

UNIT 1

LEARNING PART OF SPEECH (Part 1)

Course Objectives:

1. Students are able to understand Noun, Verb, Adverb and Adjective.
2. Students are able to practice and implement these part of speech into sentences

There are eight parts of speech that learners of English language have to know and they also have to be able to use those parts into their lesson or practice (Subandi et al, 2017: 5- 9). Those eight parts of speech are: Noun, Verb, Adverb, Adjective, Pronoun, Preposition, Conjunction and the Interjection. These are made up of how to combine those into sentence, simple sentences as well as complex ones. Let us read these examples below that are made of those eight parts of speech.

- Achmad is a student of Islamic Education Program. (this sentence includes “I” as a noun as well as the word “student”, while “am” can be said as a linking verb. Then “a” is said an article. Hence, “Achmad” is the subject so is “student of Islamic Education program”
- Hamim waits patiently while I try to queue on the line of the cinema’s ticket box. In this sentence it is clear that the word “queue” can be said as a verb and “I” and “Hamim” are the subject of this sentence; while “I” is a pronoun.
- We played Mobile Legend last night. This sentence a word “played” in the past form is verb and the subject “WE” is a pronoun.
- The online driver is waiting for us at the building C. This example a prepositional phrase “at the building” to describe the place.

Now let us try to discuss in detail about those eight parts of speech. These eight parts are said to be important for us to study so that we know how to practice our study about English as foreign language.

A. Noun

Noun is used to describe a thing as used in a person, people, animal, place, as a concrete ones and even an abstract idea. A noun can be used as subject, a direct object or simply object, an

indirect object, a subject complement, and object complement. Let us have a look these examples below:

- Our friend just bought a new motorcycle . Subject + predicate + object /direct object
- Ustadz Adi Hidayat gave his lecture in front of thousands of congregations. Subject + predicate (to be/ linking verb) + object. + prepositional phrase[
- The bus inspector looked at all the passengers' ticket. Subject + predicate + object complement (passengers' ticket)
- Islamic Education is one of several departments offered by the School of Education and Teacher's training.

1. Kinds of Noun

a. Noun related to Gender

In many common nouns, supposed like “soldier” and “nurse” can be referred as men and women related to their common profession. Hence, in English noun would depend on their gender classifications as in “waiter” and “waitress” also “actor” and “actress”. These are related to gender classifications. However, the use of gender-specific nouns is seldom used these days as the example of “chairman”, though the head of a company is either man or woman, mostly used the word “CEO” or Chief Executive Officer. Hence the use of gender-specific noun is not really a concern to identify one’s profession. Let us see these examples below.

- Dimas Seto is one of the most prominent **actors** in the country; his wife is also known as an **actress**, so both of them are actors.
- Sri Mulyani is our Financial **Minister** in President’s cabinet. (the word “minister” can be used either man or woman).
- My father was an **architect**.

b. Noun Plurals

Noun can also change its form in order to indicate number by giving “s”, or “es” as shown in the examples below:

- There are several **boxes** need to be removed to the house storage, but please leave a **box** behind as we wait for his owner.

- The property company offered seven **houses** that ready for sale two days ago, but last I heard there is only one **house** left ready for sale.
- When you shout in a mountain, you can hear your **echo**.
- I never thought once I passed through a long road in the village, I could hear some **echoes** in the distance.

Other nouns can form the plural by changing the last letter before adding “s”. Some words also with ending “f” can change into “v” to form the plural; while other like “y” can change into “ies” as the example below:

- Islam allows us, man, to marry two, three, or even four women to take as **wives**; but if we cannot be just, a **wife** is better.
- He lives from one **city** to another **city**. He is moving around, many **cities** he has lived so far.
- My friends started his business by opening a home **industry** in his hometown. After years of his struggle to run his business, now they have got many home **industries**.

