

BAB 1

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

Tenses adalah kata kerja dalam bahasa Inggris yang berfungsi untuk menunjukkan waktu terjadinya suatu kejadian atau peristiwa di waktu lampau (*past*), waktu sekarang (*present*), dan waktu yang akan datang (*future*). Terdapat 12 bentuk *tenses* dasar yang dibahas dalam buku ini yang meliputi *past simple*, *past continuous/progressive*, *past perfect*, *past perfect continuous/progressive*, *present simple*, *present continuous/progressive*, *present perfect*, *present perfect continuous/progressive*, *future simple*, *future continuous/progressive*, *future perfect*, dan *future perfect continuous*. Pada bagian pertama ini, kita akan memulai dengan bahasan *simple past tense*.

Simple past tense adalah *tense* yang digunakan untuk menyatakan peristiwa/pekerjaan/perbuatan/tindakan yang terjadi di waktu lampau dan waktu terjadinya diketahui. Rumusnya adalah sebagai berikut.

Rumus Verbal:

- Kalimat Positif : **S + Verb 2 (past tense) (+ Objek) + Kata Keterangan**
 Kalimat Negatif : **S + did + not + Verb 1 (+ Objek) + Kata Keterangan**
 Kalimat Interogatif : **Did + S + Verb 1 (+ Objek) + Kata Keterangan?**

Contoh Kalimat Verbal

Positif	They/we/I/you/ he/she/it/Ani/Budi	bought	a book last week
		went	to Lampung last month
Negatif		did not buy	a book last week
		did not go	to Lampung last month
Interogatif	Did	they/we/I/you/ he/she/it/Ani/Budi	buy a book last week?
			go to Lampung last month?

Rumus Nominal:

- Kalimat Positif : **S + To be 2 (was/were) + Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata Ket.**
 Kalimat Negatif : **S + To be 2 (was/were) + Not + Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata Ket.**
 Kalimat Interogatif : **To be 2 (was/were) + S + Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata Ket.?**

Contoh Kalimat Nominal

Positif	They/we/you/ Ani and Budi	were	here yesterday
	I/he/she/it/ Ani/Budi	was	a student
Negatif	They/we/you/ Ani and Budi	were not	here yesterday
	I/he/she/it/ Ani/Budi	was not	a student
Interogatif	Were	they/we/you/ Ani and Budi	here yesterday?

	Was	I/he/she/it/ Ani/Budi	a student?
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Penggunaan *Simple Past Tense*

1. untuk menyatakan peristiwa/perbuatan yang selesai dilakukan pada waktu lampau.

- My father came here last night.
- I saw a beautiful girl yesterday.

2. untuk menyatakan peristiwa/perbuatan yang diulang-ulang pada waktu lampau (peristiwa/perbuatan tersebut tidak lagi dilakukan pada waktu sekarang).

- I went to Bandung every week five years ago.
- She always gave me some money almost every day three years ago.

3. untuk menyatakan peristiwa/perbuatan dalam rentang waktu tertentu pada waktu lampau (peristiwa/perbuatan tersebut tidak lagi dilakukan pada waktu sekarang).

- They lived in Bandar Lampung for ten years.
- She listened to the radio for almost five hours.

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

<i>yesterday</i>	kemarin
<i>the day before yesterday</i>	kemarin lusa
<i>last month</i>	bulan lalu
<i>last week</i>	minggu lalu
<i>just now</i>	baru saja
<i>a week ago</i>	seminggu lalu
<i>two weeks ago</i>	dua minggu lalu
<i>once upon a time</i>	pada suatu waktu dahulu
<i>long time ago</i>	dahulu kala

Latihan 1.1

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

1. (+) Budi gave me a novel two weeks ago.
(-) Budi did not give me a novel two weeks ago.
(?) Did Budi give me a novel two weeks ago?

2. (+) He came here a month ago.
(-)
(?)

3. (+) She was a teacher.
(-)
(?)

4. (+) Ani did her homework last night.
(-)
(?)

