

CHARACTERISTICS OF ADVANCED ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR ADVANCED STUDENTS IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Abstract

This research was designed to determine the facts concerning advanced grammar for advanced students. The research was qualitative in character. The main sources of the needed data were documents and participant observations. The collected data were analyzed by descriptive analysis.

As a result of data analysis, the researcher discovered the facts specified below:

There are many rules of grammar. As for the rules of advanced grammar, they are among others, the following:

1) Adjective Formation. Adjectives can be formed with many different suffixes, which are added to verbs, nouns, or word roots such as edible, spiritual, defiant, culinary, neurotic, childish, qualitative, worrisome, glorious, cloudy, etc.

2) Gerunds and Infinitives. A gerund is a verb form ending in -ing that functions as a noun. The following verbs must be followed by the gerund: anticipate, avoid, envision, quit, enjoy, delay, facilitate, postpone, resume, etc.

An infinitive is a verb form (to plus the base form) that can be used in the following ways: in subject and object positions, after adjectives and nouns, in adverbial position and in special expressions.

3) Adverbial Clauses. Adverbial clauses are subordinate clauses that indicate the following relationships to the main clause: cause, concession, purpose, degree, contrast and result.

4) Conditional Clauses. Among the other words and phrases that introduce the subordinate conditional clauses are the following: even if, if only, whether ... or not, whether ... or, unless, and as if. Conditional clauses can appear in various forms such as the real condition, wish, the present contrary-to-fact condition, the past contrary-to-fact condition, and the contrary-to-fact condition with mixed time.