

Selamat Riyadi



ENGLISH TENSES

Cara Mudah
Belajar
Tenses



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PENERBIT PT KANISIUS

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Cara Mudah Belajar Tenses

Oleh: Selamat Riyadi

1015004070

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PENERBIT PT KANISIUS

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Desainer isi: Yustinus Saras

Desainer cover: Yustinus Saras

Edisi elektronik diproduksi oleh Divisi Digital Kanisius tahun 2014.

ISBN 978-979-21-4201-3 (pdf)

ISBN 978-979-21-4012-5 (cetak)

Hak cipta dilindungi undang-undang.

Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dalam bentuk dan dengan cara apa pun tanpa izin tertulis dari Penerbit.



Acknowledgments

This book can finally be published with the helps of many people and I would like to thank the following people for their contribution.

1. All teachers at Cambridge School of English in Bekasi for their comments and suggestions, particularly Anna Febriyanti, S.S., Aris Gunawan, S.Pd., Neneng Islamiyah, M.Pd., and Hartanti, S.Pd.
2. Melan for his irreplaceable encouragement, partnership, good humor, and technical help.
3. Dra. Hj. Endang Puji Rahayu, M.M., Hj. Nurhikmah, S.Pd., and Drs Mursan for their suggestions and insight.
4. My family, my beloved mother Rosni, my uncle Drs. H. Wiryomartono, and my friends for their motivation so that I was able to complete this book.
5. My students at SMA PGRI 1 Bekasi, Harvard English Course, and Ganesha Operation for carefully completing questionnaires as material compilation for this book. You are truly amazing.



Preface

English Tenses-Cara Mudah Belajar Tenses is a light book on English Tenses to help language learners get ideas on English Tenses, their functions, and appropriate contexts in which they can be applied. It is a light book in the sense that most English learners find English Tenses not easy to grasp. This book lightens the complexity and pressure in learning English Tenses by describing things in a simple but profound way.

English learners will also get involved in integrated learning to enhance their language skills. They will apply their understanding in language skill activities (reading, writing, listening, and speaking). This way the book help them work on both cognitive and proficiency levels. The nature of this book is also to bring joy in learning since joy help learners to feel free in expressing themselves in the language they are learning.

Last but not the least, I wish you joyful learning using this book!

Selamat Riyadi, S.S.



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Present Simple Tense

A. Kegunaan

1. To state general or scientific truths (*untuk menyatakan kebenaran umum atau ilmiah*).
 - A week has seven days.
Ada tujuh hari dalam seminggu.
 - Stars shine during the night.
Bintang bercahaya pada malam hari.
 - Spring comes between summer and winter.
Musim semi datang antara musim panas dan musim dingin.
 - Everybody wants to pursue happiness in this life.
Setiap orang ingin mencapai kebahagiaan dalam hidup ini.
2. To talk about routine (*untuk menyatakan rutinitas*).
 - Mary gets up at six every morning.
Mary bangun tidur pukul enam setiap pagi.
 - They practice martial art every Wednesday night.
Mereka berlatih seni bela diri setiap Rabu malam.
3. To talk about suggestion (*untuk menyatakan saran*).
 - Why don't you take an advance cooking class to sharpen your cooking skill?
Mengapa Anda tidak mengikuti kelas masak tingkat mahir untuk mempertajam keahlian memasak Anda?
 - Why don't you go to bed early?
Mengapa kamu tidak tidur lebih awal?
4. To talk about schedule and regular or predictable event such as a timetable (*untuk menyatakan kejadian terjadwal, teratur, atau dapat diprediksi*).

- The bus does not arrive at 09.00, it arrives at 11.00.
Bus itu tidak datang pukul 9.00, tetapi pukul 11.00.
 - The train for London leaves at 11.30.
Kereta menuju London berangkat pukul 11.30.
5. To talk about habit (*untuk menyatakan kebiasaan*).
- I usually get up early.
Saya terbiasa bangun pagi.
 - She always plays tennis.
Ia selalu bermain tenis.
 - The newspaper boy delivers 50 papers a day.
Pengantar koran tersebut mengantarkan 50 koran per hari.
6. To inform us about a person's ability (*untuk menginformasikan kemampuan seseorang*).
- She is an amazing actress.
Ia seorang aktris yang mengagumkan.
 - Andrew does not speak fluent French.
Andrew tidak lancar berbahasa Prancis.
 - The little boy plays the piano very well.
Anak laki-laki itu bermain piano dengan sangat bagus.
7. To state a newspaper headline or reported event (*untuk menyatakan tajuk berita surat kabar atau laporan utama*).
- Messi wins Ballon d'Or.
Messi raih penghargaan Ballon d'Or.
 - Obama visits Indonesia.
Obama mengunjungi Indonesia.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Nominal	I	I am a student.	Am I a student?	I am not a student.
	We/They/You	We are a student.	Are we a student?	We are not a student.
	He/She/It	He is a student.	Is he a student?	He is not a student.

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Verbal	I/We/They/ You	I play tennis.	Do I play tennis?	I do not play tennis.
	He/She/It	He plays tennis.	Does he play tennis?	He does not play tennis.

Bentuk Nominal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata benda, kata sifat, dan kata keterangan. Berikut contohnya.

1. He is a student. (*kata benda*)
Ia seorang pelajar.
Is he a student?
Apakah ia seorang pelajar?
He is not a student.
Ia bukan seorang pelajar.
2. I am tired. (*kata sifat*)
Saya lelah.
Am I tired?
Apakah saya lelah?
I am not tired.
Saya tidak lelah.
3. They are in the classroom. (*kata keterangan*)
Mereka berada di ruang kelas.
Are they in the classroom?
Apakah mereka berada di ruang kelas?
They are not in the classroom.
Mereka tidak berada di ruang kelas.

Bentuk Verbal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat menggunakan kata kerja. Berikut contohnya.

1. I play a piano.
Saya bermain piano.
Do I play a piano?
Apakah saya bermain piano?

I do not play a piano.
Saya tidak bermain piano.

2. She cooks a delicious meal.
Ia memasak hidangan lezat.
Does she cook a delicious meal?
Apakah ia memasak hidangan lezat?
She does not cook a delicious meal.
Ia tidak memasak hidangan lezat.
3. We watch an action movie.
Kami melihat film laga.
Do we watch an action movie?
Apakah kami melihat film laga?
We do not watch an action movie.
Kami tidak melihat film laga.

Bentuk Verbal dengan subyek He/She/It menerapkan aturan berikut.

Kata kerjanya ditambah akhiran *-es*. Kata kerja yang diberi tambahan akhiran *-es* adalah kata kerja yang berakhiran dengan huruf *o, ch, s, x, sh, th* seperti contoh berikut.

discuss	discusses	<i>merundingkan</i>
do	does	<i>melakukan</i>
fix	fixes	<i>memperbaiki</i>
go	goes	<i>pergi</i>
kiss	kisses	<i>mencium</i>
miss	misses	<i>rindu</i>
pass	passes	<i>lulus, melewati</i>
pinch	pinches	<i>mencubit</i>
polish	polishes	<i>menggosok</i>
relax	relaxes	<i>bersantai-santai</i>
search	searches	<i>mencari</i>
smash	smashes	<i>menabrak</i>
teach	teaches	<i>mengajar</i>
wash	washes	<i>mencuci</i>
watch	watches	<i>menonton</i>

wax	waxes	<i>bertambah besar</i>
wish	wishes	<i>berharap</i>

Contoh:

1. He teaches English.
Ia mengajar bahasa Inggris.
2. Alex passes the examination.
Alex lulus ujian.
3. She washes her hands.
Ia mencuci tangannya.

Jika kata kerja berakhiran dengan huruf y setelah huruf mati (konsonan), huruf tersebut berubah menjadi *i + es*.

carry	carries	<i>membawa</i>
cry	cries	<i>menangis</i>
fly	flies	<i>terbang</i>
reply	replies	<i>menjawab</i>
study	studies	<i>belajar</i>
try	tries	<i>mencoba</i>

Contoh:

1. The bird flies in the sky.
Burung itu terbang di langit.
2. The baby cries loudly.
Bayi itu menangis keras.
3. He replies to the question.
Ia menjawab pertanyaan tersebut.

Kata kerja *have* berubah menjadi *has*.
Perhatikan contoh berikut.

1. She has breakfast every day.
Ia makan pagi setiap hari.
Does she have breakfast every day?
Apakah ia makan pagi setiap hari?
She does not have breakfast every day.
Ia tidak makan pagi setiap hari.

2. John has a new car.

John mempunyai sebuah mobil baru.

Does John have a new car?

Apakah John mempunyai sebuah mobil baru?

John does not have a new car.

John tidak mempunyai sebuah mobil baru.

3. That house has a big garden.

Rumah itu memiliki sebuah taman yang besar.

Does that house have a big garden?

Apakah rumah itu memiliki sebuah taman yang besar?

That house does not have a big garden.

Rumah itu tidak memiliki sebuah taman yang besar.

C. Keterangan Waktu

always	<i>selalu</i>
often	<i>sering</i>
usually	<i>biasanya</i>
sometimes	<i>kadang-kadang</i>
seldom	<i>jarang</i>
never	<i>tak pernah</i>

every day	<i>setiap hari</i>
every week	<i>setiap minggu</i>
every year	<i>setiap tahun</i>
on Mondays	<i>tiap Senin</i>
after school	<i>setelah pulang sekolah</i>

D. Latihan

1. Reading

Mr. Smith and Mrs. Smith have a small but beautiful house. They also have a neat and beautiful garden in front of their house. They keep it clean.

Every morning Mr. Smith comes to the garden. He cleans the plants from the brushwood. He takes some buckets of water from the river nearby. He waters the plants every day. Mr. Smith enjoys the beauty with Mrs. Smith.



2. Writing

What do you and your family do every day? Write them here.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Tell your friend(s) what you and your family do every day. Do it in turn.

Present Continuous Tense

A. Kegunaan

1. To state present actions (*untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang berlangsung saat berbicara*).
 - Please be quiet, people are praying.
Harap tenang, orang-orang sedang berdoa.
 - We are just leaving the store, we will reach home in an hour.
Kami baru saja meninggalkan toko, kami akan tiba di rumah satu jam lagi.
 - Look! The children are playing in the park cheerfully.
Lihat! Anak-anak sedang bermain di taman dengan gembira.
2. To talk about changing, growing, and developing actions (*untuk menyatakan perubahan, pertumbuhan, dan perkembangan*).
 - The children are growing quickly.
Anak-anak tumbuh dengan cepat.
 - The climate is changing rapidly.
Iklm berubah dengan cepat.
 - Your English is improving.
Kemampuan berbahasa Inggrismu meningkat.
3. To talk about temporary actions (*untuk menyatakan kegiatan sesaat*).
 - I am living with my friend until I can find a house.
Saya tinggal dengan teman saya hingga saya mendapatkan rumah.
 - I am riding a bike to reach office because my car is broken.
Saya naik sepeda ke kantor karena mobil saya rusak.

- They are not talking to each other after the last argument.
Mereka tidak saling bicara setelah pertengkaran terakhir.
4. To talk about longer actions in progress (*untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang lebih lama berlangsungnya*).
 - They are working hard to achieve their goal.
Mereka bekerja keras untuk mencapai impian mereka.
 - Sandra is studying hard to become a scientist.
Sandra tekun belajar agar bisa menjadi ilmuwan.
 - I am writing a book concerning human behaviour.
Saya sedang menulis buku mengenai tingkah laku manusia.
 5. To talk about future (personal) arrangements and plans (*untuk menyatakan rencana pribadi di masa depan*).
 - I am visiting John tomorrow.
Saya akan mengunjungi John besok.
 - He is studying Mandarin next week.
Ia akan belajar bahasa Mandarin minggu depan.
 - They are meeting their clients tonight.
Mereka akan menemui klien mereka malam ini.
 6. To talk about tendencies and trends (*untuk menyatakan kecenderungan dan trend*).
 - More and more people are reading news from their gadgets.
Makin banyak orang membaca berita dari gadget mereka.
 - The internet is becoming less of a novelty.
Internet bukanlah hal baru lagi saat ini.
 - Our country is becoming richer.
Negara kita makin kaya.
 7. To tell about irritation or anger (*untuk menyatakan kejengkelan atau kemarahan*).
 - She is always asking stupid questions!
Ia selalu menanyakan pertanyaan bodoh!
 - His boss is constantly critising his works!
Bosnya mengkritik pekerjaannya terus-menerus!
 - His wife is continually complaining about everything!
Istrinya tak henti-hentinya mengeluh mengenai banyak hal!

