance needs were being prepared as he suggested .

2. Class B is not learning basic English this month

3. Master chef was being watched by the audience.

4. Healthy food is being eaten by the newborn baby

5. The tourists were shopping Bali souvenirs.

6. Mr. Sanjaya was not taking a driving course.

7. Are all managers in this company being trained for digital revolution.?

8. Unfortunately that big party was not being attended by common people.

9. Are the smart phones being played by teens? .

10. My classmates are not building this big mall.

11. Was the dinner being cooked by Chef Junarti when the party started.

12. Our sisters are not being called by their cousin.

13. Science project was being finished before this summer last year. .

14. My nephew was writing some epic stories.

15. Computer games were being played in the zona games of the mall by children by the time the ceremony was open..

Exercise 3

Directions: Complete the following sentences using the Verb in brackets. Make sure to use either active or passive voice. Use present progressive or past progressive.

1. Are the gifts when somebody knocked at the door? (open)
2. The mountain by the young. (climb)

3. An egg by the snake (not, eat)
4. I'm sorry about the noise you are hearing. She for concert (practice)
5. Look! The football in the field (play)
6. My family are (not, visit) our grandparents in next month
7. While the show was performed, the gorgeous gown (wear)
8. Mrs. Santi is a great advice (give)
9. The grass right now. It is getting taller and taller.(not, cut)
10. I have no idea why the shirt for sleep (wear)
11. The music right now, everybody is cheerful.
(listen)
12. Fatimah a letter in her house right now (be, write)
13. The problems , so his parents are now happy (solve)
14.they those computers when you came? (repair)
15. those flowers at this time yesterday? (water)

1.7 Present Perfect

Grammatically, the present perfect tense is a combination of the present tense and perfect aspect used to describe a past event that has present consequences. The present perfect tense is a tense that is used to describe an action or activity in the past but still continuous up to now.

General Structure of Passive Voice in Present Perfect is:

Noun/Pronoun + has/have + been + Verb 3

Here are few examples;

Active: Marley and his friends have finished the project

Passive: The project has been finished by Marley and his friends

Active: My Father has just painted some walls

Passive: Some walls have just been painted by my father

Table 7 Basic Structure of Active and Passive of Present Perfect

Active

Statement			
Positive (+)	Pronoun/Noun	has/have	V3
Negative (-)	Pronoun/Noun	has/have + Not	V3
Interrogative (?)	has/have	Pronoun/Noun	V3 ?

Passive

Statement				by phrase (if needed)
Positive (+)	Pro(noun)	has/have	been + V3	by noun phrase
Negative (-)	Pro(noun)	has/have	not +been + V3	by noun phrase
Interrogative (?)	has/have	Pro(noun)	been + V3	by noun phrase

1.8 Past Perfect Tense

The pattern of passive voice in past perfect tense is actually the same as that of present perfect tense. The only difference is that the auxiliary verb used in this tense is **had**. There is no difference of using **had** for singular and plural subjects.

General Structure of Passive Voice in Past Perfect is:

Noun/Pronoun + had + been + Verb 3

Examples :(+) **A conclusion had been drawn** by the time I arrived.

(-) The bank staff said that **the payment had not been made** successfully.

Table 8 Basic Structure of Active and Passive of Past Perfect Active

Statement			
Positive (+)	Pronoun/Noun	has/have	V3
Negative (-)	Pronoun/Noun	had + Not	V3
Interrogative (?)	has/havehad	Pronoun/Noun	V3 ?

Passive

Statement				by phrase (if needed)
Positive (+)	Pronoun /Noun	had	been + V3	by noun phrase
Negative (-)	Pronoun /Noun	had	not +been + V3	by noun phrase
Interrogative (?)	had	Pronoun/ Noun	been + V3	by noun phrase

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

Directions: Choose The Correct Answer

1. We have diluted the samples. The passive voice of this sentence is _____
 - a. the samples has been diluted by us
 - b. the samples had diluted by us
 - c. the samples had being diluted by us
 - d. the samples have been diluted by us

2. A decision on whether he will retire or join another club _____ by him.
 - a. had been not made
 - b. have been not made
 - c. hasn't been make
 - d. d.hasn't been made

3. The unwanted app had been deleted by her. The active sentence is _____
 - a. she has deleting the unwanted app
 - b. she had deleted the unwanted app
 - c. she is deleting the unwanted app
 - d. she have delete the unwanted app

4. The coffee beans _____ roasted and degassed by them.
 - a. has been
 - b. have been
 - c. was been
 - d. had to been

5. Receptionists have confirmed your reservation. The passive is _____
- your reservation being confirmed by receptionists
 - your reservation has being confirmed by receptionists
 - yYour reservation have been confirmed by receptionists
 - your reservation has been confirmed by receptionists
6. My orders _____ already shipped by the seller three days after I sent them..
- had been
 - were being
 - has being
 - have been
7. The boys still haven't watched the video. The passive is _____
- the video hasn't still watched bythe boys
 - the video still haven't been watched bythe boys
 - the video haven't still watched by the boys
 - the video still hasn't been watched by the boys
8. _____ the documents _____ by them when you called?
- has, been received
 - have, been received
 - had, been received
 - was, been received
9. Why _____ the plan to close the detention facility _____ by the president?
- have, been announced
 - have, announced
 - have, been announce
 - have, announce

10. Had he informed our employees? The passive is _____
- a. have our employees been informed by him?
 - b. has our employees been informs by him?
 - c. had our employees been informed by him?
 - d. have our employees been informs by him?

Exercise 2

Directions: Change the following sentences into either

Passive or Active

1. Joe has taken Spanish course

2. The salary had been paid by the secretary.

3. Tanzila has lost her car in front of her house

4. Diana has listened to the dialogue.

5. Tania hasn't been played tennis.

6. Has Doni been picked up by the police

7. My uncle computer has been used by my brother

8. The students have been taught by my father for two meetings

9. Jokes have been told by the teacher

10. Meliza has bought my mobile phone

11. The mosque has been built by the workers

12. They have given me a useful advice

13. Mahendra has been asked some question by Daniel

14. My sister had washed the dishes before her leaving.

15. Many mice had been bitten by the cat when Mr. Parker opened the old garage.

Exercise 3

Directions:

Complete the following sentences using the Verb in brackets. Make sure to use either Active or Passive Voice. Use the correct form of either present perfect or past perfect.

1. Before coming here last year, Armada band _____ (visit) Surabaya
2. A cake _____ (make) by professional baker as soon as you ordered.
3. Economics _____ (be) the most interesting subject since a long time ago.
4. My bedroom _____ (paint) by me and my brother

5. We _____ (buy) some books in gramedia world
6. Before you asked her, the report _____ (finish) by her team
7. They _____ (study) grammar in Dahlan building
8. The car _____ (drive) by him for the first time
9. My team _____ (climb) Batur Mount before you did.
10. The breakfast _____ (eat) by the children
11. ___ (be) you _____ (hear) a noise just then?
12. The task ____ (be) already _____ (submit)
by Zahran
13. They are singing and dancing because their uncle _____ (arrive)
14. The letter for her _____ (be, do) by me
15. Aldo _____ (not finish) the test yet when the time was over.

REVIEW OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE VOICE (MIX)

Exercise 1

Directions : Choose The Correct Answer.

1. We can see many beautiful painting in this exhibition. They are _____ by famous Indonesian painter.
 - a. being painted
 - b. painted
 - c. paint
 - d. being painting

2. He always _____ me a picture of his town house garden.
 - a. is sending
 - b. are sending
 - c. send
 - d. sends

3. My father is _____ the red car right now.
 - a. washes
 - b. washing
 - c. being washing
 - d. be washing

4. Some trees _____ by the old man near his shop before the storm began.
 - a. being cut
 - b. cutting
 - c. are being cut
 - d. being cutting

5. Many pictures which _____ by Andi are nice places
 - a. is taken
 - b. are being took

- c. took
d. are being taken
6. The ball is being kicked by a little girl. The active sentence is _____
a. a little girl kicks the ball
b. a little girl was kicking the ball
c. a little girl is kicking the ball
d. a little girl kicked the ball
7. Sulesutisna is directing this comedy action. The passive voice is _____
a. this comedy action is being directed by sulesutisna
b. this comedy action are being directed by sulesutisna
c. this comedy action was directed by sulesutisna
d. this comedy action directs by sulesutisna
8. She sometimes _____ coffee first time in the morning
a. drink
b. drinks
c. is drinking
d. are drinking
9. The majority of people in Netherlands _____ English
a. are speaking
b. is speaking
c. speak
d. speaks
10. When Rama comes, _____ he give back Dayat's phone?
a. did
b. will
c. do
d. was

11. Manda : I _____ the students exchange programme next year.
Kiki : That's good idea
- join
 - joined
 - will join
 - have joined
12. Nita : what are you planning to do with all these sculpture?
Rachmat : I _____ them in cultural fair next month.
- to be exhibiting
 - to exhibit
 - will exhibit
 - be exhibiting
13. My website _____ the best source for English learners someday.
- will be
 - will
 - going to be
 - going to
14. The guitar has been bought by his friends tomorrow.
- His friends will be being buy the guitar tomorrow.
 - His friends have bought the guitar tomorrow.
 - His friends will have been bought the guitar tomorrow.
 - The guitar was bought by his friends tomorrow.
15. Her first novel _____ tomorrow morning.
- is launched
 - was launched
 - will be launched
 - will launch
16. I _____ studied for two hours by the time my father arrived.
- vave
 - been
 - has
 - had

17. The letter _____ by me for two hours
- have been write
 - have been wrote
 - has been written
 - has been wrote
18. We _____ here since yesterday
- has been
 - have been
 - had been
 - has
19. This new novel _____ read by us since yesterday
- was
 - had been
 - has been
 - will be
20. I have _____ music for 15 minutes
- make
 - maked
 - made
 - making
21. This film has been _____ by them since last night
- watching
 - watched
 - watch
 - watches
22. Many local stories _____ by my grandma when I was young.
- have been telling
 - have told
 - had been told
 - were telling

23. The cleaning crew vacuums and dusts the office every night
- Every night, the office are vacuumed and dusted by the cleaning crew
 - Every night, the office is vacuumed and dusted by the cleaning crew
 - Every night, the offices is vacuumed and dusted by the cleaning crew
 - Every night, the offices are being vacuumed and dusted by the cleaning crew.
24. My father always washes the red car on Sunday.
- The red car always washed by my father on Sunday
 - The red car is washing by my father on Sunday
 - The red car is always washed by my father on Sunday
 - The red car has been washed by my father on Sunday
25. The dishes in this restaurant were made by a famous chef. The active voice is ____
- A famous chef made the dishes in this restaurant
 - A famous chef makes the dishes in this restaurant
 - A famous chef is making the dishes in this restaurant
 - A famous chef has made the dishes in this restaurant

Exercise 2

Directions:

Change the following sentences into Passive if possible. If the sentence cannot be changed into passive, write NO CHANGE.

- People don't speak Mandarin in this province.
-

2. Dion could swim the 200 metres in five minutes.

3. Somebody had built the house last year before our arrival.

4. Razi will look after his grandmother during her stay here.

5. The waiter did not bring Fred chicken fried rice.

6. Hafizin asked Dian several questions about Mt. Dempo.

7. They are going to meet Fakhri at the train station.

8. Mujahidin had not handed the teacher the document.

9. Did he buy some peonaples from Betung?

10. Th SFC from Palembang has won the match twice since the last five years.

11. Several houses were burning when people called the fire station.

12. The history is sending the students to the museum for studies.

13. The police had arrested many provocators during chaos.

14. Somebody broke into our bungalow last Friday.

15. The dog ran fast for big bones.

16. Abiyu and Iman are ordering two bowls of *pindang tulang*.

17. Risa was lying on the bed when the earthquake happened.

18. Has Regina ridden the white horse from Brastagi?.

19. His aunt was giving him a box of cassava crackers while you were on the phone.

20. Is grandmother telling good stories?

Exercise 3

Directions : Identify each sentence below whether *True* or

False. Write **T** for true and **F** for False

1. Do boys in village like to play soccer ?. _____
2. The black bike being repaired at the moment. _____
3. This room has been painted blue. _____
4. Badminton has played in India since years ago. _____
5. The children have been given story books. _____
6. We have lost our keys. _____
7. You might be seen dolphins here. _____
8. The report must be completed by next Friday. _____
9. A letter was written to her some days ago. _____
10. The grapes are being grown in California. _____
11. The car is standing at the garage. _____
12. The ship had left the harbor before the snow came. _____
13. The police didn't find the robber last week. _____
14. The train is going to arrive late. _____
15. Is Cricket played in Bandung ? _____
16. The hamster can be kept in a cage. _____
17. They were singing a song in the lesson yesterday. _____
18. The party has already been being started. _____
19. The first Pagi Sore restaurant was opened in Palembang, Indonesia.

20. The search was stopped because of the storm. _____
21. The friends are being looking forward to meeting her. _____

CHAPTER

| 2 |

Passive voice II

This chapter will help you to:

- be able to identify Passive voice using indirect objects as passive subjects
- be able to understand and use passive voice with modals and phrasal modals
- be able to use stative passive and stative passive verbs+preposition in writing
- be able to use participle adjective as passive in both spoke and written communication

Muslih Hambali and Soni Mirizon

CHAPTER 2

PASSIVE VOICE II

2.1 Introduction

In the previous section, there has been the brief explanation of passive voice with some tenses. This section provides passive voice with other elements other than tenses such as using **passive indirect objects, modals, phrasal modals, stative, stative verbs + prepositions, passive with *get* and participial adjective.**

2.2 Passive Voice Using Indirect Objects as Passive Subjects

Some sentences in English may contain two objects. When there are two objects in an active sentence, there will be two possible passive sentences that can be made. We can use either the first object or the second one to be changed as a subject in a passive sentence. Here is an example,

(1) The professor gave the students the books

There are two objects in that sentence.

Object 1 = indirect object → the students

Object 2 = direct object → the book

so the passive of the sentence (1) and (2) above will be:

➤ The students were given the books

or

- The books were given to the students.

An indirect object is very often a person, and a direct object is a thing. When a direct object is used to begin a passive voice, we usually put a preposition *to* or *for* in front of the indirect object. When to use a preposition *to* and *for* depends on the verb used. Here are the examples;

- (2) Baldan has sent me a postcard. (active)
- (3) Haidar will buy Arum a new bicycle.(active)

If we use a direct object as a subject in a passive voice, the sentences (2) and (3) above will be;

- A postcard has been sent to Baldan
- A new bicycle will be bought for Arum.

Note that when a sentence has two objects, this means the sentence contains a ditransitive verb. A ditransitive verb is a verb that may require two objects such as *bring, buy, draw, send, write*, etc.

Table 1 Passive voice using **Indirect Objects as Passive Subjects with Examples**

Statement	Subject	Auxiliary BE	Verb 3	Complement
Positive (+)	She	was	brought	a good picture
Negative (+)	She	was not	brought	a good picture
Interrogative (?)	Was	she	brought	a good picture

Table 2 Passive voice using **Direct Objects as Passive** with Examples

Statement	Subject	Auxiliary BE	Verb 3	Complement
Positive (+)	a good picture	was	brought	for her
Negative (+)	a good picture	was not	brought	for her
Interrogative (?)	Was	a good picture	brought	for her

2.3 Passive Voice Using Modals and Phrasal Modals

When a sentence contains modals, the pattern of passive voice is exactly the same as that of passive voice in simple future. We just put the word **be** after the modals followed by verb 3 (past participle). For examples;

(4) Active: Sianturi may finish the donuts when you asks him to.

Passive: The donuts may be finished by Sianturi when you ask him to.

(5) Active: The old lady could weave this traditional cloth within two months.

Passive: This traditional cloth could be woven by the old lady within two months.

Meanwhile, if a sentence contains phrasal modals such as *must have*, *should have*, *might have*, etc. The word *been* is placed before past participle. For examples.

(6) Active: Mr. Eman must have given a new bike to his son.

Passive: A new bike must have been given by Eman to his son.

(7) Active: Somebody should have brought an umbrella for Mrs. Harizon

(8) Passive: Mrs. Harizon should have been brought an umbrella.

List of Modals

may, might, can, could, must, ought to, shall, should, have /has to
--

Here are other examples;

➤ Active : Tuty can take the history books from library.

Passive: (+) The history books can be taken from
library by Tuty.

(-) The history books cannot be taken
from library by Tuty.

(?) Can some the history book from
library be taken by Tuty?

➤ Active : Our English teacher may give an exam today.

Passive: (+) An exam may be given by our English
teacher today.

(-) An exam may not be given by our
English teacher today.

(?) May an exam be given by our teacher today?

