

BAB 5

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

Course Description

This course provides students with knowledge of English tenses. It aims to explore twelve English tenses, to make students learn how to differentiate each tense, to develop students' skill in verb patterns and sentence structures, to allow students identify various kinds of tenses, to allow students use various kinds of sentences, to allow students do various practices, and to allow students make, evaluate and develop written and oral expressions using correct and appropriate verb patterns.

Course Learning Outcomes

At the successful completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. define what simple present tense is
2. classify the verb patterns of simple present tense
3. demonstrate the simple present tense in both oral and written forms
4. differentiate various uses of simple present tense
5. argue when and why the simple present tense is used
6. develop their own sentences by using their own words in both oral and written forms

Simple Present Tense adalah *tense* yang digunakan untuk menyatakan peristiwa yang dilakukan berulang-ulang atau kebiasaan.

Rumus Verbal:

Kalimat Positif : S + V1 + O
 Kalimat Negatif : S + do/does + not + V1 + O
 Kalimat Interogatif : Do/does + S + V1 + O?

Contoh Kalimat Verbal

Positif	They/We/I/You	go to school every day.	
	She/He/It/Temon	goes to school every day.	
Negatif	They/We/I/You	do not go to school every day.	
	She/He/It/Temon	does not go to school every day.	
Interogatif	Do	they/we/I/you	go to school every day?
	Does	she/he/it/Temon	go to school every day?

Catatan!

Jika subjeknya adalah orang ketiga tunggal (*she, he, it*), maka kata kerjanya mengalami perubahan. Perhatikan aturan perubahannya sebagai berikut.

- Kata kerjanya ditambahkan -s.
 - She always talks to me.
 - He usually helps his girlfriend.
- Kata kerja yang berakhiran huruf vokal *o*, konsonan *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, dan *x*, maka ditambahkan -es.
 - She does her homework every night.
 - Temon teaches me to drive on Sundays.
 - Ani washes her clothes twice a week.
 - He discusses about his project every morning.
 - He fixes his computer every day.
- Kata kerja yang berakhiran dengan konsonan *y* namun didahului oleh konsonan, maka *y* diubah menjadi *i* lalu ditambahkan -es.
 - He always tries to fix his computer every day.
 - Ani studies very hard every night.
- Kata kerja yang berakhiran dengan konsonan *y* namun didahului oleh huruf vokal, maka cukup ditambahkan -s saja.
 - He usually buys her a bouquet of flowers.
 - The man always plays football with my brother.

Rumus Nominal:

Kalimat Positif : S + **is/am/are** + **Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata Keterangan**

Kalimat Negatif : S + **is/am/are** + **not** + **Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata Keterangan**

Kalimat Interogatif : **Is/Am/Are** + S + **Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata Keterangan?**

Contoh Kalimat Nominal

Positif	I	am a student.
	They/We/You	are fine.
	She/He/It	is here.
Negatif	I	am not a student.
	They/We/You	are not fine.
	She/He/It	is not here.
Interogatif	Am	I a student?
	Are	they/we/you fine?
	Is	she/he/it here?

Catatan!

Dalam kalimat nominal, subjek orang ketiga tunggal (*she, he, it*) hanya boleh diikuti oleh *is*, subjek *I* hanya boleh diikuti oleh *am*, dan subjek *they, we, you* hanya boleh diikuti oleh *are*.

Kata keterangan waktu yang menunjukkan masa lampau yang sering digunakan dalam *simple present tense* diantaranya adalah:

Always	: selalu
Usually	: biasanya
Often	: sering
Never	: tidak pernah
Sometimes	: kadang-kadang
Seldom	: jarang
Frequently	: sering kali
Every day	: setiap hari
Every week	: setiap minggu
Every Tuesday	: setiap hari Selasa
Occasionally	: kadang-kadang

Once a week	: sekali seminggu
Twice a week	: dua kali seminggu
Once a year	: sekali setahun

Penggunaan *Simple Present Tense*

1. untuk menyatakan suatu kebiasaan yang dilakukan berulang-ulang.
 - I go to campus every day.
 - She goes running twice a week.
2. untuk menyatakan suatu kebenaran umum.
 - The sun rises in the east.
 - A month has four weeks.
3. sebagai anak kalimat dalam kalimat pengandaian tipe 1.
 - If I see her, I will tell her about you.
 - If my brother passes the exam, I will give him some money.

Latihan 5.1

Ubahlah kalimat berikut ke dalam bentuk kalimat negatif dan interogatif seperti contoh pada nomor 1.

1. (+) The train arrives at 10.00 p.m.
 (–) The train does not arrive at 10.00 p.m.
 (?) Does the train arrive at 10.00 p.m.?
2. (+) She is beautiful.
 (–)
 (?)
3. (+) He always takes a bus to go to school.
 (–)
 (?)