English language also has plural irregularity as we know the word “**mouse**” turns into “**mice**”, “sheep” turns still “sheep” as well as “fish” turns still into “fish”. There are other irregularities as we can find in the dictionary.

c. Possessive Nouns

A possessive noun is to show the possessiveness of someone or things. It changes the form to show that it owns or closely related to something else. It becomes possessive by adding a combination of an apostrophe and the letter is “s”. it can be formed in the case of singular noun that does not end in “s” by adding an apostrophe and “s” as in the example below:

- These are **Mayang’s** books; she left them in her locker.
- Those books in the locker are **Mayang’s**.
- The **online driver’s face** looks pale as he has been driving around for almost more than twelve hours.
- The **men’s** volley ball team is going to play soon as the **women’s** team is done.
- **Christina Rossetti’s** poem was more popular than the **Lord Byron’s**.

2. Types of Noun

Nouns are identified by their types as to indicate their usage. There are proper noun, common noun, concrete noun, abstract noun, countable noun, uncountable noun, and collective noun. Let us discuss these types as follows:

a. Proper Nouns

We can start to write proper noun by using capital letter as these nouns can represent the name of specific person, people, place or things. Names of person, days of the week, cities, regions, months, institutions, events or religious events, religions are proper nouns. Let us have a look at the examples below:

- **UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim** is the name of the state university in **Malang**, East Java.
- There is no god but **Allah**, and the prophet **Muhammad** is His last Messenger.
- Prof. Dr. **H. Abd. Harris** is our rector in this university.
- **Surabaya** is the capital city of East Java.

b. Common Nouns

These nouns are referred to a person, place, or thing in general sense. These are used without using capital letters as in proper nouns. Let us pay attention to these examples below:

- My **brother** and his **friends** are planning to ride **motorcycle** to the **beach**.
- Some of our **workers** choose to take their **overtime job** during the **holiday**.
- There are many beautiful **flowers** in our **school gardens**.
- Many **students** do not really care about their take-home **quizzes**.

We can also make proper nouns out of common nouns, as in these following examples:

- The **students of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang** start his community services in the villages around **Malang** region.
- Some **Shakespeare's poems** were known as the best works of literature in the **Elizabethan** era.
- The meals in **Warung Nelangsa** are quiet delicious and cheap for students.
- The *War and Peace* was said to be the autobiographical novel by **Leo Tolstoy**. (though these nouns, war and peace, are said as common nouns; however since it is a novel, this can be categorized as proper noun of novel).

c. Concrete Nouns

These nouns are names of anything or anyone that can be sensed through our physical senses: sight, touch, taste, hearing, and smell. Let us take these examples as follows:

- Look at this **sign** on the **fence**, “beware of **dogs**”.
- The former **head** of language center handed over his mandate to his **successor**.
- The **property agent** gave his detail explanation to his potential **customer**.
- There are new **houses** built at this **cluster**.
- The **fried chicken** made by your **mother** tastes like those made from the fast food **restaurant**.
- Where do your **students** put the assignment **books**?

d. Abstract Nouns

These nouns are the opposite of concrete nouns. Names of things we cannot see, touch, smell, hear, or taste. Nonetheless, we can feel or understand them. We can take these examples as follows:

- We need a leader with high **integrity**.
- This university has got four pillars that can be the **advantages** among other universities.
- Noble **morality**, deep **spirituality**, broad **knowledge**, and mature **professionalism** are the four pillars of our institution.
- This university is trying to build the image to become the best **role model** for the **Islamic civilization**.
- Every man is equal before the **law**.

e. Countable Nouns

These forms of nouns consist of both singular and plural. It mentions everything or anything (anyone) that can be counted. These are the examples:

- Every class is provided with **a whiteboard**, **a desk**, and **thirty arm chairs**.
- There are forty **passengers**, **a ticket inspector**, **two bus assistants**, and **a bus driver** in every autobus.
- She carried more **two backpacks** during her visit in India.
- The Sengon tree broke **four branches** in last month’s hurricane.
- There was only **an office boy** left behind in the office last night.

f. Uncountable Nouns

This noun does not have plural forms. It can refer to something in the form of mass noun such as: rice, sugar, water, etc. however these words sugar, rice, sand can be said to have countable if they are combined with collective noun such as a kilo of rice, a bundle of sand, two kilograms of sugar. Let us pay attention these examples below:

- Mickey Mouse likes to eat **cheese**.
- We have managed to harvest **rice** in the end of this year.
- The astronauts can breathe by using **oxygen** in outer space.
- We haven't got enough **water** supplies for this coming dry season.
- Would you like some **sugar** for your tea? – I am sorry the **sugar** is running out.
- The building material needs **cement** and **sand**.