Summary

Formula: Modals →

modals + be + passive participle (v3)

Phrasal Modals →

modals + have been + passive participle (v3)

2.4 Passive Voice Using Stative Passive and Stative Passive Verbs+Preposition

Stative passive is simply defined as situation or condition that can exist over a period of time, in which the action verbs often indicate changes from one status to another. Stative verbs are equal to non-action verbs. A stative verb describes a state of being or a condition (Israel, Johnson, and Brooks. (2000, p.103-129). The following examples of sentences containing stative passive.

- (9) Some people *get shocked* when they first live in a foreign country.
- (10) Children *felt excited* when they visited Taman Safari Indonesia in Cisarua.
- (11) Baby deer *look frightened* when meeting tigers.

All the underlined words above are examples of stative passive.

Stative Passive Verbs + Preposition

Verbs that indicate state passive are mostly used with a preposition. Many stative passive verbs are followed by prepositions other than by. The students very often have difficulties in choosing an appropriate preposition. Here are examples of stative passive with preposition.

- (10) Many university students *have been excited* about going abroad.
- (11) They *were not satisfied with* their performance.

(12) Somebody has filled the bottle with water. Now the bottle *is filled* with water.

(13) Lake Ranau *is located near* Banding Agung, Oku Selatan South Sumatra.

(14) Many young children in remoted areas *are found* stunting because of poor health

Table 3 List of common stative passive verbs + preposition

<p>A agree with apologize for apply for/to approve of argue for/with arrive at/in be absent from be absorbed in be accused of be accustomed to be acquainted with be addicted to be afraid of be amazed at be angry with/at be annoyed with someone be annoyed at/about something be associated with be astonished at</p>	<p>contribute to count on/upon be capable of be cluttered with be committed to be composed of be concerned about be confused with be connected to /with be convinced of be coordinated with be crowded with be covered with/in D</p>	<p>excuse for be engaged to be envious of be equipped with be excited about be exhausted from be exposed to F feel for fight for forgive (someone) for be faithful to be familiar with be filled with be finished with be fond of be frightened by/of</p>	<p>K keep from be known for L look forward to be limited to be located M be made of/from/out be married to O object to be obliged to someone be opposed to P participate in pray for prevent from prohibit from be pleased about/with be polite with be prepared for/to be proud of be provided with</p>	<p>R recover from S stop from succeed in be satisfied with be scared of be separated from be shocked at be surprised at be synchronized with T take advantage take care of talk about/of thank (someone) for think about/of be thrilled at/with be terrified of be tired</p>
---	--	--	--	--

Source : *Fundamental of English Grammar (Azar,2002)*

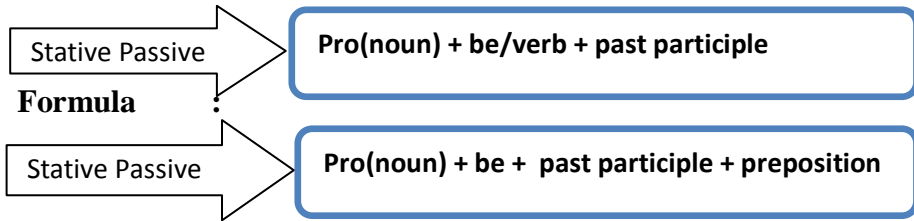


Table 4 : **Stative Passive with Examples**

Statement	Subject	Be	Verb Participles	Complement
Positive (+)	I	am	interested in	Korean
	You, They, We	are	interested in	Korean
	She, He, It, Andy, Diana, cat, etc.	is	interested in	Korean
Negative (+)	I	am not	interested in	Korean
	You They We	Are not	interested in	Korean
	She, He, It, Andy, Diana, cat, etc.	is not	interested in	Korean
Interrogative (?)	I	am	interested in	Korean
	You They We	is	interested in	Korean
	She, He, It, Andy, Diana, etc.	are	interested in	Korean
Common Stative Passive Verbs+Preposition				
Positive	Subject (PRO (NOUN)) + be (am, is, are, was, were)+ V3 + preposition			
Negative	Subject (PRO (NOUN)) + be (am, is, are, was, were) + not + V3 + preposition			
Introgative	be (am, is, are, was, were)+ subject ((PRO (NOUN)+ V3 + preposition			

2.5 Using The Passive with Get

The passive voice is sometimes formed with *get* rather than with *be*. The verb *get* in passive is mainly used in informal English, and it has a more limited use than *be*. The passive with *get* expresses action and change, not a state. It often refers to something happening by accident, unexpectedly or incidentally (John Eastwood. *Oxford Guide to English Grammar*. Page 136-137, 2002.) Here are few examples.

- (1) Mr. Yunus got retired from his job as a civil servant last year.
- (2) The palm plantation will get burned during dry season if not kept

Formula

subject + get + past participle + etc.

Summary

Statement	Form
Positive (+)	The head of university office gets cleaned frequently
Negative (-)	The head of university office does not get cleaned frequently
Interrogative (?)	How frequent does the head of university office get cleaned?

2.6 Using Participle Adjective as Passive

Participle adjective usually ends in-**ed** because they are derived from past participle of verb. The meaning of participle adjective depends on the participle they come from. The-**ing** adjective have a progressive, noun or active meaning. (Eastwood, 2002. p. 167). In contrast, the past participle adjective can have a passive meaning. For examples,

- (3) The food *given* to the baby is very healthy.
- (4) The contractor had done the job *offered* by the company.

When a sentence contains past participle as an adjective, a part of the sentence is usually a reduction of an adjective clause, so the sentences (15) and (16) above may come from;

- The food *that is given* to the baby is very healthy.
- The contractor had done the job *which was offered* by the company.

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

Directions: Change the following sentence into either active or passive.

1. The mechanic installed a small kitchen desk in the motor home.

2. Mutiara is closing window in the class right now.

3. The scary story was told by my sister on the halloween day.

4. The restaurant waiter supply the buyer good service.

5. The customer was served delicious food by chef.

6. John's family owe a lot of money to the bank.

7. My grammar lecturer explained the passive voice lesson last week.

8. Mr.Sofendi is occupying the dean faculty of teacher training and education right now.

9. My senior can give me some information about college scholarship.

10. Anna must cancel her flight to Amsterdam due to delay schedule.

11. Somebody had to take the injured man to hospital

12. Rosie should arrive home before her brother's wedding.

13. Mr.Fredo's motorcycle must have been stolen last night by unknown person.

14. The broken window should have been replaced immediately by the shop owner.

15. The sport stadium must have been built since 10 years ago by government.

16. To check up his health my cousin should be visited hospital.

17. The door was locked by Betty five minutes ago.

18. Farah is interested about many foreign countries art especially Asian art like Japanese.

19. Rafly cleaned the classroom yesterday before he returned home.

20. We spread the recent news immediately by online media.

21. Veronica had only known his boyfriend each other 6 months when they ... (Marry) in Bali.

22. Aunt Esther feels his cooking is always (critize)

23. The flower vase (broken) when uncle Sam moved.

24. If Mrs.Blossom don't lock her bike probably it might (steal)

25. Tina lost her book and she (blame) everyone in her house.

26. Siti after heard about her brother accident. (shock)

27. My literature lecturer think that Harry Potter is an _____ book.
(interest)

28. The news about President Erdogan will visit Rohingnya refugees
them. (excite)

be married to.	be satisfied	be devoted to	be remebered in	be terrified by.
be disappointed with	be accustomed to.	be pleased to	be limited to	be composed of
be done with	be exposed to	be discriminated against	be addicted to	be interested in.
be exhausted from	clutrerred with.	be annoyed with	dressed in.	be concerned about

29. Prime minister of Canada is the immigrants to live in Canada.
(allow)

Exercise 2

Direction: Complete each sentence below using the words in the box.

1. Anne was _____ him because he made mistake more than twice.
2. Mirna is _____ an American who is a psychiatrist. They hold their wedding in America.
3. The lecturer is _____ with the massive progress of the pupils.
4. Jessica is _____ folk music, she always listen to it.
5. When you are _____ the dishes, let me know.
6. The colloque or presbytery was _____ representative ministers and elders (anciens) from a group of congregations.
7. Alex was _____ the affairs of his regiment and was considerate and kind to his men and officers.
8. The boys are _____ the excessive use of chicha (a native beer made from Indian corn).
9. The mayor was _____ the lack of support for light rail schemes.
10. Nana was _____ the thought of her fiance leaving her.

11. Betsy and I were _____ weeks of commuting north. We felt so tired.
12. Apparently this town was _____ them and my great-aunt and her husband had a thankless life mission to attend to the trash.
13. Black people are _____ white people in this country.
14. Betty was _____ a growing desire for a more serious relationship.
15. Rudi's family were _____ old fashioned clothes.
16. Amir is _____ our country as that of a brave and noble man.
17. Without her magic, the wizard defenses were _____ stop the hunter.
18. The students were _____ bar room fights, muggings, schooled in army combat or at least been the recipient of a bloody nose from a third grade bully.
19. Cynthia was _____ hear her son's voice, but her mood changed abruptly when he blurted out the news.
20. Bobby was _____ hearing and safeguarding the secrets of others.

2.7 Using Past Participles as Adjectives (Stative Passive)

Be can be followed by a verbal adjective. A verbal adjective is the adjective derived from past participle. The past participle is often like an adjective, (Azar,2006). The adjective describes or gives information

about the subject of the the sentence. When *be* is followed by a past participle, a stative passive is formed. Here are some examples:

- 1) His wallet *was lost* during riots on Jalan Thamrin.
- 2) The children *were frightened* when entering the cave.
- 3) The museum *is closed* on Sunday.
- 4) The visitors *were exhausted* after the journey to Mt. Kerinci

Note that not all past participle verbs are included in this stative passive form. The following table contains some common expressions with *be + past participle*.

Table 5

SOME COMMON EXPRESSIONS WITH BE + PAST PARTICIPLE					
be acquainted (with)	be engaged (to)	be excited (about)	be married (to)	be opposed (to)	be worried (about)
be bored (with,by)	be drunk (on)	be exhausted (from)	be made of	be pleased (with)	be tired (of, from)
be broken	be done (with)	be finished (with)	be lost	be prepared (for)	be terrified (of,by)
be closed	be divorced (from)	be frightened (of,by)	be located in, south of, etc.	be qualified (for)	be spoiled
be composed of	be disappointed (in,with)	be gone (from)	be involved (in,with)	be related (to)	be shut

be crowded (with)	be devoted (to)	be hurt	be interested (in)	be satisfied (with)	be scared (of,by)
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Source : *Fundamental of English Grammar (Azar,2006)*

REVIEW EXERCISES

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

Directions: Read the sentences below carefully, and choose the correct option to complete each sentence.

- Arfian discovered two weddings _____ (hold) at the hotel at 8 PM last night.
 - was being held
 - were held
 - was held
 - were being held
- Karli was told that the hardware _____ (not make) anymore.
 - weren't being made
 - was not made

- c. were not made
 - d. wasn't being made
3. Most of the work _____ (finish) when the supervisor checked the quality of it.
- a. have been finished
 - b. had been finish
 - c. had been finished
 - d. have been finish
4. Would the mathematicians have discovered the fundamental theorem of calculus if computers _____ (not invent) in the 16th century?
- a. had been not invented
 - b. had not been invented
 - c. had not be invented
 - d. had not been invent
5. The coal mine _____ (close) by the end of this year.
- a. will closed
 - b. will be closed
 - c. will be close
 - d. will close
6. The public works projects _____ (complete) next month.
- a. will be completed
 - b. has been completed
 - c. will be complete
 - d. will complete
7. The toys _____ be taken by the children this afternoon.
- a. are going to
 - b. be going to
 - c. is going to
 - d. will
8. Arfian's teeth _____ be checked by the doctor after the dinner.
- a. be going to
 - b. are going to
 - c. will
 - d. is going to

9. When Anna came to her grandfather's house, the roses _____
(water)
- was watered
 - were being watered
 - were watered
 - was being watered
10. The guest walked up to me while the dishwasher _____
(load)
- were loaded
 - was loaded
 - was being loaded
 - were being loaded
11. Arsa couldn't use his computer last week because it _____
(repair)
- were being repaired
 - was repaired
 - were repaired
 - was being repaired
12. She knew that the bridge _____ (not build) in 1990.
- had not been built
 - had not been build
 - had not be built
 - had not be build
13. An anonymous gift _____ (receive) by Antariksa.
- had been receive
 - have been receive
 - have been received
 - had been received
14. The injured man _____ (not accept) by the hospital staff.
- have not been accept
 - have not been accepted
 - had not been accepted
 - had not been accept
15. Another planet _____ (discover) by The Americans.

- a. had been discovered
 - b. had been discover
 - c. have been discovered
 - d. have been discover
16. All the blinds _____ (clean) by Ms. Kairasha.
- a. were being cleaned
 - b. was being cleaned
 - c. were being clean
 - d. was being clean
17. The customer _____ (help) by the salesman when the thief came into the store.
- a. were helped
 - b. was being helped
 - c. was helped
 - d. were being helped
18. The dinner _____ (prepare) by Reina before you come.
- a. will prepare
 - b. will be prepare
 - c. will prepared
 - d. will be prepared
19. This lesson _____ (never forget) by Nakano.
- a. will never be forget
 - b. will be never forget
 - c. will never be forgotten
 - d. will be never forgotten
20. The offer _____ (accept) by Ms. Pauline.
- a. will accept
 - b. will be accepted
 - c. will accepted
 - d. will be accept
21. Many cars _____ (repair) by Tanaka before he received his mechanic's license.
- a. had been repaired
 - b. have been repaired
 - c. had been repair

- d. have been repair
22. Sireena's dog _____ (not feed).
- a. was not being feed
 - b. were not being feed
 - c. were not being fed
 - d. was not being fed
23. An ice cream _____ be eaten by Afrizal.
- a. are going to
 - b. will
 - c. is going to
 - d. be going to
24. This road _____ be used much when a rainy season comes.
- a. is not going to
 - b. will not going to
 - c. does not go to
 - d. not going to
25. The letters _____ be delivered this week.
- a. is going to
 - b. are going to
 - c. be going to
 - d. will to

Exercise 2

Directions: Change the following sentences using either passive or active. Make sure to use the correct tense.

1. Some workers were maintaining the tol road at this time yesterday.

2. The human resources manager said that my documents were still being processed.

3. The kitchen floor was being cleaned while the children were playing in the living room.

- _____
4. They were discussing exchange rates at 7 o'clock this morning.
- _____
5. Poison gas had been used in World War I.
- _____
6. Aumora had read two hundred books before graduating from the collage.
- _____
7. The fire had been put out before the fire brigade arrived.
- _____
8. Kavin had already served dinner.
- _____
9. The work will be finished by Sierra at 5 PM.
- _____
10. They are going to invest a small amount of their money in the stock market.
- _____
11. Your legal documents will be prepared and edited.
- _____
12. The company will hire new workers.
- _____
13. A delicious dinner is going to be made by Claretta tonight.
- _____
14. They're going to push the car left by the owner on that street.
- _____
15. Angkasa's job is going to be finished by him before Ahsan arrives.

CHAPTER

3

Gerund VS Infinitive

This chapter will help you to:

- be able to identify gerund and infinitive
- be able to understand gerund and infinitive
- be able to distinguish types of gerund and infinitive
- be able to use gerund and infinitive in both spoken and written communication.

Muslih Hambali and Soni Mirizon

CHAPTER 3

GERUND VS INFINITIVE

3.1 Introduction

According to Brookgarbolt (2017), **Gerund** is a verb 1 + ing which is used as a noun, and **Infinitive** is a basic form of a verb and is usually followed by the word "to". Gerund and present participle have the same form (verb 1 + ing), but they have different function in a sentence. Gerund functions as a noun while present participle functions as an adjective. Study these examples.

- (a) My grandchild is interested in learning Arabic.
- (b) We met many people *learning* how to make boxes from cattails.

In (a) the word *learning* is a noun as an object of preposition **in**, so this is gerund. In (b) the word *learning* is an adjective modifying the word *people*, and this is an example of present participle.

3.2 Gerund

Since gerund functions as a noun, there are two major types of using gerund in a sentence: as a subject and as an object.

A. Gerund as a subject

- (1) Learning Thai alphabets takes time.
- (2) Walking on the beach must be enjoyable.

(3) Remembering the past does not help for the situation.

(4) Studying English grammar lesson sometimes gets fun.

When gerund is followed by complement, it will form a phrase, and this phrase is called a gerund phrase. Any gerund phrase functions as a noun and is considered singular, so its pronoun must be IT.

