

# ONE SENTENCE ONE DAY - PDF.pdf

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Ana Maghfiroh

# a Sentence a Day



Students Work on a Sentence a Day Activity

Ana Maghfiroh

# *a Sentence a Day*



Sentence Building Course Work  
of the second semester of  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo 2017/2018



بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**Sanksi Pelanggaran Pasal 27  
Undang-undang No 19 Tahun 2002  
Tentang Hak Cipta**

**2**

- (1) Barangsiapa dengan sengaja dan tanpa hak melakukan perbuatan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam Pasal 2 ayat (1) atau Pasal 49 ayat (1) dan ayat (2) dipidana dengan pidana penjara masing-masing paling singkat 1 (satu) bulan dan/atau denda paling sedikit Rp 1.000.000,00 (satu juta rupiah), atau pidana penjara paling lama 7 (tujuh) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp 5.000.000.000,00 (lima miliar rupiah).
- (2) Barangsiapa dengan sengaja menyiarkan, memamerkan, mengedarkan, atau menjual kepada umum suatu ciptaan atau barang hasil pelanggaran Hak Cipta atau Hak Terkait sebagaimana dimaksud pada ayat (1) dipidana dengan pidana penjara paling lama 5 (lima) tahun dan/atau denda paling banyak Rp 500.000.000,00 (lima ratus juta rupiah).



# **Students Work on a Sentence a Day Activity**

**enjoyful writing exercises  
to help students  
practice writing English sentences.**

**Ana Maghfiroh**







## Students Work on **a Sentence a Day** Activity

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## **My Appreciation Goes to:**

- Lovely husband who supported me the most.
- My kids "Hilwan Adyan Athoya, Hasna Atifa Maisya, Hilman Abdi el-Hakam, Husna Atmam Mubarakah" too much time I want to spend with you all.
- My Mom and my brothers for all praying and advices.
- My dear students (of writing for sentence building course), second semester 2017/2018, you all are great, guys. I always proud of you.
- and other people whom I cannot mention here one by one.



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**Students Work on  
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## Preface

3  
After teaching "writing for sentence building" for several years, I found that students' mistakes always occurred repeatedly. Giving writing practice weekly is sometimes not adequate to make my students realize their mistakes.

Habituating my students to write a sentence a day was indeed not an easy thing. Some of them were busy with their own business, while others felt that it was rather wasting time. But, after several weeks they found benefits of doing this.

Not only writing a sentence a day they should do, but giving feedback and reflection on other works was also important to do, in order to make them realize the common mistakes they have made.

This book performs a half of students work within a course, including both incorrect and correct sentences. I also provide some notes for each work. Although far from perfect, this book becomes one best experience not only for me myself to reflect my teaching, but also all my students in encouraging their love to write.



## **About the Author**

**Ana Maghfiroh is an English Department lecturer, at Universitas Muhammadiyah Ponorogo. She taught writing in this department including: writing on Sentence Building, Paragraph Writing. Essay, as well as academic writing. By this year, she is completing doctoral study on Language education program.**



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# 0.1

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## **a simple sentence**

**Simple sentence is  
a sentence consists of one clause  
with subject, predicate  
and object or complement (sometimes).**

----- a <sup>1</sup> Sentence a Day -----





<sup>3</sup> Students Work on  
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## **a Simple Sentence**

**Topic 1 :**

**writing a simple sentence about 'living in a village''**

---

All students' works:

It cannot be denied, that I really enjoy living in a village  
(main idea)

---

The smell of the grass and country lanes remind me of my  
childhood (Beng)

My favorite place were field and river, because I could saw a farmer  
and fresh water at there. (Halima)

----- a *Sentence a Day* -----

And I'm seam beside river. (Shinta)  
Every holiday, I was playing with other friend in the yard. (Rana)  
At night I can see a thousand stars in the sky. (Laras)  
Usually I drinking cofy with my friend (Ongky)  
Life in the village is so beautiful (Amanda)  
And living in the village is very enjoy because at night  
that can sleep with calm (Chandra)  
The sound of crickets became a mandatory treat at night  
before I went to bed (Hesti)  
Bird chirps woke me up in the morning (Dessy)  
Every Monday, I and friend search conch in rice field (Yesiana)  
And usually I'am jogging with my friends in the morning (Marsely)  
When the activity in the morning with a brath of air  
in the village (Widha)  
Another that usually I made some cake with my mom  
when holiday (Wa Ode)  
Because the kinship of villagers is solid, that's why I always share  
my handmade cake and cookies to my neighbors (Alqy)  
Because the villager are like brothers (Putra)  
Those is things that make me never leave out this  
beautiful village (Fisal)  
Cause, only in village can recall my memory about childhood (Ratri)  
Beside that, living in a village is relative cheap, because We can  
survive with some plants in around us (Denok).  
In the village I with friends playing football in the field (Adin)



# Sentence

**Analysis, Correction and Feedback**



**Correct**

The smell of the grass and country lanes remind me of my childhood (Beng)

**Notes**

It is a good constructed sentence, with a good word choice and good grammatical structure.

The idea is genuine and surprising.

**Incorrect**

My favorite place were field and river, because I could saw a farmer and fresh water at there. (Halima)

**Correct**

My favorite places are field and river, because I can see a farm and fresh water there.