4. (+) Temon goes to Bandung every year.

(-)

(?)

5. (+) We always dream about you every night.

(-)

(?)

Latihan 5.2

Lengkapilah tabel berikut menggunakan *Simple Present Tense*.

To be		To go	
They	<i>are ...</i>	They	<i>go ...</i>
We		We	
I		I	
You		You	
He		He	
She		She	
It		It	
Toni		Toni	

To do		To have	
They	<i>do ...</i>	They	<i>have ...</i>

We		We	
I		I	
You		You	
He		He	
She		She	
It		It	
Toni		Toni	

Latihan 5.3

Tulislah tentang kebiasaan/rutinitas/kebenaran umum dengan menggunakan *Simple Present Tense* dalam bentuk negatif.

1. They _____.
2. We _____.
3. I _____.
4. You _____.
5. She _____.
6. He _____.
7. It _____.
8. Jane _____.
9. I _____.
10. I _____.

Latihan 5.4

Lengkapilah *sentence blocks* dalam *Simple Present Tense* di bawah ini. Perhatikan contoh.

Contoh:

She always gives me flowers every day.

Wh-question : **When** does she always give me flowers?

Jawaban Pendek : Every day.

Yes/No Question : Does she give me flowers every day?
Jawaban Pendek (+) : Yes, she does.
Jawaban Pendek (-) : No, she doesn't.
Jawaban Panjang (-) : No, she doesn't give me flowers every day.

1. They usually play football on Sundays.

Wh-question : **When ...**
Jawaban Pendek :
Yes/No Question :
Jawaban Pendek (+) :
Jawaban Pendek (-) :
Jawaban Panjang (-) :

2. She lives in Bandar Lampung.

Wh-question : **Where ...**
Jawaban Pendek :
Yes/No Question :
Jawaban Pendek (+) :
Jawaban Pendek (-) :
Jawaban Panjang (-) :

3. She is my girlfriend.

Wh-question : **Who ...**
Jawaban Pendek :
Yes/No Question :
Jawaban Pendek (+) :
Jawaban Pendek (-) :
Jawaban Panjang (-) :

4. Her father is a teacher.

Wh-question : **What ...**
Jawaban Pendek :
Yes/No Question :
Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

5. The weather is always great in my hometown.

Wh-question : **How ...**

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

BAB 6

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE/CONTINUOUS TENSE

Course Description

This course provides students with knowledge of English tenses. It aims to explore twelve English tenses, to make students learn how to differentiate each tense, to develop students' skill in verb patterns and sentence structures, to allow students identify various kinds of tenses, to allow students use various kinds of sentences, to allow students do various practices, and to allow students make, evaluate and develop written and oral expressions using correct and appropriate verb patterns.

Course Learning Outcomes

At the successful completion of this topic, students will be able to:

1. state what present progressive tense is
2. discuss the verb patterns of present progressive tense
3. implement the present progressive tense in both oral and written forms
4. relate various uses of present progressive tense to their daily lives
5. argue when and why the present progressive tense is used
6. formulate their own sentences by using their own words in both oral and written forms

Present Progressive/Continuous Tense adalah *tense* yang digunakan untuk menyatakan peristiwa yang **sedang** berlangsung pada waktu sekarang atau rencana pasti di masa depan (*future*).

Rumus Verbal:

Kalimat Positif : S + to be (is/am/are) + Ving

Kalimat Negatif : S + to be (is/am/are) + not + Ving

Kalimat Interogatif : To be (is/am/are) + Ving?

Contoh Kalimat Verbal

Positif	She/He/It/Temon	is talking to Mr. President.	
	I	am talking to Mr. President.	
	They/We/You	are talking to Mr. President.	
Negatif	She/He/It/Temon	is not talking to Mr. President.	
	I	am not talking to Mr. President.	

	They/We/You	are not talking to Mr. President.	
Interogatif	Is	she/he/it/Temon	talking to Mr. President?
	Am	I	talking to Mr. President?
	Are	they/we/you	talking to Mr. President?

IS/AM/ARE + BEING + KATA SIFAT

Terkadang to be (is/am/are) + kata sifat digunakan dalam *tense* ini untuk menjelaskan sifat yang mengacu pada tindakan/perilaku sementara yang sedang berlangsung. *I am being, you are being, she/he/it is being, we are being, they are being*. Perhatikan contoh berikut.

