

BAB 7

PRESENT PERFECT 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. memorize what present perfect tense is
2. understand the verb patterns of present perfect tense
3. apply the present perfect tense in both oral and written forms
4. analyze the uses of present perfect tense
5. evaluate when and why the present perfect tense is used
6. create their own sentences by using their own words in both oral and written forms

Present Perfect Tense adalah *tense* yang digunakan untuk menerangkan peristiwa/kegiatan yang telah dimulai pada masa lampau dan masih berlanjut hingga sekarang atau telah selesai pada suatu titik di masa lampau namun efeknya masih terasa dan berlanjut. *Tense* ini menekankan pada *perfect* atau “sempurna” yang artinya suatu perbuatan atau kejadian sudah selesai/sempurna pada saat ini. Dalam Bahasa Indonesia, tense ini bermakna **sudah** untuk kalimat positif dan **belum** untuk kalimat negatif.

Rumus Verbal:

Kalimat Positif : S + **have/has** + V3

Kalimat Negatif : S + **have/has** + **not** + V3

Kalimat Interogatif : **Have/has** + S + V3?

Contoh Kalimat Verbal

Positif	She/He/It/Temon	has written an English book for two months.	
	They/We/I/You	have read his book since last week.	
Negatif	She/He/It/Temon	has not written an English book for two months.	
	They/We/I/You	have not read his book since last week.	
Interogatif	Has	she/he/it/Temon	written an English book for two months?
	Have	They/We/I/You	read his book since last week?

Rumus Nominal:

Kalimat Positif : **S + have/has+ been + Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata Keterangan**

Kalimat Negatif : **S + have/has + not + been + Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata Keterangan**

Kalimat Interogatif : **Have/has + S + been + Kata Sifat/Kata Benda/Kata Keterangan?**

Contoh Kalimat Nominal

Positif	She/He/It/Temon	has been here for five days.	
	They/We/I/You	have been very nice to her since she came here.	
Negatif	She/He/It/Temon	has not been here for five days.	
	They/We/I/You	have not been very nice to her since she came here.	

Interogatif	Has	she/he/it/Temon	been here for five days?
	Have	They/We/I/You	been very nice to her since she came here?

Catatan!

Berikut adalah beberapa penanda waktu/*time signals* yang digunakan dalam *Present Perfect Tense*.

Already	: Sudah
Yet	: Belum
Just	: Baru saja
For	: Selama
Since	: Sejak

Umumnya dalam percakapan, *have not* disingkat menjadi *haven't* dan *has not* menjadi *hasn't*. Perhatikan contoh berikut.

- ✓ Tia hasn't had her breakfast yet.
- ✓ The students haven't finished their reports yet.

Penggunaan *Present Perfect Tense*

1. untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang terjadi di masa lampau tanpa memedulikan waktu kejadiannya.

- I have had my breakfast.
- She has read many novels.

2. untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang dimulai di masa lampau namun masih berlanjut sampai sekarang (belum selesai).

- I have lived in Bandar Lampung for five years.
- He has studied English since two years ago.

3. untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang baru saja terjadi. Umumnya digunakan kata keterangan *just* yang berarti *baru saja*.

- They have just gone to sleep.
- The rain has just stopped.

Latihan 7.1

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

1. (+) My brother has worked here for ten years.

(-) My brother has not worked here for ten years.

(?) Has my brother worked here for ten years?

2. (+) I have called you five times.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) Temon has been there since ten hours ago.

(-)

(?)

4. (+) The boys have walked two kilometers already.

(-)

(?)

5. (+) She has received a lot of books.

(-)

(?)

Latihan 7.2

Lengkapilah tabel berikut menggunakan *Present Perfect Tense*.

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

To do		To have	
They	<i>have done ...</i>	They	<i>have had ...</i>
We		We	
I		I	

You		You	
He		He	
She		She	
It		It	
Toni		Toni	

Latihan 7.3

Tuliskan kalimat menggunakan *Present Perfect Tense* dalam bentuk negatif.

