



# Let's Talk About; Nouns, Pronouns, Adjectives and Verbs

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## What is nouns?

- Nouns atau dalam Bahasa Indonesia artinya kata benda adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menunjukkan nama orang, tempat, hal, kualitas dan gagasan.

# Forms of Nouns (Bentuk-bentuk Kata Benda)

## 1. concrete nouns

Yaitu kata benda yang dapat dilihat atau disentuh

Contoh:

I am sitting on the **chair**

She has two **books**

## 2. Abstract nouns

Yaitu kata benda yang tak dapat dilihat atau disentuh

I want your **agreement**

I'll never forget your **kindness**



# Kinds of Nouns (Macam-Macam Kata Benda)

## 1. **Proper nouns** (Kata Benda Nama Diri)

Example:

Imas, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia, etc

## 2. **Common Nouns** (Kata Benda Umum)

Example:

Stone, Iron, Diamon, Sand, School, Hospital, etc

## 3. **Collective Nouns** (Kata Benda Kumpulan)

Example:

Group, Club, Class, Squad, etc

# Types of Nouns (Tipe-Tipe Kata Benda)

1. **Countable Nouns** (kata benda yang dapat dihitung)


Example:

Table, car, chair, etc

2. **Uncountable Nouns** (kata benda yang tidak dapat dihitung)

Example:

Water, sugar, butter, dust, coffee, etc



# Number Nouns (Kata benda berdasarkan Jumlah)

## 1. **Singular Nouns** (kata benda tunggal)

Example:

A book, an apple

## 2. **Plural nouns** (Kata benda yang menunjukkan jamak atau lebih dari satu)

Example:

I want to buy **five** pencils.

The **pens** are on the table



# Noun Classes (Kelas Kata benda)

## 1. Masculin Gender

Example: father, uncle, boy, husband, etc

## 2. Feminine Gender

Example: mother, aunt, wife, girl, etc

## 3. Neuter Gender Nouns

Example: bus, car, book, bowl, etc

## 4. Common Gender Nouns

Baby, friend, teacher, etc

# Noun Clause (Klausula kata benda)

➤ Adalah klausa yang berfungsi sebagai nomina. Maka noun clause dapat menempati posisi sebagai berikut:

## 1. Subject of sentence

Ex: That the world is round is a fact

## 2. Object of a transitive verb

Ex: I know what you mean

## 3. Object of a preposition

Ex: Be careful **of** what you are doing

## 4. Complement

Ex: This is what I want

## 5. Noun in apposition (sebagai Ket. Tambahan)

Ex: The idea that people can live without oxygen is unreasonable

# What is Pronouns?

Pronouns atau dalam Bahasa Indonesia disebut kata ganti benda. Digunakan sebagai kata ganti orang atau benda. Contohnya:

Orang pertama tunggal ( I = saya) dan jamak (we= kita), orang kedua tunggal (you= kamu) dan jamak (you= kalian) dan orang ketiga tunggal (she= dia perempuan dan he=dia laki-laki) dan jamak (they= mereka), juga untuk kata ganti benda (it = itu).

PERSON	SUBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS 	OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS 	POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS 	POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES 
1ST SINGULAR	I	ME	MINE	MY
2ND SINGULAR	YOU	YOU	YOURS	YOUR
3RD SINGULAR (MALE)	HE	HIM	HIS	HIS
3RD SINGULAR (FEMALE)	SHE	HER	HERS	HER
3RD SINGULAR (THING)	IT	IT	ITS	ITS
1ST PLURAL	WE	US	OURS	OUR
2ND PLURAL	YOU	YOU	YOURS	YOUR
3RD PLURAL	THEY	THEM	THEIRS	THEIR

# Demonstrative pronouns (kata ganti penuniuk)

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## This \ That These \ Those

**This**

near



**This** is an apple .

**These**

near



**These** are apples .

**That**

far



**That** is an apple .

**Those**

far



**Those** are apples .

# Indefinite Pronouns

everyone

Everyone needs friends!



everybody

Everybody needs someone to love!



indefinite pronouns

Everything about you is amazing!

AMAZING!

everything

I have been everywhere!

everywhere



# Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions.

**who** for people  
(used as the subject of a verb)

- **Who** loves pies?
- **Who** won yesterday?

**whom** for people  
(used as the object of a verb or preposition)

- You saw **whom**?
- You went with **whom**?

**whose** for people and things  
(shows possession)

- **Whose** is this?
- **Whose** won the race?

Look! No nouns.

**what** for animals and things

- **What** is that?
- **What** do you mean?




**which** for animals and things

- **Which** is smarter?
- **Which** is faster?
- **Which** is heavier?

# Relative Pronouns in English



<b>Who</b>	Relates to people (Subject)	The musician <b>who</b> wrote this song is French.
<b>Whom</b>	Relates to people (Object)	I know the boy <b>whom</b> sits next to you.
<b>Which</b>	Relates to animals and objects	This is the cake <b>which</b> Mary made.
<b>Why</b>	Refers to reason	Do you know the reason <b>why</b> the market is closed today?
<b>When</b>	Refers to time	The day <b>when</b> the concert takes place is Saturday.
<b>Where</b>	Refers to places	This is the house <b>where</b> my son was born.
<b>Whose</b>	Refers to possession	The boy <b>whose</b> phone just rang should stand up.
<b>That</b>	Relates to people, animals and things	12th September is the date <b>that</b> I was born.



# Adjectives (Kata Sifat)

- Kata sifat adalah kata yang digunakan untuk menambahkan arti pada kata benda atau kata yang menerangkan kata benda.

## Kinds of Adjectives:

1. Limiting adjective (kata sifat terbatas) contohnya; a, an dan the.
2. Demonstrative adjective. Misalnya; this, that, these, those.
3. Possesive Adjective (kata sifat kepunyaan). Misalnya; my, your, our, their, his, her, its.
4. Numeral adjective, terdiri dari cardinal number (bilangan pokok) ex: one, two, etc... dan ordinal number (bilangan urutan), ex: first, second, etc...
5. Adjective of indefinite quantity (kata sifat jumlah tidak tentu).


## Verb (kata kerja)

- Semua kata yang menyatakan perbuatan. Misalnya; pergi (go), lari (run), makan (eat) dan lainnya.
- Ada 2 jenis kata kerja yaitu yang berurutan (regular) dan tidak berurutan (irregular).
- Setiap jenis terbagi kedalam tiga bentuk kata kerja, yaitu: kata kerja bentuk pertama (verb 1), kata kerja kedua (verb 2), kata kerja ketiga (verb 3).



# Example

- Regular: verb 1= close, verb 2= closed, verb 3= closed
  - \*Tambahkan ed diakhir kata kerja
- Iregular: verb 1= write, verb 2= wrote, verb 3= written
  - \*harus dihafalkan perubahannya



Task: Please write 5 words with meaning the  
example of nouns, pronouns, adjectives and  
verb!

Thank you