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Foundation of English Grammar

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Part of Speech

What is part of speech? Words classification to several categories based on their function in a sentence.

Part of Speech are:

- 1. Verb***
- 2. Adverb***
- 3. Noun***
- 4. Pronoun***
- 5. Adjective***
- 6. Preposition***
- 7. Conjunction***
- 8. Interjection***
- 9. Article and Determiner***



Part of Speech

Budi is a handsome and a smart boy. He knows everything about football. He wants to be a football player.

Budi: Noun

A: article atau determiner

And: Conjunction

Handsome: Adjective

Smart: Adjective

He: Pronoun

Knows: Verb

Wants: Verb

Part of speech is important because:

- 1.It makes translation easy*
- 2.It gives us a better vocabulary collection*
- 3.Helps to understand grammatical order better*

Verb

Verb 1

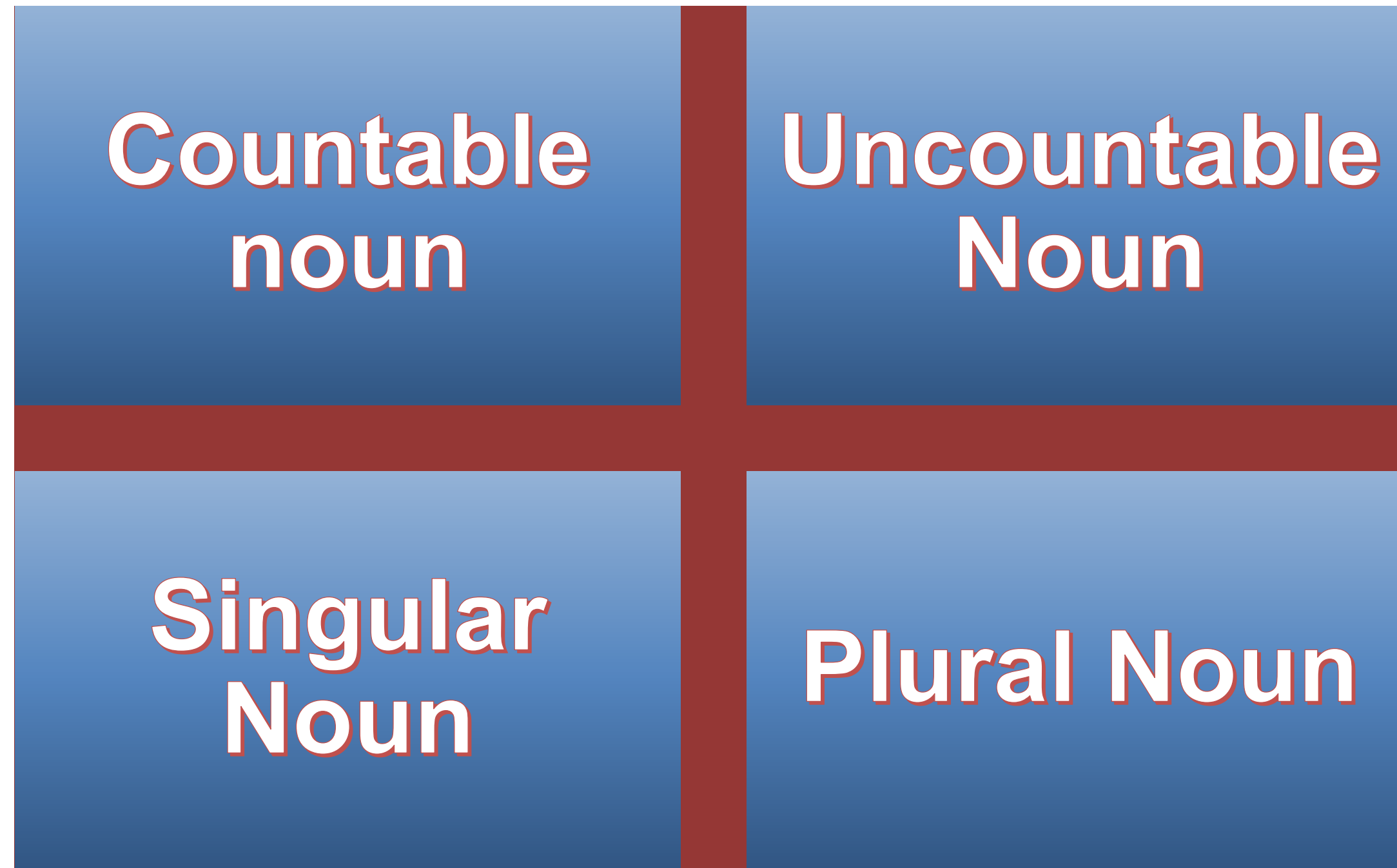
Verb 2

Verb 3

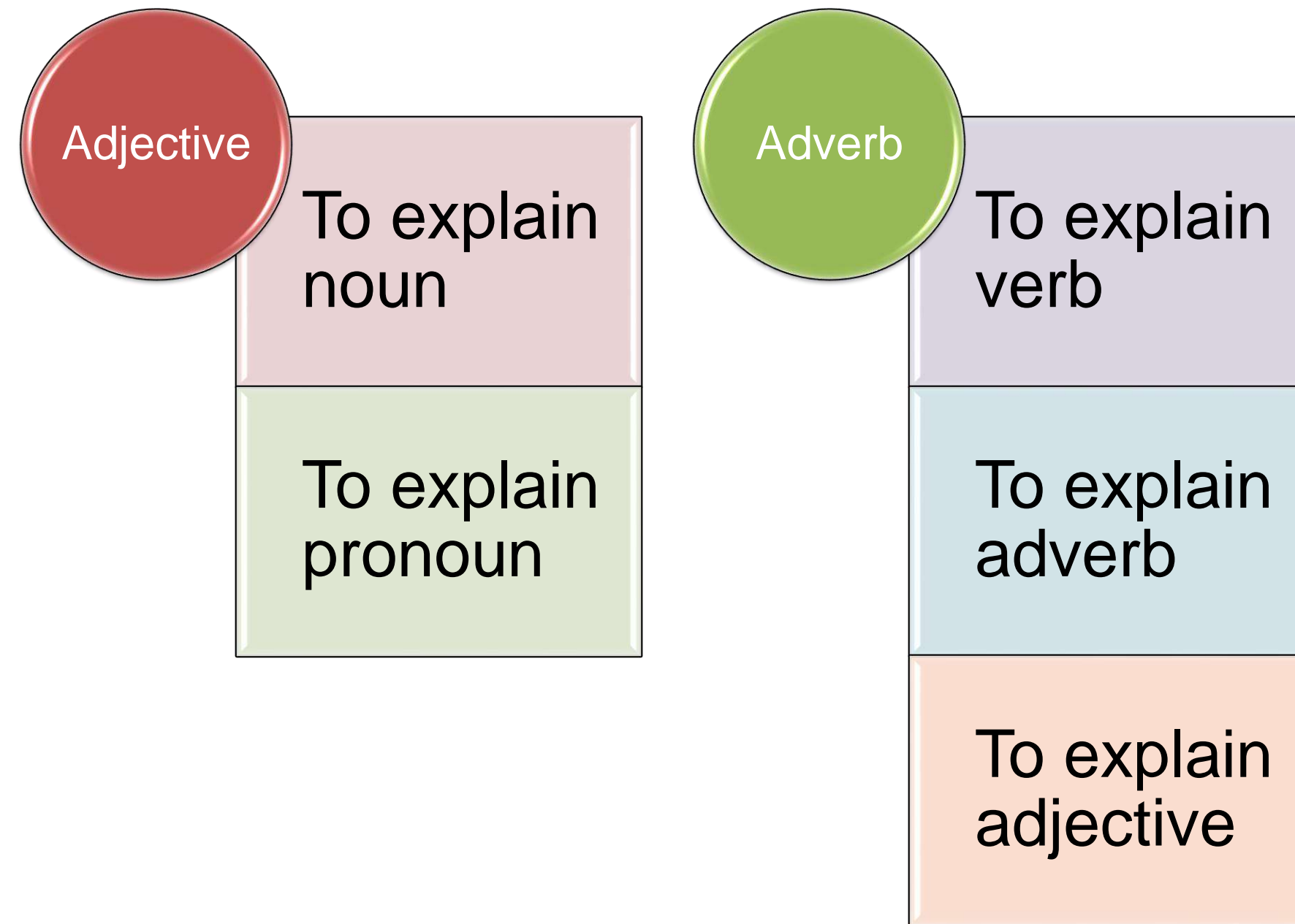
**Regular
Verb**

**Irregular
Verb**

Noun



Adjective and Adverb



Pronoun

 ENGLISH PRONOUNS					
	Subject Pronouns	Object Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Possessive Pronouns	Reflexive Pronouns
1st person	I	Me	My	Mine	Myself
2nd person	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourself
3rd person (male)	He	Him	His	His	Himself
3rd person (female)	She	Her	Her	Hers	Herself
3rd thing	It	It	Its	(not used)	Itself
1st person (plural)	We	Us	Our	Ours	Ourselves
2nd person (plural)	You	You	Your	Yours	Yourselves
3rd person & thing (plural)	They	Them	Their	Theirs	Themselves

Learn from the book!

Unit 53

Verb + -ing (enjoy doing / stop doing etc.)

We say:

- ☐ I **enjoy reading**. (not I enjoy to read)
