

TENSES

Penulis :

Neneng Yuniarty, S.S., M.Hum

Nike Puspita Wanodyatama Pasaribu, S.S., M.Hum

Itha Priyastiti, S.Pd., M.A

Raynesta Mikaela Indri Malo, S.S., M.Hum.

Evan Afri, S.Pd.I, MS

Dini Anggraheni, S.S., M.Hum

Nining Syafitri, S.Pd., M.Hum.

Aminatuz Zuhriyah, S. S., M. Pd

Tedty Rohaya Tinambunan, S.S., M.Si

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Hak cipta dilindungi undang-undang
Dilarang memperbanyak karya tulis ini dalam bentuk
dan dengan cara apapun tanpa izin tertulis dari penerbit.

PREFACE

Praise and gratitude we pray to the presence of ALLAH SWT, thanks to grace and guidance, so that the author can complete the preparation of the book entitled Tenses.

This book is expected to help readers understand English , so that they can apply their knowledge. Hopefully this book can contribute to literature in Indonesia and be useful for all of us.

Writers, 2022

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CHAPTER I

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

By Neneng Yuniarty, S.S., M.Hum

1.1 Preface

English is considered the official language to be used in the world. The worldwide integration that national borderlines are getting wider and the interaction among people around the world has made the requirement for a good mastery of the language indispensable.

One requirement to understand English is to know the grammar. It is one of the things that can be very intricate in understanding grammar is tenses. Tenses in English means 'time'. In the discussion of grammar, these are applied to talk about diversities or substitution in sentence patterns that is connected to the time of circumstances of the events expressed in the sentence. For example, the same event will be described differently if the time of occurrence is different. The way of expressing events that are happening now will be different from what happened in the past and will be different from events that will occur in the future. In western languages, including English and some Asian and African languages, tenses are always known. Although sometimes different terms are used in different places, the real meaning and purpose are the same.

In discussing grammar, when talking about tenses, it means talking about diversities or substitution in sentence patterns with respect to the time of circumstances of the events expressed by sentences. For example, the same event or action will be expressed differently if the time of occurrence is different. Tense tells us the events setting that affects the verbs in the sentence (Sargeant, 2007). The way

of expressing events that are happening now will be different from what happened in the past and will be different from what will happen in the future.

Look at these three examples:

She is studying English right now (present),

She studied English last Monday (past),

She will study English next week (future).

Notice what is different in the form of the verb in the predicate of the sentence. The time stamps right now (present), last Monday (past), and next week (future) point to different times. The present, past, and future events will be colored with 'normal', 'moderate', and 'finished' respectively. In English, all of these are combined to form several combinations and the 12 (twelve) commonly used tenses are commonly called English tenses, which consist of several grammar rules.

Grammar is the analysis of the way to arrange words that have certain forms into a proper sentence. It is a group of fundamental orders organizing the pattern of clauses, phrases, and words in natural language. Grammar (in natural language) to determine whether a sentence has a standard format or not. Experts also have a lot of understanding of Grammar. These are some understanding of Grammar from the experts. Jeffrey Coghill stated that the grammar of language is a group of orders that organize its constituent parts. Grammar decides the way words are organized to produce important language entities. While Leech said Grammar meaning is a reference mechanism according to the function of language when used in communication with other people. Grammar is the rules for combining words, or the rules for combining sounds of a meaning (Meilani *et al.*, 2016).

1.2 Function

This type of sentence pattern expresses some things in common. Murphy states that the simple present is not only talking about the present but also the events happening frequently, or facts. (Ikrima, Suprihadi and Nuraeningsih, 2020).

It tells that the actions or events are always true whether in past, present, or future. It indicates real statements and endless reality. (Azar, 1982). It is used when we want to describe that action takes place regularly or customarily (Raimes, 2008). Eastwood says that this type of sentence pattern is applied to indicate repetitious actions, ideas, emotions, circumstances, facts, and habitual activities (Lestari, Nabah and, Surakarta, 2019).

The simple present tense function in a sentence can be used (Mujahidah *et al.*, 2020):

- a. Stating an event, action, or event that is usually done and has become a reality, or an action that has become a habit.
For instance:
He goes jogging every Sunday.
My mom and my father leave for the office at 7 every morning.
My brother works five days a week.
My uncle usually drinks a cup of coffee in the morning.
- b. Stating an event or occurrence that has generally occurred and cannot be refuted, or state the general truth.
For instance:
The sun rises from the east.
The river Nile flows into the Mediterranean.
Jet engines make a lot of noise.
Vegetarians don't eat meat and fish.
- c. Expressing a request or order to a second person or interlocutor.
For instance:
Please sit down, Sam!
He wants me to accompany her to school.

d. Declaring an event or events that are certain to occur (already scheduled) and will occur or be implemented in the future.

For instance:

The Liverpool team plays soccer in the London stadium.

The first plane leaves at 08.00 a.m.

The tennis match starts at 3 pm tomorrow.

The third film begins at 2 pm.

e. Showing someone skills, abilities, character, or traits.

For instance:

My cousins speak Spanish fluently.

Robert plays soccer well.

f. Quoting news, announcements, newspapers, books, or websites. In this case, verbs are often used, such as say, advice, and warn.

For instance:

In his e-mail he says. "My father goes jogging every Saturday".

g. Headlines in newspapers or magazines.

For instance:

The tourist visits the new temple.

The new president gives the first speech.

h. In the narrative drama to describe the course of the story sequence and also used by radio or television commentators in sporting events or other events.

For instance:

Rudy takes the ball from Teddy. He brings the ball to the middle and then passes it to Robert standing free not far from the penalty area.

1.3 Pattern

This type of sentence has two basic patterns: verbal and nominal. Verbal is used to express an activity, whereas nominal is used to express a noun, adverb, or adjective.

A. Verbal

1. Positive Verbal

S + P (Verb-1 + (-s/-es)) + O/C/A

For instance:

Eric reads a novel.

My uncle and my aunt usually drink tea in the morning.

In Verbal, there is an exception. If the third person singular (she, he, it) appears as the subject, verbs of the sentence have to use -s/-es at the end of the verb:

- i. Most verbs get the final – s, not -es:
 - a. Read → Reads
 - b. Stand → Stands
 - c. Sing → Sings
- ii. Many verbs end in -e just added -s:
 - a. Move → Moves
 - b. Come → Comes
 - c. Write → Writes
- iii. Final -es is added provided that a verb ends in -ch, -sh, -o, -s, -x, -z:
 - a. Catch → Catches
 - b. Brush → Brushes
 - c. Go → Goes
 - d. Miss → Misses
 - e. Mix → Mixes
 - f. Buzz → Buzzes
- iv. If a verb ends in a consonant -y, change the -y to -i and add -es:
 - a. Apply → Applies
 - b. Cry → Cries

c. Fly → Flies

v. If a verb ends in vowels (a, i, u, e, o) before -y, just add -s:

a. Play → Plays

b. Say → Says

2. Negative Verbal

We put **"do not/don't or does not/doesn't"** in the negative sentence after the subject. We put **"doesn't"** if the subject is the third person singular (he doesn't, she doesn't, and it doesn't). We put **"don't"** if the subject is other than third-person singular (I don't, you don't, we don't, and they don't).

S + P (do/does + not + verb 1) + O/C/A

Eric does not read a novel.

My uncle and my aunt usually do not drink tea in the morning.

3. Interrogative Verbal

We put **"do"** or **"does"** before the subject. We put **"does"** if the subject is the pronoun of **he, she, and it**. We put **"do"** if the subject is the pronoun of **I, you, we, and they**. The predicate in this pattern is no longer ending in **"-s/-es"** even though the subject of the sentences is the third person singular.

Do/does + S + P (verb 1) + O/C/A?

Does Eric read a novel?

Do My uncle and my aunt usually drink tea in the morning?

