

MEETING 13

TENSES REVIEW (PART 2)

A. Learning Objectives

In this session, we are going to talk about Tenses; they are *Present Perfect*, *Past Perfect*, *Future Perfect*, *Present Perfect Continuous*, *Past Perfect Continuous*, and *Future Perfect Continuous*. At the end of the lesson, the students are able to:

- 13.1 create sentence using *Present Perfect*,
- 13.2 create sentence using *Past Perfect*,
- 13.3 create sentence using *Future Perfect*,
- 13.4 create sentence using *Present Perfect Continuous*,
- 13.5 create sentence using *Past Perfect Continuous*, and
- 13.6 create sentence using *Future Perfect Continuous*.

B. Material Description

1. Present Perfect

1.1 The Function of Present Perfect

Present Perfect has three functions; first, it is used to express the idea that something (or never happened) before now, at an unspecified time in the past. The exact time when it happened is not important. (e.g. *They have moved into a new house.*)

Second, Present Perfect also expresses the repetition of an activity before now. The exact time of each repetition is not necessary mentioned. (e.g. *I have sent the email many times.*)

The last function is that Present Perfect also expresses a situation that began in the past and continues to the present. (e.g. *We have checked the internet connection for two hours.*)

1.2 The Pattern of Present Perfect

Present Perfect can be applied by using *Auxiliary Verb "Has" and "Have"* with *Verb 3 (Past Participle)*.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

Present Perfect uses *Has* or *Have* with *Verb 3 (past participle)*. Study the following example.

Subject	Has/Have	Verb 3	Complement
I, We, You, They	<i>have</i>	<i>met</i>	the director.
He, She, It	<i>has</i>		

From the example, it can be seen that the pattern of Present Perfect which can be used is as follows:

SUBJECT + HAS/HAVE + VERB 3 + COMPLEMENT

For example,

- The technician ***has disconnected*** the internet connection.
- I ***have checked*** the internet broadband twice this week.
- We ***have watched*** the online movie for thirty minutes.
- My family ***has lived*** here since 2010.

b. Negative Form

In Present Perfect, we use *has not (hasn't)* or *have not (haven't)* to make negative sentence. Study the following example.

Subject	Has/Have	Verb 3	Complement
I, We, You, They	<i>haven't</i>	<i>met</i>	the director.
He, She, It	<i>hasn't</i>		

In the example above, we can see that *hasn't/haven't* is followed by Verb 3. The pattern of negative sentence in Present Perfect can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + HASN'T/HAVEN'T + VERB 3 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- I **haven't used** the new software.
- She **hasn't washed** her dirty socks.
- Bima and Dani **haven't slept** for two nights.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

In interrogative sentence, we use *has* or *have* to make question in Present Perfect. Study the following sentence.

Has/Have	Subject	Verb 3	Complement
<i>Have</i>	I, we, you, they	<i>met</i>	the director?
<i>Has</i>	he, she, it		

Based on the example above, we can see that the verb used is still Verb 3. Then, the pattern of the interrogative form in Present Perfect is as follows:

HAS/HAVE + SUBJECT + VERB 3 + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- **Have** you **got** the password?
- **Has** she **switched** off the computer?
- **Has** the IT support **checked** the cable connection?

1.3 Adverbs in Present Perfect

In Present Perfect, we frequently use adverbs, such as *ever*, *never*, *already*, *yet*, *still*, and *just*.

For examples,

- **Have** you **ever visited** Yogyakarta?
- Jack **hasn't upgraded** the operating system **yet**.
- Ari **has just heard** about the news.
- Ann **still hasn't finished** her web design.
- I **have never seen** snow.

- I ***have already seen*** that movie.

1.4 The Usage of For and Since in Present Perfect

We use *For* and *Since* when we want to express a situation which began in the past and continues to the present. Study the following pattern.

<i>Since + a particular time</i>
<i>For + a duration of time</i>

For examples,

- I have been in the lab ***since seven o'clock***.
- Tom has had the same computer driver ***for four years***.
- Elena has liked horror movies ***since three years ago***.
- I have known him ***for many years***.

1.4 Time Clause in Present Perfect

We can apply time clause in Present Perfect to be adverb of time. However, to construct a time clause, we use Simple Past after *since*.

<i>Since + Simple Past</i>

For examples,

- Irfan has liked comedy movies ***since he was ten***.
- Dinda has read the manual book ***since you came***.
- We have completed the task ***since you were here***.