- ☐ Would you **mind closing** the door? (not mind to close)
- ☐ Chris **suggested going** to the cinema. (not suggested to go)

After **enjoy**, **mind** and **suggest**, we use **-ing** (not to ...).

Some more verbs that are followed by **-ing**:

stop	recommend	admit	avoid	imagine
finish	consider	deny	risk	fancy

- ☐ Suddenly everybody **stopped talking**. There was silence.
- ☐ I'll do the shopping when I've **finished cleaning** the flat.
- ☐ He tried to **avoid answering** my question.
- ☐ I don't **fancy going** out this evening. (= I'm not enthusiastic about it)
- ☐ Have you ever **considered going** to live in another country?
- ☐ They said they were innocent. They **denied doing** anything wrong.

The negative form is **not -ing**:

- ☐ When I'm on holiday, I enjoy **not having** to get up early.



We also use **-ing** after:

- give up** (= stop)
- put off** (= delay until later)
- go on** or **carry on** (= continue)
- keep** or **keep on** (= do something continuously or repeatedly)

- ☐ I've **given up buying** newspapers. I don't read them any more.
- ☐ You shouldn't **put off telling** him what happened. You need to tell him now.
- ☐ Katherine doesn't want to retire. She wants to **go on working**. or ... to **carry on working**.
- ☐ You **keep interrupting** when I'm talking. or You **keep on interrupting** ...

With some verbs you can use the structure **verb + somebody + -ing**:

- ☐ You can't **stop people doing** what they want.
- ☐ I can't **imagine George riding** a motorbike.
- ☐ Did she really say that? I don't **remember her saying** that.
- ☐ Sorry to **keep you waiting** so long.

When you talk about finished actions, you can say **having done/stolen/said** etc.:

- ☐ They admitted **having stolen** the money.

But it is not necessary to use **having** (done). You can say:

- ☐ They admitted **stealing** the money.
- ☐ I now regret **saying** that. or I now regret **having said** that.

Other structures are possible with **admit**, **deny**, **suggest** and **recommend**. For example, you can say:

- ☐ They **denied** (that) **they had done** anything wrong. (= They **denied doing** ...)
- ☐ Chris **suggested** (that) **we go** to the cinema. (= Chris **suggested going** ...)
- ☐ I **recommend** (that) **you travel** by train. (= I **recommend travelling** ...)

Unit 65

Adjective + to ...

A

hard to understand, interesting to talk to etc.

Compare sentences (a) and (b):

- ☐ James doesn't speak clearly. { (a) **It** is hard to **understand him**.
(b) **He** is hard to **understand**.

Sentences (a) and (b) have the same meaning. Note that we say:

- ☐ He is hard **to understand**. (not He is hard to understand him)

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

easy	nice	safe	cheap	exciting	impossible
difficult	good	dangerous	expensive	interesting	

- ☐ Do you think it is **safe to drink this water**?
Do you think this water is **safe to drink**? (not to drink it)
- ☐ The exam questions were very hard. It was **impossible to answer them**.
The exam questions were very hard. They were **impossible to answer**. (not to answer them)
- ☐ Nicola has lots of interesting ideas. It's **interesting to talk to her**.
Nicola is **interesting to talk to**. (not to talk to her)

We also use this structure with **adjective + noun**:

- ☐ This is a **difficult question to answer**. (not to answer it)

B

nice of (you) to ...