**Notes**

The sentence is more suitable to use present tense, because it is kind of general opinion or truth.

"were" is a auxiliary verb for plural noun, so the word "place" should be in plural form "places".

"could or can" is a modal that followed by the verb 1 form.

The word "farmer" (the person working in the farm) is better replaced by "farm" (thing/ place) in equivalent with the next word "water" (thing).

"at there" is pointing place. However it does not need to use "at", "there" is enough.

**Incorrect**

And I'm seam beside river. (Shinta)

**Correct**

I sit beside a river.

**Notes**

"And" is phrase or clause conjunction or connector, not sentence connector.

The subject "I" does not need auxiliary/ to be "am" if it is not progressive sentence.

The verb "seam" is less appropriate to use in this sentence, and would be best replaced.

The article "a" is suitable used before river, to make it more specific and particular.

**Incorrect**

Every holiday, I was playing with other friend in the yard. (Rana)

**Correct**

Every holiday, I play with friends in the yard.

**Note**

The sentence indicates the habitual action which is pointed by the word "every", it is suitable with present tense, not past progressive.

The word "other" could be deleted and leave the plural noun "friends" only.

**Incorrect**

At night I can see a thousand stars in the sky. (Laras)

**Correct**

At night, I can see a thousand stars in the sky.

**Notes**

When the adverb of place precedes the sentence, it should be separated by comma.

However, it is an example of a good simple sentence that is equipped with subject, verb, object and adverb of place.



**Incorrect**

Usually I drinking cofy with my friend (Ongky)

**Correct**

Usually, I drink coffee with my friend at my leisure time.

**Notes**

The word "usually" indicates the habitual action that is suitable with **5** simple present tense.

The simple present tense uses the first form verb, without -ing (drink).

The right spelling of "cofy" is "coffee".

To put the adverb of time "at my leisure time" or the adverb of place will make the sentence better.

The adverb of time, "usually" preceding the sentence, should be separated by comma.

**Incorrect**

Life in the village is so beautiful (Amanda)

**Correct**

Living in the village is so comfortable.

**Notes**

The use of the word "life" would be best replaced with "living".

The adjective "beautiful" also would be better replaced with "comfortable or interesting", because it explains the word "living", not the word "village". "The village is beautiful, and living in it is so comfortable"

**Incorrect**

And living in the village is very enjoy because at night that can sleep with calm (Chandra)

**Correct**

Living in the village is very enjoyable/fun because at night we can sleep comfortably.

**Notes**

The word "enjoy" is not appropriate to be placed here, it is a verb, whereas we need adjective here. Using "enjoyful or fun" is more suitable.

"...because at night that can sleep". This phrase is lack of subject, so it can be added by subject "we".

"with calm" would be best replaced with the adverb "comfortably" which will modify the verb "sleep".

**Incorrect**

The sound of crickets became a mandatory treat at night before I went to bed (Hesti)

**Correct**

The sound of crickets becomes lullabies at night before I go to bed/ sleep.

**Notes**

The sentence structure (talking about the general opinion/ fact) uses a simple present tense.

In simple present tense, the verb uses a first verb form "becomes", and "before I go to bed/ sleep".

Lullabies is more suitable to replace "a mandatory treat"

**Incorrect**

Bird chirps woke me up in the morning. (Dessy)

**Correct**

The bird chirps wake me up in the morning.

**Notes**

The "bird chirps" would be best preceded by article "the" to form the definite thing.

The sentence indicates the general statement/ opinion, so it would be best use simple present tense using the first verb form "wake up".

**Incorrect**

Every Monday, I and friend search conch in rice field (Yesiana)

**Correct**

Every Monday, my friend and I search for conch in rice field

**Notes**

The verb "Search" is always followed by "for" (search for)

Subject "I", generally, come last after the other subject (e.g. my friend and I, not I and my friend)

**Incorrect**

And usually I'am jogging with my friends in the morning (Marsely)

**Correct**

I usually go jogging with my friend in the morning

**Notes**

The word "usually" defines <sup>10</sup> the simple present tense, which is marked by the use of the first verb form "go jogging".

The word "jogging" adhere to the verb "go" that should be followed by verb-ing form (e.g. go-fishing, go-climbing).

**Incorrect**

When the activity in the morning with a brath of air in the village  
(Widha)

**Correct**

Doing the activity in the morning, I heard the sound of water  
gurgling and flowing along the river.

**Or**

I do activity in the morning with the gurgling sound of the water.

**Notes**

It is an incomplete complex sentence. It consists of only an  
adverbial clause. There is no subject and main clause.

The adverbial clause "when the activity in the morning" is lack of  
subject and predicate. It can be best replaced with "when I do the  
activity in the morning" or "doing the activity in the morning". The  
subject of the sentence is "I", then followed by the predicate  
"heard", and object "the sound of water gurgling and flowing along  
the river".



**Incorrect**

Another that usually I made some cake with my mom when holiday  
(Wa Ode)

**Correct**

Another activity, which I usually do at holiday, is cooking some  
cakes with my mom.

**Notes**

This is a kind of incomplete sentence, and a little un-flowing  
sentence. Reconstruction is needed to make the better sentence  
structure, and to make the sentence flows well.