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
To be + Verb + Ing	I	I am reading.	Am I reading?	I am not reading.
	We/They/You	We are reading.	Are we reading?	We are not reading.
	He/She/It	He is reading.	Is he reading?	He is not reading.

Berikut contohnya dalam kalimat.

1. I am listening to the radio.
Saya sedang mendengarkan radio.
Am I listening to the radio?
Apakah saya sedang mendengarkan radio?
I am not listening to the radio.
Saya tidak sedang mendengarkan radio.
2. She is painting.
Ia sedang melukis.
Is she painting?
Apakah ia sedang melukis?
She is not painting.
Ia tidak sedang melukis.
3. They are discussing.
Mereka sedang berdiskusi.
Are they discussing?
Apakah mereka sedang berdiskusi?
They are not discussing.
Mereka tidak sedang berdiskusi.

Perlu diperhatikan bahwa beberapa jenis kata kerja tidak digunakan dalam bentuk *continuous*. Kata kerja tersebut adalah kata kerja yang tidak mengacu pada tindakan atau proses,

namun lebih mengacu pada keadaan. Kata kerja tersebut digolongkan menjadi beberapa kelompok berikut.

1. Senses/perception (*indra/persepsi*): feel, hear, see, smell, taste.
2. Opinion (*pendapat*): assume, believe, consider, doubt, feel (=think), find (=consider), suppose, think.
3. Mental states (*kerja pikiran*): forget, imagine, know, mean, notice, recognise, remember, understand.
4. Emotions/Desires (*emosi/keinginan*): envy, fear, dislike, hate, hope, like, love, mind, prefer, regret, want, wish.
5. Measurement (*ukuran*): contain, cost, hold, measure, weigh.
6. Others: look (=resemble), seem, be (in most cases), have (when it means to possess).

Kata kerja yang berkaitan dengan indra/persepsi sering digunakan dengan *can*, contohnya : I can see.

Beberapa kata kerja berikut dapat digunakan dalam bentuk *-ing*, namun dengan arti yang berbeda.

1. This blanket feels soft and warm. (*persepsi mengenai kualitas selimut tersebut*)
Selimut ini terasa lembut dan hangat.
2. Andrew is feeling less fatigue now. (*kondisi kesehatan yang meningkat*)
Andrew merasa sudah tidak terlalu capek.
3. She has a beautiful mansion. (*kepemilikan*)
Ia memiliki rumah besar yang indah.
4. Carlos is having breakfast. (*aktivitas sedang makan*)
Carlos sedang makan pagi.
5. I can see Laura in the backyard. (*persepsi*)
Saya dapat melihat Laura di kebun belakang.
6. I am seeing my college tonight. (*rencana untuk bertemu*)
Saya akan menemui rekan saya malam ini.

C. Keterangan Waktu

now	<i>sekarang</i>
at the moment	<i>saat ini</i>
today	<i>hari ini</i>
right now	<i>sekarang</i>

D. Latihan

1. Reading



The flowers are blooming.
The plants are growing.
The family are gathering.

2. Writing

Look at the picture on Reading exercise. What are they doing?

a. The ducks are swimming.

b. Mike is _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Look at the people around you. Tell us what they are doing now.

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Unit 3

The Differences between Present Simple Tense and Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous (I am doing)	Present Simple (I do)
Gunakan bentuk <i>continuous</i> untuk sesuatu yang terjadi pada atau seputar waktu bicara.	Gunakan bentuk <i>simple</i> untuk sesuatu yang umum atau yang terjadi berulang-ulang.
I am doing ----- past now future	<-----I do-----> ----- past now future
• The water is boiling. Can you turn it off? • Listen to those two people. In what language are they speaking? • Shall we go now? It is not raining now. • You look busy. What are you doing? • I am going to the book store now. See you! • Andrew is in China at the moment. She is learning Mandarin. Gunakan bentuk <i>continuous</i> untuk situasi yang sifatnya sementara: • I am living in this city until I graduate from college. • He is working late today. He must finish all the assignment tonight.	• Water boils at 100 degree celcius. • George, do you speak German? • It does not rain very much in March. • What do you do in your spare time? • I always go to gym in the evening. • Most of us learn to read and write when we are children. Gunakan bentuk <i>simple</i> untuk situasi yang bersifat permanen: • They live in Boston. They have lived there all their lives. • Alan works day and night for his dream house.

I always do — I am always doing
You are selfish — You are being selfish

I always do untuk menerangkan kegiatan yang dilakukan secara rutin. Sesuatu yang rutin ini tidak pernah menggunakan bentuk *I am always doing*. Apabila *I am always doing* digunakan, artinya menjadi berbeda. Perhatikan contoh berikut.

1. I have lost my note again. I am always losing things.
Saya kehilangan catatan saya lagi. Saya sering kehilangan barang.
2. Dennis is always playing games. He should do somethings more useful.
Dennis selalu bermain game. Ia seharusnya melakukan hal lain yang lebih berguna.
3. Sandra is never satisfied. She is always complaining.
Sandra tak pernah puas. Ia selalu mengeluh.
4. I do not know why he is being selfish. It is not like him.
Saya tak tahu mengapa ia bersikap egois. Seperti bukan dia.
6. Usually she is very ignorant, but look she is being friendly to everybody.
Biasanya ia sangat cuek, tapi lihat ia pura-pura ramah pada semua orang.



Present Perfect Tense

A. Kegunaan

1. To talk about a period of time that continuous from the past until now (*untuk berbicara tentang periode waktu yang berlangsung dari masa lalu hingga kini*).
 - I have never had a car.
Saya belum pernah memiliki mobil.
 - Have you read the Good Earth novel?
Pernahkah kamu membaca novel Good Earth?
 - He is the most selfish person I have ever met.
Ia orang paling egois yang pernah saya temui.
 - They haven't seen each other for a long time.
Sudah lama mereka tidak bertemu satu sama lain.
 - I haven't eaten anything since breakfast.
Saya belum makan apa pun sejak makan pagi.
 - Have you heard from Emily recently?
Apakah kamu mendengar kabar dari Emily akhir-akhir ini?
2. To talk about action in the past that has a result now (*untuk berbicara tentang kegiatan di masa lalu yang hasilnya masih terlihat di masa sekarang*).
 - I don't know where is my key. I have lost it.
Saya tidak tahu di mana kunci saya. Kunci saya hilang.
 - He told me his name but I have forgotten it.
Ia menyebutkan namanya padaku tapi saya lupa.
 - The road is closed. There has been an accident.
Jalan itu ditutup. Telah terjadi kecelakaan.

3. To talk about action that has been done several times in the past and continue to do (*untuk berbicara tentang kegiatan yang telah dilakukan beberapa kali di masa lampau dan masih berlangsung*).
 - Tom has forgotten his e-mail password again. It is the third times this has happened.
Tom lupa lagi kata sandi e-mail-nya. Ini sudah yang ketiga kalinya.
 - This is the first time she has sung in front of thousand of people.
Ini pertama kali baginya bernyanyi di depan ribuan orang.
 - He is phoning his girlfriend again. That is the third time he has phoned her this evening.
Ia menelepon pacarnya lagi. Sudah ketiga kalinya ia meneleponnya sore ini.

4. To talk about about a period of time that is not finished at the time of speaking (*untuk berbicara tentang periode waktu yang belum berakhir saat terjadi pembicaraan*).
 - Cindy has not studied hard this semester.
Cindy belum belajar giat semester ini.
 - I have drunk three glasses of wine today.
Saya telah minum tiga gelas anggur hari ini.
 - My family have not had a holiday this year.
Keluarga saya belum berlibur tahun ini.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Nominal	I/We/They/You	I have been a policeman.	Have I been a policeman?	I have not been a policeman.
	He/She/It	He has been a policeman.	Has he been a policeman?	He has not been a policeman.

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Verbal	I/We/They/You	I have cleaned it.	Have I cleaned it?	I have not cleaned it.
	He/She/It	She has cleaned it.	Has she cleaned it?	She has not cleaned it.

Bentuk Nominal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata benda, kata sifat, dan kata keterangan. Berikut contohnya.

- I have been a doctor for five years.
Saya telah menjadi dokter selama lima tahun.
 Have I been a doctor for five years?
Apakah saya telah menjadi dokter selama lima tahun?
 I have not been a doctor for five years.
Saya belum ada lima tahun menjadi dokter.
- The soil has been fertile since that time.
Tanah tersebut telah menjadi subur sejak saat itu.
 Have the soil been fertile since that time?
Apakah tanah tersebut telah menjadi subur sejak saat itu?
 The soil has not been fertile since that time.
Tanah tersebut belum menjadi subur sejak saat itu.
- She has been there for two hours.
Ia telah berada di sana selama dua jam.
 Has she been there for two hours?
Apakah ia telah berada di sana selama dua jam?
 She has not been there for two hours.
Ia belum ada dua jam berada di sana.

Bentuk Verbal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata kerja. Berikut contohnya.

- Tom has cleaned his room.
Tom telah membersihkan kamarnya.
 Has Tom cleaned his room?
Apakah Tom telah membersihkan kamarnya?
 Tom has not cleaned his room.
Tom belum membersihkan kamarnya.

2. The postman has delivered his letter.
Tukang pos telah mengantarkan suratnya.
Has the postman delivered his letter?
Apakah tukang pos telah mengantarkan suratnya?
The postman has not delivered his letter.
Tukang pos belum mengantarkan suratnya.
3. She has locked the door.
Ia telah mengunci pintu.
Has she locked the door?
Apakah ia telah mengunci pintu?
She has not locked the door.
Ia belum mengunci pintu.

C. Keterangan Waktu

Berikut adalah keterangan waktu yang digunakan dalam Present Perfect Tense.

1. For = duration (selama)

They have been married for six months.

Mereka telah menikah selama enam bulan.

I have known her for a year.

Saya telah mengenalnya selama setahun.

2. Since = starting point (sejak)

Allan has been in the office since 06.00 a.m.

Allan telah berada di kantor sejak pukul 06.00.

Miranda has not met her family since June.

Miranda belum bertemu keluarganya sejak bulan Juni.

3. Ever = something before now (pernah)

Have you ever met a movie star?

Pernahkah kamu bertemu dengan bintang film?

Have you ever been to Alaska?

Pernahkah kamu pergi ke Alaska?

4. Never = not ever (tak pernah)

I have never been so sick.

Saya belum pernah sakit parah.

The boy has never visited his grandmother.

Anak laki-laki itu belum pernah mengunjungi neneknya.

5. Just = a short time ago (baru saja)

A: Have you eaten?

Apakah kamu sudah makan?

B: Oh yes, I have just eaten.

Oh ya, saya baru saja makan.

A: How long have you been waiting for me?

Berapa lama kamu telah menungguku?

B: I have just arrived.

Saya baru saja tiba.

6. Already = sooner than expected (telah/sudah)

A: Don't forget to finish your homework, okay?

Jangan lupa menyelesaikan PR-mu, ya?

B: I have already finished it.

Saya telah menyelesaikannya.

A: What time will you be at home?

Jam berapa kamu akan ada di rumah?

B: I have been already at home.

Saya telah berada di rumah.

7. Yet = until now (belum juga)

Yet hanya digunakan dalam kalimat tanya dan negatif untuk menunjukkan orang yang berbicara mengharapkan sesuatu terjadi.

I've written the e-mail but I haven't sent it yet.

Saya telah menulis e-mail tersebut, namun saya belum juga mengirimkannya.

She has met the boss but she has not said anything about it yet.

Ia telah bertemu dengan sang bos, tapi ia belum juga menyampaikan hal tersebut.

D. Latihan

1. Reading



I have ever dreamt about flying. I have ever dreamt about going to the moon. I have ever had a scary dream. I have ever dreamt about climbing.

2. Writing

What have you ever dreamt about? Write them down.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Tell your friend(s) what you have ever dreamt about.