B. Gerund as an object

There are two possibilities when gerund functions as an object. It can be an object of a verb or an object of a preposition. The pattern for this is;

1) SUBJECT + VERB + GERUND + (COMPLEMENT)

2) SUBJECT + VERB + PREP + GERUND + (COMPLEMENT)

OR

SUBJECT + BE ADJECTIVE + PREP + GERUND +
COMPLEMENT)

In each pattern, the word complement is in brackets, meaning that a gerund may or may not be followed complement such as in (8) and (9) below.

(5) My father and I love travelling across the island.

(6) The man likes climbing the mountain

(7) People enjoy eating a big meal during Idul Fitri

(8) Her brother is good at painting.

(9) The woman has read the book about cooking

(10) The students talked about going to Danau Ranau for their vacation.

The underlined words in sentences (5), (6), and (7) are gerund as objects of verbs, and the ones in (8), (9), and (10) are gerund as objects of prepositions.

3.3 To Infinitive

To infinitive formed from *to* plus *base form (to+ verb I)* can also function as a noun. This means to infinitive can be as a subject and an object in a sentence. Here are some examples.

- (11) The government of South Sumatra has
decided *to build* a new bridge in Jalur Banyu Asin. (object)
- (12) The petrolium company offered *to have* a
new MOU with some local universities in Palembang.
(object)
- (13) *To get* fruitful tomatoe plants needs good
fertilizer. (subject)

TABLE 2.1

Common Verbs Followed by Gerund					
enjoy	quit	mind	put off	think about	discuss
finish	stop	postpone	keep	consider	talk about

Source : *Fundamental of English Grammar (Azar,2002)*

TABLE 2.2

Common Verbs Followed by Infinitive					
want	intend	mean	refuse	Seem	appear
need	plan	decide	agree	pretend	forget
hope	expect	promise	offer	Try	learn (how)
would like	would love	(can't)wait		(can't) afford	

Source : *Fundamental of English Grammar (Azar,2002)*

Table 2.3

Common adjectives + Preposition Followed by Gerund
Accused of, accustomed to, addition to, afraid of, capable of, committed to, excited about, guilty of, interested in, opposed to, scared of, terrified of, tired of, worried about

Source : *Fundamental of English Grammar (Azar,2002)*

Some verbs can be followed by either gerund or to infinitive. When a verb can be followed by both gerund and infinitive, there will have similar or different meaning. Study these examples.

- (14) My little brother usually neglects *washing* dishes after meal

- (15) My little brother usually neglects *to wash* dishes after meal.
- (16) He never forgets *telling* you the story of his first trip to New Zealand.
- (17) He never forgets *to tell* you the story.
- (18) Samson stops *smoking* .
- (19) Samson stops *to smoke*.

Sentences (14) and (15) have similar in meaning, but sentences (16) and(17) will have slightly different meaning. In (16) the speaker does not forget telling what he did in the past, in (17) the speaker never forgets to tell what to do in the future. In (18), Samson stops smoking for ever, but in (19) Samson stops smoking for the time being in order to do something else. Some common verbs followed by either gerund or to infinitive such as *begin, continue, can't stand, hate, like, love, stop, try, etc.*

3.4 Special Verb Patterns

In section B above to infinitive directly comes after the verb without any noun or pronoun preceding it. To infinitive may also occurs in this pattern:

1 Subject + be + Adjective + to Infinitive + (complement)

For examples,

- (20) Every body *is pleased to have* a native speaker in this class.
- (21) We *were proud to hear* that you had won the champion.

Sometimes we use other linking verbs such as *get* or *feel* instead of *be* such as these examples.

(22) Children *got surprised to see* a huge elephant sitting on a very small chair in the circus.

(23) The teacher *felt happy to get* the students' big project done.

The following table contains adjective immediately followed by *to* infinitive.

Table 2.3 Some common Adjectives Followed by *to* Infinitive

<p>ashamed, anxious, afraid, amazed, astonished, careful, certain, content, delighted, disappointed, determined, fortunate, glad, hesitant, likely, lucky, motivated, prepared, proud, ready, relieved, reluctant, sad, sorry, shocked, surprised, stunned, upset, willing</p>
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Source : *Fundamental of English Grammar* (Azar,2002)

2 **It + be + Adjective + to Infinitive + (complement)**

In pattern 1 above we begin our sentence with subject (pronoun or noun). In fact we can also begin our sentence with *It + be + adjective* and then followed by *to* infinitive phrase. The word *it* here is not really a subject, but has a function to begin a sentence as in the following examples.

(24) It is wrong to enter one's ocean territory for fishing without permission.

(25) It will be easy to answer the CPNS test if one works hard to study.

Sometimes we may put noun or pronoun between adjective and to infinitive, so the sentences (24) and (25) will be like these.

(26) It is wrong for someone to enter one's ocean territory for fishing without permission.

(27) It will be easy for them to answer the CPNS test if one works hard to study.

Common adjectives used in this pattern are such as difficult, *easy*, *hard*, *impossible*, *possible*, *wrong*.

3 Subject + Verb + Pro (noun) + to Infinitive + (complement)

Here are some examples,

(28) Rubber farmers have **expected** the price of rubber *to be* high.

(29) Stakeholders **asked** the government *to add* more teachers in remote areas.

(30) Erdogan **requested** Myanmar leader *to stop* fighting muslim people.

The fact that *to infinitive* occurs after pro (noun) is influenced by certain verbs such as decided (11) and offered (12). Not all verbs will be included in this pattern. List of common verbs followed by pro (noun) + to infinitive are attached in the appendix. Besides, there is also another pattern below.

4. Subject + Verb (Pro (noun) + Bare Infinitive + (complement)

Like to infinitive phrase, *bare infinitive phrase* also known as *infinitive without to*, also functions as a noun (always object) . The verbs commonly included in this pattern 3 are quite a few such as *bade, let, make, help, know, observe**, *see**, *watch**, *notice** etc. The verbs with asterisk (*) sign are also common in another pattern. Here are some examples,

(31) A good mother does not **let** her daughter *go* out alone at night.

(32) The sound of the dog has **made** the baby *cry*.

5. Subject + Verb (Pro (noun) + Present Participle + (complement)

Pattern number 3 refers to the one that contains present participle formed by *verb 1 + ing*. When this present participle phrase occurs in this pattern, it is also functioning as a noun. Common verbs for this pattern are *examine, observe, feel, find, hear, notice, see, smell, sound, watch*, etc. These verbs are usually called verbs of perception. . Here are two examples,

(33) Mother usually **found** the children *playing* games when she arrived at home.

(34) The cheft **smelled** something *burning* in the kitchen.

Actually each sentence in the three patterns above is basically the combination of two simple clauses. For example, the sentences (28), (31) and (33) are the combination of separate clauses like these:

(35) Rubber farmers have **expected** the price of rubber. The price of rubber (IT) is high.

- (36) A good mother does not **let** her daughter. She (her daughter) goes out alone at Night
- (37) Mother usually **found** the children. They were playing games when she arrived at home.

6. Subject + Verb + Pro (noun) + Past Participle + (complement)

This pattern 4, actually contains a passive meaning, in which the speaker has something done for him. In other words, the speaker actually asks somebody to do something, but the sentence usually does not mention who does the action. Here are some examples.

- (38) My father usually has his shoes brushed.
- (39) School children always get their clothes ironed.

Both objects in sentences (27) and (28) are done by somebody else not my father and school children. In fact, both sentences can be changed using pattern 1 above with the same meaning, so the sentences will be like these;

- My father usually asks somebody to brush his shoes.
- School children always ask somebody to iron their clothes.

Verbs that are very common included in this pattern are *have*, *get*, and *make*, and they are often called **causative** verbs.

In addition, there are also certain verbs followed by gerund which conveys a passive meaning. The pattern for this kind of sentence is:

7. Subject + Verb + Gerund (passive meaning) + (complement)

For examples,

(40) The ceiling is already old. It **needs** *repairing*.

(41) The flowers in the garden **want** *watering*. They are now getting withered.

These two sentences can be changed using to infinitive phrase without difference in meaning.

- The ceiling is already old. It needs to be repaired.
- The flowers in the garden want to be watered. They are getting withered.

USING TOO and ENOUGH with TO INFINITIVE PHRASE

8. Subject + be + Adjective + enough + to infinitive + (complement)

To infinitive phrase often occurs after be + adjective + enough. The function of to infinitive phrase here is just to complete the predicate for additional information. Here are some examples.

- The students are skillful enough to play the drum and piano.
- The picture on the wall is high enough to reach.
- The girl is old enough to live by herself.

9. Subject + be + too + Adjective + to infinitive + (complement)

This pattern seems a little bit the same as that of number 8. When to infinitive appears in this pattern, it will give a little bit negative sense contrast to pattern 8 that shows something convenient for examples;

- a) The picture on the wall is too high to reach.
- b) The girl is too young to live by herself.

If we compare the meaning of number (2) in pattern 8 and number (a) in pattern 9, there will have a contrast meaning. Number (2), although its height, it can be reached, but with number (a) in pattern 9 it cannot be reached at all. Similarly, number (3) in pattern 8 shows the girl's readiness to live alone, but number (b) in pattern 9 shows that the girl is not ready yet to live independently.

10. Subject + verb + enough + Noun + to infinitive + (complement)

This pattern is also common to appear in English sentences. After certain verb, we often have an object preceded by the word enough such as the following examples.

- a) The school children do not have *enough time* to play during the week days.
- b) It will take enough money rent a boat to Pulau Seribu from Jakarta.
- c) You should prepare enough facilities to accomodate your guests during their stay in this city.

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

Directions: Put the verb in brackets into gerund, to infinitive, bare infinitive, present participle, or past participle.

1. Mrs. Reginamasli would like to get her house _____
(paint) orange.
2. Many poor people can't stand _____ high health
insurance (pay) .
3. Mr. Darmawan doesn't allow his students _____(play)
cards in class.
4. Rizqiah avoided _____ (tell) him about her plans.
5. The bank teller would like the customers _____ (check) the
amount of money before leave.
6. Adha has finished _____ (cook) a big dinner– come and eat!.
7. Did Raymond notice her _____(study) biology ?.
8. Asheeqa hates _____ (wait) too long in this bus
stop.
9. The ex-president passed away before having the chance
_____ (put) on trial.
10. The children went on talking when the teacher came into the room;
In fact, they didn't even stop _____(say) 'good morning'.

11. Many people in Vancouver are looking forward to _____(witness)
12. good solution to the mud problem.
13. "Why don't you ask Mr. Ben for a donation?" "Well, you know that he is not generous. So it's no use _____(ask)him."
14. Risa declined the offer of _____ (transferred) to Singapore as a representative of our company.
15. "I need to do some exercise to stay fit." "What do you need my calculator for?"

" _____ (solve) this math problem."
16. "Have you considered _____(walk) for one hour everyday." "I'm going to Bandung next week."
17. We usually find her _____(drive) between 7 and 9 in the morning.
18. I am looking forward to _____ (see) you next week.
19. Hansen doesn't fancy _____(go) out tonight.
20. The students are afraid of _____(swim) in the sea.
21. Abizar will make his little brother _____(have) a bath alone.
22. Lahmudint doesn't allow his brother _____(smoke) .
23. Fikri often dreams of _____(be) a popstar.

24. Ilyas usually has his dinner _____ (prepare) earlier than what is expected.
25. My uncle prefers _____ (go) by plane than by train.
26. We insist on _____ (cook) the dinner ourselves.
27. Zeela made us _____ (not talk) during the film.
28. Jamila is learning _____ (speak) English.
29. Will you tell him _____ (give) me a hand?
30. Jamie helped me _____ (carry) my suitcases.
31. Being lost, the tourist stopped _____ (look) at his map for the place they wanted to visit.
32. Since my father and my mother are both working, we usually go _____ (shop) on Sundays.
33. "What did Adi finally decide?" " _____ (take) his Master's degree in Australia.
34. "What are the horns of a buffalo used for?" "Well mostly for _____ (make) handicrafts.
35. "What is Iwan's decision concerning his house?"
"have it _____ (renovate) before putting it up for sale
36. My brother , who was not used to _____ (share) a room with some else , was quite unhappy when he couldn't have his own room in the dormitory.

37. The crowd has been waiting outside the hotel for hours just _____ (get) a glimpse of the famous singer.
38. The man sitting next to us said . 'Do you object to my _____ (smoke) near you ?'
39. After _____ (show) his pass , he was allowed to enter the building.
40. Kafika remembered _____ (drive) in his town when traffic wasn't too heavy yet.
41. We always let our children _____ (go) to the zoo on Sundays because it is too crowded.
42. The roofs of that building want _____ (repair) as some parts have been leaky.

Exercise 2

Directions: Each main verb of the sentences below must be followed by either *gerund* or *to infinitive* as the object. Identify the sentence is TRUE or FALSE. Write **T** for TRUE or **F** for FALSE

- 1 We can't imagine Rizky to go by bike from Kayuagung.
- 2 He agreed buying a new car.
- 3 The question is easy to answer.
- 4 The man asked me how getting to Kambang Iwak.
- 5 The family is looking forward to see you at the weekend.
- 6 Are you thinking of visiting Singkarak lake?
- 7 The teacher expected Berty study hard.

- 8 Our youngest son learned riding the bike at the age of 5.
- 9 We can't stand to run through the swampy areas.
- 10 I enjoy to write picture postcards to my friend in Colorado.
- 11 Do you know what doing if there's a fire in the shop?
- 12 My parents wanted me being home at 11 o'clock.
- 13 Our friend, Ihsan has given up to smoke since he graduated from this university .
- 14 Why don't you try to avoid to make silly mistakes.
- 15 Samsudin dreamt about building a big house.
- 16 John loves to birdwatch in the huge forest.
- 17 They've got some work doing before getting dark.
- 18 We are hoping seeing Lisa.
- 19 My father plans to renovate the garage.
- 20 Do you mind to put your assignment on my table when I am away?
- 21 Do you know what to do if there's a fire in the shop?
- 22 My boss has refused accepting her proposal for leave of absence.
- 23 He'd like flying an airplane to Brunei.
- 24 We have not decided buying a new car.
- 25 Mrs. Hennare planned to send some postcards about Upper Hutts.

Exercise 3

Directions: Read and combine each pair of statement below carefully.

1. Aideen asked us. We came with him.
2. Kirana has promised his friends. He helps them do math assignment.
3. We discussed going to the cinema, but in the end we stayed at home.

4. Audrey agreed to bring the pudding to the dinner.
5. Achy doesn't recommend to take the bus – it takes forever .
6. Nathan suggested to go to the museum.
7. Chosy and Joanna plan to start college in the autumn.
8. Zavirah doesn't want leaving yet.
9. Yukta delayed getting out of bed.
10. Diana enjoys listening to music.
11. They don't mind do the washing up.
12. His name is not easy to remember.
13. Sandy is really good at sing.
14. We waited to buy a movie ticket.
15. The doctor encouraged his patients to eat healthy food.
16. Karim's house is easy to find.
17. Rangga is interested in become artist.
18. Ria is saving money to buy some novel books.
19. My brother's hobby is to going camping.

Exercise 4

Directions: Complete each sentence below using TOO or ENOUGH

1. Sander just left the tea for a minute to cool because it was _____ hot to drink.
2. Have you got _____ information to help me with this problem?
3. It seems it is _____ difficult to do this math exam..
4. Sinta did not have _____ much time to prepare dinner.
5. He didn't work hard _____ to pass the exam.
6. Our grandfather felt unhealthy because he didn't have _____ sleep last night.
7. There are _____ many unemployed young men in this country.
8. My brother is _____ young to apply for driving liscence ..
9. The lady is strong _____ to lift that heavy suitcase.
10. My uncle didn't buy the car because it was _____ expensive.

CHAPTER

| 4 |

Noun Clause

This chapter will help you to:

- be able to identify noun clause
- be able to understand kinds of noun clauses
- be able to use subjunctive in noun clauses
- be able to use noun clauses in writing and speaking

Muslih Hambali and Soni Mirizon

CHAPTER 4

NOUN CLAUSE

4.1. Introduction

A clause is a unit structure around a verb phrase. The lexical verb in the verb phrase characteristically denotes an action Biber., et.al (1999, p.120). Leech and Svartvik (1975, p. 211) state that clauses are the principle structures of which sentences are composed. Simply defined, a clause is a group of related words having a subject and a predicate at least a verb (Hambali and Mirizon, 2017). A noun clause is has the same position and and serves the same function as a noun Frank (1972, p. 283). For examples :

- (1) Muslim people believe *that there will be a life after death*.
- (2) *What people like the most about Anie* is his bravery to stop reklamasi construction building.
- (3) *That he left this city* is known to all his friends.