B. Nominal

1. Positive Nominal

S + P (is/am/are) + C/Adverb

She is the most famous artist in the world.

Andy and Jack are best friends.

We use “**be**”: “**am**”, “**is**”, and “**are**”, as verbs in this pattern. If the subject is the first person, “**I**”, we have to put “**am**”. If the subject is singular nouns like “**my dad**”, “**my teacher**” and the pronouns “**he**”, “**she**”, and “**it**”, we have to put “**is**”. If the subject is plural nouns like “**my brothers**”, “**Jenny and Mary**”, and with the pronouns “**we**”, “**you**,” and “**they**,” we have to put “**are**”.

For instance:

I am twenty-five years old.

I am at the bank.

Jack is so hungry.

The lecturer is in a good mood.

She is a smart college student.

The house is near a beach.

The kindergarten students are in the zoo.

Jimmy and I are in the amusement park.

We are at the cinema.

You are the head of the students.

2. **Negative Nominal**

S + P (is/am/are + not) + C/Adverb

She is not the most famous artist in the world.

Andy and Jack are not best friends.

3. **Interrogative Nominal**

P (Is/am/are) + S + C/Adverb?

Is she the most famous artist in the world?

Are Andy and Jack best friends?

We use **there** with **is** and **are** to say what exists or what you can have. We use **there is** if the noun is singular and **there are** if the noun is plural.

For instance:

- There is a cat in the backyard.
- There is a boy named Jeff in campus.
- There are some students in the field.
- There is no one in this room who takes the phone.
- There is a squirrel in the garden.
- There is a boy who can sing very well in the class.
- There are horses in the field.
- There are some whales near the harbour today.

1.4 Time Signal

The adverbs of time which are frequently used in the simple present tense can help the English learners to determine when to use simple present in the sentence. These are the time signals that are usually used in the simple present tense:

Today	Every	Every day	Every time
Every month	Every year	In the morning	At night
On Saturdays	Always	Usually	Generally
Sometimes	Occasionally	Once	Twice
Three times	Each	Each Sunday	Each morning
Each month	Each day	Each time	Each year
Often	Frequently	Normally	Rarely
Never	Seldom	Now and then	Every now and then
Nowadays	Habitually	Generally	Steadily

For instance:

- I usually go jogging in the morning.
- He never forgets to call me.
- My mom and dad go to the traditional market every Sunday.
- We consume the fruits regularly.

- She often comes to class late.
- Occasionally he speaks Arabic.
- The squirrels seldom eat together in the tree.
- I steadily drive the car slowly.
- Rudy usually cleans the room every day.
- Sometimes the students do not ask questions to the teacher.
- Generally people do not aware of global warming.
- Normally, the postman comes every Thursday morning.

A. Use the words in the brackets to get the correct form of the tense!

1. My younger brother sometimes _____ (make) a few mistakes in speaking English.
2. Hermione _____ (do) her daily report every evening at 4 pm.
3. Mrs. Kim's assistant usually _____ (type) lots of business letters.
4. George _____ (work) overtime on Sunday.
5. James _____ (depart) immediately for he _____ (miss) his grandfather.
6. The managers _____ (report) to the director superior monthly.
7. The customer service _____ (serve) the clients steadily.
8. Her secretary always _____ (copy) the business dealing regularly.
9. One of the bears _____ (walk) by my backyard every evening.
10. My friends and I _____ (go) to the beach once a week.

B. Change the sentences below into negative sentences!

1. My uncle and my aunt visit me every Sunday.
2. Jerry works in a bank.
3. She writes her report monthly.
4. My younger brother always allocates much of money on books.
5. The financial staff goes to the bank to withdraw some money.

C. Change the sentences below into interrogative sentences!

1. My roommate withdraws much money at the ATM machine once a week.
2. The staffs want to see the manager this morning.
3. Most of the students always submit the assignment on time.
4. My mom gives a Math lesson every Friday.
5. My father goes to the office at 7 o'clock every morning.

D. Fill in the blank spaces with the words below!

Cry	Work	Drink	Drive
Make			
Put	Do	Take	Sing
Sleep			
Study	Like	Want	Write
Listen			

1. Mark _____ as a manager in a big company.
2. The children usually _____ happy songs in the car.
3. Harun feels exhausted so he _____ for a while.

4. He _____ going to the beach, but he can't swim very well.
5. I _____ to the radio every night.
6. My father occasionally _____ to the office.
7. She always _____ if she sees the sad film.
8. Armando _____ a letter to her mom every week.
9. Robin Williams is so hilarious. He always _____ people laugh all the time.
10. Don't _____ all the milk. Leave some for breakfast.
11. I occasionally _____ some exercises before I go to work.
12. Norman always _____ the morning bus.
13. Amy is not in the mood. She doesn't _____ anything.
14. Malia _____ psychology.
15. May I _____ the milk in the fridge?

E. Fill in the blank spaces with am, is, or are!

1. The sun _____ warm.
2. The boys _____ in the park.
3. Maria _____ always on time.
4. _____ she in the cheerleading team?
5. No one _____ angry.
6. _____ the handphone cheaper than the television?
7. Sam _____ a translator.
8. My parents _____ in the living room.
9. Peter and Horace _____ in the swimming pool.
10. The motorcycles _____ in garage.
11. Fred and I _____ (not) shy to perform in front of audiences.
12. Tom _____ sad when his dogs' loss.
13. My uncle _____ in the garage now.

14. My sister and I _____ (not) clear when my grandmother told us.
15. Most of the students _____ in the yard.
16. I _____ here for an hour.
17. A dog _____ (not) under the table.
18. Luke and Marissa _____ satisfied.
19. He _____ (not) angry.
20. My grandmother _____ shocked when the fireworks are flamed.

F. Choose the correct answer!

1. Brad _____ his aquarium once a week.
 - a. To clean
 - b. Clean
 - c. Cleans
 - d. Cleaning
2. Rose ____ always ____ at the restaurant every Saturday night.
 - a. Do not, eats
 - b. Does not, eat
 - c. Do not, ate
 - d. Does not, ate
3. _____ they _____ a Black Panther movie in theatre?
 - a. Do, saw
 - b. Do, see
 - c. Do, seen
 - d. Do, seeing

4. My mother and I _____ to market to buy vegetables every morning.

- a. Go
- b. Goes
- c. Went
- d. Gone

5. He and she _____ not pay attention of teacher's announcement.

- a. Do
- b. Does
- c. See
- d. Listening

6. On 17th August, we always _____ our Independence Day in city park.

- a. Celeberate
- b. Celeberates
- c. Celeberating
- d. Do celebrate

7. Every morning, my mother always _____ me up on 5 a.m.

- a. Waken
- b. Wake
- c. Woke
- d. Wakes

8. We always _____ on karaoke twice a month.

- a. Sang
- b. Sings
- c. Sing
- d. Sung

9. You are prohibited to use this bicycle, because it _____ broken.

- a. Are
- b. Is
- c. Do
- d. Does

10. I _____ not _____ pork because I am a Moslem.

- a. Does, eat
- b. Do, ate
- c. Do, eat
- d. Do, eaten

11. She does not _____ violin well, that's why she keeps practice every day.

- a. Playing
- b. Played
- c. Plays
- d. Play

12. Messi _____ a ball to the goal keeper upon he _____ injured.

a. Shooting, is

b. Shoots, is

c. Shoots, does

d. Shoot, is

13. _____ he a geologist at PT. Chevron Pacific Indonesia?

a. Is

b. Does

c. Do

d. Are

14. Does _____ drink enough mineral water every day?

a. They

b. You

c. He

d. I

15. _____ you _____ your teeth every night?