2. Past Perfect

2.1 The Function of Past Perfect

The usage of Past Perfect refers to an activity or situation which was completed before another activity or time in the past. (e.g. *Sinta had left by the time Santi got here.*)

2.2 The Pattern of Past Perfect

Past Perfect uses *Auxiliary verb "had"* with *Verb 3 (past participle)*. *Had* is used for all of subjects.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

In Past Perfect, we use *had* and *Verb 3 (past participle)* to create the positive sentence. Study the following example.

Subject	Had	Verb 3	Complement
I, We, You, They	<i>had</i>	<i>taken</i>	the repaired processor.
He, She, It			

From the example, it can be seen that the pattern of Past Perfect which can be applied is as follows:

SUBJECT + HAD + VERB 3 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- The flood ***had washed*** away the bridge.
- They ***had reinstalled*** the application.
- The charger ***had stopped*** working.

b. Negative Form

We use *had not (hadn't)* in Past Perfect to make the negative sentence. In this form, Verb 3 is still applied. Study the following example.

Subject	Had not (hadn't)	Verb 3	Complement
I, We, You, They	<i>hadn't</i>	<i>taken</i>	the repaired processor.
He, She, It			

Based on the example, it can be seen that the pattern of negative sentence in Past Perfect that can be applied is as follows:

SUBJECT + HADN'T + VERB 3 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- The flood ***hadn't washed*** away the bridge.
- They ***had not reinstalled*** the application.
- The charger ***hadn't stopped*** working.

b. Interrogative Form (Question)

In forming interrogative form (question) in Past Perfect, we use *had*. In this form, Verb 3 (past participle) is still used. Study the following example.

Had	Subject	Verb 3	Complement
<i>Had</i>	I, we, you, they	<i>taken</i>	the repaired processor?
	he, she, it		

According to the example above, we can see that the pattern of Interrogative sentence (question) in Past Perfect can be formulated as follows:

HAD + SUBJECT + VERB 3 + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- ***Had*** the flood ***washed*** away the bridge?
- ***Had*** they ***reinstalled*** the application?
- ***Had*** the charger ***stopped*** working.

2.3 Time Clause in Past Perfect

In adding adverb of time in Past Perfect, we can add time clause. To add time clause, we use conjunctions, such as *by the time*, or *before* followed by Simple Past. The pattern is as follows.

Before / By the time + Simple Past

For examples,

- The flood had washed away the bridge ***before the evacuation team arrived.***
- They had reinstalled the application ***by the time the manager came.***
- The charger had stopped working ***by the time your camera battery was full.***

3. Future Perfect

3.1 The Function of Future Perfect

Future Perfect is used to express an activity which will be completed before another time or event in the future. (*e.g. I will have done sending the email by the time you are here.*)

3.2 The Pattern of Future Perfect

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

In positive sentence, Future Perfect applies *Will have* followed by *Verb 3 (past participle)*. *Will have* can be followed by all of subjects. Study the following example.

Subject	Will have	Verb 3	Complement
I, We, You, They	<i>will have</i>	<i>used</i>	the printer for an hour by 9.30.
He, She, It			

Based on the example above, the pattern of Future Perfect for positive sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + WILL HAVE + VERB 3 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- I ***will have run*** the computer in the battery mode for two hours by

11.00.

- The operator **will have input** our data for a half an hour by ten.
- Mikasa **will have resent** the research proposal by the time I visit her.

b. Negative Form

In Future Perfect, when constructing negative sentence, we use “*will not have*” (*won’t have*). The pattern is as follows:

Subject	Will have	Verb 3	Complement
I, We, You, They	<i>will not have</i>	<i>used</i>	the printer for an hour by 9.30.
He, She, It	<i>(won’t have)</i>		

According to the example above, the pattern of Future Perfect for negative sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + WILL NOT HAVE + VERB 3 + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- I **will not have run** the computer in the battery mode for two hours by 11.00.
- The operator **will not have input** our data for a half an hour by ten.
- Mikasa **will not have resent** the research proposal by the time I visit her.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

In Future Perfect, to construct interrogative sentence (question), we invert the subject of the sentence and *Will*. The pattern of interrogative sentence (question) is as follows:

Will	Subject	Have	Verb 3	Complement
<i>Will</i>	I, we, you, they	<i>have</i>	<i>used</i>	the printer for an hour by 9.30?
	he, she, it			

In line with the example above, the pattern of Future Perfect for interrogative sentence (question) can be formulated as follows:

WILL + SUBJECT + HAVE + VERB 3 + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- ***Will you have run*** the computer in the battery mode for two hours by 11.00?
- ***Will*** the operator ***have input*** our data for a half an hour by ten?
- ***Will*** Mikasa ***have resent*** the research proposal by the time I visit her?