5. (+) They told me about your story.
(-)
(?)

Latihan 1.2

Lengkapilah tabel berikut menggunakan *Simple Past Tense*.

To be		To go	
They	were (<i>here yesterday</i>)	They	went (<i>shopping yesterday</i>)
We		We	
I		I	
You		You	

He		He	
She		She	
It		It	
Toni		Toni	

To do		To have	
They	<i>did (a research a month ago)</i>	They	<i>had (their breakfast at 7 o'clock)</i>
We		We	
I		I	
You		You	
He		He	
She		She	
It		It	
Toni		Toni	

Latihan 1.3

Tuliskan tentang peristiwa atau kejadian yang terjadi kemarin menggunakan *Simple Past Tense* dalam bentuk negatif.

1. They did not visit me yesterday.
2. We _____ yesterday.
3. I _____ yesterday.
4. You _____ yesterday.
5. She _____ yesterday.
6. He _____ yesterday.
7. It _____ yesterday.
8. Jane _____ yesterday.
9. I _____ yesterday.
10. I _____ yesterday.

Latihan 1.4

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

Contoh:

She bought me a new book yesterday.

Wh-question : **When** did she buy me a new book?
Jawaban Pendek : Yesterday.
Yes/No Question : Did she buy me a new book?
Jawaban Pendek (+) : Yes, she did.
Jawaban Pendek (-) : No, she didn't.
Jawaban Panjang (-) : No, she didn't buy me a new book yesterday.

1. He took me to a nice restaurant three days ago.

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

2. Jane flew to Jakarta for her holiday two weeks ago.

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

3. We talked to our teacher yesterday

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

4. We told her about our future dreams a year ago.

Wh-question : **What ...**

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

5. His friend found out about it via her sister.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

BAB 2

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

Past Progressive/Continuous Tense adalah *tense* yang digunakan untuk menyatakan peristiwa/kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung pada titik waktu tertentu di masa lampau.

Rumus Verbal:

Kalimat Positif : S + was/were + V-ing + Kata Keterangan

Kalimat Negatif : S + was/were + not + V-ing + Kata Keterangan

Kalimat Interogatif : Was/were + S + V-ing + Kata Keterangan

Contoh Kalimat Verbal

Positif	They/we/you/ Ani and Budi	were sleeping	at 10:00 last night
	I/he/she/it/ Ani/Budi	was reading	a book all night long last night
Negatif	They/we/you/	were not sleeping	at 10:00 last night

	Ani and Budi		
	I/he/she/it/ Ani/Budi	was not reading	a book all night long last night
Interogatif	Were	they/we/you/ Ani and Budi	sleeping at 10 last night?
	Was	I/he/she/it/ Ani/Budi	reading a book all night long last night?

Rumus Nominal:

Kalimat Positif : **S + To be 2 (was/were) + Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata**

Keterangan

Kalimat Negatif : **S + To be 2 (was/were) + Not + Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata**

Keterangan

Kalimat Interogatif : **To be 2 (was/were) + S + Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata**

Keterangan?

Contoh Kalimat Nominal

Positif	They/we/you/Ani and Budi	were	my friends
	I/he/she/it/Ani/Budi	was	fine
Negatif	They/we/you/Ani and Budi	were not	my friends
	I/he/she/it/Ani/Budi	was not	fine
Interogatif	Were	they/we/you/Ani and Budi	my friends?
	Was	I/he/she/it/Ani/Budi	fine?

Penggunaan *Past Progressive/Continuous Tense*

1. untuk menyatakan peristiwa/perbuatan yang sedang terjadi pada titik waktu tertentu pada waktu lampau.

- They were talking to your friends this morning.
- Budi was reading a novel at 08:00 last night.

2. untuk menyatakan peristiwa/perbuatan yang sedang terjadi pada titik waktu tertentu pada waktu lampau, namun disela oleh peristiwa/perbuatan lain. Peristiwa/perbuatan yang menyela ini menggunakan *simple past tense*.