Present Perfect Continuous Tense

A. Kegunaan

1. To talk about an activity that has just stopped or recently stopped then shows a result now (*untuk mengatakan kegiatan yang baru saja berhenti atau akhir-akhir ini baru saja berhenti kemudian hasilnya ada saat ini*).
 - I am tired because I have been running.
Saya letih karena saya baru saja berlari.
 - Your clothes are so dirty. What have you been doing?
Bajumu sangat kotor. Apa yang baru saja kamu lakukan?
 - Someone has been eating my chocolate cake.
Seseorang telah memakan kue cokelatku.
2. To talk about an action or event that started in the past then is still happening now (*untuk mengatakan kegiatan atau peristiwa yang dimulai di masa lalu kemudian masih berlanjut hingga kini*).
 - It has been raining since 09.00 a.m.
Hujan telah turun sejak pukul 09.00.
 - He has been waiting for you all day.
Ia telah menunggumu seharian.
 - They have been discussing the matter since 03.00 p.m.
Mereka telah mendiskusikan hal tersebut sejak pukul 15.00.
3. To say how long something has been happening up to the present (*untuk mengatakan durasi waktu suatu kejadian yang telah terjadi hingga saat ini*).
 - How long have you been teaching English?
Sudah berapa lama Anda mengajar bahasa Inggris?
 - It has been raining for three hours.
Hujan telah turun selama tiga jam.

- How long have you been waiting for me?
Sudah berapa lama kamu menungguku?

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Nominal	I/We/They/You	I have been being a policeman.	Have I been being a policeman?	I have not been being a policeman.
	He/She/It	He has been being a policeman.	Has he been being a policeman?	He has not been being a policeman.
Verbal	I/We/They/You	I have been cleaning it.	Have I been cleaning it?	I have not been cleaning it.
	He/She/It	She has been cleaning it.	Has she been cleaning it?	She has not been cleaning it.

Bentuk Nominal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata benda, kata sifat, dan kata keterangan. Berikut contohnya.

1. I have been being a student in this university for one year.
Saya telah menjadi mahasiswa di universitas ini selama satu tahun.
Have I been being a student in this university for one year?
Apakah saya telah menjadi mahasiswa di universitas ini selama satu tahun?
I have not been being a student in this university for one year.
Saya belum ada satu tahun menjadi mahasiswa di universitas ini.
2. They have been being famous for years.
Mereka telah terkenal selama bertahun-tahun.
Have they been being famous for years?
Apakah mereka telah terkenal selama bertahun-tahun?

They have not been being famous for years.

Mereka belum terkenal hingga bertahun-tahun.

3. Andrew has been being out of town for a week.

Andrew telah berada di luar kota selama seminggu.

Has Andrew been being out of town for a week?

Apakah Andrew telah berada di luar kota selama seminggu?

Andrew has not been being out of town for week.

Andrew belum ada seminggu berada di luar kota.

Bentuk Verbal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata kerja. Berikut contohnya.

1. He has been repairing a car for hours.

Ia telah memperbaiki mobil selama berjam-jam.

Has he been repairing a car for hours?

Apakah ia telah memperbaiki mobil selama berjam-jam?

He has not been repairing a car for hours.

Ia belum memperbaiki mobil hingga berjam-jam.

2. We have been flying since thirty minutes ago.

Kami telah terbang sejak tiga puluh menit yang lalu.

Have we been flying since thirty minutes ago?

Apakah kami telah terbang sejak tiga puluh menit yang lalu?

We have not been flying since thirty minutes ago.

Kami belum terbang sejak tiga puluh menit yang lalu.

3. The dog has been chewing the rubber for minutes.

Anjing itu telah mengunyah karet selama beberapa menit.

Has the dog been chewing the rubber for minutes?

Apakah anjing itu telah mengunyah karet selama beberapa menit?

The dog has not been chewing the rubber for minutes.

Anjing itu belum mengunyah karet itu selama beberapa menit.

C. Keterangan Waktu

all day	<i>seharian</i>
the whole day	<i>sepanjang hari</i>
since	<i>sejak</i>
for	<i>selama</i>

D. Latihan

1. Reading



The creature has been packing its snacks since thirty minutes ago.



The boys have been playing footballs for hours.



My father has been washing his car since morning.



2. Writing

Describe the above pictures with your own words.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Discuss in a group what you have been doing in life.



Unit 6

The Differences between Present Perfect Tense and Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous (I have been doing)	Present Perfect (I have done)
• Bob's clothes are covered in paint. • He has been painting the fence. Has been painting is the <i>present perfect continuous</i>.	• The fence was grey. Now it is brown. • He has painted the fence. Has painted is the <i>present perfect</i>.
Tenses ini menekankan pada kegiatannya. Tidak mempermasalahkan apakah suatu kegiatan sudah selesai atau belum. Dalam contoh di atas kegiatannya (mengecat pagar) belum selesai.	Tenses ini menekankan bahwa kegiatannya sudah selesai. Has painted merupakan kegiatan yang telah selesai. Kita tertarik pada hasil kegiatan tersebut (pagar yang telah dicat), bukan pada kegiatan itu sendiri.
• His clothes are wet. He has been cleaning the swimming pool. • I am really glad to see you again. What have you been doing since we last met? • Her mother is looking for him. He has been playing out of the house for hours.	• The swimming pool is very clean now. He has cleaned it. • She has been a famous writer after her books are booming. • Have you ever eaten that fruit?
Tenses ini digunakan saat kita menanyakan atau mengatakan <i>how long</i> untuk kegiatan yang masih berlangsung.	Tenses ini digunakan untuk menanyakan atau mengatakan <i>how much</i> , <i>how many</i> , atau <i>how many times</i> (kegiatan yang telah selesai).
• They have been building that bridge since last year. • How long have you been living in this city? • How long have you been reading that novel?	• She has replied to twenty emails today. • We have practiced the dance three times this week. • How many pages of that novel have you read?



A. Kegunaan

1. To state past action or situation (*untuk menyatakan kejadian atau situasi di masa lalu*).
 - I went to Bali last week.
Saya pergi ke Bali minggu lalu.
 - The store was closed an hour ago.
Toko tersebut tutup satu jam yang lalu.
 - They bought the car last year.
Mereka membeli mobil itu tahun lalu.
2. To express modesty (*untuk menyatakan permintaan tolong dengan sopan*).
 - Would you help me?
Maukah kamu membantuku?
 - Could you pass me the sugar, please?
Tolong ambilkan gula itu.
 - I wanted to know if Mr. John is in.
Apakah Mr. John ada di dalam?
3. To ask for time of something happened (*untuk menanyakan waktu terjadinya sesuatu di masa lalu*).
 - When did you meet your wife for the first time?
Kapan Anda bertemu istri Anda pertama kali?
 - When was the university built?
Kapankah universitas itu didirikan?
 - When did people use money for the first time?
Kapan orang mulai menggunakan uang pertama kali?

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Nominal	We/They/You	We were a student.	Were we a student?	We were not a student.
	I/He/She/It	He was a student.	Was he a student?	He was not a student.
Verbal	I/We/They/You/He/She/It	I played tennis.	Did I play tennis?	I did not play tennis.

Bentuk Nominal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata benda, kata sifat, dan kata keterangan. Berikut contohnya.

- His father was the head of the marketing department in this office.
Dahulu ayahnya seorang kepala departemen pemasaran di kantor ini.
 Was his father the head of the marketing department in this office?
Apakah dahulu ayahnya seorang kepala departemen pemasaran di kantor ini?
 His father was not the head of the marketing department in this office.
Dahulu ayahnya bukan seorang kepala departemen pemasaran di kantor ini.
- The garden in the middle of the town was green and clean.
Dahulu taman di tengah kota itu hijau dan bersih.
 Was the garden in the middle of the town green and clean?
Apakah taman di tengah kota itu dahulunya hijau dan bersih?
 The garden in the middle of the town was not green and clean.
Dahulunya taman di tengah kota itu tidaklah hijau dan bersih.
- She was in front of the station ten minutes ago.
Ia berada di depan stasiun itu sepuluh menit yang lalu.

Was she in front of the station ten minutes ago?

Apakah ia berada di depan stasiun itu sepuluh menit yang lalu?

She was not in front of the station ten minutes ago.

Ia tidak berada di depan stasiun itu sepuluh menit yang lalu.

Bentuk Verbal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata kerja. Berikut contohnya.

1. We met several months ago.

Kami bertemu beberapa bulan yang lalu.

Did we meet several months ago?

Apakah kami bertemu beberapa bulan yang lalu?

We did not meet several months ago.

Kami tidak bertemu beberapa bulan yang lalu.

2. The mountain erupted last year.

Gunung tersebut meletus tahun lalu.

Did the mountain erupt last year?

Apakah gunung tersebut meletus tahun lalu?

The mountain did not erupt last year.

Gunung tersebut tidak meletus tahun lalu.

3. He retired two years ago.

Ia pensiun dua tahun yang lalu.

Did he retire two years ago?

Apakah ia pensiun dua tahun yang lalu?

He did not retire two years ago.

Ia tidak pensiun dua tahun yang lalu.

C. Keterangan Waktu

a few day ago	<i>beberapa hari yang lalu</i>
a few minutes ago	<i>beberapa menit yang lalu</i>
a few months ago	<i>beberapa bulan yang lalu</i>
a few week ago	<i>beberapa minggu yang lalu</i>
a few year ago	<i>beberapa tahun yang lalu</i>

a moment ago	<i>beberapa saat yang lalu</i>
an hour ago	<i>satu jam yang lalu</i>
last year	<i>tahun lalu</i>
last month	<i>bulan lalu</i>
last week	<i>minggu lalu</i>
last night	<i>kemarin malam, tadi malam</i>
long time ago	<i>dulu</i>
many years ago	<i>beberapa tahun yang lalu</i>
this morning	<i>pagi ini</i>
two days ago	<i>dua hari yang lalu</i>
yesterday	<i>kemarin</i>

D. Latihan

1. Reading



I went to swimming pool yesterday. I went there with my mother, my father, and my two sisters. The weather was nice at that time. The sky was clear. My elder sister did not forget to bring her lotion.

2. Writing

What did you do yesterday?

a. I listened to BBC channel last night.

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Ask your friend(s) what they did yesterday. Do it in turn.

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Past Continuous Tense

A. Kegunaan

1. To talk about duration in the past (*untuk mengatakan durasi di masa lalu*).
 - I was watching TV yesterday evening.
Saya sedang nonton TV kemarin sore.
 - We were swimming in the river yesterday morning.
Kami sedang berenang di sungai itu kemarin pagi.
 - The alarm was ringing.
Alarmnya berdering.
2. To state parallel actions in the past (*untuk menyatakan kejadian yang berlangsung bersamaan di masa lalu*).
 - John was reading a newspaper while Mary was sleeping.
John sedang membaca surat kabar sedangkan Mari sedang tidur.
 - Tina was cooking while the children were playing in the yard.
Tina sedang memasak sedangkan anak-anaknya sedang bermain di kebun.
 - Liverpool was playing against Chelsea while Manchester City was playing against Arsenal.
Liverpool sedang bertanding lawan Chelsea sedangkan Manchester City sedang bermain lawan Arsenal.
3. To talk about interrupted actions in progress (*untuk mengatakan kegiatan yang terinterupsi kegiatan lain di masa lalu*).
 - She was waiting for the bus when she saw the accident.
Ia sedang menunggu bus ketika ia melihat kecelakaan tersebut.

- We were having dinner when the irritating guest came.
Kami sedang makan malam ketika tamu yang mengganggu itu datang.
 - They were discussing an important matter when the bad news came.
Mereka sedang mendiskusikan masalah penting ketika berita buruk itu datang.
4. To ask for polite question (*untuk mengajukan pertanyaan yang sopan*).
- I was wondering if you could open the window.
Apakah kamu bersedia membuka jendela itu?
 - I was thinking you might help me with this homework.
Apakah kamu tidak keberatan untuk menolongku mengerjakan PR ini?
 - I was wondering if you could hold this bag for me.
Apakah kamu bersedia membawa tas ini untukku?
5. To talk about planned events in the past (*untuk menyatakan rencana di masa lalu*).
- He packed his clothes. He was leaving for Jakarta.
Ia mengemas baju-bajunya. Ia akan pergi ke Jakarta.
 - She bought some flour. She was making some cake.
Ia membeli tepung. Ia akan membuat kue.
 - Henry borrowed a guitar book from the library. He was learning to play guitar.
Henry meminjam buku gitar dari perpustakaan. Ia akan belajar bermain gitar.
6. To talk about gradual development in the past (*untuk menyatakan perkembangan di masa lalu*).
- It was getting colder.
Cuaca semakin dingin.
 - My father's health was improving.
Kesehatan ayahku meningkat.
 - The town was changing quickly.
Kota ini cepat berubah.