3.3 Time Clause in Future Perfect

In giving adverb of time in Future Perfect, we can use time clause. To make time clause, we use conjunctions, such as *by the time* followed by Simple Present. The pattern is as follows.

By the time + Simple Present

For examples,

- My brother will have finished his study ***by the time our parents come home next month.***
- I will have restarted my computer three times ***by the time the class begins.***
- ***By the time you join the program,*** we will have joined it for five years.

4. Present Perfect Continuous

4.1 The Function of Present Perfect Continuous

Present Perfect Continuous is used to indicate the duration of an activity that began in the past and continues to the present. When this kind of tense is used to express this meaning, it is used with time words, such as ***for, since, all morning, all day, all week***. (e.g. *It has been raining all day.*)

Moreover, this tense can be used to express general activity which is in progress recently or lately when this tense is used without any specific mention of time. (e.g. *I have been thinking about changing my major.*)

4.2 The Pattern of Present Perfect Continuous

Basically, in Present Perfect Continuous, we use *has/have been* with *Verb-ing (present participle)* as the main verb.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

Present Perfect Continuous uses *has/have been* with *Verb-ing (present participle)*. Study the following example.

Subject	Has/Have Been	Verb-ing	Complement
He / She / It	<i>has been</i>	analyzing	the website all day.
I / You / They / We	<i>have been</i>		

In line with the examples above, the pattern of Present Continuous for positive sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + HAS/HAVE BEEN+ VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- The lecturer ***has been talking*** about data storage for 2 hours.
- We ***have been working*** on the database products all week.
- Timmy ***has been setting*** up the VPN since this morning.

b. Negative Form

We use “*has not been*” or “*have not been*” to construct negative sentence in Present Perfect Continuous. Study the following sentence.

Subject	Has/Have Been	Verb-ing	Complement
He / She / It	<i>has not been</i> (<i>hasn't been</i>)	analyzing	the website all day.
I / You / They / We	<i>have not been</i> (<i>haven't been</i>)		

According to the sentence above, the pattern of Present Perfect Continuous for negative sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + HASN'T/HAVEN'T BEEN + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- The lecturer ***hasn't been talking*** about data storage for 2 hours.
- We ***haven't been working*** on the database products all week.
- Timmy ***has not been setting*** up the VPN since this morning.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

Constructing interrogative sentence (question) in Present Perfect Continuous is by inverting the subject of the sentence and *has/have*. The pattern of interrogative sentence (question) is as follows:

Has/Have	Subject	Been	Verb-ing	Complement
<i>Has</i>	he / she / it	<i>been</i>	<i>analyzing</i>	the website all day?
<i>Have</i>	I/ you / they / we			

From the example above, we can see the pattern of Present Perfect Continuous for interrogative sentence (question) can be formulated as follows:

HAS/HAVE + SUBJECT + BEEN + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- **Has** the lecturer **been talking** about data storage for 2 hours?
- **Have** we **been working** on the database products all week?
- **Has** Timmy **been setting** up the VPN since this morning?

4.3 Time Clause in Present Perfect Continuous

Time clause in Present Perfect Continuous is same as the time clause in Present Perfect. We can use *since* with Simple Past. The pattern is as follows.

Since + Simple Past

For examples,

- I have been designing my Power Point for several hours **since you were here.**
- He has been operating the machine **since I was with him.**
- They have been washing their clothes **since Heni came.**

5. Past Perfect Continuous

5.1 The Function of Past Perfect Continuous

Past Perfect Continuous is used to emphasize the duration of an activity which was in progress before another activity or time in the past. (e.g. *The police had been looking for the corruptor before they caught him.*)

5.2 The Pattern of Past Perfect Continuous

Basically, Past Perfect Continuous is almost same as Present Perfect Continuous in term of pattern. The difference is that in Past Perfect Continuous, we use *had been* instead of *has/have been*.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

Past Perfect Continuous uses *had been* with *Verb-ing* (present participle). Study the following example.