- When she called me, I was watching television.
- She was delivering a speech when he came.

3. untuk menyatakan dua peristiwa/perbuatan yang sedang terjadi secara bersamaan pada waktu lampau.

- While she was cooking, I was watching television.
- Ani was writing a letter while Budi was reading a novel.

Catatan!

Kata keterangan waktu yang menunjukkan masa lampau yang sering digunakan dalam *past progressive/continuous tense* diantaranya adalah:

... when ...	: ketika
... as ...	: ketika
... while ...	: ketika, selagi
All day yesterday	: sepanjang hari kemarin
The whole day yesterday	: sepanjang hari kemarin

WAS/WERE GOING TO

Dalam bahasa Inggris, bentuk *was/were going to* disebut sebagai *future in the past* selain bentuk *would* yang mengacu bentuk *future* pada suatu titik waktu di masa lalu. Kedua bentuk ini dapat saling menggantikan, namun maknanya dapat berbeda. *Would* biasanya digunakan untuk menyatakan *promise* atau janji, sedangkan *was/were going to* digunakan untuk menyatakan rencana. Selain itu, kedua bentuk ini dapat juga digunakan untuk menyatakan prediksi. Perhatikan contoh berikut.

- ✓ I told her he *was going to* come to her party. (rencana)
- ✓ I promised I *would* send her a flower. (janji)
- ✓ I had a feeling that the party *was going to* be great. (prediksi)

Bentuk *was/were going to* biasanya digunakan untuk menyatakan peristiwa yang diharapkan terjadi namun tidak terjadi sesuai rencana (*unfulfilled*) atau peristiwanya ditunda (*cancelled*). Perhatikan contoh berikut.

- ✓ I *was going to* call my girlfriend, but I forgot. (saya tadinya ingin menelepon pacar saya, tapi saya lupa)
- ✓ They promised they *were going to* give me some money, but they did not. (mereka berjanji bahwa mereka tadinya akan memberi saya uang, tapi mereka tidak jadi memberi saya uang).
- ✓ She *was going to* tell him, but he did not give her a chance. (tadinya dia mau memberitahunya, namun dia tidak memberinya kesempatan)
- ✓ I thought *were going to* go out for dinner tonight. (tadinya ku pikir kita mau pergi makan malam)
- ✓ She *was not going to* give me her phone number, but she did give it to me. (tadinya dia tidak akan memberi saya nomor telponnya, tapi dia akhirnya memberinya)
- ✓ You promised you *were not going to* tell my story to anyone, but you did tell her! (kamu janji tidak akan memberi tahu kisah saya kepada siapapun, tapi kamu memberi tahunya)

Latihan 2.1

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

1. (+) She was waiting for you.
(-) She was not waiting for you.
(?) Was she waiting for you?
2. (+) I was working on my assignment last night.
(-)
(?)

3. (+) When Budi came home last night, Ani was watching television
(-)
(?)
4. (+) Budi was reading a novel while Ani was cooking.
(-)
(?)
5. (+) They were talking about school all afternoon yesterday.
(-)
(?)

Latihan 2.2

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

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

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

Latihan 2.3

Tuliskan peristiwa/perbuatan yang sedang terjadi pada titik waktu tertentu pada waktu lampau.

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

Latihan 2.4

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

Contoh:

She was watching TV when a bird flew into the window.

Wh-question : **What** was she doing when a bird flew into the window?
Jawaban Pendek : Watching TV
Yes/No Question : Was she watching TV when a bird flew into the window?
Jawaban Pendek (+) : Yes, she was.
Jawaban Pendek (-) : No, she wasn't.
Jawaban Panjang (-) : No, she wasn't watching TV when a bird flew into the window.

1. They were having dinner when they heard the news on the radio.

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

2. The earthquake began when we were playing games.

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

3. You were talking to Doni on the phone when it happened.

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

4. John was having a shower when Liz knocked on the door.

Wh-question : **What ...**

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

5. You were sleeping when I phoned you yesterday.

Wh-question : **What ...**

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

Latihan lanjutan ...