"Noun" should follow the word "another" (another activity).

Usually indicates the habitual action that is presented by the first  
verb form. "I made" is well replaced by "I make/ I do".

**Incorrect**

Because the kinship of villagers is solid, that's why I always share my handmade cake and cookies to my neighbors (Alqy)

**Correct**

Because the kinship of villagers is good, that's why I always share my handmade cakes and cookies to my neighbors.

**Notes**

The sentence is almost perfect with a complex structure.

However, using the word "good" is more appropriate to the context of the sentence.

Conjunction "and" connect two equal words. The word cookies is plural, then the word "cake" should be plural too.

**Incorrect**

Because the villager are like brothers. (Putra)

**Correct**

Because the villagers are like brothers.

**Notes**

The sentence is a dependent sentence. It cannot stand alone without connected to the sentence before.

The noun (villager) is singular, while the auxiliary (are) is stating plural verb.

**Incorrect**

Those is things that make me never leave out this beautiful village  
(Fisal)

**Correct**

Those are the things that make me never leave out this beautiful  
village.

**Or**

Those things make me feel so hard to leave this beautiful village.

**Notes**

The auxiliary followed the article "those" is "are". Because, the article  
"those" refers to a plural noun.

The word "Thing" is given article "the" because it refers to definite  
noun which mention in the previous sentences.

**Incorrect**

Cause, only in village can recall my memory about childhood (Ratri)

**Correct**

Due to living in this village can recall my childhood memories.

**Or**

It is because of living in this village can recall my childhood memories.

**Notes**

"Because" is one kind of sentence connector, while "cause" is a verb.

The word 'village" needs an article to be definite noun.

"my memory about childhood" would be better replaced with "my childhood memories".

**Incorrect**

Beside that, living in a village is relative cheap, because We can survive with some plants in around us (Denok).

**Correct**

Besides, living in a village is pretty cheap, because we can survive with some plants around us

**Notes**

"beside that" would be best replaced with "besides".

Using the phrase "relative cheap" is such kind of Indonesian English. It would be better if we use "pretty cheap".

Subject "we" does not need to use capital letter at the beginning, because it is not placed in the middle of the sentence.

The adverbial place "around us" does not need preposition "in".

**Incorrect**

In the village I with friends playing football in the field (Adin)

**Correct**

In the village, my friend and I play football in the field

**Notes**

The phrase "in the village" is an adverb of place, when it is placed preceding the sentence, it should be separated by comma.

The subject "I with my friend" would be best replaced with "My friend and I"

The general statement use simple present tense, and the first verb form is used, (e.g. Play)

----- a Sentence a Day -----





# 0.2

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## **a compound sentence**

**Compound sentence is a sentence consisting more than one independent clause that is connected by conjunction or connectors or comma.**

----- a <sup>1</sup> Sentence a Day -----



<sup>3</sup> Students Work on  
**a Sentence a Day**  
Activity

## **a Compound Sentence**

**Topic 2:**

**Compound sentence**

All students' works:

The tornado destroyed the barn and tore the roof off the farmhouse

The actors are very handsome boy and I want to know them one by one. (Halima)

He had no money, so he stopped playing togel.

The movie moves the audience emotion and it has very sad story.

(Beng)

Mr. James is riding his new motorcycle and it is very fierce.

The movie was very horror and the ghost was terrible (Krismonica)  
Actors Benyamin is a legend in Indonesia film and he is inspiration  
actor to me.

The detective got a new case and he must finish his case  
immediately

The actors acting new movie and they are very good. (Fisal)

Detective seeks the criminal and he grasps him in the middle of the  
city.

4

I don't want to eat, and I don't want to drink.

She wants to watch at the cinema, but she is too afraid to drive  
alone (Widha)

The tornado destroyed capital city, but it didn't destroy my city.

The table is very small to put my bag but it can be okay for my  
laptop

The movie was very nice but the actor was not my favorite one

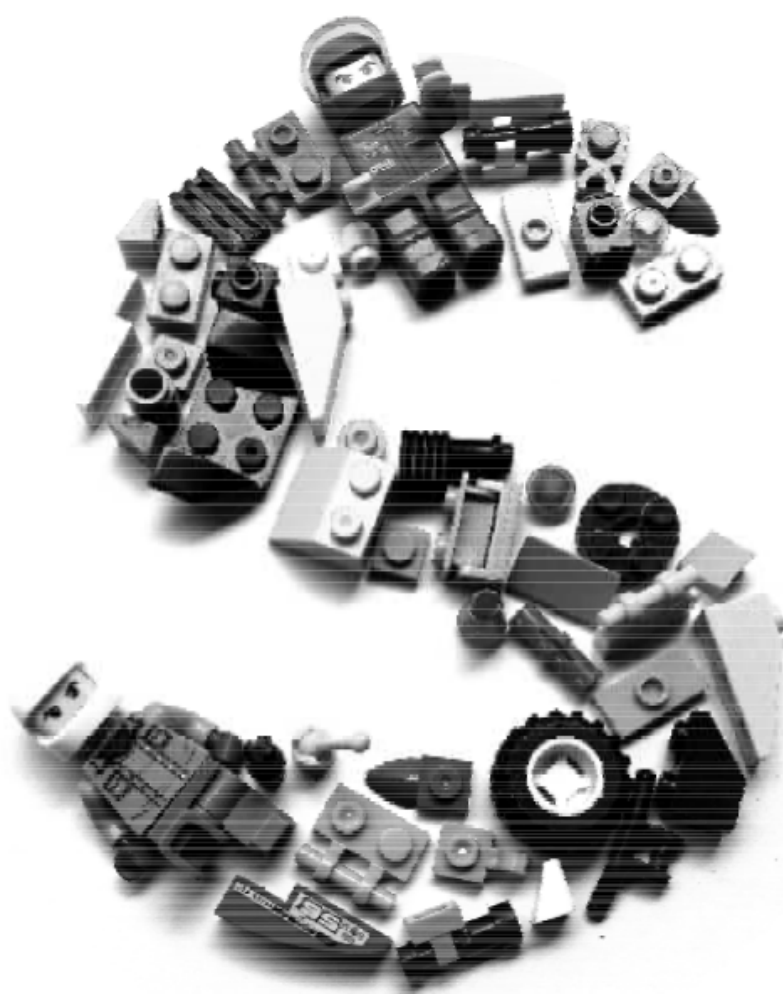
The apartment has 20 floors and it has playground in the yard.