g. Collective Nouns

The collective noun is used to identify a group of things, persons or people, and animals. We can use this to state individual group members in order to be counted as one unit. There are group of people, for instance, to name the collective nouns such as: family, crew, team, club, community, committee, choir, company, crowd, band, gang, orchestra, government, audience, army, and etc. while for animal, there are also name of collective nouns such as: herd of cattle, flock of birds, drove of sheep, gaggle of geese, pack of wolves, pride of lions, pod of dolphins, school of fish, litter of puppies, troop of monkeys, brood of chickens, swarm of bees, and etc. Let us take a look into these examples as follows:

- The **flock of birds** flew to the west as the sun goes down.
- The **band** brings along its **crew** members in every show.
- Every **family** in this neighborhood is invited to the gathering party.
- There are twelve football **teams** taking part in the student competition.

B. Verbs

Verbs are one of the important things to form sentences. Sentences, especially, for English sentences formed by the subject and predicate in order to make sentences are used to describe the action, events or state that can complete the sentence. Let us take the example below:

- We **have** the English class every Tuesday morning.
- I **went** to Surabaya; when some of my friends **were waiting** in our lodging house.

- Professor Wahyudi **teaches** test of English as a foreign language in the university.
- The sun **rises** in the east and **goes** down in the west, etc.

C. Adverbs

Adverb functions to modify or explain verbs, adjectives, another adverb, phrase or clauses. This is used to indicate manner, place, time, cause, and degree as to answer based on the “how”, “when”, “how many/ much”, “where”. Other adverbs can also be identified the use of suffix “ly” as this is used to describe how things are done or undergone, or even to describe the manners as well as the situation. The examples are as follows:

- Mrs. Tia can speak English **fluently** as she just finished her study in England. (manner)
- She ran **quickly** to catch the last bus heading to her hometown. (manner)
- He plays the guitar **beautifully**. (manner)
- The head **coughed** loudly to catch our attention. (manner)
- Mrs. Prima promises that she will be in the class **tomorrow morning**. (time)
- I forgot to tell her that **yesterday** was my birthday. (time)
- Mr. Sam went to Padang **yesterday** to attend the international Seminar. (time)
- Please come **in** and have a seat. (place)
- There are several houses built **around** my hometown. (place)
- Please do not waste **here**. (place)
- The city traffic can be organized **smoothly** as there are many traffic signs **everywhere**. (manner and place)
- Yesterday’s weather was **extremely** cold; I couldn’t even feel the heater. (degree)
- The students’ performance was **quiet** fascinating; I could see the audiences’ clap. (degree)
- He has **just** arrived couple minutes **ago**. (degree/ time)
- I **almost** finished my job **here**. (degree & place)
- He **definitely** finishes his thesis by the end of this month. (certainty)
- She is **probably** in the lodging house. (certainty)

- Buya Hamka was **undoubtedly** known as the great Islamic cleric during the Soekarno and Soeharto era. (certainty)

Some words such as: *also, finally, furthermore, hence, therefore, however, instead, likewise, meanwhile, nonetheless, next, otherwise, still, then, therefore, thus, indeed*, are said belong to CONJUNCTIVE ADVERBS. The uses of them are to connect the dependent or independent clause in order to explain time sequence or addition, cause effect, result, and contrast. To connect these dependent and independent sentences, the mark (;) or semicolon is applied to join them. We shall take a look as these examples below:

- The press budget has been cut down; **consequently**, the numbers of pages affected.
- He cannot finish his study on time; **therefore**, the university has decided to re-number or extended his credit semester.
- You can slice the onion, garlic, and pickles, **and then** you can put them all together into the frying pan and stir them well **until** they smell good.
- Our guests are still having conversation in the living room; **meanwhile**, some of our relatives are preparing the lunch.
- She kept talking during Prof. Djakfar's class; **therefore**, she was asked to leave the class earlier.
- It is said the country's budget has managed to reach five percent this year; **however**, the economic sector cannot be reached by the middle-sector.
- Tomorrow is the latest assignment submission; **otherwise**, the score will be cancelled.
- We prepared the dinner for the celebration of our country's independence day, and other neighbor **likewise**.

