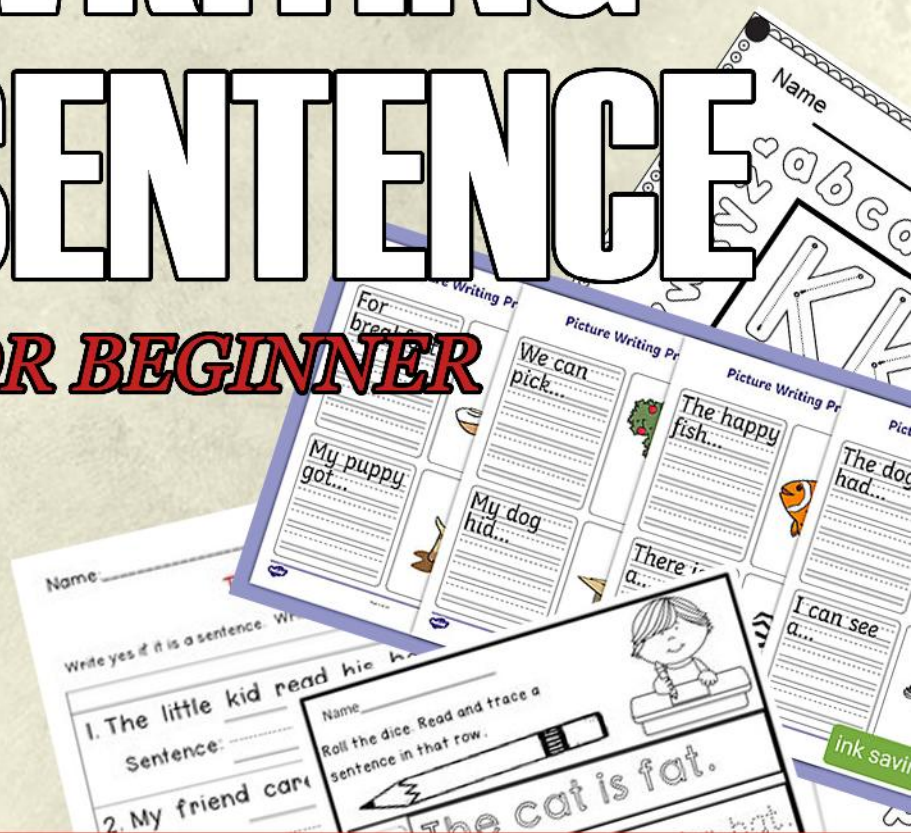




WRITING SENTENCE

FOR BEGINNER



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KATA PENGANTAR

Puji syukur kami panjatkan kehadiran Tuhan Yang Maha Esa yang telah memberikan rahmat serta karunia-Nya kepada kami sehingga kami berhasil menyelesaikan Buku dengan judul *Writing Sentence For Beginner* sesuai yang ditargetka.

Buku dengan judul *Writing Sentence For Beginner* ini berisikan mengenai konsep *Writing Sentence For Beginner* pada pembelajaran bahasa inggris. Kami menyadari bahwa Buku ini masih jauh dari sempurna, oleh karena itu kritik dan saran dari semua pihak yang bersifat membangun selalu kami harapkan demi kesempurnaan buku ini.

Akhir kata, kami sampaikan terima kasih kepada semua pihak yang telah berperan serta dalam penyusunan Buku ini dari awal sampai akhir. Semoga Tuhan Yang Maha Esa senantiasa meridhoi segala usaha kita. Amin.

Agustus 2023, Penulis

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Section 1

Sentence Patterns with Intransitive Verbs

A. Sentence Pattern

Noun + Verb

ILLUSTRATION

Clouds gathered. The sun dimmed. The sky darkened. The wind blew. Dogs ran and growled. Birds cried. Lightning flashed. Thunder sounded. The earth shook and trembled. Trees fell. A hurricane had begun.

The paragraph above is composed of sentences using the simplest sentence pattern in English, noun + verb. Observe the elements of this sentence pattern in the following examples.