The movie moves the audience's emotion and it has very sad story  
(Beng)

Benyamin actors is a legend in Indonesia film and he inspiration me.

The movie was very funny and I like it.

A smart detective meets me and he gives me an information (Rana)



# Sentence

**Analysis, Correction and Feedback**



**Correct**

<sup>7</sup> The tornado destroyed the barn and tore the roof off the farmhouse

**Or**

<sup>7</sup> The tornado destroyed the barn, and tore off the roof the farmhouse

**Notes**

The sentence is a kind of well-structured compound sentence.

The subject is only one, "the tornado". It then is defined by two verbs, "destroyed and tore off", which are connected by the connector "and".

Comma is sometime used in a written work.

**Correct**

The actors are very handsome boy and I want to know them one by one. (Halima)

**Correct**

The actors are very handsome and I want to know them all.

**Notes**

The sentence is well-structured.

However, stating "I want to know them one by one" is such kind of an Indonesian-English, and is better replaced with "I want to know them all".

**Incorrect**

He had no money, so he stopped playing togel.

**Correct**

He had no money, so he stopped playing lottery.

**Notes**

The sentence is, indeed, well-structured compound sentence.

"so" is a coordinating conjunction which are used to link the independent clauses.

The word "togel", Indonesia term, would be best replaced with "lottery".



**Incorect**

The movie moves the audience emotion and it has very sad story.  
(Beng)

**Correct**

The movie has a very sad story, it moves the audience emotion.

**Notes**

The sentence, indeed, is grammatically correct.

However, it is not well-structured, because it is such a cause and effect sentence. So, the cause sentence should precede the effect clause.

The movie moves the audience emotion (effect).

It has very sad story (cause).

**Correct**

Mr. James is riding his new motorcycle and it is very fierce.

**Correct**

Mr. James is riding his new motorcycle, and it is very fierce.

**Notes**

It is one of a well-structured complete sentence.

Comma before coordinating conjunction is sometimes required.

**Incorrect**

The movie was very horror and the ghost was terrible (Krismonica)

**Correct**

The movie was very scary, and the ghost was terrible.

**Notes**

The sentence, indeed, is well-structured.

However using the "scary" word is more appropriate to the expression.

Sometimes, comma is also required to put before the coordinating conjunction "and".

Incorrect

Actors Benyamin is a legend in Indonesia film and he is inspiration actor to me.

**Correct**

The detective got a new case and he must finish his case immediately.

**Correct**

The detective got a new case, and he must finish it immediately.

**Notes**

It is one kind of well—structured sentence.

The grammatical structure is good, the choice of words are excellent.

Sometimes, comma is also required to put before the coordinating conjunction “and”.

“He must finish the case” could be best replaced with “He must finish it”, to avoid redundancy.

**Correct**

Benyamin is one of legendary actors in Indonesian films, and he inspires me.

**Notes**

"Benyamin is one of legendary actors in Indonesian films" is better to replace Actors Benyamin is a legend in Indonesia film.

"He is inspiration actor to me" is a little wasteful word, and would be better replaced with "he inspires me".

Sometimes, comma is also required to put before the coordinating conjunction "and".

**Incorrect**

The actors acting new movie and they are very good. (Fisal)

**Correct**

The actors are acting a new movie, and they are very good. (simple progressive)

Or

The actors were acting a new movie, and they were very good. (past progressive)

**Notes**

The verb "acting" defines the simple/past progressive, that they need auxiliary "are/ were" preceding it.

Sometimes, comma is also required to put before the coordinating conjunction "and".

Incorrect

Detective seeks the criminal and he grasps him in the middle of the city.

**Correct**

The detective seeks for the criminals and he grasps him in the middle of the city.

**Notes**

The sentence is almost perfectly structured.

However, the subject "detective" needs an article "the" to make it definite.

The word "criminal" needs "-s".

Sometimes, comma is also required to put before the coordinating conjunction "and".

**Correct**

4

I don't want to eat, and I don't want to drink.