D. Adjectives

Adjectives are used to modify nouns or pronoun, and to make more specific, by describing or calculating the words. Adjectives can be categorized into two categories: descriptive and limiting. These can be identified to describe colors, size, or quality of a person or thing.

Descriptive	Limiting
Beautiful	Cardinal numbers (one, two, three..)
Large	Ordinal numbers (first, second, third,..)
Red	Possessives (my, your, her)
Interesting	Demonstratives (this, that, these, those)
Important	Quantity (few, many, much)
Colorful	Articles (a, an, the)
etc	

Taken from Toefl Preparation Guides (2002: 134)

An adjective comes before the noun or pronoun as they can be seen as follows:

- There are **big trucks** passing by Tanjung Perak port.
- Ahmad and Ifa have got a **lovely** baby girl.
- **That small** boat was found floating near the seashore.
- The ambassador gave the president an **antique** vase.
- **Those** cupboards will be placed in every room at building A.
- **Many** shopping malls in the city have started to play **peaceful Islamic** music this holy month of Ramadhan.

1. Possessive Adjective

Possessive adjectives are: my, your, his, its, our, their, similar to a possessive pronoun; nonetheless, it is used as an adjective and modifies a noun or a noun phrase, as in the following examples:

- He should complete **his** thesis by the end of this month.
- May I know **your** phone number? In case I have something to let you know so I can contact you immediately.
- Mr. Eko has finally returned to **our institution** as he has completed his **PhD's dissertation** in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.
- Never lose **our way** to get close to Allah as He is The One and Only God in the universe.
- **Your cat** probably looked for female cat for mating; so we can just wait for it.

- Many children are neglected by **their parents** as this modern era both parents also work to make ends meet.

2. Demonstrative Adjectives

The demonstrative adjectives are “this” and “that” used for singular; while “these” as well as “those” are used for plural. These demonstrative adjectives are identical to demonstrative pronoun in order to modify nouns or noun phrase. Let us take a look the examples below:

- **Those** were the days of our lives, nothing compares as we are all grateful for **these** achievements we have gone so far.
- Where did you put all of **those** plates for our dinner last night? – I still remember to put all of them into **that** cupboard.
- **This** room needs cleaning, how long you have been away from your room?

3. Interrogative Adjectives

Interrogative adjectives are: “which” and “what” can be the same as interrogative pronoun, except it can modify a noun or noun phrase rather than standing alone. These can be seen in the following examples:

- **Which** books I should read for relevant references for my research?
- **What** kind of wood we can use for making the furniture?

4. Indefinite Adjectives

This is similar to an indefinite pronoun, except it can modify a noun, pronoun, or noun phrase as in the following example:

- **Many** Indonesians are convinced that the economic inflation will not affect the micro-economy sector.
- I did not find **any** notification from my bank account this morning.
- There is only **a few** reasons that the committee will not consider **any** of it.

E. Brief Summary

Noun is used for person, animal, place, thing, abstract idea. There are types of noun: proper noun, common noun, concrete noun, abstract noun, countable noun, uncountable noun, and collective noun.

Verb is very essential part of sentence. It can assert things about subject of the sentence. Then adverb is to modify verb, adjective, phrases or clauses. They can indicate manner, time, place, cause, degree, and answer the questions.

While adjective is used to modify noun or pronoun by describing, identifying, or even quantifying words. Adjective consists of: possessive adjective, demonstrative adjective, interrogative adjective and indefinite adjective.

Practice 1

Fill in the blanks with the best verb from the following lists. Most of these verbs precedes with "to".

Ride visit see buy cry speak learn go start be play continue look

1. I do really wish to buy a house or build it.
2. Mayang continues _____ her old motorcycle to go teaching.
3. Hasna intends _____ to graduate school after she finishes her bachelor degree.
4. A: She seems ____ exhausted. B: Yes, she took overtime job these days.
5. Mr. Hamim likes ____ tennis at the weekend.
6. She will probably learn _____ English fast as she starts to stay in Singapore.
7. Bagas expects _____ his own business once he completes his study.
8. A few students continue _____ their teacher after they are all graduated.