7. To talk about irritation (*untuk menyatakan kejengkelan atau hal yang mengganggu di masa lalu*).
- She was always coming late for work!
Ia selalu datang terlambat ke kantor!
 - Arthur was always playing guitar loudly!
Arthur selalu bermain gitar keras-keras!
 - Her husband was always coming late for dinner!
Suaminya selalu terlambat datang untuk makan malam!

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
To be + Verb + Ing	I/He/She/It	I was reading.	Was I reading?	I was not reading.
	We/They/You	We were reading.	Were we reading?	We were not reading.

Berikut contohnya dalam kalimat.

- The children were playing when his father came.
Anak-anak sedang bermain ketika ayahnya datang.
Were the children playing when his father came?
Apakah anak-anak sedang bermain ketika ayahnya datang?
The children were not playing when his father came.
Anak-anak tidak sedang bermain ketika ayahnya datang.
- It was getting darker.
Hari semakin gelap.
Was it getting darker?
Apakah hari semakin gelap?
It was not getting darker.
Hari tidak semakin gelap.

3. We were sleeping.
Kami sedang tidur.
Were we sleeping?
Apakah kami sedang tidur?
We were not sleeping.
Kami tidak sedang tidur.

C. Keterangan Waktu

1. **while**

While we were watching TV, Tom was preparing for dinner.

2. **when**

The students were waiting for the bus when the wind blew strongly.

D. Latihan

1. **Reading**

My family and I went to visit grandmother and grandfather in a remote village last weekend. We went there by car. It was a fantastic trip.

Let me tell you! It was me who was driving. We were passing a small but beautiful town. Snow was covering houses' roof, yards, and trees. Houses looked nice. The white trees were forming neat line.

The moon was shining above us. Smoke was coming out of houses's chimneys. The sky was clear. The town seemed to have its own rhythm. It was such an impressive town we were passing by.



2. Writing

What were you doing during your last trip?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Tell your friend sitting beside you about what you were doing during your last trip.

Ask your friend to tell his/her story also.



A. Kegunaan

1. To talk about a completed action before another action in the past (*untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang telah selesai sebelum kegiatan lain di masa lalu*).
 - They had finished the project before it was launched.
Mereka telah menyelesaikan proyek tersebut sebelum proyek itu diluncurkan.
 - People had suffered for weeks before the help arrived.
Orang-orang telah menderita berminggu-minggu sebelum bantuan tiba.
 - My Mother had prepared everything before the guests arrived.
Ibu saya telah mempersiapkan segalanya sebelum para tamu datang.
2. To talk about an action in progress up to a point in the past, then continued after it (*untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang terus berlangsung hingga suatu waktu di masa lalu, kemudian masih berlanjut sesudahnya*).
 - She had learned many things.
Ia telah belajar banyak hal.
 - I had written three novels and I was working on another one.
Saya telah menulis tiga novel dan saya sedang menulis novel berikutnya.
 - The Harry Potter movie had amazed the public.
Film Harry Potter tersebut telah mengundang kekaguman publik.

3. To talk about an action started in the past by using since (*untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang dimulai di masa lalu dengan menggunakan since*).
- I was sorry to hear your father's passing. We had been friends since teenagers.
Saya sedih mendengar berita wafatnya ayahmu. Kami telah berteman sejak remaja.
 - I was sad when the garden was closed. It had been my favorite place since I was young.
Saya sedih saat taman itu ditutup. Taman itu adalah tempat favorit saya sejak muda.
 - That big tree finally fell down. It had stood there since my grandfather was young.
Pohon besar itu akhirnya tumbang. Pohon itu telah berdiri di sana sejak kakekku muda.
4. To make a report about experience in the past (*untuk menceritakan suatu pengalaman di masa lalu*).
- That was the worst day I had ever had in my life.
Hari itu merupakan hari terburuk yang pernah terjadi dalam hidupku.
 - The island was the furthest place I had travelled.
Pulau itu merupakan tempat terjauh yang pernah saya kunjungi.
 - It was the craziest moment I have ever experienced.
Itu adalah momen tergila yang pernah saya alami.
5. To talk about an action in the past but is important at the time of reporting (*untuk menceritakan kegiatan di masa lalu tapi penting saat dilaporkan*).
- I could not get into the house. I had lost my keys.
Saya tidak dapat masuk ke dalam rumah. Kunci saya hilang.
 - Martin was not at home. He had gone travelling.
Martin tidak berada di rumah. Ia telah pergi berkelana.
 - He could not drive a car to office. The car had broken.
Ia tidak dapat mengendarai mobil ke kantor. Mobilnya mogok.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Nominal	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	I had been being a policeman.	Had I been being a policeman?	I had not been being a policeman.
Verbal	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	I had cleaned it.	Had I cleaned it?	I had not cleaned it.

Bentuk Nominal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata benda, kata sifat, dan kata keterangan. Berikut contohnya.

1. We had been roommates since we entered this university.
Kami teman sekamar sejak kami masuk universitas ini.
Had we been roommates since we entered this university?
Apakah kami teman sekamar sejak kami masuk universitas ini?
We had not been roommates since we entered this university.
Kami bukan teman sekamar sejak kami masuk universitas ini.
2. The road had been broken so that they could not pass.
Jalan tersebut rusak sehingga mereka tidak bisa melewatinya.
Had the road been broken so that they could not pass?
Apakah jalan tersebut rusak sehingga mereka tidak bisa melewatinya?
The road had not been broken so that they could pass.
Jalan tersebut tidak rusak sehingga mereka bisa melewatinya.
3. The company had been there for years.
Perusahaan tersebut telah ada di sana selama bertahun-tahun.
Had the company been there for years?
Apakah perusahaan tersebut telah ada di sana selama bertahun-tahun?
The company had not been there for years.
Perusahaan tersebut belum bertahun-tahun berada di sana.

Bentuk Verbal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata kerja. Berikut contohnya.

1. The plant had growth wildly since the garden was abandoned.

Tanaman tumbuh liar sejak taman itu ditinggalkan.

Had the plant growth wildly since the garden was abandoned?

Apakah tanaman tumbuh liar sejak taman itu ditinggalkan?

The plant had not growth wildly since the garden was abandoned.

Tanaman itu belum tumbuh liar sejak taman itu ditinggalkan.

2. The owner had had five companies and he was building another one.

Pemiliknya memiliki lima perusahaan dan ia sedang membangun perusahaan berikutnya.

Had the owner had five companies and he was building another one?

Apakah pemiliknya memiliki lima perusahaan dan ia sedang membangun perusahaan berikutnya?

The owner had not had five companies and he was not building another one.

Pemiliknya belum memiliki lima perusahaan dan ia tidak sedang membangun perusahaan berikutnya.

3. It was the happiest moment that I had ever had in my childhood.

Itu adalah saat terindah yang pernah kualami saat masih kanak-kanak.

Was it the happiest moment that I had ever had in my childhood?

Apakah itu adalah saat terindah yang pernah kualami saat masih kanak-kanak?

It was not the happiest moment that I had ever had in my childhood.

Itu bukan saat terindah yang pernah kualami saat masih kanak-kanak.

C. Keterangan Waktu

Kita biasa menggunakan *Past Perfect* bersamaan dengan *Simple Past*. Kegiatan pertama (dalam *Past Perfect*) telah selesai sebelum kegiatan kedua (*Simple Past*) dimulai.

- He had finished his project when the professor gave him a new assignment.
- She had published three novels and she was writing another one.

Jadi keterangan waktu di sini sering kali menggunakan kalimat kedua untuk memberikan konteks waktu. Dalam contoh di atas, keterangan waktu tersebut adalah :

- the professor gave him a new assignment.
- she was writing another one

D. Latihan

1. Reading



My sister visited Japan last month finally! She had never been to Japan before.

Before visited Japan, she had been crazy about Japan for the last two years. She had taken a Japanese course to learn the language. She had regularly bought Japanese comics in the book store. She had gone to Japanese restaurants to taste Japanese food.

She had even bought Japanese traditional clothes Kimono. And she had been so crazy about Japan that she had even practised Japanese martial art!

2. Writing

Write about an excitement/ambition you were finally able to do. What had you done before it?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Invite friend(s) to tell each other the story you have just written above.



Past Perfect Continuous Tense

A. Kegunaan

1. To express an action that was in progress before another action (*untuk mengatakan kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung di masa lalu sebelum kegiatan lain*).
 - The building project had been progressing for months when the earthquake ruined it.
Proyek bangunan itu telah berlangsung beberapa bulan ketika gempa menghancurkannya.
 - We had been being friends for years before we felt in love to each other.
Kami telah berteman selama bertahun-tahun sebelum kami saling jatuh cinta.
 - I had been reading a book when Charlie came.
Saya sedang membaca buku ketika Charlie datang.
2. To talk about causality in the past (*untuk menyatakan hubungan antara suatu peristiwa atau penyebab dengan efek yang terjadi di masa lalu*).
 - His clothes was dirty because he had been cleaning the warehouse.
Pakainnya kotor karena ia baru saja selesai membersihkan gudang.
 - I was very sleepy because I had been working late last night.
Saya sangat mengantuk karena bekerja lembur semalam.
 - The road was wet because it had been raining.
Jalannya basah karena hujan turun.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Had + To be + Verb + Ing	I/He/She/It We/They/You	She had been reading.	Had she been reading?	She had not been reading.

Berikut contohnya dalam kalimat.

1. I had been reading a book when he came.
Saya sedang membaca buku ketika ia datang.
Had I been reading a book when he came?
Apakah saya sedang membaca buku ketika ia datang?
I had not been reading a book when he came.
Saya tidak sedang membaca buku ketika ia datang.
2. Ali had been living there for two years.
Ali telah tinggal di sana selama dua tahun.
Had Ali been living there for two years?
Apakah Ali telah tinggal di sana selama dua tahun?
Ali had not been living there for two years.
Ali tidak sedang tinggal di sana selama dua tahun.
3. It had been snowing.
Salju sedang turun.
Had it been snowing?
Apakah salju sedang turun?
It had not been snowing.
Salju sedang tidak turun.

C. Keterangan Waktu

Keterangan waktu untuk *Past Perfect Continuous* biasanya berupa kegiatan kedua yang berfungsi memberikan konteks waktu.

- I had been waiting for Andrew for one and a half hours when he arrived.

Kegiatan yang berfungsi sebagai pemberi konteks waktu dalam kalimat di atas adalah:

- when he arrived.

D. Latihan

1. Reading



This is our photo when we were having fun in the amusement park last Sunday. There were four of us and Mr. Harris who took our pictures. John, Terry, Carla, and I were trying some rides and attractions. Mr. Harris was taking this picture when we were riding Teacups.

We had been riding Roller Coaster when Carla wanted to try Teacups. We had been riding Bumper Cars when I asked them to try Roller Coaster. We had been riding Carousel when John wanted to try Bumping Cars. And we had been riding Tilt-A-Whirl when Terry was interested to try Carousel. We had been having a lot of fun when Mr. Harris asked us to go home.

2. Writing

Have you ever been to the Zoo? Make a list of animals you were seeing.

What was the last animal you were seeing?

What was the animal you were seeing before it?

Write animals you were seeing from the last to the first.

For example : horse, monkey, tiger, giraffe, donkey.

We had been seeing donkeys when my brother wanted to see giraffes.

We had been seeing giraffes when I was interested to see tigers.

We had been seeing tigers when father asked us to see monkeys.

We had been seeing monkeys when mother wanted to see horses.

Animal list : _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Tell your story to your friend(s) and listen to your friend(s) when they tell theirs.