Subject	Had been	Verb-ing	Complement
I / He / She / It	<i>had been</i>	<i>using</i>	data in company departments.
You / They / We			

According to the example above, the pattern of Past Perfect Continuous for affirmative (positive) sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + HAD BEEN + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- Susan ***had been setting*** up LAN in a paper factory since four thirty.
- They ***had been typing*** a report for the connection trouble for two hours before the manager arrived.
- I ***had been downloading*** the latest version of the anti-virus for an hour by the time Jack came at six o'clock.

b. Negative Form

We use "*had not been*" to construct negative sentence in Past Perfect Continuous. Look at the following example.

Subject	Had not been	Verb-ing	Complement
I / He / She / It	<i>had not been</i>	<i>using</i>	data in company departments.
You / They / We	<i>(hadn't been)</i>		

From the sentence above, the pattern of Past Perfect Continuous for negative sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + HAD + NOT + BEEN + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- Susan ***had not been setting*** up LAN in a paper factory since four thirty.
- They ***hadn't been typing*** a report for the connection trouble for two hours before the manager arrived.
- I ***had not been downloading*** the latest version of the anti-virus for an hour by the time Jack came at six o'clock.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

Interrogative sentence (question) in Past Perfect Continuous is constructed by inverting the subject of the sentence and *Had*. The pattern of interrogative sentence (question) is as follows:

Had	Subject	Been	Verb-ing	Complement
<i>Had</i>	he / she / it	<i>been</i>	<i>using</i>	data in company departments?
	I/ you / they / we			

Based on the example above, we can see the pattern of Past Perfect Continuous for interrogative sentence (question) can be formulated as follows:

HAD + SUBJECT + BEEN + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- ***Had*** Susan ***been setting*** up LAN in a paper factory since four thirty?
- ***Had*** they ***been typing*** a report for the connection trouble for two hours before the manager arrived?

- ***Had you been downloading*** the latest version of the anti-virus for an hour by the time Jack came at six o'clock?

5.3 Time Clause in Past Perfect Continuous

In adding adverb of time in Past Perfect Continuous, we can add time clause like in Past Perfect. To use time clause, we use conjunctions, such as *by the time*, or *before* followed by Simple Past. The pattern is as follows.

Before / By the time + Simple Past

For examples,

- Susan had been setting up LAN in a paper factory since four thirty ***before the factory started the production.***
- They had been typing a report for the connection trouble for two hours ***by the time the manager arrived.***
- I had been downloading the latest version of the anti-virus for an hour ***before Jack came at six o'clock.***

6. Future Perfect Continuous

6.1 The Function of Future Perfect Continuous

Future Perfect Continuous is used to emphasize the duration of an activity which will be in progress before another time or event in the future. (e.g. *I will have been composing my YouTube channel by the time my father gets home.*)

6.2 The Pattern of Future Perfect Continuous

In Future Perfect Continuous, we basically apply *will have been*. It is used for all of the subjects.

a. Affirmative/Positive Form

In constructing positive/affirmative sentence, Future Perfect Continuous applies *Will have been* followed by *Verb-ing*. Study the following example.

Subject	Will have been	Verb-ing	Complement
He / She / It	<i>will have been</i>	<i>accessing</i>	the mail server for hours.
You / They / We / I			

Based on the example above, the pattern of Future Perfect Continuous for positive sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + WILL HAVE BEEN + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- We ***will have been watching*** TV for a half an hour by 9 p.m.
- The bank ***will have been closing*** by 3 p.m.
- I ***will have been studying*** calculus for thirty minutes by 11.00.

b. Negative Form

To construct negative sentence in Future Perfect Continuous, we apply *will not have been (won't have been)* and *Verb-ing*. Please remember to put “not” after *will*, not after *have* or *been*. Study the following example.

Subject	Will have been	Verb-ing	Complement
He / She / It	<i>will not have been</i>	<i>accessing</i>	the mail server for hours.
You / They / We / I			

From the example above, the pattern of Future Perfect Continuous for negative sentence can be formulated as follows:

SUBJECT + WILL NOT HAVE BEEN + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT

For examples,

- We ***will not have been watching*** TV for a half an hour by 9 p.m.
- The bank ***won't have been closing*** by 3 p.m.
- I ***will not have been studying*** calculus for thirty minutes by 11.00.

c. Interrogative Form (Question)

For the interrogative sentence (question) of Future Perfect Continuous, we only invert *will* and *the subject of sentence*. Study the following example.