1. They *have not lived in this city for ten years.*
2. We _____.
3. I _____.
4. You _____.
5. She _____.
6. He _____.
7. It _____.
8. Jane _____.
9. I _____.
10. I _____.

Latihan 7.4

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

Contoh:

She has lived in Bandar Lampung for five years.

Wh-question : **How** long has she lived in Bandar Lampung?

Jawaban Pendek : Five years.

Yes/No Question : Has she lived in Bandar Lampung for five years?

Jawaban Pendek (+) : Yes, she has.

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

Jawaban Panjang (-) : No, she hasn't lived in Bandar Lampung for five years.

1. They have visited Bandar Lampung five times.

Wh-question : **How many times ...**

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

2. Sue has worked at Novotel for five years.

Wh-question : **Where ...**

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

3. Tom has studied English for ten years.

Wh-question : **Who ...**

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

4. Tom has studied English for ten years.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

5. Tom has studied English for ten years.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

BAB 8

PRESENT PERFECT 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. remember what present perfect progressive tense is
2. describe the verb patterns of present perfect progressive tense
3. use the present perfect progressive tense in both oral and written forms
4. relate the uses of present perfect progressive tense to their daily lives
5. evaluate when and why the present perfect progressive tense is used
6. construct their own sentences by using their own words in both oral and written forms

Present Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense adalah *tense* yang digunakan untuk menerangkan peristiwa/kegiatan yang telah dimulai pada masa lampau dan masih berlanjut hingga saat ini.

Rumus Verbal:

Kalimat Positif : S + **have/has + been + Ving**

Kalimat Negatif : S + **have/has + not + been + Ving**

Kalimat Interogatif : **Have/has + S + been + Ving?**

Contoh Kalimat Verbal

Positif	She/He/It/Temon	has been teaching English for three months.	
	They/We/I/You	have been driving all day long.	

Negatif	She/He/It/Temon	has not been teaching English for three months.	
	They/We/I/You	have not been driving all day long.	
Interogatif	Has	she/he/it/Temon	been teaching English for three months?
	Have	They/We/I/You	been driving all day long?

Catatan!

Berikut adalah beberapa penanda waktu/*time signals* yang digunakan dalam *Present Perfect Tense*.

- Recently : Baru-baru ini
- Lately : Belakangan ini/akhir-akhir ini
- For : Selama
- Since : Sejak

Penggunaan *Present Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense*

1. untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang terjadi di masa lampau dan masih terjadi hingga saat ini dan pada waktu yang akan datang.
 - I have been working in this company for five years.
 - All of the students have been studying very hard.
2. untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang dimulai di masa lampau namun masih berlanjut sampai sekarang (belum selesai).
 - I have been living in Bandar Lampung for five years.
 - He has been studying English since two years ago.

Catatan!

Present Perfect Tense dan *Present Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense* sama-sama digunakan untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang dimulai pada masa lampau namun masih berlangsung atau

baru saja selesai. Dalam penggunaannya, kedua tenses tersebut dapat saling menggantikan satu sama lain, namun terdapat perbedaan dalam maknanya. Jika ingin menekankan pada hasil atau untuk mengungkapkan suatu peristiwa yang baru saja telah usai, maka gunakan *Present Perfect Tense*. Namun, jika ingin menekankan pada durasi atau prosesnya, gunakan *Present Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense*.

Jadi, mana yang ditekankan? Hasil (*what/how often/how much/many*) atau durasi (*how long*)?

Perhatikan contoh berikut.

- I have read 15 novels. (kalimat ini dalam *present perfect tense* dan menekankan pada hasil (*how many*) yaitu 15 novels.)
- I have been to Bali five times. (kalimat ini dalam *present perfect tense* dan menekankan pada hasil (*how often*) yaitu five times.)
- I have been reading for two hours. (kalimat ini dalam *present perfect progressive/continuous tense* dan menekankan pada proses *reading* yaitu two hours.)

Masih bingung?

Perhatikan kembali contoh berikut.