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Future Simple Tense

A. Kegunaan

1. To talk about unplanned action in the future (*untuk menyatakan kegiatan tak terencana di masa depan*).
 - I will close the window. The wind is very strong.
Saya akan menutup jendela. Anginnya kencang.
 - Don't worry! I will help you to bring those stuff.
Jangan khawatir! Saya akan membantumu membawa barang-barang itu.
2. To state a promise (*untuk menyatakan suatu janji*).
 - I promise I will buy you this novel.
Saya berjanji akan membelikanmu novel ini.
 - Promise you will never leave me!
Berjanjilah kamu tidak akan meninggalkanku!
3. To state determination (*untuk menyatakan suatu ketetapan*).
 - We will do as you say.
Kita akan melakukan seperti yang kamu katakan.
 - I will do the best for my life.
Saya akan melakukan yang terbaik untuk hidup saya.
4. To emphasize general truths (*untuk menekankan suatu kebenaran umum*).
 - Learning will never end.
Belajar tidak akan pernah ada akhirnya.
 - True love will never die.
Cinta sejati tak akan pernah padam.

5. To talk about invitation (*untuk menyatakan suatu undangan*).
 - Will you come to my party tomorrow?
Apakah kamu akan datang ke pestaku besok?
 - Will you have some tea?
Anda mau teh?
6. To talk about prediction (*untuk menyatakan suatu prediksi*).
 - It will rain in a moment.
Sebentar lagi akan turun hujan.
 - It will get more complicated.
Hal ini akan bertambah rumit.
7. To talk about a habit (*untuk menyatakan suatu kebiasaan*).
 - He will bit her lip if he is nervous.
Ia akan menggigit bibirnya tiap kali ia cemas.
 - Diana will tap her fingers on the table when she is listening to music.
Diana akan mengetukkan jari-jarinya pada meja tiap kali ia mendengarkan musik.
8. To request something (*untuk mengajukan suatu permintaan*).
 - Will you have some more coffee?
Tambah lagi kopinya, ya?
 - Will you stay here tonight?
Tinggallah di sini malam ini?

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Nominal	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	I will be there.	Will I be there?	I will not be there.
Verbal	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	I will sleep.	Will I sleep?	I will not sleep.

Bentuk Nominal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata benda, kata sifat, dan kata keterangan. Berikut contohnya.

1. I will be one of the best singers in the world.
Saya akan menjadi salah satu penyanyi terbaik di dunia.
Will I be one of the best singers in the world?
Akanakah saya menjadi salah satu penyanyi terbaik di dunia?
I will not be one of the best singers in the world.
Saya tidak akan menjadi penyanyi terbaik di dunia.
2. The launching of the book will be at 7th floor of the office.
Peluncuran buku itu akan diadakan di lantai 7 kantor tersebut.
Will the launching of the book be at 7th floor of the office?
Akanakah peluncuran buku itu akan diadakan di lantai 7 kantor tersebut?
The launching of the book will be at 7th floor of the office.
Peluncuran buku itu akan diadakan di lantai 7 kantor tersebut.
3. Her mother will be very ashamed.
Ibunya akan sangat malu.
Will her mother be very ashamed?
Apakah ibunya akan sangat malu?
Her mother will not be very ashamed.
Ibunya tidak akan sangat malu.

Bentuk Verbal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata kerja. Berikut contohnya.

1. They will celebrate it tomorrow.
Mereka akan merayakannya besok.
Will they celebrate it tomorrow?
Apakah mereka akan merayakannya besok?
They will not celebrate it tomorrow.
Mereka tidak akan merayakannya besok.

2. Our office will move to that building next month.
Kantor kami akan pindah ke bangunan itu bulan depan.
 Will our office move to that building next month?
Apakah kantor kami akan pindah ke bangunan itu bulan depan?
 Our office will not move to that building next month.
Kantor kami tidak akan pindah ke bangunan itu bulan depan.

3. We will start the investigation in 30 minutes.
Kami akan memulai penyelidikan 30 menit lagi.
 Will we start the investigation in 30 minutes?
Apakah kami akan memulai investigasi 30 menit lagi?
 We will not start the investigation in 30 minutes.
Kami tidak akan memulai investigasi 30 menit lagi.

C. Keterangan Waktu

tomorrow	<i>besok</i>
next week	<i>minggu depan</i>
next month	<i>bulan depan</i>
next year	<i>tahun depan</i>
next Monday	<i>Senin depan</i>
in 10 minutes	<i>10 menit lagi</i>

D. Latihan

1. Reading

Let me read your future. Wow... You will have good fortune. You will catch a lot of fishes to eat. Animals will want to be your good friends. Dangerous will go away from you, a little animal will save you from it.



2. Writing

What will the monkey tell the lion, the elephant and the dog?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Work in a group of four. One of you will be the fortune teller.

Ask questions you are curious to know to the fortune teller while he is reading your palms.



The Differences between “Going to” and “Will”

A. Perbedaan

1. Jika kita ingin berbicara mengenai fakta atau sesuatu di masa depan yang kita yakini benar mengenai masa depan, kita menggunakan *will*.
 - The governor will serve for 3 years.
Gubernur memiliki masa tugas 3 tahun.
 - I am sure he will pass the exam.
Saya yakin ia akan lulus ujian.
 - He is certain he will get the approval.
Ia yakin ia akan mendapatkan persetujuan tersebut.
 - The manager of the club will not be satisfied with their form.
Manajer klub tersebut tak akan puas dengan performa mereka.
2. Jika kita tidak terlalu yakin pada masa depan, kita menggunakan *will* dengan ekspresi seperti *probably*, *possibly*, *I think* dan *I hope*.
 - I hope you will visit your grandmother one day.
Saya berharap kamu akan mengunjungi nenekmu suatu hari.
 - I think we will make it.
Saya rasa kita akan berhasil.
 - They will probably solve that problem.
Mereka mungkin akan berhasil mengatasi masalah itu.
 - He will possibly come to your gathering with his new girl friend.
Ia mungkin akan datang ke acaramu bersama pacar barunya.
3. Jika Anda membuat prediksi masa depan berdasarkan bukti dari situasi saat ini, gunakan *going to*.

- It is very windy and cold outside. It is going to be another rainy day.
Di luar sana sangat berangin dan dingin. Tampaknya hari ini akan hujan lagi.
- Look at the queue! We are going to stuck here for another hour.
Lihat antreannya! Kita akan tertahan di sini satu jam lagi.
- See the traffic jam! We are going to be late for the meeting.
Lihat kemacetan lalu lintasnya! Kita akan terlambat menghadiri pertemuan.
- Watch out! You are going to hurt your ankle.
Awas! Pergelangan kakimu bisa terantuk.

4. Pada saat Anda membuat keputusan, gunakan *will*. Jika Anda sudah membuat keputusan, ceritakan keputusan itu dengan menggunakan *going to*.

- We will go to have dinner in that restaurant. Can you call that restaurant for reservation? We are going to have dinner in that restaurant.

Kita akan makan malam di restoran itu. Dapatkah kamu menelepon restoran tersebut untuk reservasi? Kita akan makan malam di restoran tersebut.

- I will come and study with you but I must let my parents know. Bram, I am going to study with you.

Saya akan datang dan belajar bersamamu tapi saya harus memberitahu orang tua saya dahulu. Bram, saya akan belajar bersamamu.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Nominal+ Verbal	I	I am going to call her.	Am I going to call her?	I am not going to call her.
	He/She/It	She is going to call her.	Is she going to call her?	She is not going to call her.
	We/They/You	We are going to call her.	Are we going to call her?	We are not going to call her.

Berikut contohnya dalam kalimat.

1. After some consideration, he is going to move to other town.

Setelah menimbang-nimbang, ia akan pindah ke kota lain.

After some consideration, is he going to move to other town?

Setelah menimbang-nimbang, apakah ia akan pindah ke kota lain?

After some consideration, he is not going to move to other town.

Setelah menimbang-nimbang, ia tidak akan pindah ke kota lain.

2. Her tyre is flat, she is going to be late for the class.

Bannya bocor, ia akan terlambat datang ke kelas.

Her tyre is flat, is she going to be late for the class?

Bannya bocor, apakah ia akan terlambat datang ke kelas?

Her tyre is not flat, she is not going to be late for the class.

Bannya tidak bocor, ia tidak akan terlambat datang ke kelas.

3. We are going to have a holiday on the beach next month.

Kita akan berlibur di pantai bulan depan.

Are we going to have a holiday on the beach next month?

Apakah kita akan berlibur di pantai bulan depan?

We are not going to have a holiday on the beach next month.

Kita tidak akan berlibur di pantai bulan depan.



Future Continuous Tense

A. Kegunaan

1. To talk about future action in progress (*untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang akan sedang berlangsung di masa depan*).
 - In one hour I will be having dinner with you.
Satu jam lagi aku akan makan malam bersamamu.
 - In the afternoon I will be going to the bank.
Nanti siang aku akan pergi ke bank.
 - I will be teaching English tomorrow morning.
Saya akan mengajar bahasa Inggris besok pagi.
2. To guess something in the future (*untuk menebak sesuatu yang terjadi di masa depan*).
 - He won't be coming any time soon. He still has a meeting.
Ia tak akan datang dalam waktu dekat ini. Ia masih ada rapat.
 - They will be moving to their new house very soon.
Mereka akan pindah ke rumah baru mereka segera.
 - The conference will be giving huge impact.
Konferensi tersebut akan memberikan pengaruh yang sangat besar.
3. To ask for polite question in the future (*untuk mengajukan pertanyaan yang sopan di masa depan*).
 - Will you be going to the stationery store? I have something to buy.
Apakah kamu akan pergi ke toko alat tulis? Ada yang perlu kubeli.

- Will you be going home very soon? I need a company on my way home.
Apakah kamu akan segera pulang? Saya perlu teman dalam perjalanan pulang.
- Will you be meeting her? I need to give this to her.
Apakah kamu akan menemuinya? Ada yang perlu kusampaikan padanya.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Modal + To be + Ing	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	I will be going.	Will I be going?	I will not be going.

Berikut contohnya dalam kalimat.

1. I will be staying there.

Saya akan tinggal di sana.

Will I be staying there?

Apakah saya akan tinggal di sana?

I will not be staying there.

Saya tidak akan tinggal di sana.

2. They will be cleaning the warehouse.

Mereka akan membersihkan gudang itu.

Will they be cleaning the warehouse?

Apakah mereka akan membersihkan gudang tersebut?

They will not be cleaning the warehouse.

Mereka tidak akan membersihkan gudang tersebut.

3. The chairman will be starting the meeting in 10 minutes.

Ketua akan memulai rapat itu 10 menit lagi.

Will the chairman be starting the meeting in 10 minutes?

Apakah ketua akan memulai rapat itu 10 menit lagi?

The chairman will not be starting the meeting in 10 minutes.

Ketua tidak akan memulai rapat itu 10 menit lagi.

C. Keterangan Waktu

tomorrow	<i>besok</i>
next week	<i>minggu depan</i>
next month	<i>bulan depan</i>
next year	<i>tahun depan</i>

next Monday	<i>Senin depan</i>
in 10 minutes	<i>10 menit lagi</i>
soon	<i>segera</i>
this evening	<i>malam ini</i>

D. Latihan

1. Reading



Come to class again tomorrow! I will be telling you a story about prince and princess. We will be pretending to be ones. I will be bringing some prince and princess stuff for all of you to wear. All of you will be looking great with the costumes. We will be having a lot of fun tomorrow.

2. Writing

What will you be doing tomorrow evening?

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Tell your friend what will you be doing in the nearest future.
Do it in turn.

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Future Perfect Tense

A. Kegunaan

1. To talk about completion before a specified point in the future (*untuk menyatakan kegiatan yang telah selesai sebelum waktu tertentu di masa depan*).
 - We will have painted the whole fence before my father arrives.
Kami akan telah selesai mengecat seluruh pagar saat ayah saya tiba nanti.
 - I will have finished the work by dinner.
Saya akan telah selesai bekerja saat makan malam nanti.
 - Carlo will have graduated from the university by the time her mother visits him.
Carlo akan telah lulus dari universitas ini saat ibunya mengunjunginya.
2. To talk about duration in the future (*untuk menyatakan durasi di masa depan*).
 - The bridge will have stood firmly by next year.
Jembatan ini akan telah kokoh berdiri tahun depan.
 - I will have worked in this university for five years by 2015.
Saya akan telah bekerja di universitas ini selama lima tahun pada tahun 2015 nanti.
 - I will have lived in this beautiful country for five months by next month.
Aku akan telah tinggal di negara yang indah ini selama lima bulan pada bulan depan.