1. Lengkapilah artikel majalah di bawah ini menggunakan bentuk kata kerja yang tepat. Gunakan *simple past tense*, *past progressive/continuous tense*, atau *was/were going to*.

First Meeting

What *were* you **(1 do)** doing when you first **(2 meet)** _____ that special person in your life? A few months ago, we **(3 ask)** _____ couples to tell us about themselves. **(4 Be)** _____ it love at first sight or _____ you **(5 hate)** _____ each other? _____ you **(6 marry)** _____ someone else before you **(7 find)** _____ your One True Love? Read some of the great stories from our readers.

Dana and I sure **(8 not fall)** _____ in love at first sight! We **(9 work)** _____ in the same office when we **(10 meet)** _____. At the time the company **(11 hire)** _____ me, she **(12 try)** _____ to get a promotion. It **(13 be)** my first job. I **(14 feel)** _____ scared, so I **(15 pretend)** _____ to know everything. Of course, Dana **(16 think)** _____ I **(17 want)** _____ to get the promotion instead of her.

One day I **(18 work)** _____ on a problem when she **(19 come)** _____ into my office. I **(20 not ask)** _____ her for help, but I was stuck, so finally I did. And guess what? She **(21 solve)** _____ it! So then we **(22 stop)** _____ competing with each other and **(23 fall)** _____ in love instead.

Van and I **(24 take)** _____ the same high school social studies class when we **(25 meet)** _____. We **(26 become)** _____ friends right away. At the time, I **(27 date)** _____ someone else, and Van **(28 not seem)** _____ interested in a romantic relationship. One day the teacher **(29 hear)** _____ me while I **(30 whisper)** _____ to Van. Because of that, we both **(31 have to)** _____ stay after school. I

(32 **complain**) _____ about such a severe punishment, but I (33 **change**) _____ my mind because staying late with a friend (34 **not be**) _____ so bad. That afternoon, we (35 **not stop**) _____ talking. As soon as I (36 **break up**) _____ with my old boyfriend, I (37 **ask**) _____ Van out.

Aleesha (38 **move**) _____ into the apartment next door when I (39 **see**) _____ her for the first time. I (40 **sit**) _____ on the front steps while she (41 **park**) _____ a U-Haul in front of the apartment building. As soon as she (42 **jump**) _____ out of the truck, I (43 **think**) _____, "I'm going to marry that woman." I (44 **ask**) _____ her out right away, but a guy (45 **help**) _____ her move. He (46 **look**) _____ like her boyfriend. But I (47 **not give up**) _____ my plan to marry her. One day, I (48 **run into**) _____ Aleesha and her "boyfriend" in the hall. She (49 **introduce**) _____ me to her brother! I (50 **invite**) _____ her to dinner the next weekend.

(Sumber: Fuchs & Bonner. 2000. *Focus on Grammar*, 2nd Edition. p. 6 – 7)

2. Bacalah jurnal berikut ini dan temukan 10 kesalahan *simple past tense*, *past progressive/continuous tense*, atau *was/were going to*. Kesalahan pertama sudah dibenarkan sebagai contoh.

December 16

decided

I'm really glad that I ~~was deciding~~ to rent this apartment. I won't move here because the rent is a little high, but I'm happy I did. All the others were seeming so small, and the neighborhoods just weren't as beautiful as this one. And moving wasn't as bad as I feared. I was planning to take more days off work, but then Hakim offers to help. What a great brother! We were moving everything into the apartment in two days. The man next door

seemed really nice. On the second day, he even help Hakim with some of the heavy furniture. His name is Jared. I don't even unpack the kitchen stuff last weekend because I was so tired. Last night, I walking Mitzí for only two blocks. Jared was standing downstairs and looked at his mail when I came back. I was going to asked him over for dinner this weekend (in order to thank him), but everything is still in boxes. Maybe in a couple of weeks ...

(Sumber: Fuchs & Bonner. 2000. Focus on Grammar, 2nd Edition. p. 8)