a. Does, brush

b. Do, brush

c. Do, brushes

d. Does, brushes

16. Infinity war and Interstellar _____ one of the best movies all the time.

- a. Is
- b. Are
- c. Does
- d. Do

17. Do _____ at least once a week?

- a. You, exercise
- b. You, exercises
- c. They, exercises
- d. We, exercises

18. Does _____ math for the test?

- a. She, study
- b. She, studied
- c. He, studies
- d. He, studied

19. My brother and I ___ mount Bromo this holiday.

- a. Hikes
- b. Hiking
- c. Hike
- d. Hiked

20. The students ___ not ___ the assignment, so they got D.

- a. Does, finish
- b. Does, finishes
- c. Do, finish

d. Do, finished

21. Marco ____ English well.

a. Speak

b. to speak

c. Speaks

d. Speaking

22. I ____ always ____ to the garden.

a. Do not, go

b. Does not, go

c. Do not, went

d. Does not, went

23. When ____ you ____ a shower?

a. Do, took

b. Do, take

c. Do, taken

d. Do, taking

24. Q: Do you like a cup of coffee?

A: _____

a. Yes, I likes a cup of coffee

b. Yes, I like a cup of coffee

c. Yes, I am liking cup of coffee

d. Yes, I liked cup of coffee

25. Bony and I _____ together.

- a. Do playing
- b. Don't playing
- c. Do play
- d. Don't play

26. My Sister _____ to office every day at 7 a.m.

- a. Go
- b. To go
- c. went
- d. going

27. Q: How do you go to school?

A: We _____ the bicycle to school.

- a. Rode
- b. Ridden
- c. Ride
- d. Riding

28. Q: When do you do your English homework?

A: _____

- a. I have did my English homework at 7 PM
- b. I did my English homework at 7 PM
- c. I do my English homework at 7 PM
- d. I am doing my English homework at 7 PM

29. Q: Do you enjoy watching the movie?

A: _____

- a. No, I doesn't enjoy watching the movie
- b. No, I no enjoy watching the movie
- c. No, I don't watching the movie
- d. No, I don't enjoys watching the movie

30. Q: Does she wash plates?

A: _____

- a. She washes plates
- b. She wash plates
- c. She to wash plates
- d. She is washing plates

31. I _____ at 5 a.m.

- a. get up
- b. gets up
- c. getting up
- d. got up

32. I _____ a letter for my mom.

- a. write
- b. writing
- c. wrote
- d. writes

33. They _____ me so well.

- a. know
- b. knew

c. knew

d. known

34. We _____ this food here.

a. ate

b. eat

c. eaten

d. eating

35. She _____ a homemade cake.

a. made

b. make

c. makes

d. making

36. I _____ a delicious food for you.

a. cooking

b. cooks

c. cooked

d. cook

37. She _____ a picture here.

a. drew

b. drawn

c. drawing

d. draws

38. It _____ most all the time.

- a. happen
- b. happening
- c. happens
- d. hapen

39. He often _____ to my gym.

- a. come
- b. came
- c. coming
- d. comes

40. You can _____ fresh vegetables.

- a. gets
- b. get
- c. getting
- d. got

41. The ships _____ tonight.

- a. arrive
- b. arrives
- c. arrived
- d. arriving

42. She _____ a piece of bread every morning.

- a. eating
- b. ate
- c. eats

d. eat

43. William _____ every morning.

a. takes a bath

b. take a bath

c. taking a bath

d. took a bath

44. They _____ Tennis every weekend.

a. playing

b. plays

c. played

d. play

45. They _____ some fruits for my family.

a. bought

b. buys

c. buy

d. buying

46. We _____ not do the task.

a. did

b. be

c. are

d. do

47. They _____ us so well.

a. know

b. knew

c. knowing

d. known

48. We _____ a letter for me.

a. sending

b. sent

c. send

d. sends

49. We _____ lyric of the song.

a. made

b. making

c. makes

d. make

50. He _____ to me.

a. laughs

b. laugh

c. laughing

d. lauged

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CHAPTER II

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

By Nike Puspita Wanodyatama Pasaribu, S.S., M.Hum

The simple past tense is a verb tense used for a past activity or a past state of being (Baehaqie, 2005). It shows that you are talking about something that has already happened.

For example:

1. I *jumped* in the lake.
(This is a past activity)
2. I *was* happy.
(This is a past state of being)

2.1 Simple Past Forms

Affirmative		
Subject	+ verb 2	
Anne	Went	
Sam	Liked	
Romi	+ was	
They	+ were	
Negative		

Subject	+ did not/didn't	+ infinitive without to/verb1
Anne	+ didn't	go
Sam	+ didn't	like
Roni	+ was not/wasn't	
They	+ were not/were	
Interrogative		
Did	+ subject	+ infinitive without to/verb 1
Did	+ Anne	Go
Did	+ Sam	like
Was	+ Lucas	
Were	+ They	

2.2 The functions of Simple Past Tense are:

1. Use the simple past to express the idea that an action started and finished at a specific time in the past. Sometimes, the speaker may not actually mention the

specific time, but they do have one specific time in mind
(Betty Schramper Azar, 1993)

Examples:

- I **saw** a movie yesterday.
- I **didn't see** a play yesterday.
- Last year, I **travelled** to Japan.
- Last year, I **didn't travel** to Korea.
- **Did** you **have** dinner last night?
- She **washed** her car.
- He **didn't wash** his car.

2. We use the simple past to list a series of completed actions in the past. These actions happen 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and so on.

Examples:

- I **finished** work, **walked** to the beach, and **found** a nice place to swim.
- He **arrived** from the airport at 8:00, **checked** into the hotel at 9:00, and **met** the others at 10:00.
- **Did** you **add** flour, **pour** in the milk, and then **add** the eggs?

3. The simple past can be used with a duration which starts and stops in the past. A duration is a longer action often indicated by expressions such as *for two years*, *for five minutes*, *all day*, *all year*, etc.

Examples:

- I **lived** in Brazil for two years.
- Shauna **studied** Japanese for five years.
- They **sat** at the beach all day.

- They **did not stay** at the party the entire time.
 - We **talked** on the phone for thirty minutes.
 - A: How long **did** you **wait** for them?
B: We **waited** for one hour.
4. The simple past can also be used to describe a habit which stopped in the past. It can have the same meaning as used to. To make it clear that we are talking about a habit, we often add expressions such as *always, often, usually, never, when I was a child, when I was younger, etc.*

Examples:

- I **studied** French when I was a child.
 - He **played** the violin.
 - He **didn't play** the piano.
 - **Did** you **play** a musical instrument when you were a kid?
 - She **worked** at the movie theatre after school.
 - They never **went** to school, they always **skipped** class.
 - She **used to** feed stray cats, but not anymore since she died.
 - I **used to** ride a bicycle to go to school, but now my father gives me a ride.
5. The simple past can also be used to describe past facts or generalizations which are no longer true.

Examples:

- She **was** shy as a child, but now she is very outgoing.
- He **didn't like** tomatoes before.
- **Did** you **live** in Texas when you **were** a kid?
- People **paid** much more to make cell phone calls in the past.

2.3 Regular and Irregular Verbs

The simple past tense of most verbs ends in *-ed*. These verbs are called regular verbs.

Base form	Simple Past
Aim	Aimed
bake	Baked
Open	Opened
Happen	Happened
Pull	Pulled
Push	Pushed
Scold	Scolded
Shout	Shouted
Visit	Visited
Wait	Waited
Walk	Walked
Work	Worked

Examples:

The secretary **opened** the door for us.

That event **happened** long ago.

He **visited** my office last week.

They **walked** to the cafeteria together yesterday.

The simple past tense of some irregular verbs does not change at all.

Base form	Simple Past
Beat	Beat
Burst	Burst
Cost	Cost
Cut	Cut
Hit	Hit
Hurt	Hurt
Put	Put
Read	Read
Split	Split
Shut	Shut

Examples:

He **hit** the ball over the net.

Our attorney **read** us the contract this morning.

He **shut** the door.

I **put** some sugar in my coffee.