Simpe Present Tense	Present Progressive/Continuous Tense
Abdel is a lazy person. (Abdel selalu malas – malas merupakan sifatnya)	Temon is being lazy. (Temon sedang bertindak malas sekarang – dia tidak biasanya bertindak malas.
Is she always careful? (Apakah sifatnya yang berhati-hati?)	She is being very careful. (Dia sedang bertindak secara sangat hati-hati pada saat ini)
Abdel is not usually quiet. (Sifat aslinya Abdel tidaklah diam).	Why is Abdel being so quiet? (Kenapa dia berperilaku begitu diam pada saat ini?)

Berikut adalah beberapa kata sifat yang dapat diikuti oleh *Is/Am/Are + Being*.

Bad (ill-behaved)	Foolish	Illogical	Lasy	Noisy	Quiet
Careful	Funny	Impolite	Logical	Patient	Responsible
Cruel	Generous	Irresponsible	Loud	Pleasant	Rude
Fair	Good (well-behaved)	Kind	Nice	Polite	Serious
Silly	Unfair	Unkind	Unpleasant	Selfish	Stupid

Penggunaan *Present Progressive/Continuous Tense*

1. untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang sedang berlangsung pada saat sekarang.
 - I am reading an English book now.
 - She is singing a very good song at the moment.
2. untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa/perbuatan yang sifatnya hanya sementara.
 - He is sleeping now but he will soon get up and pick you up.
 - Abdel is listening to the song at the moment but he will sing a song soon.
3. untuk menyatakan peristiwa terencana yang akan terjadi di masa datang.
 - I am going to the cinema tonight.
 - She is leaving for Jakarta in a few weeks.
4. untuk menyatakan perbuatan yang kurang berkenan atau menjengkelkan yang dilakukan berulang-ulang, biasanya menggunakan kata keterangan *always* dan *forever*.
 - The noise is always driving me crazy all the times.
 - The man is always acting up in front of me.

Catatan!

Tidak semua kata kerja dapat ditambahkan *-ing* di dalam *Present Progressive/Continuous Tense* ini meskipun diucapkan saat peristiwanya sedang berlangsung. Ada beberapa kata kerja yang biasanya tidak digunakan dalam *Present Progressive/Continuous Tense*.

- ✓ *Verbs of the Senses* atau kata kerja yang berhubungan dengan panca indera (*to taste, to look, to smell, to feel, to sound*).
 - Your idea sounds great. (Bukan: Your idea is sounding great)
 - It looks good. (Bukan: It is looking good)
- ✓ *Verbs of Possession* atau kata kerja yang menyatakan kepemilikan (*to own, to belong to, to owe*, dan sebagainya).
 - Abdel owns five computers. (Bukan: Abdel is owning five computers)
 - They owe me Rp. 50.000. (Bukan: They are owing me Rp. 50.000.)
- ✓ *Verbs of Emotion* atau kata kerja yang menyatakan perasaan. Misalnya *to like, to dislike, to refuse, to want*, dan sebagainya.
 - I like you. (Bukan: I am liking you)
 - She wants to see the doctor again (Bukan: She is wanting to see the doctor again)
- ✓ *Verbs of Thought* atau kata kerja yang menyatakan pendapat atau pikiran (*to believe, to expect, to forget, to know, to prefer, to realize, to think, to understand, to remember*, dan sebagainya).
 - I understand your explanation. (Bukan: I am understanding your explanation)
 - I realize how difficult it is going to be. (Bukan: I am realizing how difficult it is going to be)

Kata keterangan waktu yang sering digunakan dalam *present progressive/continuous tense* diantaranya adalah:

Now	: sekarang
Right now	: sekarang ini
At this moment	: pada saat ini
At present	: sekarang ini, pada waktu ini
Tonight	: nanti malam

Next week : minggu depan
Soon : segera
Next month : bulan depan

Latihan 6.1

Ubahlah kalimat berikut ke dalam bentuk kalimat negatif dan interogatif seperti contoh pada nomor 1.

1. (+) Ani is writing a letter now.

(-) Ani is not writing a letter now.

(?) Is Ani writing a letter now?

2. (+) I am studying Mathematics at the moment.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) We are watching TV now.

(-)

(?)

4. (+) She is cooking in the kitchen now.

(-)

(?)

5. (+) One of my friends is teaching in the classroom at the moment.

(-)

(?)

Latihan 6.2

Lengkapilah tabel berikut menggunakan *Present Progressive/Continuous Tense*.

To be		To go	
They	<i>are (being) ...</i>	They	<i>are going ...</i>
We		We	
I		I	
You		You	
He		He	
She		She	
It		It	
Toni		Toni	

To do		To have	
They	<i>are doing ...</i>	They	<i>are having ...</i>
We		We	
I		I	
You		You	
He		He	
She		She	
It		It	
Toni		Toni	

Latihan 6.3

Tulislah kalimat menggunakan *Present Progressive/Continuous Tense* dalam bentuk negatif.