4.2 Kinds of Noun Clause

Basically a noun clause is divided into two kinds: as a subject and an object..

4.2.1 Noun Clause as Subject

When a noun clause as a subject, there will be three different ways of its form.

- a) Using Question Words (who, whom, when, where, why, which, whose, and how) to begin our sentence. For examples;

- *Why muslim people believe in one God* is a fact.
- *Who built Ampera bridge in Palembang* should be introduced in history lesson for elementary students.

- b) Using That- clause to begin our sentence.

That can introduce a noun clause and has no meaning. When *that* is used as an object of a noun clause, it can be omitted, so the sentence (1) above can be “*Muslim people believe **there will be a life after death.***”. When *that* is used as subject of noun clause, it can not be omitted (Betty Azar, 1999 p. 248), Here are some examples.

- *That Endah has been accepted in a foreign university* is a good luck.
- Endah has been accepted in a foreign university is a good luck. (INCORRECT)
- We believe *that Endah has been accepted in a foreign university*.
- We believe *Endah has been accepted in a foreign university*. (that is omitted)

4.2.2. Noun Clause as Object

A noun clause as object can be divided into two;

a) Object of a Verb

Examples;

- We don't understand *why Mr. Adi's family has left this home town soon..*
- Margaret didn't say *if she could prolong her stay here or not.*
- Asep could not decide *what he wanted for dinner.*

- Many young children nowadays do not know *that Yogyakarta used to be the capital city of Indonesia a long time ago.*

b) Object of Preposition

Examples;

- Abujadud never knows how much of *what he has said is true.*
- Lisa and Ana discussed about *whether Wahyu can drive a bus.*
- Dora found fault in *what Dion had asked her.*

4.3. Noun Clause Beginning with Question Word

Question words are: *What When Why Which*
Who (m) Where How Whose

When a noun clause begins with a question word, whether it is as a subject or an object, the question word is followed by a normal clause meaning it is not like a common question in which the subject and the verb are inverted. Here are some examples;

- Where is Mrs. Zuraidah? → The students want to know *where Mrs. Zuraidah is.*
INCORRECT → The students want to know *where is Mrs. Zuraidah*
- Why *the price of rubber has dropped* drastically during *this era* makes the villagers get frustrated.

NOT

*Why **has the price of rubber dropped** drastically during this era makes the villagers get frustrated.*

4.4. Noun Clause Beginning with Whether or If

Whether or If is usually used in yes/no question. *Whether* is more formal than *If*. Like using question words, using *whether* or *if* to begin a noun clause also uses a normal clause. In other words, both subject and verb are not inverted.

Here are some examples;

- a) Will Rahman visit Ranau this year?

We cannot figure out ***if Rahman will visit Ranau this year or not.***

- b) Does the government deepen Musi river every five years?

Do you have any idea ***whether the government deepens Musi river every five years?***

- c) ***Why customers get annoyed with the high cost of vehicle tax*** is logic.

In summary, from the above examples we can notice that *whether* a noun clause functions as a subject or an object, after the subordinator (clause marker) the clause must be normal without inverting the subject and the auxiliary.

4.5 Using to + Infinitive in a Noun Clause

All question words and *whether/if* can be followed by *to infinitive* (to + verb1) instead of a noun clause. This is very common especially if the noun clause functions as an object of a verb. Study the following examples.

Noun Clause	Wh/How/Whether/If + to Infinitive
Anita has reminded me <i>where I could get tickets for the concert.</i>	Anita has reminded me <i>where to get tickets for the concert.</i>
Suaidi can't decide <i>whether he should take vacation this summer or not.</i>	Suaidi can't decide <i>whether to take vacation this summer or not</i>
Please figure out <i>how much time we can spend to do the assignment..</i>	Please figure out <i>how much time to spend to do the assignment</i>

4.6 Using the Subjunctive in Noun Clause

Subjunctive is the form (or mood) of a verb that expresses wishes, possibility, or uncertainty (Oxford Dictionary). If a sentence contains subjunctive, the verb in the noun clause must be in base form (verb 1) without any inflectional affix no matter whether or not the main clause is in the past, present, or future, and whether or not the subject in the noun clause is singular or plural. The fact that the verb in subjunctive is in the base form is controlled by the verb in the main clause. Not all verbs can cause to have the verb in the subjunctive must be base form. The following table 3 contain common verbs followed by subjunctive. Here are some examples of subjunctive in a noun clause.:

- a. The teacher suggested that **Marylin** *study* hard for the final exam.
- b. Our rector has urged that the **employees** *wear* batik uniforms on Fridays.
- c. Fahri recommended that **they** *should join* the committee.

Table 3 Common Verbs followed by subjunctive in noun clause :

advise (that)	demand (that)	propose (that)	suggest (that)
ask (that)	desire (that)	recommend	urge (that)
command (that)	insnsist (that)	(that)	request (that)

If a sentence a sentence contains subjunctive in a noun clause, the verb in the noun clause must be in base form nor verb 1 without any inflectional affix no matter whether or not the main clause is in the past, present, or future forms, and neither is the subject in the noun clause singular or plural as the examples in (a) and (b) of this section. We can only use the word **should** before the base if necessary as in (c).

4.7 Using *IT* instead of *That Clause* to begin a Sentence

The word *it* is sometimes called impersonal *it*. This impersonal *it* actually does not have any meaning but can begin a sentence. For example,

1. *That Rahma cooks Rendang* is important.

This sentence can be changed into impersonal *it* as a subject without difference in meaning, so the sentence will be like this;

- It is important *that Rahma cook Rendang*.

Otther examples :

2. It is advisable that everybody be in the hall before the program starts.
3. It is suggested that he should wait until the next morning.

When IT plus expressions followed by that clause, the verb in that clause must be in the base form. This is also a part of subjunctive in noun clause. The pattern for this is:

It + be verb + adjective + that clause + etc.

Table 4 Common expressions followed by subjunctive in noun clause

It is advisable (that)	It is important (that)	It is necessary (that)
It is crucial (that)	It is essential (that)	It is urgent (that)
It is imperative (that)	It is critical (that)	It is recommended (that)
It is vital (that)		

Note that the word **SHOULD** is also possible after **suggest** and **recommend**.

- The doctor recommended that she should see a specialist about the problem.
- Professor Rizky suggested that Dea should study harder for the final exam.

4.8 Using – Ever – words

Using ever-word attached with Wh/How question is also often used as a subordinator in a noun clause. Words with “-ever” has the idea of “any” or “every”. Here are some examples.

- 1) *Whenever* the teacher enters the class he finds his students talking.

- 2) However you can do, you must practice your English regularly.
- 3) The baby always asks whatever is around him.

Common question words attached with ever.

Whatever (thing)	Whenever (time)	Who(m)ever (person)
Whichever (option)	Wherever (place)	However (in which way)

4.9 Reducing Noun Clause

(1) Using Infinitive Phrase

Like adjective clauses or adverb clauses, noun clauses can also be reduced using infinitive phrase such as in the following sentence.

- a. Noun Clause : Mr. Baker asked that we complete the tasks
Reduced Noun Clause : Mr. Baker asked us to complete the tasks
- b. Noun Clause : Suherman has no idea what will he wear for the wedding
Reduced Noun Clause : Suherman has no idea what to wear for the wedding.
- c. It is a good idea they know everything they say
It is a good idea for them to know everything they say

If we look at the above examples, there are three ways of reducing noun clauses

(1) Using pattern : **subject + verb + pro(noun) + to infinitive**

- a. The commander has ordered his troops to keep the village safe
- b. The doctor advised the patient to fight against cancer

- c. The hotel manager requested that all the waiters, keep smile to the guests

(2) **Using pattern** : subject + verb phrase + wh + to infinitive phrases

This pattern is usually used to shorten our statement is common in responding one's questions, there are some examples ;

- a. The employee wanted to know how to ask for resignation
- b. Our teacher can not recall to tell us when to have make up class for his absence
- c. Fadlan : Ed, can you find out where you should go for help?

Ed : I am sorry, I can't find out where to go for help

(3) **Using pattern** : It + be/verb + noun phrase + for + pro(noun)+ to infinitive+etc

Using *It* to begin our sentence will create a new pattern containing *to infinitive*, which actually has the same meaning as the sentence with a noun clause, here are few examples ;

- a. It takes time for you to climb Mt. Everest.
- b. It is a good idea for the students to review the lesson before the test.

4.10 QUOTED SPEECH/DIRECT SPEECH

Quoted speech is also known as a direct speech. Quoted speech is simply defined as a repeated statement of exact words of someone. The statement can be in the form of declarative, interrogative or imperative sentences. The quoted speech is characterized by using quotation marks (“...”). When written a direct speech is always inside a quotation (Alexander, 1990). Here are some examples:

1. Mother said, “I will fry some fish crackers.”
2. Margaret says: “ Yudi has done his job well.”

3. The teacher said to his students. “are you prepared for the experiment”?

4. Kak Ros said to Upin: “ Don’t touch that wet cleaners.”

4.11 REPORTED SPEECH / INDIRECT SPEECH

Reported speech also called indirect speech relates what the person said, but does not use the exact words. We often need to change verbs and pronouns to keep the original meaning (Robart, p. 2). Besides, *time* also changes in indirect speech. The following examples show the change of verbs, pronouns, and time in indirect speech.

A. TENSES AND MODALS CHANGE

DIRECT SPEECH	INDIRECT SPEECH
Present simple	Past simple
She said, "It's cold."	= She said it was cold.
Present continuous	Past continuous
She said, "I'm teaching English online."	= She said she was teaching English online.
Present perfect simple	Past perfect simple
She said, "I've been on the web since 1999."	= She said she had been on the web since 1999.
Present perfect continuous	Past perfect continuous
She said, "I've been teaching English for seven years."	= She said she had been teaching English for seven years.

Past simple

She said, "I taught online yesterday."

Past perfect

= She said she had taught online yesterday.

Past continuous

She said, "I was teaching earlier."

Past perfect continuous

= She said she had been teaching earlier.

Past perfect

She said, "The lesson had already started when he arrived."

Past perfect

NO CHANGE - She said the lesson had already started when he arrived.

Past perfect continuous

She said, "I'd already been teaching for five minutes."

Past perfect continuous

NO CHANGE - She said she'd already been teaching for five minutes.

will

She said, "I'll teach English online tomorrow."

would

= She said she would teach English online tomorrow.

can

She said, "I can teach English online."

could

= She said she could teach English online.

must

She said, "I must have a computer to teach English online."

had to

= She said she had to have a computer to teach English online.

shall

She said, "What shall we learn today?"

should

= She asked what we should learn today.

may

She said, "May I open a new browser?"

might

= She asked if she might open a new browser.

TENSES AND MODALS CHANGE

- NO CHANGE, for ;
- Could, would, should, might, and ought to.
 - Something that is always true.
 - Something just happened.

B. TIME CHANGE

DIRECT SPEECH

INDIRECT SPEECH

today	that day
yesterday	the day before
the day before yesterday	two days before
tomorrow	the next day/the following day
the day after tomorrow	in two day's time
next week/year etc.	the following week/year etc.
last week/year etc.	the previous week/year etc.
a year etc. ago	a year before/the previous year

C. PRONOUN AND ADJECTIVE CHANGE

First and second person pronouns and possessive adjectives normally change to the third person except when the speaker is reporting his own words. (I = he, she; me = him, her; my = his, her; mine = his, hers; we = they...)

e.g : She said, “He’s my son”. → She said that he was her son.

“I’m ill”, she said. → She said that she was ill.

THIS / THESE

This used in time expressions usually becomes *that* for example,

She said, “She’s coming this week”.

→ She said that she was coming that week.

This and *that* used as adjectives usually change to *the* as in this example,

He said, “I bought this pearl/these pearls for my mother”.

→ He said that he had bought the pearl/the pearls for his mother.

This, these used as pronouns can become *it, they/them*.

Examples:

He came back with two knives and said, “I found these beside the king’s bed”.

→ He said he had found them beside the king’s bed.

He said, “We will discuss this tomorrow”.

→ He said that they would discuss it (the matter) the next day.

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

Directions: Choose the correct answer in the questions below.

A. MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Rizky : _____.
Ani : I don't know. Let's check the TV listings.
 - a. Do you know what time the news is on tonight?
 - b. Can you tell me we have a house full of TVs.
 - c. I wonder do we have to.
 - d. Can you explain for that show.

2. Caca couldn't tell him _____.
 - a. where was she
 - b. where she was
 - c. was she where
 - d. she was where

3. Farid can't decide _____.
 - a. whether go fishing or go swimming.
 - b. if to go fishing or go to swimming.
 - c. whether to go fishing or to go swimming.
 - d. if to go fish or to go swim.

4. Rahma : Are you going to buy that sweater ?
Alif : I don't know _____ it or not.
 - a. what to buy
 - b. whether to buy
 - c. if buy
 - d. where to buy

5. _____ is suprising.
 - a. That Hafiz would accept the offer
 - b. That did Hafiz would accept the offer
 - c. What Hafiz did accept the offer
 - d. That Hafiz would did accept the offer

6. Is it true _____ about you?
- a. what did he say
 - b. what he said
 - c. what he did
 - d. what he say did
7. “Go to your bedroom.”
- a. She said that I must go to my bedroom
 - b. She told me to go to my bedroom
 - c. She said that I go to bedroom
 - d. She pleased me to go to bedroom
8. Rafly : _____
Farah : It is about celebrities who do volunteer work.
- a. Can you tell me what today’s TV schedule is?
 - b. I wonder we should watch.
 - c. Do you know who he was?
 - d. Can you tell me what it is about?
9. Abdi : Do you know _____ today?
Rana : I think they are.
- a. they playing
 - b. whether they playing
 - c. if are they playing
 - d. if they are playing
10. It is true _____.
- a. that should you cheat me hurts me
 - b. what you should cheat me hurts me
 - c. that do you should cheat me hurts me
 - d. that you should cheat me hurts me
11. Reizza hopes that he _____ his homework on time.
- a. finish
 - b. finishes
 - c. to finish
 - d. be finished
12. Come out of here, _____ you are!
- a. however
 - b. whatever
 - c. wherever
 - d. whoever

13. Pay careful attention to _____ Betty is going to say.
- a. that
 - b. what
 - c. how
 - d. where
14. Indah asked, “What is your dream in the future?”
- a. Indah wanted to know what is your dream in the future
 - b. Indah wanted to know what my dream in the future is
 - c. Indah wanted to know what is my dream in the future
 - d. Indah wanted to know what my dream in the future was
15. Fahri : _____ there is a movie after that ?
Sania : No, there isn't. But there is a show called “The stars at night”.
- a. Can you explain what
 - b. Could you tell me
 - c. Do you know if
 - d. Do you know why
16. It is necessary that every student _____ a uniform
- a. wears
 - b. to wear
 - c. wear
 - d. had wear
17. If mutiara likes something. She will buy it _____ much it costs.
- a. however
 - b. whatever
 - c. wherever
 - d. whomever
18. _____ was caused by breathing impure air was once a common belief.
- a. Malaria
 - b. That malaria
 - c. Why malaria
 - d. Because malaria
19. He doesn't know _____.
- a. how many children he has
 - b. how many children does he have
 - c. how many children he have
 - d. how many children do he have

20. "What did Mrs. Papas just say to you?"
- What did he say to me.
 - What she said to me.
 - What she had said to me.
 - What did he
21. Can you imagine _____ ?
- how cute they are
 - how they are cute
 - how cute are they
 - are they cute
22. _____ a good home is important.
- Should a pet gets
 - If a pet gets
 - Does a pet gets
 - Whether a pet gets
23. A : His hair loss is upsetting.
B : _____ is upsetting.
- That he lose his hair
 - That he is losing his hair
 - That he lost his hair
 - That he losing her hair
24. "Is this the train to San Francisco?"
He is asking me _____
- this train to San Francisco?
 - if is this train to San Francisco
 - if this is the train to San Francisco
 - that the train is to San Francisco
25. The teacher told us _____ our finished exams.
- where we should leave
 - where should we leave
 - where should we leave is
 - where is we should leave
26. I don't know _____ he wants.
- what
 - if
 - that
 - why

27. My friend told me about a student ____ has taken the TOEFL test twelve times!
- a. who
 - b. which
 - c. whom
 - d. whose
28. Jack shouted "Get your backpack and lunch!"
Jack told his brother _____ backpack and lunch!
- a. get your
 - b. to get your
 - c. get his
 - d. to get his
29. Doni said "Don't make me late again."
Jack told his brother _____
- a. you hurry up
 - b. to hurry up
 - c. to hurry him up
 - d. hurry her
30. Jill said, "We need to take another picture."
Jill added _____.
- a. they needed to take another picture.
 - b. that we need to take another picture.
 - c. that they need to take another picture
 - d. they need to we take another picture.
31. When I was in Italy, I admired a Smart car.
- a. That was parked outside a café
 - b. That it was parked outside a café
 - c. It is parked outside a café
 - d. There is parked outside a café
32. "Am I able to buy a round-trip ticket?"
Do you know _____
- a. whether I am able to buy a round-trip ticket?
 - b. whether I was able to buy a round-trip ticket?
 - c. whether I able to buy a round-trip ticket am?
 - d. whether am I able to buy a round-trip ticket?