Most irregular verbs, however, take a different form in the simple past tense.

The auxiliary verb **did** is not conjugated. It is the same for all persons (I did, you did, he did, etc.)

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		Main verb	
+	I			Went	To school
	You			Worked	Very hard
-	She	did	not	Go	To school
	We	did	not	Work	Very hard
?	Did	he		Go	To London?
	Did	they		Work	At home?

The verb to be is different. We conjugate the verb **to be** (I was, he/she/it was, you were, we were, and they were), and we do not use auxiliary for negative and interrogative sentences. To make a question, we exchange the subject and the verb. Look at these examples!

	Subject	Auxiliary verb		Main verb	
+	I/He/She/It	was		Here	here
	You/We/They	Were		Worked	in Singapore
-	I/He/She/It	Was	not	Go	here
	You/We/They	Were	not	Work	in Singapore
?	Was	I/He/She/It		Go	here?
	Were	You/We/They		work	in Singapore?

Most irregular verbs, however, take a different form in the simple past tense.

Base Form	Simple past
Bend	Bent
Break	Broke
Bring	Brought
Buy	Bought
Fall	Fell
Fly	Flew
Get	Got
Hear	Heard
Keep	Kept
Lose	Lost
Sell	Sold
Shoot	Shot
Sleep	Slept

Examples:

I **lost** my pen on the bus.

We **sold** our car last week.

The baby **slept** right through the night. Peter **got** a watch for his birthday.

I **heard** a noise in the night.

He **brought** the final paperwork home.

My book **fell** off the desk.

2.4 Was and Were

The verbs *was* and *were* are also forms of the verb *be*.

- a. *Was* is the simple past tense of *am* and *is*. Use *was* with the pronouns *I*, *he*, *she* and *it*, and with *singular nouns*.

Examples:

Beethoven **was** a German composer.

Sheila **was** at the library this morning.

It **was** very wet on Monday.

Ten years ago, she **was** only a baby.

He **was** not well yesterday.

- b. *Were* is the simple past tense of *are*. Use *were* with the pronouns *you*, *we* and *they*, and with *plural nouns*.

Examples:

The Romans **were** brave soldiers.

They **were** third in the wheelbarrow race.

We **were** on the same department.

Those **were** my best jeans.

SHORT CONVERSATION

A Birthday Party

Dedy : Where *did* you *go* last night, Dan?

Dany : I *went* to Denis.

Dedy : Was there a special party there?

Dany : Yes, Denis *celebrated* his birthday.

Dedy : Why *didn't* he invite me?

Dany : Maybe he *forgot*.

Dedy : How *did* you *go* there?

Dany : By car

Dedy : Who *did* you go with?

Dany : I *went* there with my classmates.

Dedy : What time *did* the party begin?

Dany : It *began* at around 8 p.m.

Dedy : How *was* the party?

Dany : It *was* very fantastic. It took place in the garden. Many people *attended* to the

party.

Dedy : *Did* you bring a gift with you?

Dany : Of course, I *did*.

Dedy : What *was* it?

Dany : It *was* a book.

Dedy : A book? What for?

Dany : I *wanted* him to write his impression about the party.

Dedy : By the way, what *did* you do there?

Dany : We *sang, danced, and ate* together.

Dedy : What time *was* the party over?

Dany : Around eleven p.m.

EXERCISE 1

In each of the blanks below, supply the past tense form of the underlined verb.

Example: Daniel _____ in Malaysia last year. He is working in Singapore.

Answer: worked

1. Tom _____ for John yesterday. He is waiting for him again.
2. The artist paints pictures as a hobby. He _____ the one on the wall, too.
3. Their meeting usually starts late. It _____ late this morning, too.
4. Mr Smith usually walks to his office. He _____ to his office this morning, too.
5. John discusses everything with his wife. Last night, they _____ about buying a new car.
6. Many shops here close at nine every night. They _____ at nine tonight, too.
7. We practise some new words every day. We _____ more new words today.
8. We study all the time. We _____ especially hard for yesterday's test.
9. That tourist complains all the time. She _____ about today's hot weather, too.

10. Irene always helps her mother. She _____ with last night's feast, too.

EXERCISE 2

In each of the sentences below, change the underlined verb to the simple past tense.

Example: I make the cake.

Answer: I made the cake.

1. I get up at six o'clock.

2. He understands me.

3. She speaks slowly.

4. You eat too much.

5. Jenny sings very well.

6. The maid takes the dog out.

7. The bird lays eggs in the nest.

8. She feels giddy.

9. That dog bites a man.

10. Tom sleeps soundly.

EXERCISE 3

Fill in each blank with the past tense form of the underlined verb.

Example: I don't drive to work every day. I _____ to work yesterday.

Answer: drove

1. Our English class begins at eleven o'clock. It _____ at ten past eleven yesterday.
2. Jason tells interesting stories. He _____ us one yesterday afternoon.
3. Irene makes her own clothes. She _____ a pretty blouse last month.
4. John leaves for Malaysia once a week. He and his family _____ last week.
5. Tom writes many letters. He _____ a long one yesterday.
6. I like to wear the blue shirt a lot. I _____ it to the wedding dinner last night.
7. Teresa sings well. She _____ us a pop song the other day.
8. I feel fine now, much better than I _____ before.
9. The visitors usually come late. Many _____ half an hour ago.
10. The athlete usually swims in the afternoon. Yesterday, some boys _____ with him.

The **negative** of the simple past tense is formed with 'did not + principal verb'.

Examples:

(1) I did not laugh.

(2) You did not laugh.

(3) He did not laugh.

The **interrogative** of the simple past tense is formed by inverting 'did' and the subject.

Examples:

(1) Did I work?

(2) Did you work?

(3) Did he work?

The contracted form of 'did not' is 'didn't'.

EXERCISE 4

In each of the following sentences, turn the underlined verb into the negative. Use the contracted form.

Example: I saw your teacher in a bookshop.

Answer: I didn't see your teacher in a bookshop.

1. We heard a loud noise outside the classroom.

2. The baby slept till 10 a.m.

3. The boy looked at the picture on the wall.

4. They drank all the fruit juice before going out.

5. The committee thought about the proposal.

6. I found my notebook under the pillow.

7. His finger bled when he cut himself.

8. David knelt on the floor to clean up the mess.

9. The police caught the thief two days ago.

10. Jason translated this story into English.

EXERCISE 5

Answer each of the questions by filling in the blank with the past tense form of the principal verb.

Example: Did your friend arrive yesterday? No, he _____ early this morning.

Answer: arrived

1. Did Anna buy the pink dress? No, she _____ the blue one.
2. Did Mrs Smith teach Chinese? No, she _____ English.
3. Did you see the Queen? No, but we _____ the princess.
4. Did the guest shake hands with you? No, but he _____ hands with my friend.
5. Did you sit in the front row? No, we _____ in the black row.
6. Did the ball fall into the ditch? No, it _____ into the well.
7. Did the petty thief take the valuables? No, he only _____ the money.
8. Did the lady stand there long? No, she _____ there for a short time.
9. Did that China plate cost a lot? No, it _____ very little.
10. Did you find all the exercise books? No, we _____ only two.

EXERCISE 6

For each of the following answers, provide the correct question.

Example 1: Yes, he swam well.

Answer: Did he swim well?

Example 2: No, we spoke Mandarin at home.

Answer: Did you speak English at home?