1. They *are not watching TV right now.*
2. We _____.
3. I _____.
4. You _____.
5. She _____.
6. He _____.
7. It _____.
8. Jane _____.
9. I _____.
10. I _____.

Latihan 6.4

Lengkapilah *sentence blocks* dalam *Present Progressive/Continuous Tense* di bawah ini.
Perhatikan contoh.

Contoh:

She is having her lunch now.

Wh-question : **What** is she having?

Jawaban Pendek : Her lunch.

Yes/No Question : Is she having her lunch now?

Jawaban Pendek (+) : Yes, she is.

Jawaban Pendek (-) : No, she isn't.

Jawaban Panjang (-) : No, she isn't having her lunch now.

1. **She is coming on Monday next week.**

Wh-question : **When** ...

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :
Jawaban Pendek (-) :
Jawaban Panjang (-) :

2. Tom is sleeping in my bedroom.

Wh-question : **Where ...**
Jawaban Pendek :
Yes/No Question :
Jawaban Pendek (+) :
Jawaban Pendek (-) :
Jawaban Panjang (-) :

3. Bob is speaking to his wife.

Wh-question : **Who ...**
Jawaban Pendek :
Yes/No Question :
Jawaban Pendek (+) :
Jawaban Pendek (-) :
Jawaban Panjang (-) :

4. Sue is working on her new project.

Wh-question : **What ...**
Jawaban Pendek :
Yes/No Question :
Jawaban Pendek (+) :
Jawaban Pendek (-) :
Jawaban Panjang (-) :

5. They are cooking together.

Wh-question : **What ...**
Jawaban Pendek :
Yes/No Question :
Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

Latihan lanjutan ...

1. Lengkapilah paragraf berikut dengan bentuk *simple present* atau *present progressive* menggunakan kata-kata yang ada di dalam kurung.

Right now, Pam O'Neil **(1 take)** is taking a test, but she **(2 not know)** _____ it. She **(3 think)** _____ about what she **(4 write)** _____, not about how her handwriting **(5 look)** _____. The person who will look at the test is a graphologist – someone who **(6 study)** _____ handwriting. Graphologists **(7 believe)** _____ that a person's handwriting **(8 tell)** _____ something about his or her personality and character. These days, many businesses **(9 use)** _____ graphologists to help them decide who to hire.

What exactly _____ company graphologist Perry Vance **(10 hope)** _____ to learn from applicants' writing samples? "I always **(11 look)** _____ for clues to possible behavior," he explained. "For example, the slant of the writing usually **(12 tell)** _____ a lot. _____ the writing **(13 lean)** _____ to the left or to the right? A left slant often **(14 indicate)** _____ a shy personality. The position of the sample on the page is also important," Vance continued. "The right-hand margin of the page **(15 represent)** _____ the future. Here's a writing sample from an executive who right now **(16 plan)** _____ a new direction for a large company. Notice that this person **(17 not leave)** _____ much room in the right-hand margin. This is the writing of someone who never **(18 avoid)** _____ looking at the future."

"What about signatures?" I asked. "Yes, signatures **(19 show)** _____ us a lot about some," said Vance. "Look at this one by a chief executive officer of a large firm. You **(20 read)** _____ about him in the news these days because the government **(21 investigate)** _____ his company. Those very large strokes

are typical of a person who **(22 think)** _____ about himself first and **(23 take)** _____ advantage of other people.

Vance always **(24 warn)** _____, however, that his analysis **(23 not guarantee)** _____ an applicant's future job performance. There's no substitute for careful review of a complete application.

(Sumber: Fuchs & Bonner. 2000. *Focus on Grammar*, 2nd Edition. p. 3)

2. Bacalah *e-mail* berikut. Ada 10 kesalahan penggunaan *simple present tense* dan *present progressive*. Temukan kesalahan-kesalahan tersebut, lalu perbaiki. Kesalahan pertama telah diperbaiki sebagai contoh.

Justin – I hope you **don't** (seharusnya: *aren't*) feeling angry at me about my last e-mail. Remember that I wrote, "I not want to hear from you again! '-)" That title symbol at the end means, "I'm winking, and I only joke." We using a lot of these symbols in email. We are calling them emoticons because they show how we are feeling at the moment. Here are some more:

:-) I smile.

:-D I'm laughing.

:-(I'm frowning.

8-] Wow! I really surprised!

::(): This is meaning, "I want to help." It looks like a Band-Aid.

:-C I'm not believing that!

Please write back soon and tell me that you're not angry. (((((Justin)))))) Those are hugs!

Delia

(Sumber: Fuchs & Bonner. 2000. *Focus on Grammar*, 2nd Edition. p. 4)