3. To state certainty about the near past (*untuk menyatakan kepastian mengenai masa lampau terdekat*).
 - The group will have leaved by now. We have to catch them.
Grup tersebut pasti telah berangkat sekarang. Kita harus menyusul mereka.
 - Randy and Samir will have waited for us at the lobby by now.
Randy dan Samir pasti telah menunggu kita di lobi saat ini.
 - The food will have been cold by now.
Makanannya pasti telah dingin sekarang.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Nominal	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	I will have been a doctor.	Will I have been a doctor?	I will not have been a doctor?
Verbal	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	I will have lived here.	Will I have lived here?	I will not have lived here.

Bentuk Nominal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata benda, kata sifat, dan kata keterangan. Berikut contohnya.

1. Leaf will have been green by spring.
Daun akan telah berwarna hijau musim semi nanti.
Will leaf have been green by spring.
Apakah daun akan telah berwarna hijau musim semi nanti?
Leaf will not have been green by spring.
Daun belum akan berwarna hijau musim semi nanti.
2. We will have been good friends for ten years by 2015.
Kami akan telah berteman baik selama sepuluh tahun pada tahun 2015 nanti.
Will we have been good friends for ten years by 2015.
Apakah kami akan telah berteman baik selama sepuluh tahun pada tahun 2015 nanti?

We will not have been good friends for ten years by 2015.
Kami berteman baik belum ada sepuluh tahun pada tahun 2015 nanti.

3. Cindy will have been there by now.
Cindy akan telah berada di sana saat ini.
Will Cindy have been there by now?
Apakah Cindy akan telah berada di sana saat ini?
Cindy will not have been there by now.
Cindy belum berada di sana saat ini.

Bentuk Verbal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata kerja. Berikut contohnya.

1. The painter will have finished the painting by the time the buyer comes.
Si pelukis akan telah menyelesaikan lukisannya pada saat si pembeli datang.
Will the painter have finished the painting by the time the buyer come?
Apakah si pelukis akan telah menyelesaikan lukisannya pada saat si pembeli datang?
The painter will not have finished the painting by the time the buyer come.
Si pelukis belum akan menyelesaikan lukisannya pada saat si pembeli datang.
2. We will have visited her ten times by the next visit.
Kami akan telah mengunjunginya sepuluh kali pada kunjungan berikutnya.
Will we have visited her ten times by the next visit?
Apakah kami akan telah mengunjunginya sepuluh kali pada kunjungan berikutnya.
We will not have visited her ten times by the next visit.
Kami belum mengunjunginya hingga sepuluh kali pada kunjungan berikutnya.

3. Lorna will have lived in this city for two years by 2016.

Lorna akan telah tinggal di kota ini selama dua tahun pada tahun 2016.

Will Lorna have lived in this city for two years by 2016.

Apakah Lorna akan telah tinggal di kota ini selama dua tahun pada tahun 2016.

Lorna will not have lived in this city for two years by 2016.

Lorna belum tinggal di kota ini hingga dua tahun pada tahun 2016.

C. Keterangan Waktu

by	pada
before	sebelum

D. Latihan

1. Reading



Everybody is preparing a birthday party for Jannie. Jannie will have been seventeen years old by tomorrow morning.

The party will have been ready by tomorrow evening. Jannie's friends will have arrived in Jannie's party by 06.00 p.m. tomorrow. The party will have begun by the time the guests arrive.

The guests will have enjoyed the cakes, the meals and the drinks by 07.00 p.m. tomorrow. Jannie will have opened her birthday presents by the time the guests go home.

2. Writing

You will organize your little brother's birthday party. Make the rundown of the party using Future Perfect.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Pick some friends to help you in organizing the birthday party.

Explain your rundown to your friends.



Future Perfect Continuous Tense

A. Kegunaan

1. To talk about duration of an action that happens now until in the future (*untuk menyatakan durasi kegiatan yang terjadi saat ini hingga di masa depan*).
 - We will have been planning the seeds for three hours before the sun sets.
Kita akan telah menanam bibit selama tiga jam sebelum matahari terbenam.
 - They will have been discussing this matter for four hours by 08.00 p.m.
Mereka akan telah mendiskusikan hal ini selama empat jam pada pukul 8 malam nanti.
 - I will have been receiving salary four times by the end of this month.
Saya akan telah menerima gaji sebanyak empat kali pada akhir bulan ini.
2. To talk about causality in the future (*untuk menyatakan hubungan antara suatu peristiwa atau penyebab dengan efek yang terjadi di masa depan*).
 - By this time, he will have been working for twelve hours, so he will be very fatigue.
Saat ini, ia telah bekerja selama dua belas jam, jadi ia pasti sangat lelah.
 - We will be taking a rest in thirty minutes, because we will have been walking for three hours by then.
Kami akan beristirahat tiga puluh menit dari sekarang, karena saat itu kami akan telah berjalan selama tiga jam.

- The fishermen will be coming back from the sea by tomorrow because they will have been sailing for a week by then.

Para nelayan akan kembali dari melaut besok karena hingga besok mereka telah melaut selama satu minggu.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Modal + Have + To be + Ing	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	I will have been swimming.	Will I have been swimming?	I will not have been swimming.

Berikut contohnya dalam kalimat.

1. Andrew will have been living here for seven years by next year.

Andrew akan telah tinggal di sini selama tujuh tahun pada tahun depan.

Will Andrew have been living here for seven years by next year?

Apakah Andrew akan telah tinggal di sini untuk tujuh tahun pada tahun depan?

Andrew will not have been living here for seven years by next year.

Andrew belum tinggal di sini hingga tujuh tahun pada tahun depan.

2. Carla will have been baking the cake for fifteen minutes by 05.00 p.m.

Carla akan telah membakar kue nya selama lima belas menit pada pukul 17.00.

Will Carla have been baking the cake for fifteen minutes by 05.00 p.m?

Apakah Carlah akan telah membakar kue nya selama lima belas menit pada pukul 17.00?

Carla will not have been baking the cake for fifteen minutes by 05.00 p.m.

Carla belum membakar kue nya hingga lima belas menit pada pukul 17.00.

3. They will have been practising singing for two hours by 07.00 p.m.

Mereka akan telah berlatih bernyanyi selama dua jam pada pukul 19.00.

Will they have been practising singing for two hours by 07.00 p.m?

Apakah mereka akan telah berlatih bernyanyi selama dua jam pada pukul 19.00?

They will have been practising singing for two hours by 07.00 p.m.

Mereka belum berlatih bernyanyi selama dua jam pada pukul 19.00.

C. Keterangan Waktu

by	<i>pada</i>
before	<i>sebelum</i>

D. Latihan

1. Reading

Mr. Smith will have been meeting in the office by 09.00 a.m. tomorrow. He will have been presenting his new project to the directors and staffs.

He will have been starting his new project by next month. He will have been setting the teamwork by next week. The secretary will have been making minutes of meeting by the time the meeting starts. The secretary will have been providing her minutes of meeting by the time the meeting ends.



2. Writing

Write what will have the directors been doing by 09.00 a.m. tomorrow. Use the following phrasal verbs to help you :
listen, evaluate, ask questions, give feedback, or count the risk.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Pretend that you are the directors. Tell each other what you will have been doing by the time Mr. Smith presents his new project.



A. Kegunaan

To talk about ‘unreal’ or impossible things (*untuk berbicara mengenai sesuatu yang ‘tidak nyata’ atau tidak mungkin*).

- If I won a lottery, I would buy a big and beautiful yacht.
Jika saya menang lotre, saya akan membeli kapal pesiar yang besar dan indah.
- If I were you, I would take that phenomenal topic as my thesis.
Jika saya adalah Anda, saya akan mengambil topik fenomenal tersebut sebagai tesis saya.
- If you could live forever, what would you do?
Jika kamu dapat hidup selamanya, apa yang akan kamu lakukan?

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Nominal	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	He would be here.	Would he be here?	He would not be here.
Verbal	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	He would buy it.	Would he buy it?	He would not buy it.

Bentuk Nominal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata benda, kata sifat, dan kata keterangan. Berikut contohnya.

1. If that beautiful mansion was mine, I would be very happy.
Jika rumah besar yang indah itu milikku, saya akan sangat gembira.
If that beautiful mansion was mine, would I be very happy?
Jika rumah besar yang indah itu milikku, apakah saya akan sangat gembira?
If that beautiful mansion was mine, I would not be sad but very happy instead.
Jika rumah besar yang indah itu milikku, saya tidak akan sedih melainkan sangat gembira.
2. If I met the genie and he fulfilled my wish, I would be a Kung Fu master now.
Jika saya bertemu jin dan ia mengabulkan permintaan saya, saya sudah menjadi master Kung Fu sekarang.
If I met the genie and he fulfilled my wish, would I be a Kung Fu master now?
Jika saya bertemu jin dan ia mengabulkan permintaan saya, apakah saya sudah menjadi master Kung Fu sekarang?
If I met the genie and he fulfilled my wish, I would not be a student but a Kung Fu master.
Jika saya bertemu jin dan ia mengabulkan permintaan saya, saya bukan seorang murid tapi seorang master Kung Fu.
3. If I could go back to that moment, I would be there for you.
Jika saya dapat kembali ke masa itu, saya akan berada di sana untukmu.
If I could go back to that moment, would I be there for you?
Jika saya dapat kembali ke masa itu, apakah saya akan berada di sana untukmu?
If I could go back to that moment, I would not be somewhere else but with you.
Jika saya dapat kembali ke masa itu, saya tidak akan berada di tempat lain selain bersamamu.

Bentuk Verbal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata kerja. Berikut contohnya.

1. If I were your parents, I would grant you the permission.
Jika saya adalah orang tuamu, saya akan memberimu izin.
If I were your parents, would I grant you the permission?
Jika saya adalah orang tuamu, apakah saya akan memberimu izin?
If I were your parents, I would not grant you the permission.
Jika saya adalah orang tuamu, saya tidak akan memberimu izin.

2. If he could fly, he would arrive in your house only in few minutes.
Jika ia dapat terbang, ia akan sampai di rumahmu dalam beberapa menit saja.
If he could fly, would he arrive in your house only in few minutes?
Jika ia dapat terbang, apakah ia akan sampai di rumahmu dalam beberapa menit saja?
If he could fly, he would not arrive in your house after hours but only in few minutes.
Jika ia dapat terbang, ia tidak akan sampai di rumahmu setelah berjam-jam namun hanya dalam beberapa menit saja.

3. If I were a famous movie star, girls would adore me.
Jika aku seorang bintang film terkenal, gadis-gadis akan memujaku.
If I were a famous movie star, would girls adore me?
Jika aku seorang bintang film terkenal, apakah gadis-gadis akan memujaku?
If I were a famous movie star, girls would not stay away from me but adore me instead.
Jika aku seorang bintang film terkenal, gadis-gadis tidak akan menjauhiku melainkan memujaku.

1. Reading

If I had the opportunity, I would watch every single match in World Cup. If somebody took me there and offered me a free ticket, I would like to watch Portugal match. If I was in a Portugal match, I would watch my favourite players' action. If I was a great football player, I would like to play as a striker.

2. Writing

Continue the above sentences. Write your imagination here.

a. _____

b. _____

- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Tell each other what would you do if you were a great football player.

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Conditional Continuous

A. Kegunaan

To talk about ‘unreal’ or impossible things for ongoing actions or situations (*untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang ‘tidak nyata’ atau tidak mungkin dalam kegiatan atau situasi yang masih berlangsung*).

- Today she would be making cakes if she did not run out of flour.
Hari ini ia pasti sedang membuat kue jika ia tidak kehabisan terigu.
- He would be taking us to the lake if his car was not broken.
Ia pasti sedang membawa kita ke danau jika saja mobilnya tidak rusak.
- We would be watching the theatre if I did not lose the tickets.
Kita pasti sedang melihat teater itu jika saja saya tidak kehilangan tiketnya.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
To be + Verb + Ing	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	He would be watching.	Would he be watching?	He would not be watching.

Berikut contohnya dalam kalimat.

1. Mrs. Brown would be teaching English if she did not caught a cold.

Mrs. Brown pasti sedang mengajar bahasa Inggris jika ia tidak sakit flu.