- I have done my project. (kalimat ini bermakna bahwa saya sudah melakukan proyek saya dan sekarang proyek saya telah selesai.)
- I have been doing my project. (kalimat ini bermakna bahwa saya telah sedang menghabiskan waktu saya untuk melakukan proyek tanpa melihat proyek tersebut sudah selesai atau belum.)

Selain itu, penggunaan kedua tenses ini juga digunakan untuk melihat hasil (hasil yang diharapkan) atau “efek samping” (hasil yang tidak diinginkan). Perhatikan contoh berikut.

- I have washed my motorcycle. (hasil dari menyatakan kalimat ini adalah sepeda motor yang dibersihkan sekarang bersih seperti yang diharapkan.)
- Why are you so wet? – I have been washing my motorcycle. (efek sampingnya adalah seluruh tubuh menjadi basah saat mencuci sepeda motor – I became wet when I was washing my motorcycle, tanpa melihat hasil apakah sepeda motor yang dicuci sudah bersih atau belum.)

Perbedaan *Present Perfect Tense* dan *Present Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense* juga bisa dilihat dari *permanent* atau *temporary situation*-nya. Gunakan *Present Perfect Tense* untuk menyatakan seberapa lama (*how long*) untuk situasi yang permanen, dan gunakan *Present Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense* untuk menyatakan seberapa lama (*how long*) untuk situasi yang sementara. Sebenarnya, ini bukanlah aturan, namun hanya kecenderungan pemakaiannya demikian. Perhatikan contoh berikut.

- I have lived in Bandar Lampung for five years. (kalimat ini bermakna bahwa saya adalah penduduk tetap di kota Bandar Lampung dan tinggal secara permanen di kota ini.)
- She has been living in this town for a year. (kalimat ini bermakna bahwa situasi tinggal di kota ini adalah untuk sementara waktu saja. Bisa jadi dia adalah anak kos yang sedang menempuh Pendidikan di kota ini.)

Di samping itu, ada beberapa kata kerja yang hanya lazim digunakan pada *Present Perfect Tense* saja. Misalnya:

- ✓ Kata kerja *be, have*
 - She has been here for three days.
- ✓ Kata kerja yang berhubungan dengan panca indera (*feel, hear, see, touch, taste*)
 - I have touched the wall.
- ✓ Kata kerja lain misalnya *know, think, understand, need, believe*.
 - I have understood about that.

Dan, *signal words* yang biasa digunakan pada *Present Perfect Tense* adalah *how often, ... times*, dan pada *Present Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense* adalah *how long, since, for*.

Latihan 8.1

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

1. (+) My sister has been speaking on the phone for three hours.
(-) My sister has not been speaking on the phone for three hours.

(?) Has my sister been speaking on the phone for three hours?

2. (+) I have been feeling a bit depressed lately.

(-)

(?)

3. (+) She has been living in this city since 2012.

(-)

(?)

4. (+) The girls have been typing the document.

(-)

(?)

5. (+) They have been dating for five years, but the man never asks her to get married.

(-)

(?)

Latihan 8.2

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

To be		To go	
They	<i>have been ...</i>	They	<i>have been going ...</i>

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

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

Latihan 8.3

Tuliskan kalimat *Present Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense* dalam bentuk negatif.

1. They *have not been reading the book for three hours.*
2. We _____.
3. I _____.
4. You _____.
5. She _____.
6. He _____.
7. It _____.
8. Jane _____.
9. I _____.
10. I _____.

Latihan 8.4

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

Contoh:

She has been working in this company for five years.

Wh-question : **How** long has she been working in this company?

Jawaban Pendek : Five years.

Yes/No Question : Has she been working in this company for five years?

Jawaban Pendek (+) : Yes, she has.

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

Jawaban Panjang (-) : No, she hasn't been working in this company for five years.

1. I have been waiting for one hour.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

2. Sue has been working at Novotel during the past five years.

Wh-question : **Where ...**

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

3. Sue has been talking to Tom on the phone for three hours.

Wh-question : **Who ...**

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

4. He has been reading a novel for the last hour.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

5. She has been sleeping for five hours.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :