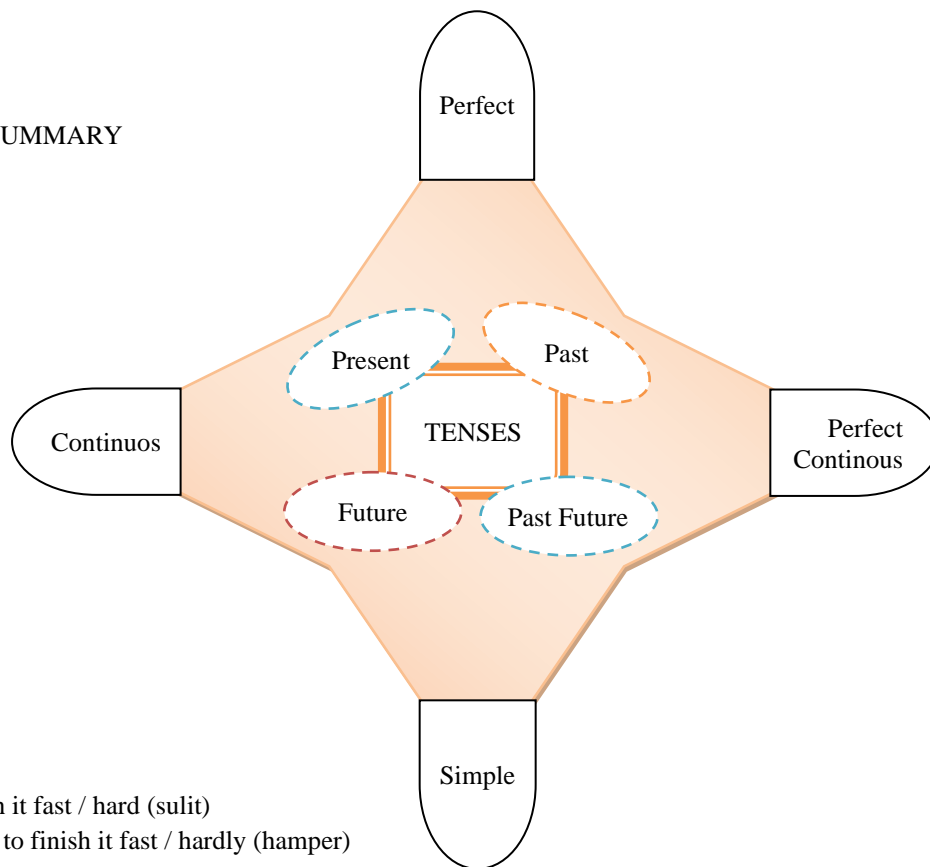


TENSES SUMMARY



I will finish it fast / hard (sulit)

I am going to finish it fast / hardly (hamper)

Present Perfect : I have arrived in Makassar since last year.

Simple Present : I teach in PNUP. And now I am teaching English. (Pr Cont)

Past PerfectT : I had slept when he arrived yesterday.

PasI Cont : I was sleeping when he arrived last night (simple past)

We will describe some of the 16 tenses, as follow:

1. **Simple Present Tense**

The Simple Present is used to make statements about the present time. It is used in the following ways.

- *Permanent facts:* These sentences give facts which are always true.

For example:

It is cold in winter

The sun shines

Fish lives in water.

- *Present facts:* These sentences are true now.

For example:

I work at home.

She plays the piano.

Note: "I work at home" doesn't mean I am working right now, but it means that in my present condition I work at home.

- *Habitual actions:*

For example:

I get up at 8.00. - They come here every day.

These actions are repeated regularly, so they are considered a present reality.

Spelling Rules for the Present Simple

If you look above you'll see the spelling doesn't change, except for the third person singular (He, She, It) which adds an "s" to the verb. For example "I eat - He eats".

Sometimes other spelling rules also apply to He, She and It. All the following verbs add "es" instead of "s":

Here is the verb "to give in the Simple Present:

Singular	Plural
I give	We give
You give	You give
He gives	They give
She gives	
It gives	

The short forms for the negative verb "to be" are as follows:

Verb Endings	Spelling Examples
Verbs ending in -o add -es	do - does, go - goes
Verbs ending in -s add -es	pass - passes, kiss - kisses
Verbs ending in -x add -es	fix - fixes, mix - mixes
Verbs ending in -ch add -es	match - matches, catch - catches
Verbs ending in -sh add -es	push - pushes, rush - rushes

Verbs ending in a consonant <i>and</i> -y often change the -y to -ies:	try - tries, cry - cries
Verbs such as "buy" have no consonant before the "y", so you simply add -s as usual.	buy - buys, pay - pays.