Would Mrs. Brown be teaching English if she did not caught a cold?

Apakah Mrs. Brown pasti sedang mengajar bahasa Inggris jika ia tidak sakit flu?

Mrs. Brown would not be staying at home but teaching English instead if she did not catch a cold.

Mrs. Brown pasti tidak sedang berada di rumah melainkan mengajar bahasa Inggris jika ia tidak sakit flu.

2. My friend would be studying here with me if he did not lose his bicycle key.

Teman saya pasti sedang belajar di sini bersama saya jika ia tidak kehilangan kunci sepedanya.

Would my friend be studying here with me if he did not lose his bicycle key?

Apakah teman saya pasti sedang belajar di sini bersama saya jika ia tidak kehilangan kunci sepedanya?

My friend would not be staying at his home but here with me if he did not lose his bicycle key.

Teman saya pasti tidak sedang belajar di rumahnya melainkan di sini bersama saya jika ia tidak kehilangan kunci sepedanya.

3. I would be talking to her on phone if my phone did not lose signal.

Saya pasti sedang berbicara dengannya di telepon jika telepon saya tidak kehilangan sinyal.

Would I be talking to her on phone if my phone did not lose signal.

Apakah saya pasti sedang berbicara dengannya di telepon jika telepon saya tidak kehilangan sinyal?

I would not be bored but talking to her on phone if my phone did not lose signal.

Saya pasti tidak sedang bosan melainkan sedang berbicara dengannya di telepon jika telepon saya tidak kehilangan sinyal.

1. Reading

If today was holiday, I would be enjoying nature with friends. If today was holiday, I would be going along the river by canoe. If today was holiday, I would be listening to the rhythm of nature. If today was holiday, I would be watching animals around us.

2. Writing

What would you be doing if today was a festival day?
Make a list here.

- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

What would you be doing if today was a festival day? Tell your friends!

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A. Kegunaan

To describe something that did not happen (*untuk menggambarkan sesuatu yang tidak terjadi*).

- She would have mastered the technigue if she had practised it more.
Ia pasti telah menguasai teknik tersebut jika saja ia berlatih lebih.
- You would have passed the exam if you had studied harder.
Kamu pasti telah lulus ujian tersebut jika saja kamu belajar lebih keras.
- We would have been there if we had left earlier.
Kita pasti telah berada di sana jika saja kita berangkat lebih awal.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
Nominal	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	She would have been a great pianist.	Would she have been a great pianist?	She would not have been a great pianist.
Verbal	I/We/They/You/ He/She/It	He would have arrived.	Would he have arrived?	He would not have arrived.

Bentuk Nominal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata benda, kata sifat, dan kata keterangan. Berikut contohnya.

1. We would have been in the house if the rain had not stopped us.

Kita pasti telah berada di dalam rumah jika saja hujan tidak menghentikan kita.

Would we have been in the house if the rain had not stopped us?

Apakah kita pasti telah berada di dalam rumah jika saja hujan tidak menghentikan kita?

We would not have been outside but in the house if the rain had not stopped us.

Kita pasti tidak sedang berada di luar rumah tapi di dalam rumah jika saja hujan tidak menghentikan kita.

2. They would have been a great basket team if they had had discipline.

Mereka pasti telah menjadi tim basket yang hebat jika saja mereka memiliki disiplin.

Would they have been a great basket team if they had had discipline?

Apakah mereka pasti telah menjadi tim basket yang hebat jika mereka memiliki disiplin?

They would not have been an amateur basket team but great basket team instead if they had had discipline.

Mereka pasti bukan tim basket amatir melainkan tim basket hebat jika mereka memiliki disiplin.

3. The choir would have been famous if they had selected the right personels.

Paduan suara tersebut pasti telah terkenal jika saja mereka memilih personel yang tepat.

Would the choir have been famous if they had selected the right personels?

Apakah paduan suara tersebut telah terkenal jika saja mereka memilih personel yang tepat?

The choir would not have been less known but famous instead if they had selected the right personels.

Paduan suara tersebut pasti bukan paduan suara yang kurang dikenal melainkan paduan suara yang terkenal jika mereka memilih personel yang tepat.

Bentuk Verbal digunakan untuk membuat kalimat dengan kata kerja. Berikut contohnya.

1. They would have had a great business if they had been honest to customers.

Mereka pasti telah memiliki bisnis yang besar jika saja mereka jujur kepada pelanggan.

Would they had had a great business if they had been honest to customers?

Apakah mereka telah memiliki bisnis yang besar jika saja mereka jujur kepada pelanggan?

They would not have had a poor business but great business if they had been honest to customers.

Mereka tidak akan memiliki bisnis yang payah melainkan bisnis yang besar jika saja mereka jujur kepada pelanggan.

2. Carla would have become an artist if she had took art as her major.

Carla pasti telah menjadi artis jika saja ia mengambil jurusan seni.

Would Carla have become an artist if she had took art as her major?

Apakah Carla telah menjadi artis jika saja ia mengambil jurusan seni?

Carla would not have become an accountant but an artist if she had had an art as her major.

Carla pasti tidak menjadi akuntan tapi menjadi artis jika saja ia mengambil jurusan seni.

3. Andrew would have become a master chef if he had practiced a lot of cooking techniques.

Andrew pasti telah menjadi master chef jika saja ia berlatih banyak teknik memasak.

Would Andrew have become a master chef if he had practised a lot of cooking techniques?

Apakah Andrew telah menjadi master chef jika saja ia berlatih banyak teknik memasak?

Andrew would not have become a poor chef but a master chef if he had practised a lot of cooking techniques.

Andrew pasti bukan chef payah melainkan master chef jika saja ia berlatih banyak teknik memasak.

C. Latihan

1. Reading



If I had practised painting harder, I would have been a great painter.

If I had studied chemist more seriously, I would have become a scientist.



If I had had more desire and hardwork in basketball, I would have become like Michael Jordan.

2. Writing

Have you felt sorry about something? What could you do in the past to fix it?

a. I have failed the exam. I would have passed the exam if I had studied harder.

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Tell each other what you have felt sorry about and what you could do in the past to fix it?



Conditional Perfect Continuous

A. Kegunaan

To describe something that did not happen for ongoing actions or situations (*untuk menggambarkan sesuatu yang tidak terjadi dalam kegiatan atau situasi yang masih berlangsung*).

- I would have been sitting on the seat in front if I had not come late.
Saya pasti sedang duduk di kursi depan jika saja saya tidak datang terlambat.
- We would have been eating that delicious meal if they had not run out of the main ingredient.
Kita pasti sedang memakan sajian lezat tersebut jika saja mereka tidak kehabisan bahan utamanya.
- The farmers would have been harvesting their crop if the insects had not attacked their plants.
Para petani pasti sedang memanen tanaman mereka jika saja serangga tidak menyerang tanaman mereka.

B. Rumus

Bentuk	Subyek	Rumus		
		Positif	Interogatif	Negatif
To be + Verb + Ing	I/We/They/You/He/She/It	She would have been playing.	Would she have been playing?	She would not have been playing.

Berikut contohnya dalam kalimat.

1. She would have been climbing the mountain if her parents had allowed her.

Ia pasti sedang mendaki gunung itu jika saja orang tuanya mengizinkannya.

Would she have been climbing the mountain if her parents had allowed her?

Apakah ia pasti sedang mendaki gunung itu jika saja orang tuanya mengizinkannya?

She would not have been staying at home but climbing the mountain instead if her parents had allowed her.

Ia pasti tidak sedang berada di rumah melainkan mendaki gunung itu jika orang tuanya mengizinkannya.

2. The children would have been playing in the yard if the rain had not fallen.

Anak-anak pasti sedang bermain di halaman jika saja hujan tidak turun.

Would the children have been playing in the yard if the rain had not fallen?

Apakah anak-anak pasti sedang bermain di halaman jika saja hujan tidak turun?

The children would not have been watching TV but playing in the yard if the rain had not fallen.

Anak-anak pasti tidak sedang nonton TV melainkan bermain di halaman jika saja hujan tidak turun.

3. He would have been surfing on the beach if he had won the prize.

Ia pasti sedang berselancar di pantai itu jika saja ia memenangkan hadiah tersebut.

Would he have been surfing on the beach if he had won the prize?

Apakah ia pasti sedang berselancar di pantai itu jika saja ia memenangkan hadiah tersebut?

He would not have been swimming in the pool but surfing on the beach if he had won the prize.

Ia pasti tidak sedang berenang di kolam melainkan berselancar di pantai itu jika saja ia memenangkan hadiah tersebut.

1. Reading

The children would have been playing on the beach if the rain had not fallen. The sun would have been shining brightly if the cloud had not covered it. Marry would have been playing ball on the beach if she had not caught a cold. Mark would have been playing ball on the beach if he had had an off day from his office.

2. Writing

Think of something that you would like doing but you cannot do because of some reasons. Write them here.

a. _____

b. _____

- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____

3. Speaking dan Listening

Tell each other what you would like doing but unfortunately something stopped you from doing it.

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A. Kegunaan

Kita menggunakan bentuk aktif untuk mengatakan kegiatan yang dilakukan subjek, berikut contohnya.

- I practise the martial art almost every day.
Saya berlatih bela diri hampir setiap hari.
- I take a cooking class to improve my cooking techniques.
Saya mengambil kelas memasak untuk meningkatkan teknik memasak saya.

Berikut adalah fungsi passive voice.

1. To talk about what happens to people and things
(untuk menyatakan apa yang terjadi pada orang atau sesuatu).
 - English is spoken here.
Bahasa Inggris dipakai dalam bahasa sehari-hari di sini.
 - The room is cleaned.
Ruangan itu dibersihkan.
2. To talk about something that we do not know who did the action (untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang kita tidak tahu siapa pelaku kegiatan tersebut).
 - The car was made in German.
Mobil ini dibuat di Jerman.
 - The bicycle was stolen when it was parked in front of the post office.
Sepeda tersebut dicuri ketika diparkir di depan kantor pos.

3. To talk about something that what was done is more important then who did it (*untuk menyatakan sesuatu yang dilakukan lebih ditekankan daripada pelakunya*).
 - The flight was canceled.
Penerbangannya ditunda.
 - I was informed by the airplane crew only thirty minutes ago.
Saya diberitahu oleh kru penerbangan baru tiga puluh menit yang lalu.
4. To talk about formal or scientific text (*untuk menyatakan teks formal dan ilmiah*).
 - The universe is ruled by a system.
Alam semesta diatur oleh sebuah sistem.
 - Our planet is wrapped in a mass of gases.
Planet kita diselubungi massa gas.

Sekarang perhatikan pola berikut yang memperlihatkan bagaimana *passive voice* dibentuk.

infinitive		to be cleaned.
simple	present	It is cleaned.
	past	It was cleaned.
	future	It will be cleaned.
	conditional	It would be cleaned.
continuous	present	It is being cleaned.
	past	It was being cleaned.
	future	It will be being cleaned.
	conditional	It would be being cleaned.
perfect simple	present	It has been cleaned.
	past	It had been cleaned.
	future	It will have been cleaned.
	conditional	It would have been cleaned.

perfect	present	It has been being cleaned.
continuous	past	It had been being cleaned.
	future	It will have been being cleaned.
	conditional	It would have been being cleaned.

Berikut contohnya dalam kalimat.

1. The country is ruled by good government.
Negara tersebut dipimpin oleh pemerintahan yang baik.
2. The bridge was built in 1950.
Jembatan itu dibangun pada tahun 1950.
3. The contract will be signed by the president of the company tomorrow.
Kontrak itu akan ditandatangani oleh presiden perusahaan besok.
4. If the storm did not hit the city last night, the electricity would not be turned off.
Jika topan tidak menerjang kota kemarin malam, listrik tidak akan dipadamkan.
5. The room is being decorated for the event.
Ruangannya sedang dihias untuk acara tersebut.
6. His favorite song was being sung when he entered the room.
Lagu favoritnya sedang dinyanyikan ketika ia memasuki ruangan.
7. The speech will be being delivered by lunch time tomorrow.
Pidato akan disampaikan pada waktu makan siang besok.