Will	Subject	Have been	Verb-ing	Complement
Will	he / she / it	<i>have been</i>	<i>accessing</i>	the mail server for hours?
	you / they / we / I			

In line with the example above, the pattern of Future Perfect Continuous for interrogative sentence (question) can be formulated as follows:

WILL + SUBJECT + HAVE BEEN + VERB-ing + COMPLEMENT ?

For examples,

- ***Will*** we ***have been watching*** TV for a half an hour by 9 p.m.?
- ***Will*** the bank ***have been closing*** by 3 p.m.?
- ***Will*** you ***have been studying*** calculus for thirty minutes by 11.00?

6.3 Time Clause in Future Perfect Continuous

Time clause in Future Perfect Continuous uses *when* and *by the time*, and then it is followed by Simple Present. The pattern is as follows.

WHEN / BY THE TIME + SIMPLE PRESENT

For example,

- My sister will have been reading the e-book for a couple of hours ***when I***

finish my assignment.

- ***By the time Professor James retires next month,*** he will have been teaching for 45 years.
- I will have been waiting for you for an hour ***when you arrive.***

C. Exercises

Exercise 1: Use PRESENT PERFECT or PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS with verbs in the brackets. In some sentences, it is possible to apply both of them with slightly different meaning or same meaning.

1. It (snow) _____ all day. I wonder when it will stop.
2. We (have) _____ three examinations so far this semester. I wonder how many more we will have.
3. It's eleven P.M. I (study) _____ Calculus for two hours and probably won't finish until tonight.
4. I (send) _____ them an email three times, but I still haven't received a reply.
5. I (browse) _____ some sources since you came.
6. The telephone (ring) _____ four times in the last hour, and each time it has been for my roommate.
7. We (call) _____ the IT help desk all day to fix the connection trouble.
8. One of my employee (transfer) _____ the file several times, but it didn't go well.
9. I (try) _____ to connect the internet all night long, however, it seems there is trouble with the server.
10. Some students (run) _____ Scandisk a couple of times to check the file systems.

Exercise 2: Use PAST PERFECT or SIMPLE PAST with verbs in the brackets.

1. The programming class (begin) _____ by the time I (get) _____ there yesterday.
2. I (clean) _____ the keyboards and the screen in the computer lab by the time my teacher (arrive) _____ this morning.
3. Before I (visit) _____ Danny last night, he (finish)

- _____ inputting the data into the file.
4. By the time the anthropologist (leave) _____ the village, she (collect) _____ enough data.
5. Yulia (shut) _____ down the computer before she (lock) _____ the multimedia lab.

Exercise 3: Use PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS. Read the situations and make sentences from the words in brackets.

- I was very tired when I arrived home.
(I / work / hard all day) I had been working hard all day.
- The two students came into the house. They were both tired.
(they / repair / so many processors) _____
- I was disappointed when my colleague had to cancel our project.
(I / look / forward to it) _____
- When I got home, Mark was sitting in front of TV. He had just turned it off.
(he / watch / a film) _____
- It was midnight. No wonder I was getting tired.
(I / read / lots of articles) _____
- At least two hundred people were waiting in line to buy tickets to the game.
(Some of them / stand / in line for four hours) _____

Exercise 4: Create sentences using appropriate Tenses with verbs in the brackets.

1. Affirmative/Positive Form

(Switch off)

- ✓ Present Perfect : _____.
- ✓ Past Perfect : _____.
- ✓ Future Perfect : _____.
- ✓ Present Perfect Continuous : _____.
- ✓ Past Perfect Continuous : _____.
- ✓ Future Perfect Continuous : _____.

2. Negative Form

(Install)

- ✓ Present Perfect : _____.
- ✓ Past Perfect : _____.

- ✓ Future Perfect : _____.
- ✓ Present Perfect Continuous : _____.
- ✓ Past Perfect Continuous : _____.
- ✓ Future Perfect Continuous : _____.

3. Interrogative Form (Question)

(Connect)

- ✓ Present Perfect : _____?
- ✓ Past Perfect : _____?
- ✓ Future Perfect : _____?
- ✓ Present Perfect Continuous : _____?
- ✓ Past Perfect Continuous : _____?
- ✓ Future Perfect Continuous : _____?

D. References

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