Practice 2

Complete these sentences below with the given nouns by adding "s" or "es" or not depends on the every subject and predicate. The answers are in the box below

1. There are many cars , motorcycles at this rush hour, I guess we are trapped in the ____
2. Last night my friend took me to the Rock concert in Rampal, in fact I didn't really enjoy it because I don't like that kind of _____.
3. I need some ____ to repair the plum. I need screw driver, glues, pipes, and cutters.

4. Why do you always put a lot of ____ in your bags? whose pens, scissors, clothes here?
5. I'd like to have some coins or _____ just in case there many street musicians inside the bus.
6. Most of us got shocked when we accidentally heard _____ during the hard rain this afternoon.
7. My uncle likes to fix things in his garage. There are rusty car, broken magic com, old televisions, and some refrigerators in his living room. His house is full of _____.
8. Mahakam, Kapuas, Brantas, and Barito are well-kwon _____ in the country.

Screwdriver Hardware Junk Stuff Music Garbage Traffic Change River Thunder Strom
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UNIT 2

LEARNING PART OF SPEECH (Part 2)

Course Objectives:

1. Students are able to understand Preposition, Conjunction, and Interjection.
2. Students are able to practice and implement these parts of speech (part 2) into sentences.

A. Preposition

A preposition can connect nouns, pronouns, as well as phrases to words within the sentence (Subandi *et al*, 2017: 25-27). The words or phrase of the preposition introduces is named object of the preposition. It identifies the temporal, spatial or logical order or relation between object and the rest of the sentences. Let us see the examples as follows:

- The clock is **on** the wall
- The teacher's books are **under** the table.
- Most students lean **on** their chairs during the class.
- He was taking a nap **during** the class.

The above examples are prepositional place. The prepositional phrase is made up of the preposition, the object and any associated adjectives or adverbs. The prepositional phrase can be used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb. These are the common preposition used in English language: *about, above, across, after, against, along, among, around, at, before, behind, below, beneath, beside, between, beyond, but, by, despite, down, during, except, for, from, in, inside, into, like, near, of, off, on, onto, out, outside, over, past, since, through, throughout, to, towards, under, underneath, until, up, upon, with, within, and without.*

Those prepositions above can be applied in these examples as follows:

- The stuntmen jumped **into** the roof **without** fear.
- Any kind of news can be viewed **throughout** the world by the social media nowadays.
- The students walked **along** the beach as they were instructed to collect the garbage scattered **around** them by their teacher.
- Their cat lay **under** the dining table, gnawing some food leftover.
- The examiner looked **for** another answer by the student.
- We were walking **through** that aisle when you passed us.

There are other types of prepositional phrases, that is, preposition of time. This can be distinguished by its usage. The common prepositions of time are: “in”, “on” and “at”. The common usage for time can be seen as these examples below:

- She was born **on** January the 10th in 2000. (“**on**” is used if the information of days, months and years are included by adding “in”)
- I was born **in** December/ I was born **in** 1980. (“in” is used if the information only names the month or year)
- The food stalls **on** Sunan Kalijaga Street mostly open **at** 9.00 a.m. (“on” is used for name of the street; while “at” is used to mention the time.
- I’ll see you **on** next Tuesday. (on is used to mention days)
- When did you take the English proficiency test? – I am sorry, I don’t really remember, I think I took it **in** the middle of June, **on** 10th, maybe. (“in” is also used to name only the month, then when the exact day is mentioned, it is added with “on”)

Other expression by using preposition can be more precise and often confusing for non-native speaker of English. However, they—prepositions—can be studied carefully. As in Pyle and Page (2002: 276-8) have stated that preposition can be difficult as almost every definition for a preposition has exceptions. It depends on how to function in comparison with other prepositions and study the common expression used with preposition. Let us take a look at this diagram taken from Toefl preparation guide,