1. Yes, she became nervous in front of the visitor.

2. Yes, I lost my wallet.

3. Yes, they bit me badly.

4. Yes, he fed them a few minutes ago.

5. No, they bred horses.

6. No, he just swam for fun.

7. No, she woke me up late.

8. No, they sought adventure.

9. No, it hurt last night.

10. No, he lit some candles.

GRAMMAR PRACTICE

I. Write *was* or *were* in the blank spaces in the following passage.

My name is Riska. I graduated from Padjadjaran University. I 1. _____ awarded the best student with a GPA of 4.00 in Business Management. The subjects I learned there 2. _____ Entrepreneurship, Management, and Office Administrator. I

mainly learned about economics and management, but I also learned about other topics such as finance, public relations and marketing. We 3. _____ also trained how to start a business. The learning environment 4. _____ awesome. I enjoyed having a discussion with my classmates and lecturers. They 5. _____ all very positive and encouraging. The extracurricular activities I joined there 6. _____ various. I 7. _____ involved in debate club, choir, and karate. My mom and dad 8. _____ supportive. They encouraged me to be an active student. Overall, I 9. _____ quite happy studying there. There 10. _____ many benefits and meaningful experiences I obtained there.

II. Draw a circle around the correct past tense verb in each sentence below.

1. I (was / were) majoring in Business Management.
2. I (graduate/ graduated) in 2018.
3. My lecturer (teached/ taught) English for Business.
4. The subject that (catched/ caught) my attention the most (was/ were) Finance.
5. I (getted / got) the knowledge I need to be a good entrepreneur.
6. We (had/ haved) so much fun studying there.
7. The lecturer (shew / showed) me many interesting videos about those who pursue their careers in business.
8. They never (failed / failt) to amaze me.
9. We (practist / practiced) how to implement the lessons into a real business plan.
10. All the lessons I (acquire/ acquired) there helps me become who I am today.

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CHAPTER III

PAST PERFECT TENSES

By Itha Priyastiti, S.Pd., M.A

First of all, let me congratulate you for reaching Chapter 3 of this book! But before we continue, let's refresh your memory on the main discussion of this book by calling to your mind what tenses are.

3.1 What are tenses?

I guess we all know that English has a slight difference from Bahasa Indonesia in terms of time indicators. In Bahasa Indonesia, we use *keterangan waktu* to indicate the time of occurrence of events. However, English recognizes the term 'tenses', which is a set of forms taken by a verb to indicate the time or duration, including the continuance or completeness of the action in relation to the time of the utterance ('Dictionary', no date; *Merriem-Webster*, no date). Although 'tenses' is not a novel term in learning English language, learners are prone to confusion about the use of tenses. (Lester and Beason, 2019) argue that tenses can either refer to verb form or verb meaning. This is in line with (Berry, 2015) who said that verbs in English are grammatical because they may change, following several factors, including the uses and meanings of the tenses. To better understand the difference, let us first compare sentences in Bahasa Indonesia. Pay attention to the underlined verbs.

Table 3.1 Tenses in Bahasa Indonesia

Sentence 1	Saya <u>pergi</u> ke pantai setiap Sabtu.
Sentence 2	Sabtu kemarin, saya <u>pergi</u> ke pantai.

- When does the speaker of sentence 1 “*pergi*” (go) to the beach?
Setiap Sabtu (every Saturday).
 What does it mean? It means, the event of “*pergi*” (go) is probably the speaker’s routine.
- When does the speaker of sentence 2 go to the beach?
Sabtu kemarin (last Saturday).
 What does it mean? It means, the event of “*pergi*” (go) occurred in the past.

We see from the two sentences that although the events occur at two different times, i.e., *setiap Sabtu* (every Saturday) and *Sabtu kemarin* (last Saturday), the verb ***pergi*** in the two sentences takes the same form. The only difference between the two sentences is the use of *kata keterangan waktu* (adverb of time).

Now, let’s use the same sentences in the English version.

Table 3.2 Tenses in English

Sentence 1	I <u>go</u> to the beach every Saturday.
Sentence 2	I <u>went</u> to the beach last Saturday.

Table 3.2 shows that the verb “go” undergoes an inflection following the time of the utterance. In the first sentence, the base form (verb 1) of “go” is used to show that the event occurs as a regular action. However, on the second sentence, the verb “go” is inflected to past simple (verb 2) that it changes to “went”. In other words, verbs in English inflects when the time of occurrence changes.

From the comparison of table 3.1 and table 3.2, we can conclude that verbs in bahasa Indonesia do not change

despite the time difference of occurrences. The verb “*pergi*” remains on its form whether it happens yesterday, today, or in the future. To indicate the time, you only need to add adverb of time. In contrast, the English verb “go” needs an adjustment when the time of utterance changes.

3.2 What is past perfect tense?

Now, that your understanding of tenses has been refreshed; and assuming that you have read previous chapters on other tenses, I guess you are ready to talk about past perfect tense. Don't worry. The discussion will not be frustrating. In fact, past perfect tense is an interesting concept of time to discuss because it talks about the “past in the past”(Lester, 2012). To better understand its meaning and function, examples of the use of past perfect are usually paired with past simple where there are two or more events that happened at different times in the past.

3.3 When to use past perfect tense?

In general, the clause in the past perfect tense represents an action that has been completed prior to another action in the past tense (Lester, 2012). However, to have a better comprehension of the function of the past perfect tense, some references may present a more detailed explanation on when the tense is used. Past perfect tense may be used: 1) for actions previous to and affecting a nominated time in the past; 2) to show the sequences and relationship of past actions with no time marker in the past perfect clause; 3) to show a causal relationship between past actions; 4) as a narrative device to give background; 5) conversation marker, with verbs of thinking, hoping, etc.; 6) in reported speech (Aitken, 1992).

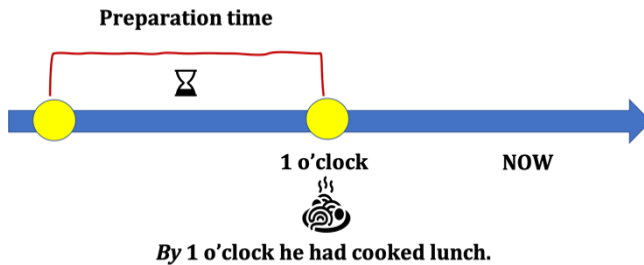
1. For actions previous to and affecting a nominated time in the past

(Aitken, 1992) mentions that past perfect tense is used, including:

1. When the past moment is expressed as a specific time, especially following *by*. The event that occurred in the past perfect took place first, which resulted in another event. The additional note for this function is that the resulting event was still in force at the same time. Example:

*By one o'clock he **had cooked** lunch (at one o'clock the lunch was prepared, but not eaten) (p. 47).*

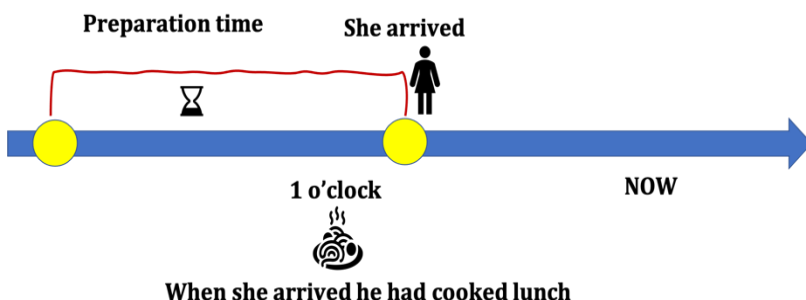
The following figure 3.2 will portray the situation:



2. When the past moment is expressed as an action, usually in the simple past. For this function, usually past perfect tense is used in pair with simple past tense and connected with *“when”*. Example:

He **had cooked** lunch *when* she **arrived** (Aitken, 1992, p. 47)

In this sentence, she arrived to find the lunch prepared. See Figure 3. 2 to see the actions' timeline.



2. To show the sequences and relationship of past actions with no time marker in the past perfect clause

Read the conversation and imagine situation 1 in Figure 3.3 (*Transparent People Puzzled - Confused Person Cartoon Png*, no date; SU Exclusive, no date).

Situation 1
Nicho **had slept** before Rakha called.