**Or**

I don't want to eat and drink

**Notes**

It is a kind of well-structured compound sentence.

The choice of words and ideas are simple but excellent used.

The using of "comma" and coordinating conjunction is good performed.

However, it is possible to avoid redundancy of mentioning the same subject and verb twice, it can be eliminated in the second.



**Correct**

She wants to watch at the cinema, but she is too afraid to drive alone (Widha)

**Notes**

It is a kind of well-structured compound sentence.

The choice of words and ideas are simple but excellent used.

The using of "comma" and coordinating conjunction is good performed.

**Correct**

The tornado destroyed capital city, but it didn't destroy my city.

**Notes**

It is a kind of well-structured compound sentence.

The choice of words and ideas are simple but excellent used.

The using of "comma" and coordinating conjunction is good performed.

**Correct**

The table is very small to put my bag but it can be okay for my laptop

**Correct**

The table is very small to put my bag, but it can be okay for my laptop

**Notes**

It is a kind of well-structured compound sentence.

The choice of words and ideas are simple but excellent used.

The using of "comma" before coordinating conjunction "but" is required.

**Correct**

The movie was very nice but the actor was not my favorite one

**Correct**

The movie was very nice, but the actor was not my favorite one

**Notes**

It is a kind of well-structured compound sentence.

The choice of words and ideas are simple but excellent used.

The using of "comma" before coordinating conjunction "but" is required.

**Correct**

The apartment has 20 floors and it has playground in the yard.

**Correct**

The apartment has 20 floors and playground in its yard.

**Notes**

It is a kind of well-structured compound sentence.

However to avoid redundancy, we can eliminate the second subject, and directly connect two objects.

Using possessive pronoun "its" is more suitable than the article "the", which refers to the main subject "apartment".

**Incorrect**

A smart detective meets me and he gives me an information. (Rana)

**Correct**

A smart detective meets me and gives me information. (Rana)

**Notes**

The sentence, indeed, is well-structure.

However it is such kind of redundancy in mentioning the same subject. We can just eliminate the subject "he" and directly connect two verbs immediately.

**Correct**

The movie was very funny and I like it.

**Correct**

The movie was very funny, and I like it.

**Notes**

It is a kind of well-structured compound sentence.

The choice of words and ideas are simple but excellent used.

The using of "comma" before coordinating conjunction "and" is required

----- a <sup>1</sup> Sentence a Day -----





# 0.3

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## **a complex sentence**

**Complex sentence is a sentence combining the independent and dependent clauses.**

----- a Sentence a Day -----



**3**  
Students Work on  
**a Sentence a Day**  
Activity

## **a Complex Sentence**

**Topic 3:**

**Writing a complex sentence**

All students' work:

I will eat even im not hungry (Beng)

I'll treat you an ice cream if you lend me your book. (Alqy)

My mom sang me a song when I want to sleep (Wa Ode)

Because the weather is cold, I don't go to campus (H5)

The handphone which dropped in front of my house was belong to my neighbor (Hesty)

The teacher whom I saw yesterday was my neighbor. (Dessy)

----- a <sup>1</sup> Sentence a Day -----

Although it was very long, the movie was still enjoyable. (Laras)

She was cleaning his kitchen floor when she found an oil spill

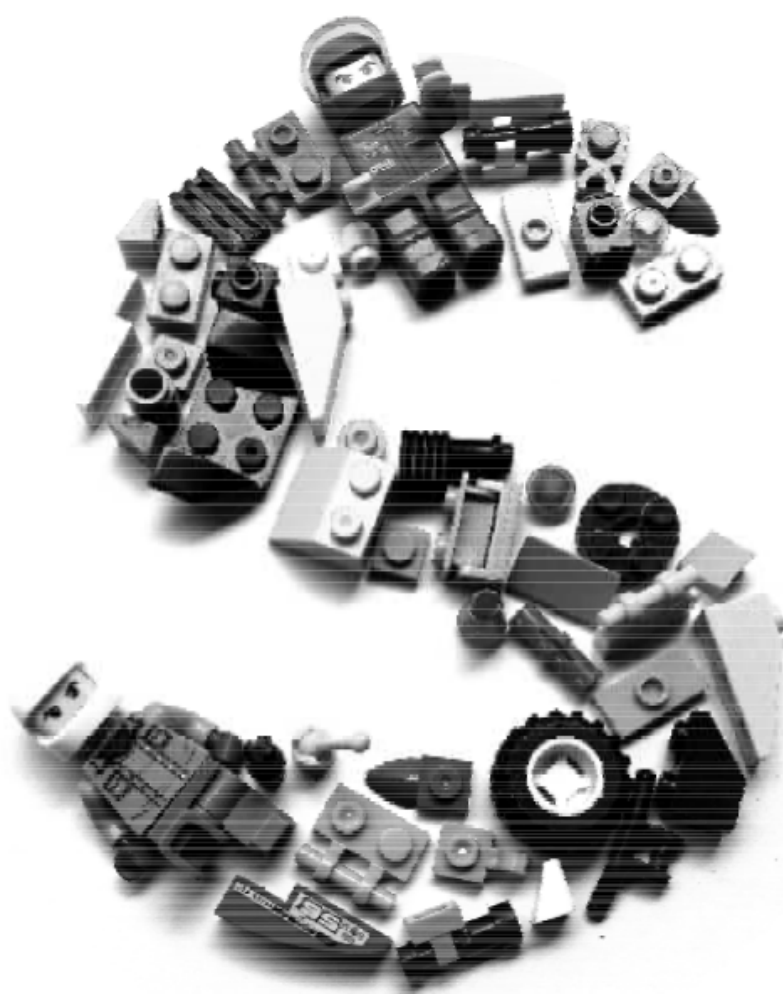
(Krismonica)