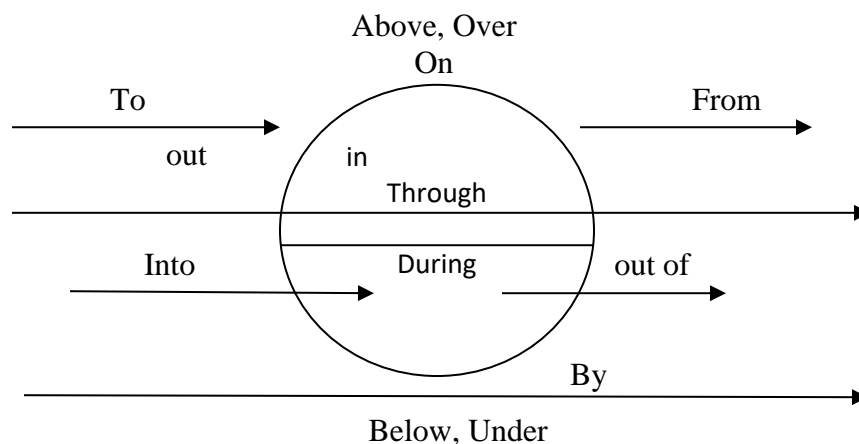


Figure 1 (Toefl Preparation Guide, 2002: 277)

That figure above can help us to identify, at least, the general idea about the use of preposition. Nonetheless, other assistant in learning these prepositions can be studied by the examples of some sentences below:

- We didn't enough time to visit the traditional market there **during** our seminar.
- Some friends are diligent to fill their holiday by preparing the teaching material; while others choose to enjoy their time going abroad for vacation **during** our holiday.
- I lived and studied in Surabaya **from** 2001 **to** 2009.
- He likes reading about history **from** time **to** time. (this may be meant that the person always or occasionally does the activity)
- Professor Wahyu cannot see us this week; she is still **out of** town. (this phrase can mean that the person is leaving and he or she is not present)
- Don't use this printer, it is **out of** order. (this phrase out of order can be meant that the tool is not working or broken, not functioning)
- The Laskar Pelangi Tetralogies novel was written **by** Andrea Hirata. (the word "by" here means as the agent of passive form)
- Professor Syam usually arrives **by** eight thirty in the morning. (this is used to indicate specific time)
- The meeting will be held **on** Monday **in** the afternoon **at** 1.00 p.m. ("on" is stated specifically on the day while "in" and "at" are used to mention the exact time and hours)
- Mrs. Winata goes to campus **by** bus. ("by" here is used to mention how he or she makes the trip)
- Please come **on** time unless your payment will be cut. (this means to be punctual, more specific in mentioning the time required)
- The English course at language centre was not a compulsory **in** the past; however, today, all students at this university must attend it.
- Everybody is asked to come **in** time so that we can prepare anything necessary. (this can be meant as being early enough before on time or specific time)
- Mrs. Prima expects all students to come **in** time before the class starts **at** 9.00.
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B. Conjunction

Conjunction is also used to connect words, phrases as well as clauses. It is divided into three: coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction, and correlative conjunction. Let us take a look into these following examples:

- We had a talk **and** dinner last night
- We ate fries **and** had a cup of tea.
- We'll leave **when** everybody is ready.
- He **not only** serves as a barista **but** he is **also** the owner of the coffee shop.

1. Coordinating Conjunctions

These coordinating conjunctions are: *and, but, or, nor, for, so, and yet* can be joined with individual words, phrases, and independent clause. In addition, we can also use the words “but” and “for” as prepositions. Here are some examples as follows:

- Tom **and** Jerry are known for cartoon characters.
- “How are you?" "Fine, and all the better **for** seeing you!
- She doesn't eat meat **for** various reasons.
- I received replies from everybody **but** Zulvy. (this can be meant that everybody replies to the speaker, while Zulvy alone does not reply to the speaker)
- He had an opportunity to get higher education and **yet** he is still working as a garbage collector. (This “yet” here can be meant that even though he got higher education, he is still working as a garbage collector)
- Leave the keys out **so** I can easily remember to take them home.

2. Subordinating Conjunctions

These subordinating conjunctions are used to state a dependent clause and show the nature of the relationship among the independent clause and dependent clause. These are the common subordinating conjunctions: *after, although, as, because, before, how, if, once, since, than, that, though, until, when, where, whether, and while*. Let us see the examples below:

- Three weeks **after** we moved out, the house was still empty.