39. Ratna : Do you know if _____ ?
Berta : Yes, I will come to your birthday party with tomorrow night.
- you will come tomorrow night for my party.
 - will ardia come with you to my birthday party tomorrow night
 - Ardia will come to my birthday party tomorrow night
 - you will come to your birthday party tonight
40. Selvi : Why don't you attend the meeting ?
Rani : I can't tell you _____.
- where I went in the party
 - when I attended the party
 - what I did in the party
 - why I don't attend the party

Exercise 2

Directions : Complete or Answer the sentences/questions using a noun clause!

1. How many channels are there?

Can you tell me _____

2. Are soap operas more popular than game shows?

Do you know _____?

3. What is this show about?

Do you know _____?

4. Is there anything good on TV today?

I wonder _____

5. When will Mr. Fahri's family spend their holiday?

Mr. Fahri's family haven't decided _____

6. Is Salsa married?

In this job applications, they ask _____

7. Did Farid say that he had or had not seen that movie?

Rizky wonder _____

8. Who has been punished by the teachers?

Nobody says _____

9. Where do your brothers study English?

My brothers never tell me _____

10. Is Mutiara a good student?

I'm not sure _____

Directions: Combine or change the following sentences as instructed in brackets.

11. (Change using *to infinitive*)

Dera told us where we could find it

12. (Using *that* as subject)

He is a good singer. It is obvious.

13. (Change using *to infinitive*)

Please tell me how I can get to the airport.

14. (Combine these two clauses using *that* as subject)

Meliza is sick. It made me sad.

15. (Change using *to infinitive*)

Dea wanted to know when she should start the barbeque.

16. (Combine using *that* clause as object)

Selni didn't know. Dina had a broken leg.

17. (Change using *to infinitive*)

Anes showed me how I could solve a Sudoku puzzle.

18. (Using *that* as subject)

Farah failed her driving test is unfortunate.

19. (Change using *to infinitive*)

Fioren and Salsa dicussed where they should go on vacation.

20. (Using *that* clause as subject)

Wardah is excited she will go to Bandung in March.

Directions: Rewrite the sentences with correct punctuation and capitalization!

21. Dimas said there is a package for you.

22. There is a package for you he said.

23. There is said Dimas a package for you.

24. There is a package for you it is your books said Dimas.

25. I will retire next year the manager said.

26. Permata has two brothers and one sisters Tiwi said

27. What did Dion tell us? Siti asked.

28. Razi asked Dian what did you do on Sunday?

29. Firda asked is it true Dafinah wil retire this year?

30. Who do think will win the election? Aidil asked.

Directions: Change the sentences into reported speech!

1. “Gina played tennis with her friends yesterday,” Fahri said.

2. Alif said, “Joko is eating lunch.”

3. Rafly says, “Palembang is a wonderful city.”

4. Salsa says, “I go jogging every Sunday.”

5. “I’ve been in Jakarta for a month but I haven’t had time to visit Monas,” said Azlina.

6. “Fera visited her aunt on the weekend,” said Bina.

7. “What time is the meeting?” Hafizin asked.

8. The students asked, “Can we postpone the test until Monday?”

9. “Will you meet me at Neng’s bakery today?” Maria asked.

10. Zahra asked, “How will I feed my four children?”

Directions: Correct the errors and rewrite the sentences.

1. The police officer insisted that I didn’t show him my license, but I did.

2. The recommendation that she to take a holiday was carried out.

3. They demanded that we are not being so loud.

4. Dina asked that we did not disturb her.

5. It is critical that you didn’t eat anything the night before your surgery.

Directions: Complete the sentences using subjunctive.

6. Azlina asked his brother to fix the computer.

Azlina requested _____

7. The judge told the lawyer to be quite.

The judge insisted _____

8. My supervisor said it would be a good idea for me to accept this new position.

My supervisor _____

9. Sandra wanted the post office to hold onto her mail.

Sandra asked _____

10. "Fahri should fix it himself," I said.

I suggested _____

Directions: Complete the following sentences by –ever words.

11. Ridho asked me for money _____ he sees me.

12. Buy _____ you like and I will pay for it.

13. You can keep it _____ you want as long as it is safe.

14. _____ told you that was wrong.

15. _____ you like your steak, just tell them and they will cook it for you.
16. _____ hotel Sarah stays in, I am sure Sarah is going to enjoy Bali.
17. Deby can invite _____ she likes. It is her party!
18. It's impossible to say what time Ramzi will arrive. He just turns up _____ he wants.
19. _____ hard I try, I still can't find a job.
20. There are two dictionaries in the cupboard. Borrow _____ one you want.

SPECIAL REVIEW

NOUN CLAUSES AND REPORTED SPEECH

Exercise 1

Directions : Combine the following sentences using noun clauses.

1. We don't know. What kind of an instrument is this?

2. My brother doesn't know. What kind of vitamin do tomatoes contain?

3. The teacher is not sure. How many students does the class consist of?

4. Scientists believe. They can cure cancer.

5. Who is that woman? No one knows.

6. Could you tell me? Where is the train station?

7. Do you remember? How long will they stay in Jeddah?

8. Please tell us. What did you hear?

Directions: Underline each noun clause in the following sentences below and mention its function (**Subject** or **Object**).

1. The king ordered that the traitor should be put to death. _____
2. He said that he would not go. _____
3. That he is not interested in the offer is known to us.

4. He said that he was not feeling well. _____
5. I cannot rely on what he says. _____
6. I don't know where he has gone. _____
7. He asked whether the servant had polished his shoes. _____
8. The news that he is alive has been confirmed.

9. The belief that the soul is immortal is almost universal. _____
10. It is certain that we will have to admit defeat.

11. It was fortunate that he was present. _____
12. The report that only ten persons were killed in the riots is not true. _____

Directions: Read the question and complete each sentence using noun clauses.

1. What has she done? We would like to know

2. When did Timroh leave? I don't know

3. What is that? Do you know

4. What are those? Can you tell me

5. Whose book is that? I don't know

6. Where can she buy a good radio? Do you know

7. What is a wrench? Do you know

8. Who are those people in this party? We wonder

9. Who is in that locker room? I don't know

10. Why are they in that field? I don't know

11. Whose car is on the corner? Do you know

12. How much does this book cost? Could you please tell me

13. What is on TV tonight? I wonder

14. Where is the post office? Could you please tell me

15. Whose glasses are those? Will you tell

us _____?

16. What did he find in the bush? I didn't remember

17. What time is it? Could you please tell us

18. Who is that man? I don't know

19. Whose house has got burned? she wonders

20. Who are those people? We have no idea

Exercise 4

Directions: Complete the following reported speech.

1. Martha: "Do you want to visit Lembang?"
Martha asked me _____.
2. Lola: "What time did your uncle arrive ?"
Lola wanted to know_____.
3. Rudi: "Has Bagas arrived?"
Rudi asked me_____.
4. Ronald: "Where does Salsabila park her car?"
Ronald asked me_____.
5. Elisa : "Did you watch ILC on TV two days ago?"
Elisa asked me_____.
6. Sandy: "Can I help you?"
Sandy wanted to know_____.
7. Alisan: "Will Wandy have lunch with Suarti?"
Alisan asked me_____.
8. Martin: "What have you doing doing?"
Martin asked me_____.

9. Frank: "How much pocket money does Lisa get?"
Frank wanted to know_____.
10. Annisa: "Must I do the shopping for meat and vegetables?"
Annisa asked_____.
11. Mandy: "Are the boys reading the book?"
Yesterday Mandy asked me_____.
12. Perkasa: "Who gave you the laptop?"
Yesterday Perkasa wanted to know_____.
13. Wawan: "Is Tamimi leaving on Friday?"
Yesterday Wawan asked me_____.
14. Donny: "Will it rain tomorrow?"
Yesterday Donny asked me_____.
15. Sorindah: "Where do you play football today?"
Sorindah wanted to know_____.
16. Nancy: "Why didn't Nick go to New York last summer?"
Yesterday Nancy wanted to know_____.
17. Barbara: "Should I do my homework this afternoon?"
Yesterday Barbara asked me_____.
18. Lindawati: "Did Mardiana fly to Sibolangit two months ago?"
Yesterday Lindawati wanted to know_____.
19. Grandmother: "Where are my glasses?"
Yesterday Grandmother asked me_____.
20. A man: "When does the train to Lubuk Linggau leave?"
Yesterday a man asked me_____.
21. Johanes: "Suaidi is at home."
Johanes said (that)_____.

22. Hamzah "Idham often reads a book."
Hamzah told me (that) _____.
23. Suardi: "I'm watching football game."
Suardi said to me (that)_____.
24. Syukri: "Davidson was not feeling well."
Syukri said (that)_____.
25. Peggy: "The girls helped in the house."
Peggy told me (that)_____.
26. Rikarson: "I am going to ride my skateboard."
Rikarson said to me (that)_____.
27. Stephen and Claire: "We have cleaned the windows."
Stephen and Claire told me (that)_____.
28. Charles: "I didn't have time to do my homework."
Charles remarked (that)_____.
29. Mrs Davidson: "My mother will be 60 years old."
Mrs Davidson to us (that)_____.
30. Juharsah: "The new employee must sign the letter."
Juharsah said (that)_____
31. Tim: "The young lady works in an office."
Tim said (that) _____
32. Jessica: "I am going to clean the room."
Jessica told me (that) she _____
33. Jeff: "They like the song."
Jeff said (that) they _____
34. Ian and Marvin: "We need new shoes."
Ian and Marvin remarked (that) they_____

35. Kathy: "He can speak Spanish."
Kathy told us (that)he _____.
36. Teacher: "Rachel has never been to Philadelphia."
The teacher said (that) Rachel _____
37. Lucy: "The train didn't arrive on time."
Lucy said to Gerry (that) the train _____
38. Emma: "I'm sitting on the chair."
Emma said (that)she _____.
39. Nick: "Walter doesn't eat meat."
Nick told us (that) _____
40. Sally: "Abiyyu and Idham will travel to Queens town?."
Sally remarked (that) Abiyyu and Idham _____

CHAPTER

| 5 |

Adjective Clause

This chapter will help you to:

- be able to identify adjective clause
- be able to understand adjective clause
- be able to use adjective clauses to modify pronouns

Muslih Hambali and Soni Mirizon

CHAPTER 5

ADJECTIVE CLAUSE

5.1. Introduction

An **adjective clause** is a clause that works to describe (modify) a noun or sometimes a pronoun. In Adjective clause, a noun or pronoun can be a subject or an object as in the following examples.

- (1) A vegetarian is a person who does not eat meat but vegetables.
- (2) It is he who has painted the building light blue.
- (3) Mr. Hennare bought a piece of land that is located in Palmerston North, New Zealand.

An adjective clause is always a subordinate clause which appears immediately after the word it describes (modifies). An adjective clause is a part of dependent clause. Dependent clause is a group of word that consist of subject and verb, but it is not a complete sentence that can not stand alone. Relative clause consist of two components the head of the noun and restricting clause.

Adjective clauses always begin with either a pronoun or an adverb.

- Pronouns : who, which, that, whom, whose.
- Adverbs : why, where, when.

Examples:

- (4) Those *who cannot remember the past* are condemned to repeat it.
- (5) The time *when fish were easiest to catch* is at dawn.

In (4) the adjective clause begins with a subordinator relative pronoun *who*, while in (5) the subordinator adverb *when* is used.

5.2 Adjective clause pronouns used to modify subject

The adjective clause is identified by a relative pronoun. When an adjective clause is used to modify subject, the relative pronouns used are *who* (for people), *which* (for things), and *that* (for people or things).

Examples :

- 1. The man needs to clean it. He made the mess.
→ The man *who/that* made the mess needs to clean it.
- 2. The notebook belongs to Azlindiar. It lies on the table.
→ The notebook *which/that* lies on the table belongs to Azlindiar.
- 3. This is the key. It opens the garage.
→ This is the key *that* opens the garage.

5.3 Adjective clause pronouns used to modify object

The adjective clause is identified by a relative pronoun. When an adjective clause is used to modify object, the relative pronouns used are *who(m)* (for people), *which* (for things), and *that* (for people or things).

- To modify object of a verb

Examples :

1. The woman is in my class. I like her.
→ The woman who(m)/that I like is in my class.
2. Yesterday, Adele saw some nice shoes at the mall. I want to buy them soon.
→ Yesterday, Adele saw some nice shoes which/that I want to buy soon at the mall.
3. The printer is broken. We were using it yesterday.
→ The printer that we were using yesterday is broken.

- To modify object of a preposition

Sometimes a clause or a sentence contains a verb or an adjective with a preposition such as;

- The man has just come from Balige, North Sumatra.
Basalamah *spoke to him* last week.

If we combine these two clauses into one sentence containing an adjective clause, there will be two possibilities..

- (a) The man whom Basalamah *spoke to* has just come from Balige,
North

Sumatra. OR

- (b) The man *to whom* Basalamah spoke has just come from Balige,
North
Sumatra.

Notice in (a) the preposition stays in its position after the verb, but in (b) we move the preposition in front of the relative pronoun *whom*.

Other examples are :

1. The address was wrong. You sent the package to it.
→ The address to which you sent the package was wrong.
2. The man is actually my brother. You spoke with him on the phone last night.

→The man with whom you spoke on the phone last night is actually my brother.

3. The movie won an Academic Award 2019. I told you about it last night.

→The movie about which I told you last night won an Academic Award 2019.

Note that:

-*Who* is usual than *that* when used for people.

-*That* is usual than *which* when used for things.

-In speaking, relative pronoun for object is often omitted.

- Relative Pronouns have the same form when they refer to masculine, feminine, singular or plural nouns. The verb in adjective clause must be singular if the subject of the relative pronoun refers to a singular noun. If plural, then the verb will be in the plural form as shown in the examples below:

The person who speaks good English **is** a doctor.

The people who live next door **are** doctors.

The plates that are on the table **are** very dirty.

The man who lives next to us **has** got a huge dog.

The men who went to the USA **were** very affluent.

5.4 Using *whose* in adjective clause

Whose is used to replace possessive pronouns in sentences.

Whose is connected to noun. We often use *whose* for people, but it is also possible to use it for things.

Examples :

(1) Edhie has a wife. Her hair is straight.

→ Edhie has a wife *whose* hair is straight.

(2) My cat is called si Belang. Its tail long.

→ My cat whose tail is long is called si Belang.

In (1) the word *whose* replaces pronoun *her* (wife), and in (2) it replaces *its* which refers to *Belang*.

5.5 Using *where* in adjective clause

Where is used to describe a place. It is essential to remember that we can use *which*, *that* also, but do not forget to mention with preposition.

Examples :

1. This cafe is very clean. He stays for an hour there (in that cafe).

→ This cafe *where* he stays for an hour is very clean.

→ This cafe *that* he stays for an hour *in* is very clean.

5.6 Using *when* in adjective clause

When is used to modify time. We can replace it with *that* or *which*, but a *preposition* is only used when using *which*.

Examples :

1) The year was memorable. You were born then (in that year).

➤ The year *when* you were born was memorable.

➤ The year *in which* you were born was memorable.

- 2) Ampera bridge was built in 1965. Palembang people fought against PKI people in that year.
- Ampera bridge was built in the year *when* Palembang people fought against PKI.
 - Ampera bridge was built in the year *in which* Palembang people fought against PKI.

5.7 Punctuating adjective clauses

Basically there two types of adjective clause:

- ✓ Defining
- ✓ Non-defining

When the adjective clause is necessary to identify the noun it modifies, we call it **defining adjective clause** as for example,

- a) The woman *who teaches algebra* has been abroad several times.
- b) The oitment *that is used to cure his wound* is expensive.

When we do not use relative pronouns in (a) and (b), the sentences will become the ill-formed sentences since there will be two main verbs. If the adjective clause simply gives additional information and it is not necessary to identify the noun it modifies, it is called non-defining adjective clause as the following examples.

- c) Rudi Hartono, who had won the all England champion of Badminton six times, used to be the best badminton player three decades ago.
- d) Water, which consists of hydrogen and oxygen, is useful for living things.