We say 'It's **nice of** somebody to ...':

- ☐ It was **nice of you to take** me to the airport. Thank you very much.

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

kind	generous	careless	silly	stupid	inconsiderate	unfair	typical
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- ☐ It's **silly of Ruth to give up** her job when she needs the money.
- ☐ I think it was **unfair of him to criticise** me.

C

sorry to ... / surprised to ... etc.

You can use **adjective + to ...** to say how somebody reacts to something:

- ☐ I'm **sorry to hear** that your mother isn't well.

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

glad	pleased	relieved	surprised	amazed	sad	disappointed
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- ☐ Was Julia **surprised to see** you?
- ☐ It was a long and tiring journey. We were **glad to get** home.

D

You can use **to ...** after **the next / the last / the only / the first / the second** (etc.):

- ☐ **The next** train **to arrive** at platform 4 will be the 10.50 to Liverpool.
- ☐ Everybody was late except me. I was **the only one to arrive** on time.
- ☐ If I have any more news, you will be **the first to know**. (= the first person to know.)

E

You can say that something is **sure/likely/bound to** happen:

- ☐ Carla is a very good student. She's **bound to pass** the exam. (= she is sure to pass)
- ☐ It's possible I'll win the lottery one day, but it's not **likely to happen**. (= it's not probable)

Unit 69

Countable and uncountable 1

A

A noun can be **countable** or **uncountable**:

Countable:

- ☐ I eat **a banana** every day.
- ☐ I like **bananas**.

Banana is a **countable** noun.

A countable noun can be singular (**banana**) or plural (**bananas**).

We can use numbers with countable nouns. So we can say **one banana, two bananas** etc.

Examples of nouns usually countable:

- ☐ Kate was singing **a song**.
- ☐ There's **a nice beach** near here.
- ☐ Do you have **a ten-pound note**?
- ☐ It wasn't your fault. It was **an accident**.
- ☐ There are no **batteries** in the radio.
- ☐ We don't have enough **cups**.

Uncountable:

- ☐ I eat **rice** every day.
- ☐ I like **rice**.

Rice is an **uncountable** noun.

An uncountable noun has only one form (**rice**). There is no plural.

We cannot use numbers with uncountable nouns. We cannot say 'one rice', 'two rices' etc.

Examples of nouns usually uncountable:

- ☐ Kate was listening to **music**.
- ☐ There's **sand** in my shoes.
- ☐ Do you have any **money**?
- ☐ It wasn't your fault. It was bad **luck**.
- ☐ There is no **electricity** in this house.
- ☐ We don't have enough **water**.



B

You can use **a/an** with singular countable nouns:

- a beach** **a student** **an umbrella**

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without **a/the/my** etc.):

- ☐ Do you want **a banana**? (not want banana)
- ☐ There's been **an accident**. (not There's been accident)

You can use **plural** countable nouns alone:

- ☐ I like **bananas**. (= bananas in general)
- ☐ **Accidents** can be prevented.

We do not use **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We do not say 'a sand', 'a music', 'a rice'.

But you can often use **a ... of**. For example: **a bowl / a packet / a grain** of rice

You can use uncountable nouns alone (without **the/my/some** etc.):

- ☐ I eat **rice** every day.
- ☐ There's **blood** on your shirt.
- ☐ Can you hear **music**?

C

You can use **some** and **any** with plural countable nouns:

- ☐ We sang **some songs**.
- ☐ Did you buy **any apples**?

We use **many** and **few** with plural countable nouns:

- ☐ We didn't take **many pictures**.
- ☐ I have a **few things** to do.

You can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

- ☐ We listened to **some music**.
- ☐ Did you buy **any apple juice**?

We use **much** and **little** with uncountable nouns:

- ☐ We didn't do **much shopping**.
- ☐ I have a **little work** to do.



Learn from this text!

Level A1

My day

One day of my life



My family at home

We arrived in our favorite city in Europe.



Premium: 9 more Texts

Level A2

My Wonderful Family

My family is very important to me



At school

One day in elementary school for Lucas



Going to a restaurant DIALOGUE

Placing an order at a restaurant



My morning routine

I dream of opening my own café.



Premium: 68 more Texts

The House

The Smith family home



My name is John

Sam is looking for a job.



Our Vacation

I love going fishing with friends.



The city where I live

Simón introduces us to his family.



[illegible]