(Source: https://www.stockunlimited.com/vector-illustration/cartoon-guy-apologizing_1958633.html;
https://www.pngkit.com/view/u2q8y3a9u2u2u2u2_transparent-people-puzzled-confused-person-cartoon-png)

For a better understanding on what Past Perfect tense is in showing sequences and relationship of past actions, let's discuss the following questions based on the conversation.

- ***How many events happened in situation 1?***
 1. Rakha called Nicho.
 2. Nicho had slept.
- ***Which event happened first (before the second event)?***

Nicho slept.
- ***Which event followed?***

Rakha called.
- ***When did the two events happen?***

Both events occurred in the past.

From the answers, we know that two events that happened in the past, i.e., 1) Rakha called Nicho; and 2) Nicho didn't answer the call because he had already slept.

Let's try with another situation:

Situation 2

The plane **had boarded** when Immanuel arrived at the airport.

In this situation, Immanuel booked an airplane ticket, which scheduled to board at 6:30 AM. Immanuel arrived at the airport at 7:00 AM, so he missed the plane.

- ***How many events happened in situation 2?***
 1. The plane boarded on time at 6:30 AM.
 2. Immanuel arrived late (at 7:00 AM) at the airport.
- ***Which event happened first (before the second event)?***

The plane had boarded.
- ***Which event followed?***

Immanuel arrived at the airport.

- **When did the two events happen?**
Both events occurred **in the past**.

Based on the sequences, we can say that in English, similar to its first function, past perfect simple was often used with the past simple to talk about two or more events that happened at different times in the past. The past perfect describes an event further back in the past (Hall and Barduhn, 2016). In other words, to better understand its meaning and concept, past perfect is usually paired with past simple.

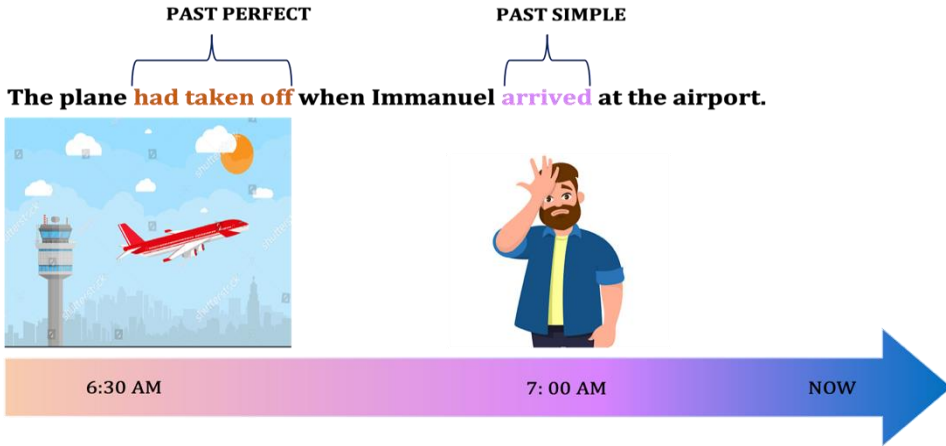
Let's put Rakha's and Immanuel's situations in a visual timeline. See the following figures (*Cartoon Pictures Of People Talking #1560829*, no date; *illusart*, no date; *Lawangdesign*, no date; *Vector*, no date) to find out how past perfect is used together with past simple

Situation 1



(Source: <https://www.dreamstime.com/web-image220369172> and <http://clipart-library.com/clipart/pT7KoXRgc.htm>)

Situation 2



(Source: <https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/cartoon-background-gray-airport-control-tower-381746068> and <https://www.istockphoto.com/id/search/2/image?mediatype=illustration&phrase=frustrated+man>)

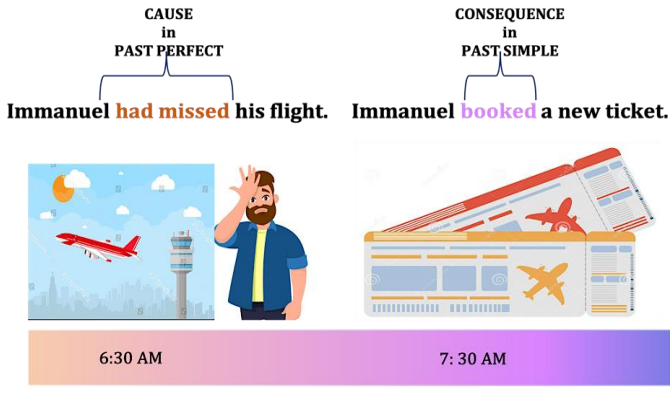
From Figure 3.4 (Lawangdesign, no date; Clipart Library, 2022) and Figure 3.5 (illusart, no date; Vector, no date) we can conclude that past perfect tense is used when there are two consecutive occurrences where the first happened first, then followed by another.

3. To show causal relationship between past actions

The fourth function of past perfect tense is similar to the third but in this function, the form is usually used with because, although, etc., where a situation took place as a result of past perfect action (Aitken, 1992). Let's discuss this function through imaginary situations in Figure 3.6 (illusart, no date; Jemastock, no date; Vector, no date) and Figure 3.7 (Glupsgzkl, no date; Hemachandra, no date) so that you will be able to see the causal relationship between actions.

Situation 1

Immanuel booked a new ticket because he **had missed** his flight.



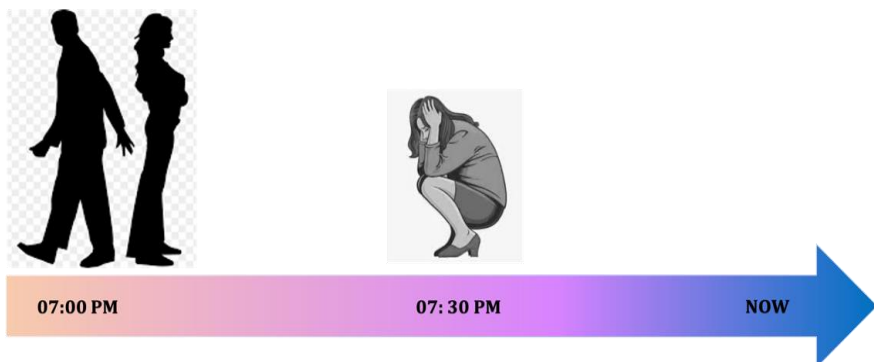
(Source: <https://www.shutterstock.com/image-vector/cartoon-background-gray-airport-control-tower-381746068>;
<https://www.istockphoto.com/id/search/2/image?mediatype=illustration&phrase=frustrated+man>; and
<https://www.dreamstime.com/travel-flight-tickets-isolated-cartoon-vector-illustration-graphic-design-image149714440>)

The action of Immanuel booking a new ticket took place as a consequence of the first situation where he missed his flight.

Let's try another situation.

Situation 2

Maria was upset because her boyfriend **had broken up** with her.

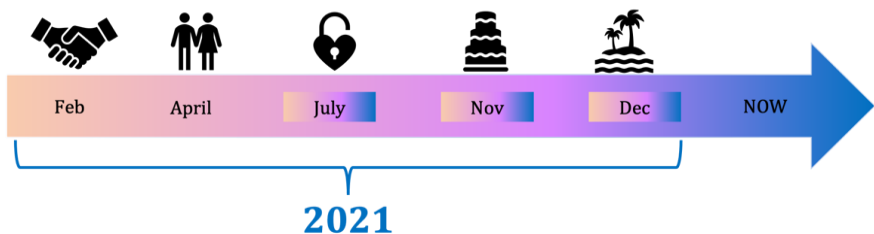


(Source: <https://www.subpng.com/png-t5g5vq/>;
https://www.kindpng.com/imgv/TRTwhii_russia-drawing-sad-depressed-woman-illustration-hd-png/)

4. As a narrative device to give background

Past perfect tense is used especially in written English where the scene-setting for a story is in the past simple (Aitken, 1992).
 Example:

Jonathan got his dream job in February. His luck didn't end there as he met Jenna in April, got engaged in July, got married in November, and went for a honeymoon to Hawaii in December. It **had been** a good year for him.