I call my brother whose bag is stolen (Amanda)

I like books that make me think (Dwi)

I'll buy you meatball if you accompany me for shopping (Shinta)

This building is the place where the accident took place (Adin)



# Sentence

**Analysis, Correction and Feedback**



**Incorrect**

I will eat even im not hungry (Beng)

**Correct**

I will eat even I'm not hungry

**Or**

I will eat when I feel hungry

**Notes**

Good sentence structure, only lack of an apostrophe

The second is also common used and suited the context of what the people usually do.

**Correct**

I'll treat you an ice cream if you lend me your book. (Alqy)

**Notes**

It is well-structured complex sentence

The choice of word is simple, but excellent.

The first clause is independent, "I'll treat you an ice cream". It is independent because it can stand alone without the following clause.

The second clause, "if you lend me your book" is a dependent clause which depends very much to the previous clause and could not stand alone.

**Incorrect**

My mom sang me a song when I want to sleep (Wa Ode)

**Correct**

My mom sang me a song when I got to sleep

**Or**

My mom always sings me a song when I go to sleep.

**Notes**

The verb "sleep" always relates with the word get or go, when it talks about the process before sleeping.

The first clause "sang" refers to the past tense, while the second verb "want" identifies present tense, so they are not match.



**Correct**

Because the weather is cold, I don't go to campus (H5)

**Correct**

Because the weather is so hot, I did not go to campus

**Notes**

The sentence is well-structured.

The second form is also possible to state the reason of the past action.

**Incorrect**

The handphone which dropped in front of my house was belong to my neighbor (Hesty)

**Correct**

The handphone which is dropped in front of my house belongs to my neighbor.

**Notes:**

The adjective clause "which is dropped" should be completely mentioned. However if we want to delete "which", the auxiliary "is" is should also be deleted, and vice versa.

The auxiliary 'was' is not needed here, and directly to the main verb "belong" with an additional "s".

**Correct**

The teacher whom I saw yesterday was my neighbor. (Dessy)

**Notes**

The sentence structure is good.

The substitution of object pronoun "her/him" with "whom" is correct.

Using comma is also possible to separate between noun and adjective clause, that is:

"The teacher, whom I saw yesterday, was my neighbor.

**Correct**

Although it was very long, the movie was still enjoyable. (Laras)

**Notes**

It is a well-structured complex sentence, consisting of dependent clause "although it was very long" which depends very much on the other clause "the movie was still enjoyable" as independent clause.

**Correct**

She was cleaning his kitchen floor when she found an oil spill  
(krismonica)

**Notes**

This complex sentence is well-structure.

It consists of both independent clause "she was cleaning his kitchen floor" and dependent clause "when she found an oil spill".

The dependent clause can't stand alone in a sentence without the independent clause.

"when" also indicates the past continuous tense, in which consists of two clauses, one uses past tense, and the other uses past continuous tense.

**Correct**

I call my brother whose bag is stolen (Amanda)

**Notes**

It is well-structured complex sentence.

The first clause "I call my brother" is an independent clause. While the clause "whose bag is stolen" is a dependent clause which modify the first clause.

"whose bag is stolen" function as an adjective, which modify noun "brother".

**Correct**

I like books that make me think (Dwi)

**Or**

I like the book that raises my critical thinking

**Notes**

Both sentences are well-structured complex sentence.

The second sentence is also possible used. It uses more clear description about the process named by "think".

The adjective clause "that raises ..." indicates singular, adjusting the noun "book" that also singular.

**Incorrect**

This building is the place where the accident took place (Adin)

**Correct**

This building is the place where the accident occurred.

**Notes**

The first sentence is well-structured complex sentence, consisting of an independent clause "this building is the place", and a dependent clause "where the accident took place".

However, it is not a common expression. The using of verb "occurred" (in the second sentence) is more common used.

"Where the accident occurred" is an adjective clause which modifies the noun "place".



**Incorrect**

I'll buy you meatball if you accompany me for shopping (shintata)

**Correct**

I'll treat you meatball if you go shopping with me.

**Notes**

The first sentence is grammatically correct. It consists of independent clause "I'll buy you meatball", and dependent clause "if you accompany me for shopping".

However, the second sentence is commonly used. The using of "treat" is more common than "buy" in this sentence context, as well as the verb "go shopping".

The verb go is always followed by gerund form / V-ing.  
(e.g. go shopping, go fishing, go climbing, etc)

----- a Sentence a Day -----



# 0.4

## **a topic sentence for paragraph**

**topic sentence is  
stating the topic of the paragraph,  
which consists of topic and controlling idea.  
It determines where the paragraph will go.**

----- a Sentence a Day -----



<sup>3</sup> Students Work on  
**a Sentence a Day**  
Activity

## **a Topic Sentence for Paragraph**

### **Topic 4:**

#### **writing a topic sentence about "television program"**

All students' works:

Pesbuker is one of the most unrecommended TV shows (Beng)

CNN is one of television program that important.