Sentence Pattern: Noun + Verb

NOUN PHRASE	VERB PHRASE
Noun	Verb
Clouds	gathered
The sun	dimmed
The sky	darkened
The wind	blew
Dogs	ran and growled
Birds	cried
Lightning	flashed
Thunder	sounded
The earth	shook and trembled

Trees	fell
A hurricane	had begun

Make more sentences of this type by supplying the missing parts in the following sentences.

Helene is reading.

1. _____ is thinking.
2. _____ are studying.
3. The sun _____ .
4. _____ is singing.
5. The wind _____ .
6. _____ is playing.
7. _____ were ringing.
8. Professor Ober _____.
9. _____ had been waiting.
10. The children _____.

Change the preceding statements to oral questions and ask students to reply to them with short answers. Use the names of real people.

Is Helene reading?

No, she isn't.

DISCUSSION

Compounding

Either the noun (subject), verb, or predicate in this and other sentence patterns can be compounded. Study these examples.

NOUN PHRASE	VERB PHRASE
Noun + Noun	Verb + Verb
The professor and his colleagues He and his colleagues Neither Helene nor her friends Neither they nor she	read and study. lecture and teach. read or study. reads or studies.

These are examples of sentences with compound subjects and compound predicates. The subject part of the sentence is called the noun phrase; the part of the sentence that expresses what is said of the subject is called the verb phrase, or predicate. The noun phrase is made up of one or more nouns, plus modifiers and connectors. The verb phrase is made up of one or more verbs, plus modifiers and connectors. In some sentence patterns, it also contains complements and objects.

Agreement

Agreement of Subject and Predicate.

The following sentences all have present tense verbs.

Dr. Sheila Avery teaches.

She is lecturing.

Her students are listening.

They don't study.

She doesn't approve.

The singular subjects in the third person, like she and Dr. Sheila Avery, are followed by the -s form of either the simple verb or an auxiliary

Agreement and Compound Subjects

A compound subject may cause confusion in the agreement of the subject and predicate.

1. If the parts of the compound subject are joined by and, whether they are singular or plural, the plural form of the verb is used.

The boys and girls are playing.

Mark and Helene approve.

2. If the parts of the compound subject are singular and are joined by such connectives as or, nor, either. . . or, neither nor, not only . . . but also, the singular form of the verb is used.

Either Juan or his friend is expected.

Neither Helene nor Alice works.

3. If the parts of the compound subject joined by or, nor, either... or. neither.. .. nor, not only. . . but also are different in number of son, the part nearest the verb determines the number of the verb.

Neither Helene nor her sisters work.

Not only the students but also Prof. Ober is waiting.

Agreement and Collective Nouns

Occasionally, a noun that is singular in form may be used in a plural sense.

The crowd were waving their arms and shouting.

The committee was arguing.

Usually, however, nouns like *class, group, committee, jury*, and so on called collectives - are considered singular, and the -s form of the verb is used with them.

The committee is meeting.
The jury has been dismissed.

Verb Forms and Auxiliaries That Do Not Change Form for Agreement

The following sentences have past tense verb

The books came.	They worked.
The book came.	Marie worked.
I came.	We worked.

The simple past form of the verb does not change when the person or number of the subject changes. The same thing is true of modal auxiliaries. In the following sets of sentences, the auxiliaries remain constant regardless of the person and number of the subject.

Prof. Ober will lecture at 9:00.
The students will listen.

Mrs. Todd and her children must leave early.
I must go to the bank.

What can I do for you?
Can they help?

EXERCISES

A. Your teacher will read the short paragraph at the beginning of this lesson as a dicto-comp two or three times. Listen carefully every time the paragraph is read. After your teacher has finished reading it for the last time, write it as you remember it, staying as close as possible to the original wording and sequence. Do not write while your teacher is reading. You may write only after the entire paragraph has been read and understood. To the extent that you are to write what you remember exactly, this is a dictation exercise. To the extent that you have to fill in memory gaps, it is a writing exercise. Try to maintain correct grammar and logical meaning.

B. Use a form of the auxiliary *be* in each of the following blanks. Write the sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

The engineers and the company president are attending.