- Shortly **after** he joined the English conversation club, he feels more confident to try to speak English.
- **If** they can pass the administration procedure, they will soon contact us for further test.
- Iqbal has to complete his thesis by the end of this month **when** he finishes with the entire requirement.
- **Once** she has found somewhere to live she will send you her new address.

3. Correlative Conjunctions

These correlative conjunctions frequently appear in pairs as they are used to connect equivalent sentence elements. These are the common correlative conjunctions: “both..and”, “either...or”, “neither..nor.”, “not only...but also”, and “whether..or”. These are the examples of correlative conjunctions:

- **Both** Hasna **and** Shinta used to be my classmate in the class of 2016.
- **Neither** Mayang **nor** Kiky can speak Arabic fluently so both of them retake the Arabic intensive course this semester.
- If this project fails it will affect **not only** our department, **but also** the whole organization.
- Danang is still thinking **whether** to continue his study in graduate school **or** to apply a job as a civil servant in his hometown.
- We got caught in a pouring rain without **either** raincoats **or** umbrellas.

C. Interjection

Interjection functions to exclaim, protest, or command. It sometimes stands alone; however, it is often contained with structure. Interjection is sometimes to express emotion as it is also not grammatically related to any other part of the sentence. Let us have a look at these examples below:

- Oh my God! It was you who hiding on that wall!
- Please leave the class!
- Astarghfirullah hal adzim...how could you do that!
- Please go away! I’ve had enough!

- I don't know what is going on!
- Look at me! Now I am telling you the truth.

D. Brief summary

This unit is still related to the first unit as we still discuss the basic part of speech. Preposition can connect nouns, pronouns and phrases in a sentence. Then conjunction can be used to combine words, phrases as well as clauses. Conjunctions are: coordinating conjunction, subordinating conjunction, and correlative conjunction. Finally, interjection is used in words, phrases in order to exclaim, protest, and command where the emotional factor can be used in interjection.

Practice 1

Fill these sentences below with the appropriate preposition

1. They put all the flower vases ___ the desk ___ the hotel's lobby
2. Masha traveled _____ Jombang _____ Lamongan _____ a month.
3. The water is poured _____ the jar.
4. Most students took a nap _____ the History class.
5. Where is the cat? Do you see it? – it is hiding _____ your bed.
6. He was born ___ September the 4th ___ 1988.
7. Let us go _____ the house; I think it is going to rain.
8. Most food stalls ___ Sunan Kalijaga Street open ___ 7 o'clock ___ the morning.
9. We can arrange the meeting ___ 13 January next week.
10. Prof. Syam will not be available these days; he is _____ town.

Practice 2

Try to combine these sentences below by using coordinating conjunctions or subordinating conjunctions.

1. Ustadz Abdul Somad is an Islamic scholar. He is a famous Moslem cleric in the country.
2. Mayang doesn't eat vegetables. She has got many reasons not to eat vegetables.
3. He doesn't have any cars. He doesn't have a house.

4. Wawan isn't sure about his future. He hasn't decided to go to college. He hasn't decided to get a job.
5. I cannot hear this television volume, can you please raise it? Can you fix the volume equalizer?
6. The movie was quite interesting. The screen writer was Christopher Bale, a famous screen writer.
7. My uncle works in Singapore. His father works in Singapore.
8. The infection of that disease has spread throughout the village. The infection spreads in the surrounding village.
9. He did not bring any equipment for the journey. He didn't wear proper outfits.
10. She likes to tell funny stories for children. She can take care of them.

Practice 3 (Reviewing Part of Speech)

Try to make any simple sentences containing eight parts of speech (noun, verb, adverb, adjective, pronoun, preposition, conjunction and interjection). Once sentences are made, try to explain their composition as the example below.

Examples:

- We have an English course every Wednesday in the afternoon. (pronoun: "we"; verb: "have"; noun or countable noun: "an English course" ; adverb of frequency: "every", proper noun of day: "Wednesday", preposition phrase or preposition of time: "in the afternoon".)
- Mrs. Uswah is our English teacher in this institution. (Proper noun: "Uswah", linking verb: "is" , possessive : "our" , object noun: "English teacher", prepositional phrase: "in this institution".)

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