5. Conversation marker

For this function, past perfect tense can be used with verbs of *thinking, hoping*, etc., to convey a request or suggestion now abandoned. The use of **had** in the sentence aims to stress emphatic disapproval or disappointment (Aitken, 1992). Example:

I **had thought** that you would come to my graduation party (but you didn't).

As you can see from the sentence that the use of **had** means to emphasize the speaker's disappointment. The speaker uses **had** to show that she/ he is upset because she expected her/his friend to attend his/her graduation party, but it turned out that her/ his friend didn't come.

6. In reported speech

Past perfect tense is also used in reported speech. In this case, when a speaker wishes to change a direct speech present perfect to indirect speech. Example:

Sheldon : "I have sent the letter."

Leonard : "What did you say, Sheldon?"

Penny : "Sheldon said that he **had** sent the letter."

From the conversation, Sheldon's original sentence of "I have sent the letter" is in present perfect tense, where **have** is used. To report Sheldon's direct speech, Penny changes it to indirect speech by changing the present perfect of **have** to **had** in past perfect tense.

3.4 What verb form is used in the past perfect tense?

Now that you have learned about the function of past perfect tense, let us discuss the form used in the tense. Have you seen any patterns from the examples?

The general pattern of past perfect tense is indicated by the use of **had + past participle** (or in some cases, your teacher sometimes refers to verb 3). In other words, past perfect tense is formulated from two parts, i.e., the past of the verb *to have* (*had*) + the past participle of the main verb (Education First, no date).

I	had ('d)* * for statement had ('d) not** ** for negative statement	past participle
you		
he		
she		
it		
we		
they		

In the following discussion, you will see more examples of sentences using past perfect tense in form of statements, negative statements, and questions.

1. Statements

had + past participle

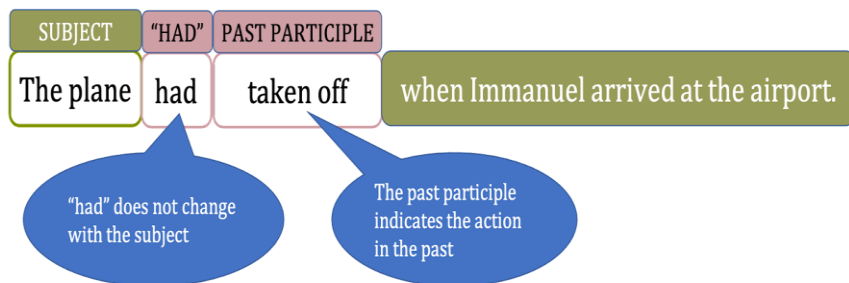


Figure 3.10

2. Negative statements

had not (hadn't) + past participle

SUBJECT	"HAD NOT"	PAST PARTICIPLE	
Nicho	had not (hadn't)	answered	the phone when Rakha called.

Figure 3.11

3. Questions

(question word) + subject + had not (hadn't) + past participle

- Example: I saw Maria was upset after she talked to you. **What had you done?**

QUESTION WORDS	"HAD"	SUBJECT	PAST PARTICIPLE
What	had	you	done?

Figure 3.12

For questions that require yes/ no answers, the past perfect form follows the following pattern:

had not (hadn't) + subject + past participle

- Example 2:

Dita : I love exotic cultures. I visited Indonesia last year and I enjoyed its fantastic cultural sites!

Priyo : **Had you** ever **visited** other countries before traveling to Indonesia?

Dita : Yes. I had traveled to some countries in Africa and

South America.



Figure 3.13

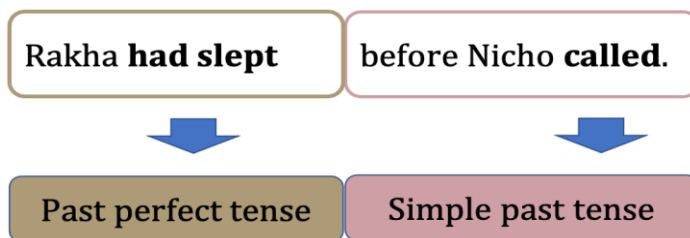
Note to remember: "Questions that ask who did something or what did something don't follow the normal question patterns" (Uchiyama, 2006).

3.5 Past perfect tense with other tenses

1. Past perfect and simple past

We have learned earlier that past perfect tense is often paired with simple past tense, especially when we wish to show the sequences and relationship of past actions and when we want to show causal relationships between past actions. See Figure 3.6 and Figure 3.7.

Let's go back to Rakha and Nicho's situation. Pay attention to the relationship between Past perfect and simple past tense.



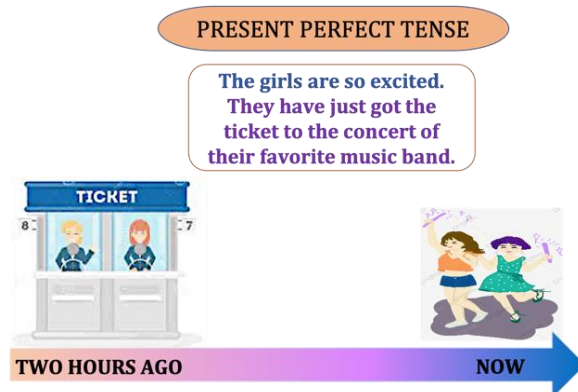
What conclusion do we have of the relationship between simple past and past perfect tense? See Figure 3.15.

Simple Past & Past Perfect

- There are two **past** actions.
- The first action **had completed** (using Past Perfect), followed by the second action (using Simple Past).

2. Past perfect and present perfect

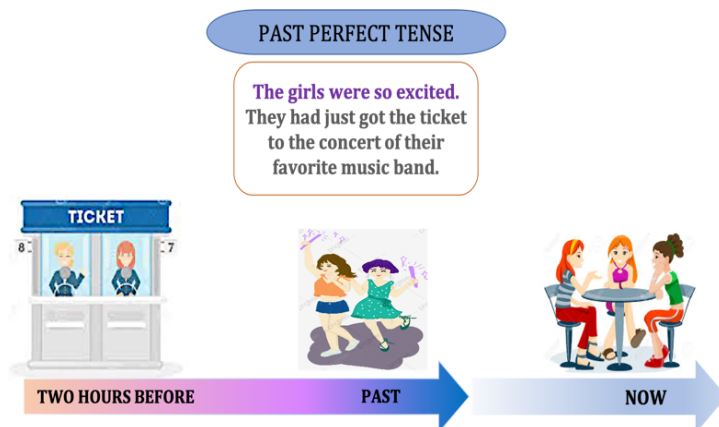
Past perfect is sometimes confused with present perfect because of its "perfect" term. However, the two tenses have a significant difference in time sequence. The present perfect is used to talk about an action that took place in the recent past and is still relevant to the present moment (Hall and Barduhn, 2016, p. 41). See the following figures to see the time difference between the two tenses.



(Source: https://www.123rf.com/photo_77615327_selling-tickets-illustration-two-women-sell-theatre-or-cinema-tickets.html; https://pngtree.com/freepng/cartoon-crowd_574058.html)

From Figure 3.16 (*Cartoon Crowd Free PNG and PSD*, no date; Artinspiring, no date), you see that the girls have just got the tickets two hours ago and right now they are excited. From the

timeline, you see that although the tickets were sold two hours ago (recent time), the excitement is still in the air until now.



Different from the situation in Figure 3.16, the situation in Figure 3.17 (*Cartoon Crowd Free PNG and PSD*, no date; *Friends talking clipart*, no date; *Artinspiring*, no date) shows that both actions of ticket buying and being excited happened in the past. The action of the girls getting the ticket took place earlier then followed by the girls' excitement.