2. Simple Past Tense

The Past Simple is used for facts and events that existed in the past.

- The past simple is used for a completed action.

For example:

- We watched a movie at the weekend.
- She arrived on Thursday.

- A specific time must be given or implied.

For example:

- I walked to work this morning. - A specific time is given.
- I walked to work. - A specific time is not given, but in context we would understand what time is being referred to.

Spelling Rules

Regular past simple verbs are formed by adding "-ed" to the verb.

- jump -> **jumped**: The dog jumped over the fence.
- walk -> **walked**: I walked 22 kilometers yesterday.
- work -> **worked**: We worked together as lawyers for 15 years.

Negatives

Past simple negatives are made with *did* and *not*. *Did* is the past form of the verb to do. *Did* and *not* are often contracted to *didn't*.

For example:

- I arrived in London on Monday. I **didn't** arrive on Sunday.
- They stayed at the Vivaldi Hotel. They **didn't** stay at the Carlton Hotel.

Because "did" is a past form, the main verb doesn't change.

For example:

- We **didn't** live in Italy. *Did* is a past form so *live* is unchanged.
- We **didn't** lived in Italy. Incorrect

Questions

Questions are made by putting *did* before the subject.

For example:

- You lived in Japan. **Did** you live in Japan?
- They stayed at the Vivaldi Hotel. **Did** they stay at the Vivaldi Hotel?

Again the main verb doesn't change, for example:

- You lived in Japan. **Did** you lived in Japan? Incorrect
- You lived in Japan. **Did** you live in Japan? Correct

3. Simple Future Tense

The Future Simple is used for facts and events that expected to be happened in the future.

Future - Will

Will is a modal verb used to indicate future time.

For example:

- It **will** be sunny tomorrow.
- The new restaurant **will** open next week.

Will comes after the subject and before the main verb, and in questions the subject and *will* invert. *Will* often contracts to 'll, for example **he'll**, **they'll**, and in negatives *will not* often contracts to *won't*.

- *Will* is used for future predictions and facts.

For example:

- We'll finish it by tonight.
- We have a lot of time. We won't be late.
- "Where will you go next year?" "I'll go to America."

- *Will* is also used to make a spontaneous response.

For example:

- Offer: - "The telephone's ringing." "I'll answer it."
- Promise: - "I'll never leave you" - "I'll give it to you tomorrow morning."
- Request: - "Will you wait for me this evening?"

- Will for requests is quite strong and often used when the expected answer is "Yes". Otherwise *can* is more polite: "Can you wait for me this evening?"
Threat: - "You'll be sorry!"
Order: - "You will not eat my chocolate-chip cookies!"

Shall

- *Shall* is used with only *I* and *we* to make questions.
For example:
"Shall I open the window?"
It can also be used to make statements, but this is formal and old-fashioned.
"We **shall** arrive at 6.00."

Spelling Rules

Affirmative

He **will** / He'll stay at home tomorrow.
They **will** / They'll be very busy.

Negative

I **will not** / **won't** stay at home tomorrow.
They **will not** / **won't** be very busy.

Question

Will he stay at home tomorrow?
Will they be busy?

4. Past Future Tense

This tense is used for facts or events that will happen in the past, but mostly it was not really happen. It uses past time adverb.

- For events that will happen in the past
For example :
Mary said last week that she would really leave
- For conditional event
For example :
I would go if she invited me

Spelling Rules

This tense always use "should/would " followed by to infinitive.

5. Present Perfect Tense

The Present Perfect is used for perfectly finished events in the present time.

- For finished events, but still have connection with today.

There are some certain auxiliary word for perfect tense, namely:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| ○ Since | = sejak |
| ○ For | = lamanya |
| ○ Up to now | = hingga kini |
| ○ So far | = sejauh ini |

For example :

Ardy has lived in Makassar since nineteen seventy six

- For finished event in the past, but there is no certain time adverb..

For example :

Jane has written the letter

- For events in a period of time that is not yet finished.