Notice that the non-defining adjective clause is always preceded by a comma, and also ends with a comma. Since a non-defining adjective

clause is less essential, we can leave it out without changing the real main meaning of the sentence. In addition, in defining clauses, we can omit the relative pronoun in the position of object for examples,

- The boy **who / whom / that you don't like** much wants to talk to you.
- The boy **you don't like much** wants to talk to you.

Note: In non-defining sentences we neither omit the relative pronoun nor use "that"

5.8 Using of *which* and *whom* in Adjective Clause

Expression of quantity such as *some of, many of, most of, none of, one of, only of, both of, all of, etc.*) can be followed by nouns or pronouns. such as: some of the tables, none of them, all of the participants, etc. Instead of being followed by a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase, this expression of quantity can also be followed by relative pronouns in adjective clause such as *some of which, most of whom, none of whom, etc.*. Only relative pronouns (*whom, which, and whose*) are used in this pattern.

Sometimes our statement uses an expression of quantity to refer to our previous statement for further or additional information. This usually happens especially when we use short simple sentences instead of long and complex ones such as in the following.

1. The employer has two laptops. One of them is broken.
2. We have many friendly friends. We will invite all of them for dinner.
3. His youngest son has got scholarship from Supersemar. All of his grades are excellent.
 - = The operator has two phones, *one of which* is broken.
1. Giyanes has two brothers. Both of them do not smoke.
 - = Giyanes has two brother, *both of whom* not smoke.
2. TereLiye is a writer. All of his books are popular.
 - = TereLiye is a writer, *all of whose* books are popular.

Using noun + of which

This pattern is used to modify a thing and occurs primarily.

Example :

1. The patient receive a medicine from the doctor. The dosage of it is 3mg.
= The patient receive a medicine from the doctor, *the dosage of which* is 3mg.
2. The businessman bought a new house. It's floor made by marble stone.
= The businessman bought a new house *whose* floor made by marble stone.

Using *which* to modify a whole sentence

Sometimes we use the pronouns *that* and *this* to refer to idea of a whole sentence which comes before. Here are two examples.

- Nasrudin has just got a new job. *That* is his good luck.
- My friend, Sihab passed the test successfully. *This* made everyone happy.

Using *which*, the sentences above can be changed like these.

- Nasrudin has just got a new job, *which* is his good luck.
- My friend Sihab, passed the test successfully, *which* made everyone happy.

The word *which* refers to the whole sentence

- “Nasrudin has just got a new job”
and
- “My friend, Sihab passed the test successfully.”

Using *which* to modify a whole sentence is more common in speaking. However, when we find it in writing, it comes after a comma to indicate a pause of speech.

5.9. Reduction of Adjective Clause

Clause : a group of related words that contains a subject and a verb.

Phrase : a group of related words that does not contain a subject and a verb.

To reduce an adjective clause, we may use adjective phrase.

There are two ways of changing adjective clause into adjective phrase:

1. *Is the phrase a reduced adjective clause ?*

An adjective clause can often be reduced to an adjective phrase when the relative pronoun of the adjective clause is the subject of the clause. Study the following examples to see how the clause is reduced. Note that the clause marker and the aux-words and/or “be” verbs are omitted. The main verb change depends on the voice (active or passive) as in the following examples.

A. Active voice :

- The man **who is driving** has a new car. (clause)
= The man **driving** has a new car. (phrase)
- The writer published a book **that contains** illustrations.
(clause)
= The writer published a book **containing** illustrations.
(phrase)

B. Passive voice :

- The magazine ad, **which was printed** in Shoppers’ Weekly, showed the city skyline. (clause)

= The magazine ad, **printed** in Shoppers' Weekly, showed the city skyline. (phrase)

- The ideas **that had been presented** in the previous meeting were discussed. (clause)
= The ideas **presented** in the previous meeting were discussed. (phrase)

C. Subject + *to be* + adjective :

- The man **who is responsible** said the underground water had a high salt content. (clause)
= The man **responsible** said the underground water had a high salt content. (phrase)

D. Subject + *to be* + noun :

- Her name, **which is Lou Ann**, contains easy sounds for the deaf to pronounce. (clause)
= Her name, **Lou Ann**, contains easy sounds for the deaf to pronounce. (phrase)

E. Subject + *to be* + prepositional phrase :

- The books **that are on the table** belong to Radin. (clause)
= The books **on the table** belong to Radin. (phrase)

2. *Is the verb form in the phrase correct ?*

The *-ing* form is used for the active voice, and the *-ed* form is used for the passive voice.

- A. A verb that is used to indicate a permanent characteristic uses the *-ing* form.

Present

- The window **that overlooks** the yard is broken.
= The window **overlooking** the yard is broken.

Past

- The window **that overlooked** the yard was broken.
= The window **overlooking** the yard was broken.

B. A verb that is used to indicate an ongoing activity uses the –ing form.

Present continuous

- The detective **who is investigating** the case has found an important clue.
= The detective **investigating** the case has found an important clue.

Past continuous

- The detective **who was investigating** the case has found an important clue.
= The detective **investigating** the case has found an important clue.

C. A verb that is used in the passive uses the –ed form (the past participle).

- The woman **that was invited** to join the club declined.
= The woman **invited** to join the club declined.

Remember that the past participle forms of many verbs are irregular.

- He buys rugs **that are made** in Turkey.
= He buys rugs **made** in Turkey.
- The house **that has been built** in the forest doesn't have electricity.
= The house **built** in the forest doesn't have electricity.

D. When the verb “have” meaning possession, we can omit relative pronoun and “have” and use with(+) or without(-).

Students who have enough math and English skills will be admitted.

Students **with** enough math and English skills will be admitted.

People who don't have their ID cards can not get in.

People **without** their ID cards can not get in

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

Directions : Choose the correct answer to complete each sentences!

1. The man ... can hardly drive a nail in straight are supposed to be born electricians, carpenters, plumbers, and mechanic.
a. which c. whom
b. whose d. who
2. The village ... had seemed deserted, immediately came to life.
a. whom c. which
b. that d. who
3. Scientist have developed a method ... sounds surprisingly simple.
a. which c. who
b. whose d. whom
4. The garden was soon littered with chunks of metal ... had once made up a lawn-mower.
a. who c. why
b. which d. when
5. The poor girl ... climbed down the steep sides of the cave was falling in the ground.
a. which c. who
b. that d. when
6. The story of a poor family ... acquired fame and fortune overnight, dramatically illustrates the power of the press.
a. that c. whose
b. who d. whom
7. The only sound ... could be heard was made by water which dripped continuously from the high dome above them.
a. who c. that
b. whose d. Whom

8. Some plays are so successful ... they run for years on end.
a. who(m) c. about whom
b. that d. to which
9. The pilot had completed a successful overland flight ... he covered twenty-six miles.
a. which c. who(m)
b. whose d. who
10. One of Mary's prize possessions was a little white lamb ... her husband had given her.
a. who c. which
b. who(m) d. that
11. Last week, Lee saw the doctor ... you meet yesterday at the mall.
a. Whom c. when
b. Which d. about which
12. The man ... I met in the garden last summer melted my heart.
a. whose c. which
b. who(m) d. about whom
13. Radin shook my head and held up a finger indicating ... I was willing to pay a pound.
a. About who(m) c. that
b. Who d. whose
14. The man ... you saw on the television yesterday is a founder of "Garbage Insurance Clinic".
a. whom c. to which
b. whose d. whose
15. The student ... you talked to in the canteen is from Australia.
a. that c. which
b. whom d. about whom
16. Boy Chandra often reads in novels how a seemingly respectable person has some terrible secret ... has been concealed from stranger for years.
a. which c. whom
b. about whom d. to which

27. Palembang is the city. . . . I was born.
a. which c. when
b. that d. where
28. Thursday is the day. . . . we don't come to the campus.
a. where c. that
b. why d. which
29. The Colosseum. . . . the gladiators fight facing the beast was located in Roma, Italy.
a. when c. which
b. where d. whose
30. The boy. . . . brought the cotton candy was very cute.
a. who c. whose
b. whom d. which
31. George Lemaitre. . . . founder Big-Bang Theory was born in 1594.
a. that c. whose
b. which d. whom
32. The student always. . . . in the library is my friend.
a. studies c. studied
b. studying d. study
33. August 17, 1945 is the day. . . . Mr. Soekarno proclaimed Indonesia Independence.
a. which c. when
b. that d. where
34. The hikers who. . . . mount Everest, was attacked by snow storm.
a. hikes c. hiked
b. hiking d. is hiking
35. We met the people. . . . in next door.
a. moved c. moving
b. move d. are moving
36. Yerusalem. . . . Jewish and Moslem had conflict, is the oldest city in the world.
a. that c. where
b. when d. Which

37. Titanic. . . .budget was over \$. 200 million,was a great movie.
a. whose c. which
b. whom d. That
38. The 1990 was a time. . . .people were just beginning to use internet.
a. who c. when
b. which d. where
39. The man. . . .to the party was from Sekayu.
a. coming c. come
b. came d. is coming
40. Our solar system is in a galaxy. . . . The Milky-way.
a. Called c. call
b. Calling d. was called

Exercise 2

Directions: Combine the sentences below with correct adjective clause!

1. Amazon was founded in 1994 by Jeff Bezos. He predicted that the Internet offered an opportunity to make money.

2. There are success businessman. They create successful business on internet.

3. This site has vacation rentals. I'm interested in these vacation rentals.

4. Omidyar changed to a business account. It was not free.

5. Meg Whitman helped make eBay a success. He left the company to go into politics.

6. A person likes the convenience. They buys the things online.

7. Pierre Omidyar is a man. I greatly admire him.

8. John is taking a vacation with some friends. These friends want to rent a house.

9. The person offered item you want .They will let you know the place where you can pick it up.

10. The Freecycle Network is an online community. It's members help each other get what they need for free.

11. Freecycle is an online community. Its members help each other.

12. Personal computers were smaller and faster than previous computers.
It were introduced in the 1970.

13. People can offer their kids old clothes. Their children are growing.

14. My father has earned money. The money is much more than we need.

15. The 1990s was a year . The Internet was new in that time.

16. My front door is the place. Courier leave packages for me there.

17. There was a special room in my school . You could go and use the typewriters there.

18. Many people confuse the Web with the Internet. Internet was designed in the 1970s and was already being used to send information.

19. Berners-Lee made a great contribution to the world. His name is not widely recognized.

20. The giver will specify a time . The receiver can pick up the item at that moment.

21. Bill Gates can't imagine a time. There were no computers at that time.

22. Weather.com is a site . You can find out the weather in your area there.

23. Berners-Lee was born in England in 1955. The computer was still a new invention at that year.

24. Berners-Lee was working as a software engineer at a physics laboratory in Switzerland, He worked with scientists from around the world there.

25. Bill Gates went to Harvard University . He developed the programming language BASIC at that university.

26. The woman brought us some cookies. She lives next door.

27. Summer is usually hot. It is my favourite season.

28. The tornado was extremely powerful. It hit Minnesota.

29. Adam’s son is a brilliant young man. His son is certain bring the credit to their family.

30. This is the machine. The mechanic described its properties.

Exercise 3

Directions: Change the sentences below using either adjective clause or adjective phrase!

1. Passengers suffering from the heat on warm summer days should close the windows if the air-conditioning is to work effectively.

2. The cultural revolution, which historians call the Renaissance, has left a remarkable legacy in Italy.

3. Corporations discouraging casual appearance in their employees do so to promote a specific image.

4. Identical twins who have been raised apart have shown amazing similarities on physical, intelligence, and behavioral tests.

5. The Romans recognized the need for a canal linking the southwestern corner of France to the Mediterranean.

6. Strong winds flowing over weaker ones can cause tornadoes.

7. Gray whales migrate 5,000 miles from Arctic waters to bays in Baja California, where they give birth to their calves.

8. One of the German officers who attended the meeting was Field Marshal Erwin Rommel.

9. On eBay, people living in California can easily sell to people living in New York.

10. A museum curator, who was determined to read the label at every exhibit, spent five full days at the museum.

11. Google, a popular search engine, is used by millions of people.

12. The only U.S. president whom the people did not choose in a national election was President Ford.

13. People interested in reading newspaper from other cities can find them on the Web.

14. Shakespeare wrote plays people have enjoyed for four centuries.

15. The internet, designed in the 1970s, didn't attract casual users until Berners-Lee created the Web.

16. Lucid dreamers are those people who recognize when they are dreaming and thus controlling the plot of their dreams.

17. Pierreb Omidyar, the founder of eBay, is one of the richest men in the world.

18. Bill Gates, who is the founder of Microsoft, has set up a foundation to help others.

19. Computers sold today have much more memory and speed than computers sold ten years ago.

20. The World Wide Web, which is abbreviated WWW, was first introduced on the internet in 1991.

Exercise 4

Directions: Complete the sentences below using a suitable relative pronoun: **who, which, whom, whose, that, why, when, or where**

1. That's the hotel _____ rooms are very fantastic.
2. Where is the book _____ you bought yesterday?
3. Do you know the man _____ is sitting behind your boss?
4. This is a restaurant _____ you can find many different cuisines from around the world.
5. The moment _____ I found out the exam results was one of the worst times in my life.
6. Those _____ are interested in Arabic class should complete the form prepared by the class coordinator.
7. Los Angeles, _____ is one the most visited tourist destinations, is a fascinating city.
8. I would like to know the reason _____ - you decided not to join us.
9. The student _____ got good scores is usually obedient.
10. Those shoes _____ you want to buy don't even fit you.
11. The Amazons, _____ warrior nature is stressed in Greek mythology, have been a popular subject for the movie industry.

12. The Louvre Museum, _____ more than 350000 works are kept, is the most visited art museum in the world.
13. The Early Bronze Age was a period _____ the climate was significantly warmer and drier than today.
14. Anyone _____ is interested in mountaineering should have enough physical strength to endure the harsh conditions .
15. Creating a website _____ is accessible to color blind people can make a big difference.
16. One of the reasons _____ most of us change is because we need to adjust and adopt to the changing life conditions.
17. The 19th century artist, _____ name I couldn't remember, was very prolific at his time.
18. Children _____ parents work in military usually spend their childhood moving from place to another.
19. The questions _____ the teacher asked were difficult.
20. Ronaldo _____ used to play for Madrid was an exceptional player.
21. My son, _____ grades have fallen recently, needs to study harder.
22. Mr Tarmizi, _____ is a teacher, lives nearby this city.
23. Thank you for your gift _____ was really beautiful.
24. Our neighbor _____ son goes to high school has just arrived fro Mecca.
25. The lady _____ purse was left in the class last week is a new lecturer here.

CHAPTER

| 6 |

Conditional Sentence

This chapter will help you to:

- be able to identify conditional sentences
- be able to understand types of conditional sentences
- be able to understand the meaning of conditional sentences
- be able to use conditional sentences both in speaking and in writing

Muslih Hambali and Soni Mirizon

CHAPTER 6

CONDITIONAL SENTENCE

6.1 Introduction

Grammatically, a conditional sentence is a sentence that contains a subordinate clause as a condition and a main clause as a result. Therefore, a conditional sentence is included in a complex sentence. A conditional itself is a term that is used to represent a type of clause which is typically introduced by if or unless laying down condition (Radford, 2004, p.225). A conditional sentence is a pattern of English sentences that suggest or assume things to happen or not happen. For examples,

- (1) That concrete bridge would have been completed last month if the funding had arrived earlier.
- (2) If the government did not provide space for garbage, the community would smell bad air pollution.
- (3) If you should your doctor tonight, do not forget to bring your health insurance.

6.2. Types of Conditional Sentence

Basically there three types of Conditional Sentences : type 1, type 2, and type 3.

A. Type 1

A conditional sentence with type 1 is used to show something possible to happen in the future, so this type is often called **possible** or **probable condition**. This conditional sentence is formed with simple present tense and simple future for examples;

- If the weather is cloudy, the children will not go swimming.
- You will get good latex if you regularly give fertilizer to your rubber tree plantation.

The formula of this type of conditional sentence is:

The Formula : $\frac{\text{If clause}}{\text{Simple Present Tense}} + \frac{\text{Main clause}}{\text{Simple Future}}$

Note that the *if clause* is always followed by Simple Present Tense, and the *if clause* may begin may come first or may come later in a sentence. So, the sentence (1) above can be like this:

- The children will not go swimming if the weather is cloudy.

This sentence means *the weather is probably cloudy, so the children will not go swimming* **or** there is a possibility that *the weather is not cloudy so, the children will go swimming*.

In addition, there is also a conditional sentence with zero condition. This conditional sentence usually shows something that is generally true for example,

- Somebody gets burned if he touches a fire.
- If water is heated at 100 degrees, it boils.

