

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

Tulislah 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 diam au 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)

BAB 3

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

Past Perfect Tense adalah *tense* yang digunakan untuk menerangkan peristiwa/kegiatan yang sudah terjadi sebelum peristiwa/kegiatan lain di waktu lampau. Peristiwa/kegiatan lain yang dimaksud lazimnya dinyatakan dalam *simple past tense*. Dalam Bahasa Indonesia pola ini dimaknai **sudah** untuk kalimat positif, dan **belum** untuk kalimat negatif.

Rumus Verbal:

Kalimat Positif : S + **had** + V3 (+O)

Kalimat Negatif : S + **had** + **not** + V3 (+O)

Kalimat Interogatif : **Had** + S + V3 (+O)?

Contoh Kalimat Verbal

Positif	We/Ani and	had told you	before they came here
	Budi/I/he/she/it/ Ani/Budi	had had her breakfast	before John went to school

Negatif		had not told you	before they came here
		had not had her breakfast	before John went to school
Interogatif	Had	Ani told you	before they came here?
		she had her breakfast	before John went to school?

Rumus Nominal:

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

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

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

Contoh Kalimat Nominal

Positif	They	had been my friends	before we met
		had been here	before she came
Negatif	They	had not been my friends	before we met
		had not been here	before she came
Interogatif	Had	they been my friends	before we met ?
		they been here	before she came?

Catatan!

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

Past perfect **before** (sebelum) *past tense*

Past tense **after** (setelah) *past perfect*

Past tense **until** (hingga) *past perfect*

Past tense **as soon as** (secepatnya) *past perfect*

Penggunaan *Past Perfect Tense*

1. untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang terjadi sebelum peristiwa lain di waktu lampau. Peristiwa pertama dalam bentuk *Past Perfect Tense*, sedangkan peristiwa kedua dalam bentuk *Simple Past Tense*.

- The bus had left before I arrived.
- I finally copied the files after she had asked me three times.

2. sebagai anak kalimat dalam kalimat pengandaian tipe 3, yang menyatakan pertentangan dengan peristiwa yang sebenarnya terjadi pada masa lampau.

- If you had told me about her story, I would have asked her to come here.
- If she had been here, I would have told her everything.

Latihan 3.1

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

1. (+) He had swept the floor before she came.
(-) He had not swept the floor before she came.
(?) Had he swept the floor before she came?
2. (+) She had been there.
(-)
(?)
3. (+) Temon had had his dinner
(-)
(?)
4. (+) I had studied hard before I took the exam.
(-)
(?)

5. (+) I had arrived home before you called me.
 (-)
 (?)

Latihan 3.2

Lengkapilah tabel berikut menggunakan *Past Perfect Tense*.

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

To do		To have	
They	<i>had done ...</i>	They	<i>had had ...</i>
We		We	
I		I	
You		You	
He		He	
She		She	
It		It	
Toni		Toni	

Latihan 3.3

Tulislah peristiwa yang terjadi sebelum peristiwa lain di waktu lampau. Peristiwa pertama dalam bentuk *Past Perfect Tense*, sedangkan peristiwa kedua dalam bentuk *Simple Past Tense*

1. They *had finished their coffee before she came.*
2. We _____.
3. I _____.
4. You _____.
5. She _____.
6. He _____.
7. It _____.
8. Jane _____.
9. I _____.
10. I _____.

Latihan 3.4

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

Contoh:

She had eaten the last cake to make Tom mad.

- Wh-question : **What** had she eaten to make Tom mad?
Jawaban Pendek : The last cake.
Yes/No Question : Had she eaten the last cake to make Tom mad?
Jawaban Pendek (+) : Yes, she had.
Jawaban Pendek (-) : No, she hadn't.
Jawaban Panjang (-) : No, she had not eaten the last cake to make Tom mad.

1. Their parents had arrived before Jane got back from work.

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

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

2. She finally gave me some money after Tom had asked her to give me some money five times.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

3. Sue had finished having her dinner when they came.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

4. Tom had changed his mind five times before he decided to sell his car.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

5. He finally decided to buy an English book after his parents had given him a lot of money.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

BAB 4

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

Past Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense adalah *tense* yang digunakan untuk menyatakan peristiwa yang sudah dimulai dan masih berlangsung pada masa lampau.

Rumus Verbal:

Kalimat Positif : **S + had + been + V-ing**

Kalimat Negatif : **S + had + not + been + V-ing**

Kalimat Interogatif : **Had + S + been + V-ing?**

Contoh Kalimat Verbal

Positif	You	had been living in Bandar Lampung for five years	before they moved to Bandung.
		had been playing games	when she finished her lunch.
Negatif		had not been living in Bandar Lampung for five years	before they moved to Bandung.

		had not been playing games	when she finished her lunch.
Interogatif	Had	you been living in Bandar Lampung for five years you been playing games	before they moved to Bandung?
			when she finished her lunch?

Penggunaan *Past Perfect Progressive/Continuous Tense*

1. untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang berlangsung terus/berdurasi pada waktu lampau.

- When I finished working on my homework, my mom had been cooking for two hours.
- When I came to Bandar Lampung in 2012, he had been living here for ten years.

2. untuk menyatakan suatu peristiwa yang berlangsung dalam periode waktu tertentu sebelum peristiwa lain menyusul di masa lampau.

- He had been going to school on foot before his brother bought him a car.
- Abdel had been working very hard every day, so his friend told him to take a one-week vacation in June.

Catatan!

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

When : ketika

Latihan 4.1

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

1. (+) Temon had been working for the company for twenty years when he decided to resign.
(-) Temon had not been working for the company for twenty years when he decided to resign.
(?) Had Temon been working for the company for twenty years when he decided to resign?
2. (+) I had been waiting for you for two hours before she came.
(-)
(?)
3. (+) She had been talking with me for one hour when I saw them.
(-)
(?)
4. (+) He had been having his dinner for ten minutes before I arrived.
(-)
(?)
5. (+) My brother had been writing a novel for several months when she met him.
(-)
(?)

Latihan 4.2

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

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

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

Latihan 4.3

Tulislah peristiwa yang berlangsung terus/berdurasi pada waktu lampau dan/atau peristiwa yang berlangsung dalam periode waktu tertentu sebelum peristiwa lain menyusul di masa lampau.

1. They *had been reading the book for hours*, so their friends asked them to summarize.
2. We _____.

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

Latihan 4.4

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

Contoh:

Temon had been living in the city for ten years when he decided to move to Lampung.

Wh-question : **How long** had Temon been living in the city when he decided to move to Lampung?

Jawaban Pendek : Ten years.

Yes/No Question : Had Temon been living in the city for ten years when he decided to move to Lampung?

Jawaban Pendek (+) : Yes, he had been.

Jawaban Pendek (-) : No, he hadn't been.

Jawaban Panjang (-) : No, he had not been living in the city for ten years when he decided to move to Lampung?

1. When I came to this city in 2010, he had been living here for five years.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

2. You had been washing your car for twenty minutes when Jane knocked on the door.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

3. When they finished their dinner, Tom had been talking with his girlfriend for one hour.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

4. His sister had been teaching English for three hours before a man called her.

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

Jawaban Pendek :

Yes/No Question :

Jawaban Pendek (+) :

Jawaban Pendek (-) :

Jawaban Panjang (-) :

5. When I got back home, she had been preparing a special dinner for me for one hour.

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

Jawaban Pendek :
Yes/No Question :
Jawaban Pendek (+) :
Jawaban Pendek (-) :
Jawaban Panjang (-) :

Latihan lanjutan ...

1. Lengkapilah informasi tentang acara *TV Talk-show* yang dibawakan oleh David Letterman. Gunakan bentuk kata kerja *past perfect tense* yang terdapat di dalam kurung dan pilihlah antara pernyataan negatif dan positif.

Better Late Than Never

Late-night TV host David Letterman, often described as an “observational comic,” is famous for his comments on everyday life. Even as a young child, Letterman **(1 show) had shown** natural comic abilities, entertaining family and friends. Family has always been important to Letterman. His father died when Letterman was twenty-seven. They **(2 enjoy)** _____ a close relationship, and Letterman felt the loss deeply.

After getting his degree in radio and TV broadcasting, Letterman worked as a TV announcer and radio talk-show host. Once he substituted for a television weatherman but left after only two weeks because he **(3 become)** _____ bored and **(4 start)** _____ to draw objects in the clouds. He _____ even **(5 invent)** _____ disasters in cities that didn’t exist. Letterman was fired. The network **(6 appreciate)** _____ his creative reporting.

In 1975, Letterman left for Los Angeles, along with six TV comedy scripts he **(7 write)** _____. No one was interested in them. In 1977, he was hired as a writer and performer on a variety show. That same year, he got divorced from his college sweetheart. The couple **(8 be)** _____ married for nine years.

Letterman was soon discovered by one of Johnny Carson's talent scouts, who **(9 see)** _____ him perform on the short-lived TV comedy "Mary". Carson, the "king" of late-night TV, first invited Letterman to appear on his program, "The Tonight Show," in November 1978. Although Letterman **(10 do)** _____ late-night TV before, he quickly became Carson's most frequent guest host.

Two years later, Letterman got his own show, which went on the air at 10:00 a.m. Although the show **(11 get)** _____ favorable reviews, it was cancelled after only eighteen weeks. The ratings **(12 be)** _____ high, perhaps because of the morning time slot.

In 1982, Letterman was given his own "Late Night with David Letterman" directly following Carson's show. Later, when Carson announced his plans to retire, Letterman and comedian Jay Leno competed to take over "The Tonight Show." By the time Carson actually left, the struggle **(13 grow)** _____ to the point where it was dominating both entertainment and business news. Network TV **(14 see)** _____ anything like it before.

When "The Tonight Show" was finally offered to Leno, Letterman changed networks, to CBS. He **(15 make)** _____ it clear to NBC that he would accept nothing less than the job as host of "The Tonight Show." "The Late Show" plays opposite Leno's "The Tonight Show" and so far has gotten higher ratings – giving the last laugh to Letterman, after all.

(Sumber: Fuchs & Bonner. 2000. Focus on Grammar, 2nd Edition. p. 16 – 17)

2. Lengkapilah percakapan-percakapan berikut ini menggunakan bentuk kata kerja *past perfect progressive* di dalam tanda kurung dan beserta jawaban pendeknya.

1. A : Did you enjoy the show?
B : Yes. It was great to finally get to see Leno live.
A : Had you **(wait)** been waiting a long time to get tickets?
B : _____. I'm from out of town, so it was difficult to get tickets for the nights I could come.

2. A : When you came out of the theater, you had tears in your eyes.
_____ you _____?
B : _____. Those were tears of laughter!
3. A : Did you enjoy Leno's guests?
B : Yes. That Margaret Cho is really pretty funny!
A : _____ you (**expect**) _____ to find her
so funny?
B : _____. I had never even heard of her before.
4. A : You two looked very serious when you walked out the door.
_____ you (**argue**) _____?
B : _____. My husband thought that Leno shouldn't joke
about certain topics. I disagreed. We always have the same argument.
5. A : Cho said she had just returned to Los Angeles.
B : _____ she (**travel**) _____?
A : _____. She had been on tour in Canada. She likes to
perform at college campuses.

(Sumber: Fuchs & Bonner. 2000. Focus on Grammar, 2nd Edition. p. 21)

3. Lengkapilah artikel berikut ini menggunakan bentuk kata kerja *past perfect* atau *past perfect progressive*. Gunakanlah *past perfect progressive* kapan saja jika memungkinkan.

Queen of Comedy

Margaret Cho was born in San Francisco on December 5, 1968. Her parents (**1 leave**) had left Korea and (**2 immigrate**) _____ to the United States four years before. Choe grew up in San Francisco, where she attended the High School of Performing Arts and a theater program at San Francisco State University. By the time she won her first comedy contest, she (**3 perform**) _____ regularly at a comedy club located above her parents' bookstore. Cho (**4 work**) _____ for her parents and (**5 go**) _____ upstairs to perform during breaks.

In 1992, Cho moved to Los Angeles. There she won the American Comedy Award for Top Female Comedia. At the time, she **(6 entertain)** _____ students for two years with her stand-up comedy, which she performed on college campuses. Cho was becoming very popular.

By the time she got her own TV comedy series, “All-American Girl,” she _____ already **(7 appear)** _____ on Arsenio Hall’s late-night talk show. Cho **(8 count on)** _____ a long and successful show, but her series was canceled after only six months. As the first series featuring an Asian family, it **(9 create)** _____ a lot of controversy. Some people felt that the show **(10 not represent)** _____ Asians accurately. Cho was very disappointed, but she **(11 learn)** _____ a lot from the experience. She has continued performing at clubs and theaters and on college campuses and has appeared on all the major late-night talk shows. When asked about her goals, Cho says, “There’s a great lack of different faces out there. I think part of my journey has to be illustrating my experience ... I’ve gotten to a great place in my life. I just want to do it for a long time.”

(Sumber: Fuchs & Bonner. 2000. *Focus on Grammar*, 2nd Edition. p. 22)