Hitam Putih is the best program, that can keep us motivated.

The comment is one of the funniest TV program.

On the spot is one of my favorite program because on the spot give a unique information and another information useful for me

Laptop si unyil is one of the TV show most I like when I was a kid.

Ok-Food is recommended program for food lovers.

Breakout is one of television program which need for music lovers.

Katakana Putus is the uneducated program and no advantages on it.

Mikrofon Pelunas Hutang is one of the TV program that help people.

Mata Najwa is TV program that can make our critical thinking.

Ini Talkshow is one of television program that is entertaining.

Hafiz Indonesia is an inspiring program TV

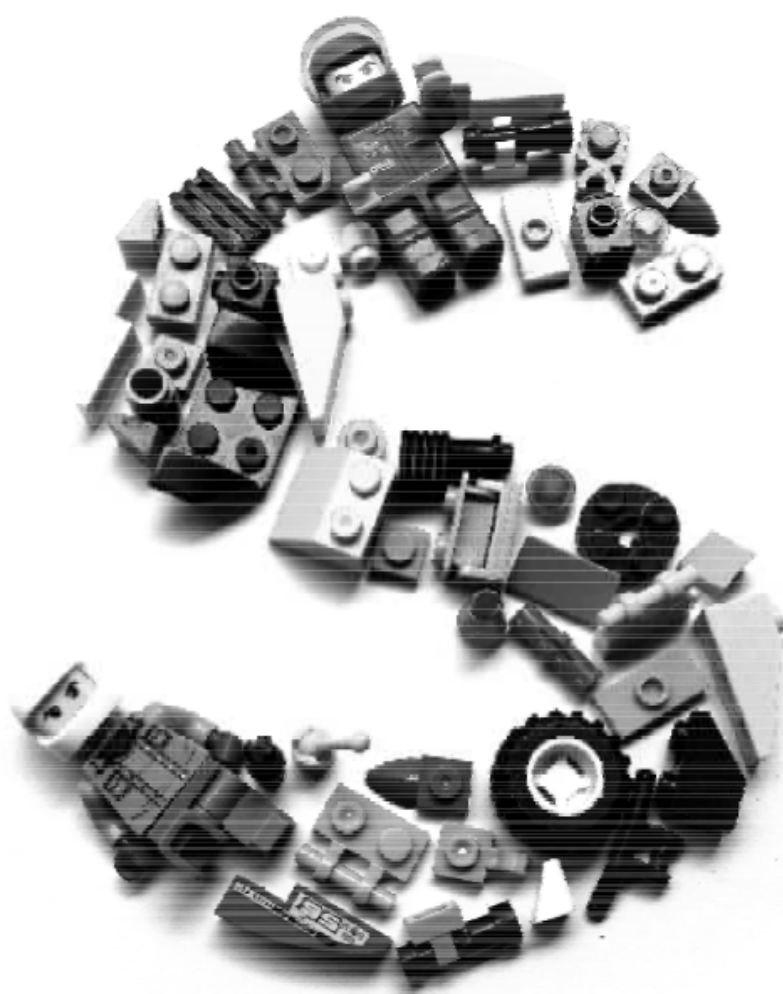
Kick Andy is TV program in metro TV that full of inspiration and motivation

My Trip My Adventure is a TV program which explore the awesomeness natures of Indonesia.

Viral is one of TV program that always gives newest news for everyone.

Upin Ipin is a animation cartoon which story about friendship and childhood in the village

86 is one of TV program in NET that work together with the police force Indonesia



# Sentence

**Analysis, Correction and Feedback**



**Correct**

Pesbuker is one of the most unrecommended TV shows (Beng)

**Notes**

It is a kind of well-structured topic sentence.

The choice of words and ideas are simple but excellent used.

The topic sentence also consists of topic "pesbuker", and controlling idea "is one of the most not recommended TV shows", so the next supporting sentence will refer to the idea matched with the controlling idea.

Using the word "not recommended" is much recommended or more common used than "unrecommended".



**Incorrect**

CNN is one of television program that important.

**Correct**

CNN is an important TV program.

**Notes**

The structure of the sentence is a little wasteful "one of television program that important", which can be shortened as "an important TV program".

It is also lack of auxiliary/ linking verb before adjective "important".

**Incorrect**

Hitam Putih is the best program, that can keep us motivated.

**Correct**

Hitam Putih is the best TV program this year.

**Or**

Hitam Putih can always make the audiences motivated.

**Notes**

Write the most clear and simple controlling idea in your topic sentence. By this, writer will know where they should go for their next supporting details.

In the first sentence "Hitam Putih is the best TV program this year", the word "year" will also help writer to limit or to control their idea. Because there are so many best TV programs, so it needs the other limitation "this year".

**Correct**

The comment is one of the funniest TV program.

**Notes**

It is a kind of well-structured of topic sentence, consisting of the topic "the comment" which then followed by the controlling idea "is one of the funniest TV program.