Notice that both main and subordinate clauses in zero conditional sentences are in simple present tense, so the formula will be like this:

The Formula : $\frac{\text{If clause}}{\text{Simple Present Tense}} + \frac{\text{Main clause}}{\text{Simple Present Tense}}$

A. Type 2

A conditional sentence type 2 is sometimes called **unprobable condition** contrary to the fact at present time for example,

Situation : Many people do illegal logging, so forest gets degraded nowadays.

Conditional sentence: If many people did not do illegal logging, forest would not get degraded.

The formula for this type is:

The Formula : $\frac{\text{If clause}}{\text{Simple Past Tense}} + \frac{\text{Main clause}}{\text{Would + Verb1}}$

Other examples are;

- If we had much money, we would eat in restaurant everyday.
This means “We do not have much money, so we do not eat at restaurant everyday.”
- I could buy an island for living if I were a millionaire.
This means “I am not a millionaire, so I cannot buy an island.”

B. Type 3

A conditional sentence type 3 is often called improbable condition contrary to the fact in the past. For example,

Situation: Many employees did not live in Palembang because Sriwijaya university moved to Indralaya in 1990s.

Conditional sentence: If many employees had lived in Palembang, Sriwijaya university would not have moved to Indralaya in 1990s.

The formula for this type is:

The Formula : If clause + Main clause
Had + Verb3 (Past Participle) Would/should/could + have + Verb3

Other examples are:

- If Lintas Timur highway *had been repaired* last year, the *would not have been* many holes. This sentence means: “There were many holes because Lintas Timur highway was not repaired.”
- The mayor *would not have asked* for high tax if the city *had had* enough budget. This means: “The mayor asked for high tax as the city did not have enough budget..”

Sometimes conditional sentences are formed without If. This is common if the conditional sentence is inverted. The inverted conditional sentence contains such auxiliaries as *should*, *were*, and *had*. In other words, if the auxiliary in the conditional clause is *should*, *were*, and *had*, or *should*, we can omit if and put the auxiliary before the subject. Here are some examples.

- Were Erdogan a president of Indonesia now, the people would be more peaceful. (If Erdogan were a president of Indonesia now, the people would be more peaceful)
- Should you see the doctor tonight, you call the secretary for an appointment.(if you should see the doctor tonight, you call the secretary for an appointment).
- Had the antennae tower been installed throughout the country, the all TV stations could have been reached. (If the antennae tower had been installed throughout the country, the all TV stations could have been reached.)

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

Directions: Read the questions carefully and choose the correct answers!

1. "Had there been good teaching facilities in the school, every teacher would have been able to teach their student effectively."
From the sentence above, we can conclude that _____
 - a. teaching and learning will be effective
 - b. the quality of teaching was good
 - c. there was no difference in the teaching method
 - d. there were no good teaching facilities in the schools
2. If the food-producing nations had not sent immediate aid, thousand of people in the drought regions would have died.
From the sentence above, we may conclude that _____
 - a. there was still empathy among nations
 - b. victims of the drought were unable to survive
 - c. food producing nations were hit by a severe drought
 - d. nations deliberately produced food for the victims
3. ... students studying in a foreign country are provided with information about literacy practices and academic culture of that country, they will feel stranded in that academic environment.
 - a. as
 - b. in order that
 - c. unless
 - d. where
4. The passengers would have missed the flight if it had not been delayed.
We may conclude from the sentence that _____
 - a. they missed their flight because it was not delayed
 - b. they were able to catch their flight even though it was not delayed
 - c. they were going to miss their flight so it had to be delayed
 - d. they still missed their flight even though it was delayed

5. If Wanda had visited the doctor as soon as the symptoms of her asthma appeared, she would not be hospitalized now.

The sentence above means that _____

- a. Wanda went to the doctor soon enough so she is not hospitalized now
 - b. Wanda is in hospital now because she did not see the doctor immediately
 - c. Wanda is hospitalized as she did not follow the doctor's order
 - d. Wanda did not see the doctor soon but she did not need to be hospitalized
6. Had there been guidance to write the report on our survey Dengue Fever in several parts of East Java, there would not have been variant styles of reports.
- From the sentence above, we may conclude that _____
- a. we agreed too one style only
 - b. the guidance had good results
 - c. there was no fixed format for the report
 - d. the content of our reports was the same
7. "If I had known you needed a camera for your project, I could have lent you mine."
"Oh, _____"
- a. I did not know you had a camera
 - b. thanks a lot for the camera
 - c. I'll soon return it
 - d. thanks, it's an excellent camera
8. "Had she known he was expecting a call, she would not have used the phone so long."
This sentence means _____
- a. she was about to use the phone
 - b. she was waiting to use the phone
 - c. she kept talking on the phone
 - d. she stopped talking on the phone

9. “Had the company been fair in giving bonuses, the employees would not have gone on strike.”

From the sentence above, we may conclude that _____

- a. the employees are still going on strike
- b. the company has lost many employees
- c. the employees were not given bonuses at all
- d. the employees were very dissatisfied

10. If Angga had chosen to play football instead of going to Puncak with his friends on their motorbikes, he would not have got that terrible accident.

From the sentence above, we may conclude that now Angga is _____

- a. in Puncak
- b. hospitalized
- c. very tired
- d. enjoying the holiday

11. _____, he would explain why inflation is so high.

- a. If Nathan understands economics
- b. If Nathan understood economics
- c. Unless Nathan understood economics
- d. If Nathan does not understand economics

12. “How was your test?”

“Not very good. I _____ much better if I had not misread the directions for the last section.”

- a. must have do
- b. should do
- c. would do
- d. might do

13. Farid : Do you think it was Danu who broke Vindi’s bike ?

Fioren : _____, I’m sure he would have told you.

- a. if he broke it
- b. unless he broke it
- c. unless he had broken it
- d. if he had broken it

14. Had Jason handed in the application he _____ last week.
- would have allowed to join me interview test
 - would be allowed to join the interview test
 - he was allowed to join the interview test
 - was being allowed to join the interview test
15. “Did Paul get his work done?”
“He _____ if his computer had not broken down.”
- could
 - could not have
 - could be
 - could not
16. Unless the government succeeded in significantly reducing the rate of poverty, child-labor will continue to exist.
From the sentence above, we may conclude that _____
- the government has so far not yet succeeded in eliminating child-labor
 - many children are still working even though their parents are no longer poor
 - the increase in the rate of child-labour has an influence in the rate of poverty
 - having reduced the rate of poverty, the government eliminated child labor
17. If the cars were in better condition, we would make a long trip now.
It may be concluded that we _____
- are enjoying the trip
 - stayed at home
 - have to stay at home
 - enjoyed the trip
18. Had Jasmine realized that Tim was a bad driver, she _____ my car.
- did not lend him
 - will not lend him
 - would not lend him
 - would not have lent him

19. 'If the plane had taken off on time, we would not have been late for the opening of the seminar.'

This mean that we were late because the flight _____

- a. was going to be delayed
 - b. was delayed
 - c. was not delayed
 - d. has to be delayed
20. 'Had the families invited fewer people, the party could have been held at their house.'

We may conclude that _____

- a. it was only a small party
 - b. their house was crowded with people
 - c. not many of the invited people came
 - d. the party was held at a big place
21. 'Had my parents had enough money, I would have studied at this academy.'

From this sentence, we knew that the speaker _____

- a. failed the entrance test
 - b. was a student of the academy
 - c. was not a student of the academy
 - d. had not been given a scholarship
22. 'If the company's personal department had mailed the letter earlier, I would not have been to late for the interview.'

We may conclude that _____

- a. I missed the interview
 - b. the letter came too early
 - c. I went through the interview
 - d. I did not want to be interviewed
23. Had Aril flown to Madura, instead of taking the train, she would have seen the bull race.

We may conclude that _____

- a. the bull race was canceled
 - b. she found the bull race exciting
 - c. bull races frightened him
 - d. she was not present at the bull race
24. Many people could have been rescued from the landslide if immediate help had arrived.
From the statement above, we may conclude that _____
- a. a lot of people died because of the landslide
 - b. it was just a minor landslide
 - c. the landslide did not harm anymore
 - d. a rescue team came immediately to help the victims
25. 'If there had not been financial support from sponsor, the students of our department would be unable to conduct this seminar.'
The sentence above means that _____
- a. the seminar has been successful
 - b. there were no funds for the seminar
 - c. the seminar is now being conducted
 - d. the students are now looking for sponsors
26. 'If her mother had not been ill. Ati would have joined the study tour to Lombok.'
From the sentence above, we may conclude that _____
- a. went to Lombok for study tour
 - b. refused to join the study tour to Lombok
 - c. has just come back from the study tour
 - d. left her sick mother alone at home
27. 'If Mirizon had not booked in advance, he would have had difficulties in getting good accommodation in Medan at a reasonable price.'
This sentence means _____
- a. It was difficult to get a room although he had a reservation
 - b. he found a room in advance but it was not comfortable
 - c. The room he got was good but rather expensive
 - d. he got a good room and did not has to pay much

28. 'If Yusuf had known that you were in Bandung, he would have shown you some interesting places.' ' _____ '
- I'm sorry, I did not have time to write you before I left for Bandung
 - yes, it was such an interesting trip
 - thank you, I will really enjoy that
 - thank you for showing me around Bandung
29. 'If Ahmad had waited ten more minutes, he would not have walked home in the rain.'
- From the sentence above, we may conclude that _____
- Ahmad had gone home before it rained
 - Ahmad came home all wet
 - the rain did not make Ahmad wet
 - Ahmad waited for 5 minutes for the rain to stop
30. 'If there were traffic lights at this intersection, there would not so many accidents.'
- We may conclude that _____
- the only accidents occur at this intersection
 - drivers were always very careful at this intersection
 - this is a dangerous intersection
 - despite the traffic light accidents happen

Exercise 2

Directions: Fill in the blank to complete the sentence.

- If the weather (be) _____ sunny, we (bring) _____ our umbrellas for nothing.
- If Maudy (make) _____ more effort to help herself, I (have) _____ more sympathy with her.

3. If you get a flat tire on your bicycle on the way home again, you _____ (have to) walk to a gas station to pump it up.
4. Physical fitness exercise can cause injuries if the participants _____ (not be careful).
5. If the oxygen supply in the atmosphere _____ (be not) replenished by plants, it would soon be exhausted.
6. If the United States had not _____ (enter) the Second World War, probably the 1940 unemployment rate of 14% would rise still further.
7. Fortunately, you _____ (assist) to push the car. If you had not _____ (help) him, he would have gotten angry with you.
8. If the students _____ (be) late to submit the scholarship application to the board, they will not be listed as candidates.
9. If Sumardi spoke very clearly, people would understand him.
It means that : _____
10. If Alan had seen Agnez when she passed him in the street, he would have said hello.
We may conclude that : _____
11. They wish they had known that Rina was ill. They would have gone to see her.
It can be conclude that _____
12. Many people could have rescued from the landslide if immediately help had arrived.
It means that: _____

13. If Bryan had known that Christina were in Semarang, he would have shown her the beauty of Taman Indonesia Kaya at night.
It means that : _____
14. If the doctor were here, he would immediately examine our father.
It means that _____
15. If the book is not sold, nobody buy it today.
It means that: _____
16. Rizka wouldn't have had two laptops if she had lent one to Hesti. This sentence means _____
17. Irma could score better on the test if the teacher explained the grammar once more.
This means _____
18. If they had used new batteries, their camera would work correctly.
This means that _____
19. She left the party early so she missed the last performance. The conditional sentence is _____
20. They feel disappointed because the doctor does not come.
The conditional sentence for this situation is _____

Exercise 3

Directions: Complete the conditional sentences below using the verb in brackets. Make sure to use the correct verb.

1. If you go to Yogyakarta, you _____ the Gembira Loka zoo.
(visit)

2. If it _____ , we'd be in the garden. (not rain)
3. If you _____ a lighter jacket, the car driver would have seen you earlier. (wear)
4. If I was/were a millionaire, I _____ in a Castle. (live)
5. You _____ energy unless you did not switch off the lights more often. (not save)
6. If they had read the book, they _____ the film. (understand)
7. If it _____ , the boys won't play hockey. (rain)
8. If Mazifah had grown some vegetables at the backyard of her house, she _____ them.(not buy)
9. Khairunnisa would see Sumateran elephants distilleries if she _____ to Lampung. (travel)
10. They might have arrived on time if they _____ the train. (miss)
11. _____ you _____ out more often if you didn't have to do so much in the house? (go)
12. She wouldn't have yawned the whole day if she _____ late last night. (stay up)
13. You _____ the rector unless you wait a minute. (meet)
14. If we _____ at 10, we would miss Muni's presentation. (Arrive)
15. We _____ Afriza if we'd known about his problems. (help)
16. If I could go anywhere, it _____ New Zealand. (be)
17. If you like, you _____ for two days. (stay)
18. If I _____ the film in the cinema, I wouldn't have watched it on TV again. (see)
19. If the parents _____ the cat, their children would be very happy. (buy)
20. Metal _____ if you heat it. (expand)

21. They'd have been able to return the bottle if they _____ off the labels. (tear)
22. If she tidies up her room, she must _____ the receipt. (find)
23. What would you do if you _____ a million dollars. (have)
24. Where would you live if you _____ younger. (be)
25. He should have received my e-mail if he _____ online yesterday evening. (be)

CHAPTER

7

Adverb Clause

This chapter will help you to:

- be able to identify adverbial clauses
- be able to understand kinds of adverbial clauses
- be able to distinguish kinds of adverbial clauses
- be able to understand the use of adverbial clause markers
- be able to use adverbial clauses both in speaking and writing

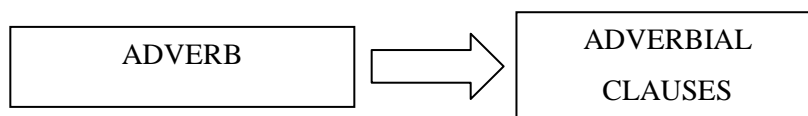
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CHAPTER 7

ADVERB CLAUSE

7.1. Introduction

Adverb Clause is a group of words that function as an adverb in a sentence. Adverb clause can be used to add explanatory detail to your sentence and explain how or why things happen. To identify adverb clauses, you will need to understand what an adverb does, as well as how a adverbial clause is formally used.



If a sentence consists of two clauses (dependent and independent), there must have a subordinating conjunction to connect them to form a good sentence Here is an example.

- (1) Although Palembang has been covered with smoke, some schools are still open.

That sentence is joined by a subordinating conjunction *although* that determines the following clause to become an adverbial clause. The other clause in that sentence will become a main clause.

An adverbial clause is always signed with clause markers (subordinators) such as in the following table.

Table 1 Common clause markers for adverbial clause

Time	Condition	Reason	Place	Concession/Contrast	Manner
after, when, soon, before, once, while, as soon as, whenever, by the time, etc	if, whether, provided, in case, unless, providing, etc.	because, since, as, so, in order that, now that, in as much as, etc	where, wherever	although, though, even though, while whereas	as, in that

It should be noted that an adverb clause can be placed at the beginning or the end of a sentence. For example, the sentence (1) above can be changed into;

- Some schools are still open although Palembang has been covered with smoke.

From the two examples above we can notice that a comma is needed if the adverbial clause begins a sentence, but if it is at the end of the sentence, no comma is used.

7.2. Types of Adverb Clauses

The adverb clause can be divided into several different kinds as the above clause markers have been grouped into (place, time, reason, manner, condition, and concession/contrast). Each kind of these adverbial clauses generally have the same pattern such as:

Main Clause + subordinator + Clause

OR

Subordinator + Clause, + Main Clause

7.2.1. Adverbial clause of place

An adverbial place clause tells where the action described by the main verb takes place. An adverbial clause of place is generally introduced by the subordinators *where* and *wherever*.

Examples:

- People have to go *where they can find jobs*.
- My younger brother tried to save his money *wherever he could*.

7. 2.2. Adverbial Clause of Time.

An adverb clause of time shows when something happens. It is usually introduced by time adverbs such as *as soon as*, *before*, *once*, *after*, etc.

Examples :

- *As soon as* the man saw his boss, he ran away.
- *Before* Deborah completed the cooking, the visitors had left.

7.2.3. Adverbial Clause of Manner.

Adverbial clause of manner generally tells us how something happens. It is usually placed either after the main verb or after the object and it formed by adding the suffix- *ly* on adjectives. Adverbial clause of manner usually gives the answer of **how**.

Examples:

- That exam is more difficult than usual in that it covers the whole chapters
- Please do it exactly *as the teacher instructed*.

7.2.4. Adverbial Clause of Reason.

This clause tells us the reason for the action the verb expresses, so this clause is commonly used to answer the question of **why**. Subordinating conjunctions such as *now that, because, since, as*, etc. Are usually used in this clause.