1. Both the teachers and the students _____ reading.
2. Neither Juan nor Tim _____ reading.
3. Juan and Tim _____ talking.
4. Either Juan or Tim _____ leaving.
5. Prof. Ober and his students _____ vacationing.
6. Mr. and Mrs. Avery _____ vacationing.
7. Neither the students nor the professor _____ studying.
8. Neither the professor nor the students _____ studying.
9. Mrs. Todd, together with her daughters _____ shopping

10. Mrs. Todd and her daughters _____ shopping.

- C. Combine the following pairs or groups of sentences into one sentence. They will be noun + verb sentences with compound subjects and/or compound predicates. Make sure that the subjects and predicates agree. Use the connectors given. Write the new sentences on a separate sheet of paper.

The professor is talking. He is laughing. (and)

The professor is talking and laughing.

1. His students are listening. His students are writing
2. Juan Arevalo is listening. Chris Todd is listening (and)
3. Mark Fisher is not listening. Mark Fisher is not writing. (or)
4. He is dreaming. He is planning (and)
5. Alice Novak is whispering. Marie Gambino is whispering. (and)
6. They are not listening. They are not writing (neither, nor)
7. Prof. Ober notices. The students notice (both, and)
8. Tim works and studies. Chris works and studies (both, and)
9. Helene is reading. Lorraine is reading. (either., or)
10. Juan is not speaking. Juan is not writing (or)

- D. Write original sentences using the following verbs. Use only the sentence pattern noun + verb. You may expand the sentences, using connectors, adverbs, and adjectives, if you wish.

closed

The door closed.

1. arrived
 2. stopped
 3. plays
 4. shouted
 5. rang
 6. happened
 7. growled
 8. landed
 9. fell
 10. lost
 11. burned
- was crying

- E. Find the elements in the following sentences that form the basic sentence pattern noun + verb. Write them on a separate sheet of paper.

After a long wait, the gleaming glass doors of the new department store finally opened to the public.

The doors opened.

1. The 6:40 express train from Newtown at long last arrived at the crowded station.
2. A small but vicious dog at our neighbor's house noisily and persistently barked all night.
3. The securely wrapped package of spare parts for the tractor came yesterday by registered mail.
4. In spite of our best efforts, all essential work in the rubber tire factory stopped completely.

5. A very famous musician from the conservatory played for one hour yesterday.
 6. That very popular tourist hotel will soon open for the summer season.
 7. The engineering students in Prof. Ober's class busily studied for their examination all night.
 8. Dr. Sheila Avery, the well-known physicist at the research laboratory, is lecturing tonight at the auditorium.
 9. The jumbo jet airliner, after a long delay, finally landed safely at the airport.
 10. A very strange thing happened on the way to work.
- F. Find the sentences in the following paragraph that do not fit the pattern noun + verb (+ modifiers). Write them on a separate sheet of paper.

He has a new book.

Prof. Ober is reading. He has a new book. He is reading about sea life. He ordered this book a long time ago. He waited and waited. Finally, the book came. He opened the package eagerly. Now the professor is reading about one of his favorite subjects. He reads every day

- G. Rewrite the same paragraph, expanding each sentence to make it more interesting. Use any modifiers and connectors you wish.

Prof. Ober is reading.

Prof. Ober is reading quietly at home

- H. The following is an optional homework exercise:
Write a paragraph on one of the following subjects.
Try to use as many sentences with the pattern noun + verb as possible.

A new book I have enjoyed.

My favorite possession.

A happy event

A storm (flood, hurricane, earthquake, or other disaster)

B. Sentence Pattern

Noun + Verb + Adverbial (1)

ILLUSTRATION

Prof. Ober worked hard today. He has been working at his office all day. Soon he will stop and go home. He will work until about 4:00. Then he will get in his car and drive home. He may drive fast. He wants to work in his garden for a while before dinner. Then he will dine quietly with his family. After dinner the family may read or listen to music. They may go bowling or go shopping at the nearby supermarket. They rarely go out socially during the week.

Sentence Pattern: Noun + Verb + Adverb

These examples from the preceding paragraph illustrate the sentence pattern noun + verb + adverb. Try to find other examples.