The next supporting will of course talk about the funny thing of "the comment as TV program", which will mention its funniest thing in this TV program.

**Incorrect**

Laptop si unyil is one of the TV show most I like when I was a kid.

**Correct**

"Laptop si Unyil" gives so many benefits for kids/ children.

**Notes**

Stating the topic sentence should be simple and clear.

The controlling sentence "gives so many benefits for kids" is more general in context than "when I was kid". It means that this TV program is not only benefit for me myself, but all kids do.

**Correct**

Ok-Food is recommended program for food lovers.

Or

OK-Food TV program is recommended for food lovers.

**Notes**

A good topic sentence is stating a general idea in a very clear-simple sentence.

By giving the "TV program" will directly indicated "OK-food" as a TV program.

The supporting sentence "is recommended for food lovers" will limit the supporting idea on giving the most related details to the topic sentence. So, it will say about the reason why it is recommended.

**Incorrect**

On the spot is one of my favorite program because on the spot give a unique information and another information useful for me.

**Correct**

On the spot attracts the viewer attention with its unique information.

**Notes**

It is a kind of wasteful topic sentence.

The topic sentence should be stated in a very clear and short/simple sentence.

The detail of the topic will be outlined in the supporting sentences.

The second topic sentence, "On the spot attracts the viewer attention with its unique information" simply and clearly stating what the first sentence wants to.

**Incorrect**

"Katakan Putus" is the uneducated program and no advantages on it.

**Correct**

"Katakan Putus" is one of uneducated TV shows.

**Or**

"Katakan Putus" does not provide benefits for the viewers.

**Notes**

Topic sentence should be stated in one simple and short sentence. Using two controlling sentences "uneducated program" and "no advantages on it" is wasteful.

It can be shorten by choosing one of those controlling idea in one topic sentence, as in the first or second correct sentence.

**Incorrect**

Breakout is one of television program which need for music lovers.

**Correct**

"Breakout" is an impressive music program.

**Notes**

The second sentence summarizes the first sentence idea.

Sometimes, we need not to mention the object directly "music lovers", for the impressive TV movie is of course watched by all people (not only music lovers).

We also can vary our topic sentence not only by using an adjective phrase. For example:

"Breakout" catches the viewer attention.

"Breakout" has a very interesting host.

"Breakout" gives the most updated music news.



**Incorrect**

Mikrofon pelunas hutang is one of the TV program that help

**Incorrect**

Ini talkshow is one of television program that is entertaining.

**Correct**

"Ini talkshow" is an entertaining TV show.

**Notes**

To simply and clearly stating the controlling idea, the second sentence is better and common used.

The first controlling idea "is one of television program that is entertaining" is a wasteful phrase. It can be shorten such as in the second sentence "is an entertaining TV alone".

**Incorrect**

Kick Andy is TV program in metro TV that full of inspiration and motivation.

**Correct**

Kick Andy is an inspiring and motivating TV show.

**Or**

Kick Andy is always loved by its viewer for its inspiration and motivation.

**Notes**

The second sentence is more clearly and simply stating the controlling sentence.

The phrase "is always loved by its viewer for its inspiration and motivation" clearly control the main idea by the two words "inspiration and motivation". So, the supporting sentences will only explain about the inspiration and motivation the people can gain within this program.

**Incorrect**

Hafiz Indonesia is an inspiring program TV.

**Correct**

Hafiz Indonesia is an inspiring TV program.

**Or**

Hafiz Indonesia stimulates many Qur'anic memorizers.

**Or**

Hafidz Indonesia promotes many Indonesian kids to memorize Qur'an.

**Or**

Hafidz Indonesia inspires many Indonesian Parents.

**Notes**

The following mentioned sentences are clearly stated the controlling idea.

The first sentence is, indeed, clear and almost correct. The only mistake is on the adjective phrase structure "an inspiring program TV".

**Incorrect**

My trip my adventure is a TV program which explore the

**Incorrect**

Upin ipin is a animation cartoon which story about friendship and childhood in the village

**Correct**

Upin Ipin cartoon movie tells about the childhood and friendship story.

**Notes**

Some mistakes occurred on the first sentence, the using of article "a" is not matched to the word "animation", the word "story" is best replaced with the verb "tells".

The second sentence, "Upin Ipin cartoon movie tells about the childhood and friendship story" is much better to state the idea of the first sentence.

**Incorrect**

86 is one of TV program in NET that work together with the police force Indonesia.

**Correct**

"86 TV program" broadcasts various kinds of criminality and policy duties.

**Notes**

The second sentence clearly draws the idea of the first sentence.

The first sentence is a little wasteful, but not stating clearly about the controlling idea needed.

----- a <sup>1</sup> Sentence a Day -----



----- a Sentence a Day -----

----- a Sentence a Day -----



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----- a *Sentence a Day* -----

Lined writing area consisting of 20 horizontal lines for writing.

----- a Sentence a Day -----

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**3**  
**Students Work on  
a Sentence a Day  
Activity**

**This book performs a half  
of students work within a course,  
including both incorrect and  
correct sentences.  
It provides some notes for each work.  
Although far from perfect,  
this book becomes  
one best experience not only for the writer herself  
as a reflection in her teaching,  
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in encouraging their love to write.**



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