Examples :

- The man works so hard *because he has debts to offset*.
- Aditya was denied entering the arena *as he could not pay the required fees*.

7.2.5. Adverbial Clause of Condition.

This clause usually states the condition the verb in the main clause stipulate.

Some of common subordinators for this clause are: *whether, if, provided, unless, as long as*, etc.

Examples :

- Yolanda will only attend the party even *if you personally invite her*.
- There will be no need for him to go to court *provided he should sign the papers*.

7.2.6. Adverbial Clause of Concession.

As the name of this clause goes, it usually states that we admit or acknowledge in the main clause. Subordinators that commonly introduce this clause are mainly '**though**' and '**although**'. There are, however, other subordinators such as *even though, while, despite*, etc.

Examples :

- *Although Hariswan was indisposed*, he went to the office.
- *Though Henry was a trained teacher*, he detests teaching.

In addition, there are also other adverbial clauses with different pattern from the previous ones. Usually the adverbial clause appears after the main clause.

7.2.7. Adverbial Clause of Purpose.

This type of clause is almost the same as the adverbial clause of reason asking **why**. However, We usually introduce this clause by clause markers such as *so that*, *in order that*, etc. The clause tells us the purpose of the action the verbs states. There are three different patterns for this kind of adverbial clause.

a) Using **so + adjective + that clause**

Here are two examples:

- My sister reads *so hard that she can graduate top of his class.*
- The book is *so interesting that everybody wants to read it.*

b) Using **such + Noun /Noun Phrase + that clause**

For examples:

- He gave me *such an interesting book that everybody wants to read it.*
- It is *such a beautiful day that the children plan to go swimming.*

c) Using **in order + that clause**

For examples:

- People work *in order that they may earn and have to give.*
- Farmers use fertilizers *in order that their plant get fertile.*

7.2.8. Adverbial Clause of Degree or Comparison.

Adverbial clause of degree usually indicates the degree that is the relative extent or the comparison of the verb in the main or independent clause. This clause usually gives the answers of the questions such as *how much*, *how many* or *how little*. The subordinate conjunctions are *than*, *as.....as*, *so.....*, *as*, etc. Here are the examples of this clause.

- Martha works *as many hours as Ahlan does*.
- Pupuk Sriwijaya factory in Palembang is much bigger *than Pupuk Kujang factory in Cikampek is*.

Testing Yourself

Exercise 1

Directions: Read the questions carefully and choose the correct answer.

1. Fisyah could not finish her study in four years _____ she would have been entitled to scholarship for further study.
a. nevertheless c. consequently e. however
b. otherwise d. moreover
2. Iman : Did he say anything to the police?
Abiyyu : Well, ... he admitted breaking into the car, he denied sealing the tape.
a. meanwhile c. because e. when
b. even though d. as soon as
3. Farah : What did your father say when you told him you had lost all your money?
Nadia : He was so angry _____ he could not say anything.
a. therefore c. after e. so
b. that d. when
4. The expensive treatment had been well researched;
however, _____
a. it met the patient feel well d. it cured the patient effectively
b. it did not cause this comfort e. it could comport the patient
c. it was not very effective
5. _____ Aprilia likes him very much, she always pretends to ignore him.
a. Now that c. Because e. Although
b. However d. Since

13. We must look closely, _____ because the chameleon's clever camouflage technique is to change his skin color.
- a. by the time c. unless e. since
b. however d. before
14. _____ the uncontrolled circumstances Our family regret to say that we cannot be present at your daughter's wedding.
- a. however c. more over e. due to
b. because of d. wherever
15. Our team did not win the basketball competition _____ we had practiced very hard.
- a. although c. as soon as e. whether
b. even though d. after
16. My highschool national examination was a disaster _____, I still often have a nightmare about it.
- a. therefore c. Consequently e. although
b. while d. hence
17. _____ running, grizzly bears are capable of attaining a speed of 35 miles an hour.
- a. so that c. when they are e. whenever
b. so d. though
18. _____ getting the highest result in the class, Mario stil had problems with the teachers.
- a. despite of c. even though e. although
b. in spite of d. nonetheless
19. _____ air is composed of about 78 percent nitrogen and only about 21 percent oxygen is a little known fact on the streets.

- a. because Dera is sick or not tomorrow, she will go to school
 - b. although Dera is sick or not tomorrow, she will go to school
 - c. she will still go to school whether she is sick or not
 - d. after Dera is sick or not, she will go to school
 - e. so that Dera is sick or not, she will go to school
26. "The clerk stayed in the hotel until he finished the homework."
- The sentence above has similar meaning as _____
- a. after we finished the homework, we stayed in the hotel
 - b. we did not get out of the hotel before we finished the homework
 - c. because we did not finished the homework, we could not get out of the hotel
 - d. although we finished the homework, we stayed in the hotel
 - e. even though we finished the homework, we still stayed in the hotel
27. _____ to the sounds of nature, we lost track of time.
- a. Because listening
 - b. Because being listening
 - c. Listening
 - d. Listen
 - e. Listened
28. "After waking up, you should call your mother." Change the adverb clause above into the adverbial phrase!
- a. after wake up, you should call your mother
 - b. after waking up, you should call your mother
 - c. waking up, you should call your mother
 - d. you should call your mother, after you wake up
 - e. no change
29. "Because Tania is a vegetarian, she does not eat meat."
- The adverbial phrase of the sentence is _____
- a. because be a vegetarian, Tania does not eat meat
 - b. because being a vegetarian, Tania does not eat meat
 - c. no change
 - d. she is a vegetarian, so she did not eat meat
 - e. being a vegetarian, Tania does not eat meat

30. Ferdinand needs to bring an umbrella before going swimming _____ the weather is sunny.
- a. even though c. after e. since
b. so that d. if

Exercise 2

Directions : Complete each sentence using a word from the box.

because	while	that
when	since	although
as fast as	eventhough	hardly

1. Geysers have often been compared to volcanoes ____ they both emit hot liquids from below the Earth's surface.
2. ____ you may go in the world, you can not find such a beautiful country like Turkey.
3. Common salt occurs ____ in pure sold from as the mineral halite and in widely distributed deposits of rock, or mineral, salts.
4. The decade of the 1920's was significant in Georgia's history ____ of the rapidity with what was agriculture decline in state.
5. Open-pit mining follows the same sequence of operation ____ underground mining : drilling, blusting, and loading and removing waste and ore.

6. ____ ploughing the field, the farmer uncovered a dinosaur bone.
7. Hardly had Pradanta reach the station ____ the train started to leave the platform.
8. When we saw the dog running towards us we ran away ____ we could.
9. ____ entering Institute Pertanian Bogor, Munawir has begun to feel confident about his future.
10. ____ Sarmizi got an appraisal of his coin collection, he was surprised how it had increased in value.
11. We can go camping ____ provided we bring equipments.
12. A new born kangaroo can find its mother pouch ____ it's eyes are not yet open.
13. ____ adopting twins, the Wilson's have experienced many changes in their lifestyle.
14. ____ climbing the mountain, Susan lost her footing and fell onto ledge several feet below.
15. Joshua is skinny ____ he eats lots of fattening junk food.
16. During the early period of ocean navigation, there was ____ any need for sophisticated instruments techniques.
17. In the realm of psychological theory, Margareth F. Washburn was a dualist who believed ____ motor phenomena have an essential role in psychology.

18. ____ eggs of some species of insects hatch, the newly born insects look almost like their adult counterparts.
19. ____ there are more than two thousand different varieties of candy, many of them are made from a basic boiled mixture of sugar, water, corn syrup.
20. Realistic novels, in trying to present life as it actually is, have written many works ____ are notable for their artistry of style.

Exercise 3

Directions : Combine each pair of sentences using the instruction in brackets.

1. Toxic chemicals are abundant in new cars. A clean odour is produced.
(so ... that ...)

2. Income tax was high. Many middle-low people couldn't afford it. (so ...that)

3. It is a beautiful mountain. Young men like to go camping there.(such...that)

4. The building is tall. It took years to build it. (so ... that)

5. The park is clean. Children enjoy having fun there. (enough ... that)

CHAPTER

8

Reduced Adverb Clause & Subjunctive

This chapter will help you to:

- be able to identify expressions followed by that clause
- be able to understand kinds of expressions followed by that clause
- be able to understand the use of expressions followed by that clause
- be able to use expressions followed by that clause both in speaking and writing

Muslih Hambali and Soni Mirizon

CHAPTER 8

Reduced Adverb Clause & Subjunctive

8.1 Introduction

In the previous chapter we have been introduced common adverb clauses using different clause markers or known as subordinators (conjunction) and common conditional sentences as a part of adverb clauses. This chapter discusses the reduction of adverb clauses and the use of subjunctive in conditional sentences.

8.2 Reduced Adverb Clause

Like an adjective clause, an adverb clause in some cases can also be reduced and changed into phrase. When a complex sentence contains a main clause and an adverb clause, the adverb clause can be reduced. To reduce an adverb clause we have to see that *both subjects* in both main clause and the adverb clause in a complex sentence *must be the same*. Study these examples.

- (1) Before the class began, the children prayed based on their own belief.
- (2) Before the children began the class, they prayed based on their own belief.
- (3) Samuel was cleaning the chicken barn while father was carrying a bathtub from the car.
- (4) Samuel was listening to rock music while he was cleaning the chicken barn.
- (5) Ahmad Kurniawan will treat us if he is employed at that foreign company.

If we learn from the five sentences above, sentences (2), (4), and (5) can be reduced as the both subjects in each sentence are the same persons. While, sentences (1) and (3) cannot be reduced since both clauses in each sentence have different subjects. Therefore, the reduced clauses of (2) and (4) will be like these.

- (6) Before beginning the class, the children prayed based on their own belief.
- (7) Samuel was listening to rock music while cleaning the chicken barn.
- (8) Ahmad Kuriawan will treat us if employed at that foreign company.

To reduce the adverb clause, omit the subject and change its main verb (if there is no be or auxiliary) into **ing-form** such as in (6). When the auxiliary *be* is followed by **ing-form** (active) or **past participle** (passive), also omit the subject and the *be* such as in (7) and (8).

It should be noted that only certain subordinators can be used in either active or passive adverb clauses. The following table 1 contains subordinators used in either active or passive adverb clauses.

Table 1 Subordinators used in Reduction of Adverb Clause

	Kinds of Adverb Clause				
	Time	Condition	Contrast	Place	Manner
Reduce in ACTIVE	after before since while when	If Unless Whether	Although though		
Reduce in PASSIVE	Once until when whenever	If Unless Whether	Although though	Where wherever	as

Source : Philips (2003) *Longman Preparation Course for the TOEFL*

When an adverb clause begins with the subordinator *because* expressing cause and effect, not only the *subject* and the *be* form of the verb but also the *subordinator* is omitted as in the following examples.

- (a) Because the old man was so tired, he couldn't continue weeding his crops.
- (b) Because Mario drove so fast, he crashed the electricity pole.

Sentences (a) and (b) above can be reduced like these;

- Being tired, the old man couldn't continue weeding his crops
- Driving so fast, Mario crashed the electricity pole.

Exercise 1

Directions: Change the underlined phrase below into a clause. Make sure to use the correct and suitable subordinators.

1. Having taught some orphans in his neighborhood, Mr. Parker will be invited by the minister of education for his dedication.
2. Relizing that the speaker delivered unrelated speech, we left the room earlier than we planned to.
3. Struggling against breast cancer, Miss. Teresa forced herself to be patient and cheerful.
4. Sitting on the veranda of the cottage and watching the birds flying, I let my thoughts wander to my previous experience spending my childhood in my beloved home town.

5. Being an independent student to work with the successful experiment,
the teacher offered Samsul a scholarship.
6. Lying on the sand by the beach while listening to the radio, my brother
soon forgot his failure to get a job.
7. Having already spent some of her earning for clothes, she has less
money to buy
8. Playing a tradiotional game with some children, Mr. Afandi felt like he
were still young.
9. Driving among the wild forest in Riau, we saw a tiger running after a
wild pig.
10. Having guessed at the correct answers in grammar test, the students
showed that they were not well prepared for the test.

Exercise 2

Directions: Reduce the adverb clause in each sentence below clause into a phrase

- a. Because Sanusi didn't want to participate in competition, he didn't appear in the tournament.

- b. Because the candidate believed that the selection a journalist in that company was unfair, he failed to apply.

- c. Because she was not paying attention to where to go to apply for the job, she missed her chance to workd this term.

- d. Because Harris took the TOEFL exam, he had to prepare a pencil before the test.

- e. Because Caroline does not eat meat, she always prepares a lot of vegetables in her refrigerator .

- f. Before visiting her parents, Kareen had to cook Indonesian spaghetti for her parents.

- g. Because he spent much more money on phone this month, Sally decided not to eat in the restaurant that much.

- h. After Felix read the holy Quran many times, he finally learned a lot of Islamic teachings.

- i. Because I know that everyone makes mistakes, I try to be alert to my students.

- j. Since Arasuli has completed his Bachelor's degree in English, he does not get any difficulty in English job interview.

- k. While traveling across Bangka and Belitung islands, Bagas could visit some fantastic seafood restaurants.

- l. Before Lingga gained the national taekwondo competition, he had been a champion in his town.

- m. Because we enjoyed the evening concert in the riverside restaurant, we planned to go there again someday.
-
- n. Because my children had never taken a boat before, she felt so excited and cheerful.
-
- o. Before becoming a director of oil palm company, Mr.Jumadi worked as an assitant manager of local companhy.
-

8.3. Subjunctive

Subjunctive can simply defined as a form of a verb representing an action or state that is not based on the fact but just a kind of emotional desire. Subjunctive is basically also a part of conditional sentences. The subjunctive expressions as though, as if, and wish are commonly used in subjunctive sentences.

8.3.1 Using As If and As Though

Study these examples.

- (1) The student has not been in Spain, but when we talked about the country, he acted as though he had been there.
- (2) Although the man is fired from his job, he always looks cheerful as if he were not fired.

Notice each sentence above contains two clauses that have opposite meaning from the true condition joined by subjunctive expressions such as *as though* and *as if*.

It should be noted that in subjunctive sentences the form of the verb in the true statement is different from the verb after subjunctive expressions. Normally if the verb in the true statement is in present, the verb in subjunctive must be in past, and if the true statement has past form, the

verb after subjunctive expression must be past perfect. Here are some more examples:

- (3) My brother **was** sad about the news. When people talked to my brother, he acted as if he **had been** happy about it.
- (4) Mr. Abujad **does not know** about Islam, but he talked as though he **knew** about Islamic laws.

8.3.2 Using Wish

When the speaker wants something to be different from the reality, he usually uses the word **wish**. He may wish something in present, future, and past. Similar to the use of subjunctive expressions using as if and as though, the verb form after wish must be different from that of the real statement. Here are examples.

(5)

1. Maimun seems as if she _____ (not have) a good time!
2. Asraf behaves as if he _____ (be) the boss.
3. They stared at him as if he _____ (make) noisy.
4. The baby cried as though she _____ (need) some food.
5. Her older brother always treats her as if she _____ (lack) of money.
6. The cars were so close together it looked as though they _____ (be) going to crash!
7. It was nice to see Juni again. It sounds as if she _____ (do) well in life.
8. A young lady spoke to me as if she _____ (know) me, but I had never meet her before.

9. It looks as though it _____ (go) to rain.
10. I wish they _____ (arrive) on time.
11. Investors acted as though they _____ (believe) this might be the case.
12. Indah wishes that he _____ (send) her a letter.
13. I wish I _____ (finish) my duty before 5 pm.
14. She wishes their offense _____ (keep) the ball for 40 minutes.
15. You know Hendri wishes he _____ (put) words together like that.
16. He came close, something the Clippers wish they _____ (say).
17. The rest of the Islanders wish scroding _____ (be) so easy.
18. We wish you _____ (come) to my party next two days.
19. She wishes he _____ (talk) to her more often.
20. They wish we _____ (stop) smoking

Give the meaning of the underlined clauses below.

21. Yuli talks about Japan as though she had stayed there herself.
22. Is Tomo feeling well? I spoke to him today and it sounded as if he caught a cold.
23. Mike described it as if he had seen the accident all with his own eyes.

24. We remember stepping off the boat in Tigris river as though we went there now.
25. Anggun loves her cats as though they were her children.
26. Mahmud walked with a stick as though he had broken his leg.
27. Dwita sat there smiling as if she had not got any problem.
28. You look so quiet as though you did not pick the fruit.
29. My brother felt as if had lost lost one of his senses.
30. I view my career as though I became a clock maker.

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