There is some time adverb that we can notice:

- Today
- Tonight
- This morning
- This month
- etc

For example :

They have gone to theatre two times this week

6. **Past Perfect Tense**

This tense explain an event that has been finished in the past.

For example :

The students had played volley yesterday afternoon when Brown arrived

Spelling Rule

Past perfect Tense uses participle verb (kata kerja bentuk ketiga) and proceeded by “had”

7. **Future Perfect Tense**

This tense explain an event finished in the past but the realization will be in the future.

For example:

I will have studied all of it next month

8. **Past Future Perfect Tense**

This tense explain an event finished in the past but the realization is not certain.

For example:

I would have studied if the situation had changed that time .

9. **Present Continuous**

The Present Continuous is used for actions that are happening around the present time. For example, "I am studying English" means that I am in the process of studying English now.

- The Present Continuous is used for actions happening at the present time.

For example:

- We are studying English.
- You are using a computer.

- The Present Continuous is also used for processes happening around the present time.

For example:

- It is raining today.
- I am working in Paris this month.

- The world is turning.

Note: The time period of the first sentence is today, the second sentence one month, and the third sentence forever, but all of these sentences are about processes that happen around the present. They started before the present, are happening now, and will continue after the present. This is a key idea of the Present Continuous.

- The Present Continuous is also used for repeated actions or habits. Such repetition is seen as one continuing process.

For example:

- I am getting up early this week.

Obviously I'm not getting up just one time for a whole week, but during one week I will get up early every day, so this can be seen as one process.

The Present Continuous is also used for future arrangements at a particular time.

For example:

- I'm going to Rome at 10.30 tomorrow.

- She's coming to my apartment this evening.

Spelling Rules

- To make the *-ing* form, also known as the present participle, we usually add *-ing* to the verb.

For example:

- study - studying

- eat - eating

- jump - jumping

- For verbs ending in *-e*, we leave out the *-e* and add *-ing*.

For example:

- write - writing: not ~~writ~~ing

- skate - skating: not ~~skate~~ing.

- For verbs ending in a vowel and a consonant, we usually double the last consonant and add *-ing*. For example:

- run - running: not ~~run~~ing

- cut - cutting: not ~~cut~~ing

- For verbs ending in *-ie* we change the *-ie* to *-y* and add *-ing*. For example:

- lie - lying: not ~~lie~~ing

Negatives we simply add not after the auxiliary verb "to be", for example:

- I am playing - I am **not** playing.

Questions we invert the subject and auxiliary verb *to be*, for example:

- **You are** playing - **Are you** playing?

10. Past Continuous

The Past Continuous is used for actions or situations that happened over a period of time. For example:

- We **were playing** tennis with some friends from work.

- The sun **was shining** this morning.

- The Past Continuous is used for actions which are taking progress in the past. We are in the middle of these actions, they have started but not yet finished.

For example:

- We were playing tennis yesterday afternoon.

- What were you doing? I was having lunch with my sister.

- The Past Continuous and Past Simple are often used together to show that one situation happened during another one. The Past Continuous is used for a background event that has already started, and the Past Simple is used to introduce a new event.

For example:

- I was walking in the park when it started to rain.
- "Walking in the park" is a background situation, and "it started to rain" is the new event of interest.
- It was raining so I ran back home.
- While I was running, the rain stopped.
- It wasn't raining, so I walked in the park again.

Note that if we want to show that one situation happened after another one, we usually use the Past Simple.

For example:

- Yesterday I walked in the park, it started to rain, I ran back home, and the rain stopped.

Spelling Rules

The Past Continuous is made with the past form of *to be* and the *-ing* form.

11. Future Continue

This tense is used for expressing something

For example:

I will be finishing my homework

12. Past Future Continuous

The past future continuous is used for events that is on the go, but in the past future time

For example: He would be staying

13. Present Perfect Cont

The present perfect continuous is used for event that has been done but still continue until now.

For example : I have been teaching since 1998.

14. Past Perfect Cont

The tenses is used for events that have been finished in the past

For example:

I had been teaching

15. Future Perfect Cont

This tenses consist of 3 time mode (future, perfect and continuous)

For example:

I will have finishing this task.

16. Past Future Perfect Cont

This tenses consist of 3 time mode (past future, perfect, and continuous)

For example:

I would have stopping it