8. If the movie was not banned, it would be being played in theaters.
Jika film itu tidak dilarang, film tersebut pasti sedang diputar di gedung-gedung bioskop.
9. Her book has been published.
Bukunya telah diterbitkan.
10. The mess had been cleaned when the teacher came in.
Barang yang berserakan telah dibersihkan ketika guru masuk.
11. The problem will have been sorted in two hours.
Masalah tersebut akan telah terpecahkan dua jam dari sekarang.
12. The match would have been kicked off if the rain did not fall heavily.
Laga pasti telah digulirkan jika hujan tidak turun dengan lebatnya.
13. The program has been being installed in your computer.
Program itu telah dan sedang diinstal di komputermu.
14. The research had been being conducted when the government stopped it.
Penelitian tersebut telah dan sedang dilakukan ketika pemerintah menghentikannya.
15. Your document will have been being processed by Thursday morning.
Dokumenmu akan sedang diproses Kamis pagi.
16. If the accident could be prevented, they would not have been being rushed to the hospital.
Jika kecelakaan tersebut bisa dihindarkan, mereka tak akan sedang dilarikan ke rumah sakit.



Direct and Indirect Speech

A. Kegunaan

To give information about what people say or think (*untuk memberikan informasi mengenai sesuatu yang orang katakan atau pikirkan*).

1. Direct Speech

Direct speech digunakan untuk mengatakan secara persis sesuatu yang dikatakan seseorang. Tanda petik digunakan untuk mengutip perkataan seseorang secara persis kata per kata, misalnya:

She said, "Today's topic is on music."

2. Indirect Speech

Indirect speech tidak menggunakan tanda petik untuk mengutip perkataan seseorang dan tidak perlu persis kata per kata. Namun, ada perubahan dalam tenses yang digunakan dalam *indirect speech*. Perubahan ini dikarenakan kita mengacu ke waktu lampau saat orang tersebut mengucapkan perkataan yang kemudian kita kutip. Perhatikan perubahan *tenses* dalam *indirect speech* dari kolom kiri ke kolom kanan.

Direct Speech	Indirect Speech
Tenses	
Present simple She said, "It is fun."	Past simple She said it was fun.
Present continuous He said, "I am selling insurance."	Past continuous He said he was selling insurance.

Present perfect simple He said, "I have been a marketer since 2010."	Past perfect simple He said he had been a marketer since 2010.
Present perfect continuous He said, "I have been selling insurance for 4 years."	Past perfect continuous He said he had been selling insurance for 4 years.
Past simple He said, "I sold insurance yesterday."	Past perfect He said he had sold insurance yesterday.
Past continuous He said, "I was selling before."	Past perfect continuous He said he had been selling before.
Past perfect He said, "The office had already opened when the client arrived."	Past perfect No Change - He said the office had already opened when the client arrived.
Past perfect continuous He said, "I had already been presenting it for fifteen minutes."	Past perfect continuous No Change - He said he had already been presenting it for fifteen minutes.

Modal	
Will He said, "I will sell insurance tomorrow."	Would He said he would sell insurance tomorrow.
Can He said, "I can sell insurance."	Could He said he could sell insurance.
Must He said, "I must understand investment to sell insurance."	Had to He said he had to understand investment to sell insurance.
Shall He said, "Who shall we meet today?"	Should He asked who should we meet today.
May He said, "May I give you a form?"	He said if he might give the client a form.
Note : tidak ada perubahan pada : could, would, should, might and ought to.	

Present tense dapat digunakan dalam <i>reported speech</i> untuk mengatakan sesuatu yang masih benar, misalkan namaku masih Lee dan akan tetap Lee. <i>Present tense</i> juga dapat digunakan untuk membicarakan kejadian di masa depan.	
"My name is Lee", he said.	He said his name was Lee. or He said his name is Lee.
"Next week's training is on investment", he said.	He said neex week's training will be on investment.

3. *Perubahan Waktu*

Jika perkataan yang dikutip menggunakan keterangan waktu, keterangan waktu tersebut harus diubah agar sesuai dengan waktu pembicaraan.

Now	+24 Hours - Indirect Speech
"Today's training is on investment."	He said yesterday's training was on investment. or He said yesterday's training would be on investment.

Berikut adalah tabel perubahan waktu jika suatu perkataan dikutip di hari yang berbeda.

this (evening)	that (evening)
today	yesterday
these (days)	those (days)
now	then
(a week) ago	(a week) before
last weekend	the weekend before last/the previous weekend
here	there
next (week)	the following (week)
tomorrow	the next/following day

4. *Perubahan Tempat*

Berikut adalah tabel perubahan tempat jika Anda mengutip percakapan seseorang di tempat yang berbeda dari tempat saat percakapan tersebut Anda dengar.

At work	At home
"How long have you worked here?"	He asked me how long I had worked there.

5. **Perubahan Pronoun**

Dalam *reported speech*, *pronoun* sering berubah. Berikut contohnya.

Me	You
"I sell insurance."	Direct Speech
	He said, "He sells insurance."
	"I sell insurance", he said.
	Reported Speech
	He said he sells insurance. or He said he sold insurance.

6. **Reporting Verbs**

Said, told dan *asked* merupakan kata kerja paling umum yang digunakan dalam *indirect speech*.

- a. *Asked* untuk melaporkan pertanyaan:
I asked Lee what time the training started.
- b. *Told* ketika ada objek
Lee told me he felt excited.
'me' adalah objeknya.
- c. *Said* ketika tanpa objek
Lee said he was going to sell insurance.

Jika *said* digunakan dengan objek kita menambahkan *to*:
Lee said to me that he had never been to Indonesia.

Namun yang biasa digunakan adalah *told*.
Lee told me (that) he had never been to Indonesia.

- d. Berikut adalah verbs lain yang dapat digunakan selain *asked, told* dan *said*:
accused, admitted, advised, alleged, agreed,
apologised, begged, boasted, complained, denied,

explained, implied, offered, ordered, promised, replied, suggested dan thought.

Apabila digunakan dengan tepat, sesuatu yang Anda sampaikan akan lebih menarik dan informatif. Berikut contohnya.

He asked me to come to the celebration.

- He invited me to the celebration.
- He begged me to come to the celebration.
- He ordered me to come to the celebration.
- He advised me to come to the celebration.
- He suggested I should come to the celebration.

7. *That dalam reported speech*

Dalam *reported speech*, kata *that* sering digunakan.

- He told me that he stayed in Hamburg.

Namun, *that* tidak harus selalu digunakan.

- He told me he stayed in Hamburg.

That tidak pernah digunakan dalam pertanyaan, sebagai gantinya kita sering menggunakan *if*.

- He asked me if I would come to the celebration.



A. Kegunaan

To ask for information (*untuk meminta informasi*).

WH-Question digunakan untuk meminta informasi. *WH-Question* berbeda dari *Yes/No questions*. Ada 6 *WH-Question* yang berbeda.

Pertanyaan	Jawaban	Contoh
What	Thing	What is that?
When	Time	When is the party?
Who	Person	Who do you learn from?
Where	Place	Where do you live?
Why	Reason	Why are you happy?
How	Directions/Feelings	How are you?

B. Rumus

Cara membentuk *WH-Question* mirip dengan cara membentuk *Yes/No questions* dengan mendapat tambahan *WH word* yang sesuai di awal kalimat tanya.

Bentuk	WH-Question	Jawaban
Nominal	What is your name?	My name is Paul.
Verbal	Where do you live?	I live in New York.

Berikut contoh penggunaan *WH-Question* dengan menggunakan bentuk Nominal.

1. What is your name? My name is Tara.
2. When was the party? The party was two days ago.
3. Who will you go to the movie with? I will go to the movie with my brother.
4. Where have you been? I have been to Bali Island.
5. Why had they been discussing that matter for so long? They had been discussing that matter for so long because of the complexity of the problems.
6. How would you solve that problem? I would solve that problem by encouraging both parties to have mutual relation.

Berikut contoh penggunaan *WH-Question* dengan menggunakan bentuk Verbal.

1. What have you done? I have just eaten all the cookies left.
2. When will the post office open their service? The post office will open their service at 7 a.m.
3. Who would had done that in the cold and dark night? Only crazy people would had done that in the cold and dark night.
4. Where were you born at? I was born in Italy.
5. Why did he get angry to that lady? He got angry to that lady because she was so annoying.
6. How were they crossing that deep river? They were crossing that deep river by small boat.



Adverbs of Frequency

A. Kegunaan

To talk about how often something happens (*untuk mengatakan seberapa sering sesuatu terjadi*).

1. daily, weekly, yearly
2. often, sometimes, rarely

Kelompok pertama memberikan keterangan secara tepat mengenai seberapa sering. Kelompok ini disebut *definite frequency*. Sedangkan kelompok kedua tak memberikan keterangan seberapa sering dan disebut *indefinite frequency*. *Definite* dan *indefinite frequency* biasanya diletakkan di posisi yang berbeda dalam kalimat.

B. Adverbs of Definite Frequency

Berikut contohnya:

- hourly, daily, weekly, monthly, yearly
- every second, once a minute, twice a year
- once, twice, one or twice, three times

Adverb dalam kelompok ini, biasanya ditempatkan di bagian akhir.

- Most companies pay taxes yearly.
- The supervisor checks their reports every two weeks.
- The heads of divisions meet weekly to evaluate and plan.

Terkadang, untuk penekanan atau gaya, beberapa *adverb* kelompok ini diletakkan di depan.

- Every day, more than five thousand people die on our roads.

C. Adverbs of Indefinite Frequency

Adverb dalam kelompok ini adalah sebagai berikut:
never, seldom, sometimes, often, always.

0%	50%	100%
never	sometimes occasionally rarely, infrequently seldom hardly ever	always, constantly usually, normally frequently, regularly often

Adverb dalam kelompok ini biasanya diletakkan di bagian tengah kalimat, sebelum kata kerja utama, kecuali untuk *to be* yang diletakkan setelah *to be*.

- We always visit grandmother and grandfather on Sunday.
- I sometimes go to the theatre by myself.
- He is seldom late.

Occasionally, sometimes, often, frequently dan *usually* dapat diletakkan di awal atau akhir kalimat.

- Sometimes they come and cook with us in the yard.
- I buy books frequently.

Rarely dan *seldom* dapat juga diletakkan di akhir kalimat, sering dilengkapi dengan *very*.

- We open the door behind rarely.
- Lorna eats vegetable very seldom.



List of Irregular Verbs

infinitive	past simple	past participle
be	was/were	been
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bet	bet	bet
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
broadcast	broadcast	broadcast
build	built	built
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
creep	crept	crept
cut	cut	cut

deal	dealt	dealt
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
flee	fled	fled
fly	flew	flown
forbid	forbade	forbidden
forget	forgot	forgotten
forgive	forgave	forgiven
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hung	hung
have	had	had
hear	heard	heard
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held

hurt	hurt	hurt
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leave	left	left
lend	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
mean	meant	meant
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
seek	sought	sought
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set

sew	sewed	sewn/sewed
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
show	showed	shown/showed
shrink	shrank	shrunk
shut	shut	shut
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
slide	slid	slid
speak	spoke	spoken
spend	spent	spent
spit	spat	spat
split	split	split
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
stink	stank	stunk
strike	struck	struck
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
swing	swung	swung

take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	tore	torn
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woken
wear	wore	worn
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
write	wrote	written

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Selamat Riyadi, S.S. was born on 25 April 1976 in Tabek Koto Tengah, Sungai Batang Maninjau. It is a small village in Padang, West Sumatra. He graduated from SMPN 1 Maninjau in 1993 and SMAN 1 Maninjau in 1996. He took an English Course at LIA Pramuka, East Jakarta before entering college and was a member of English Club LIA from 2000-2004. He got his Bachelor Degree from the English Department of Sekolah Tinggi Bahasa Asing (STBA), Jakarta.

He was an employee of PT Unilever Indonesia Tbk and was an English teacher at Bimbel Smart Quantum in Bekasi, West Java. At present he is an English teacher in several institutions, they are SMA PGRI 1 Bekasi, Ganesha Operation and Harvard English Course. He also teaches TOEFL Preparations and English for Specific Purposes. He has been teaching English for twelve years.

His hobbies are watching English News Programs; making and delivering English speech; reading on internasional laws, international relations and international politics; and writing. He writes for the Jakarta Post and also a writer of "Kamus Tiga Bahasa: Minangkabau-Indonesia-English".