3.6 Exercises

Let's test your understanding on past perfect tense!

Change the verbs in the brackets with the correct form of simple past and past perfect. Number 1 has been done for you.

I _____ (be) okay although I _____ (not get) the ticket to the concert of my favorite band.

Answer : I **was** okay although I **had not got** the ticket to the concert of my favorite band.

Discussion : The sentence represents a causal relationship between two events, i.e., 1) I was okay; and 2)

I had not got the ticket to the concert of my favorite band.

The first clause is the consequence of the second clause, so simple past tense is used. The second clause shows the cause of the first clause. For that reason, it is written in past perfect tense.

Mara : How was your holiday?

Bryan : It was great! Tita and I visited Egypt's great pyramids and went inside!

Mara : Cool!

Bryan : Well, except for one thing. Tita _____
(not ride) a camel before and she _____
(be) terrified.

Cecil : You look terrible today!

Desta : Cleo died.

Cecil : Oh no... Cleo, your cute guinea pig? I'm sorry to hear that. What happened?

Desta : I don't know. She _____ (die) when I
_____ (get) home last night.

Prima : How's the novel? Is it as sensational as the reviews?

Toni : Unfortunately, I _____ (return) it to the library before I _____ (finished) all chapters.

Prima : Too bad...

Toni : I know!

Bram : I heard the phone ring. Who was it?

Trias : No idea. The caller _____ (hung up)
when I _____ (answer).

Priyo : Marco's son is in the IC.

Eny : Oh no. What happened?

Priyo : Poor little guy. His parents _____
(bring) him to the hospital after his temperature
_____ (reach) 102.

Eny : Gosh. They should have brought him sooner.

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Chapter IV

SIMPLE FUTURE

By Raynesta Mikaela Indri Malo, S.S., M.Hum.

4.1 Definition

Future tense shows an action that is yet to be done, or expresses something that will happen or will be done in the future (Gonzales, 2014). Simple future tense is a form of tense to show an event that has not started and will only happen in the future. This tense refers to an action that will be done after now. Simple future tense can also be used to express a prediction and desire as well as one's feelings toward things that might happen in the future.

Grammatically, there is no form of verb in English that reflect future actions, for example, the second form of a verb (V2) reflects past actions and is used in the simple past tense. There is no unique verbal inflection that encodes future time (Aarts, Chalker and Weiner, 1993). There are only grammatical elements and constructions that can be used to indicate future events (Herring, 2016), such as the modal auxiliary verb *will* and the verb phrase *be going to*.

4.2 Function

Azar (2002) indicated that future events cover various actions and things such as predictions, planning, and willingness. Furthermore, Hall (2016) added that future events also cover things such as offering, promising, and making decisions. Simple future tense can be expressed with *will* and *be going to*. However, in British English, *shall* is also frequently used to express a particular future situation (Azar, 2002; Sargeant, 2007).

- *Will* is used to expressing future facts, predictions, spontaneous decisions, offering, requesting, and promising, as well as agreeing and refusing.
- *Be going to* is used to express future facts, predictions, and plans or arrangements.
- *Shall* can be used to make offerings.

a. To Express Future Facts

Future facts are things that will definitely happen because they are always true. They are also called general truths. For example, the sun will definitely rise in the morning. It is not a prediction or a promise. Rather, it is a factual statement of what is going to happen certainly (Herring, 2016). To express a future fact, we can use *will* and *be going to* as in the following sentences.

1. Maria ***will be*** 20 years old next year.
2. Maria ***is going to be*** 20 years old next year.
3. The president ***will lead*** for a four-year term.
4. The president ***is going to lead*** for a four-year term.

Sentences (1) and (2) carry the same information that there will be a future event of Maria reaches her 20th birthday in the following year. This is a future fact that because she is 19-year-old at the time of speaking, then next year she will ultimately be one year older. Sentence (3) and (4) also convey their own future meaning that based on the constitution of a particular country, a presidential term is 4 years. It is a future fact or something that will definitely happen in the future, that when a president has been elected in a particular year, then he/she will lead in a four-year term.

b. To Express Predictions

To express a prediction, we can use both *will* and *be going to*. Although these two forms are usually used interchangeably as in (5) and (6), there is actually a basic distinction of how to use them as in (7) and (8).

5. *Look at the clouds, it **will rain** in the evening.*
6. *Look at the clouds, it **is going to rain** in the evening.*

Sentences (5) and (6) are predictions that rain will come based on the situation of the heavy clouds. However, Sargeant (2007) stated that *be going to* is used to make predictions based on evidence in the present time. Meanwhile, *will* is used to express what we think or believe when there is no clear evidence for making prediction (Swan and Walter, 2015).

7. *We **are going to miss** the plane because the road is jammed.*
8. *I think we **will miss** the plane.*

In (7), a prediction of being late and missing the plane is based on the fact that in the present situation, the street is jammed so they cannot drive as fast as possible to arrive on time. However, sentence (8) is a prediction based on the opinion or intuition of the speaker, without clear or firm evidence. The use of *will* to make predictions of future events is usually combined with the use of words and phrases such as *I think, I don't think, I'm sure, maybe, and probably*.

9. *He **will probably stay** at the hotel tonight.*
10. *I **think I will go** home early.*
11. *I **don't think I will go** to the party.*
12. *I'm sure you **will like** the movie.*
13. ***Maybe she will take** a trip next year.*

c. To Express Planned Actions

To express a planned action or arrangement, we can use *be going to*.

14. *She bought the paints yesterday because she **is going to paint** her room tomorrow.*
15. *Randi applies for work leave because he **is going to go to** Bali next week.*

Sentences (14) and (15) are actions that are planned prior to the future time before they are done. The intentions to do the plan supported by the fact that there are preparations have been made. In (14), the subject has bought the paints because she has planned to paint the room. In (15), the subject, Randi, applied for leave because he has planned to go to Bali.

d. To Express Unplanned Actions

Future events also consist of events that have not been planned before. To express an unplanned action, we can use *will*.

16. *The phone is ringing, I **will answer** it.*
17. *It is already 11! I **will go** to bed.*

Sentences (16) and (17) are basically quick decisions made at the time of speaking as responses to an unexpected or a current situation. These actions are spontaneous and not planned beforehand. In (16), the subject did not plan to answer the phone before the phone rang. It is when the phone is ringing that he/she makes the decision to answer it. Meanwhile, in (17), the subject seems to be surprised that at the time of speaking, the time shows that it is already 11 pm and then he/she decides to go to bed.

e. To Express Offers, Requests, and Promises

To express offers, requests, and promises to someone else, we can use *will*.

- 18. *Your hair is wet, I **will get** you a towel.*
- 19. *Your son looks so tired. I **will get** him some water.*
- 20. ***Will** you please **close** the window?*
- 21. *I promise I **will call** you when I get home.*
- 22. *She **will not help** Bobby because she is mad at him.*

In (18), 'I' offers to get a towel for someone whose hair is wet, and in (19), 'I' make an offering to get some water for somebody's son who looks exhausted. Sentence (20) is a request made by the speaker to ask for help to close the window. In English, using *will* (and *would*) is one of the polite ways to make a request. Sentences (21) and (22) are examples of expressing a promise and a refusal to do something respectively.

We can also use *shall* to express an offering as in the following examples. *Shall* is used only with the subject 'I' and 'we'. In (23) and (24) the speakers offer the listeners to make a decision (whether to be picked up or not) and to give help (to carry the bags).

23. ***Shall we pick you up to the party tonight?***
 24. ***Shall I help you to carry your bags?***

4.3 Pattern

a. The Future with *Will/Shall*

One of the ways to form the future is to combine the verb *will* or *shall* with an infinitive (Swick, 2005). It means to insert *will/shall* between the subject and the base form of the verb. The form of *will* and *shall* do not change regardless of the subject in particular sentence. The contracted form comes by combining the subject (pronouns) with *will*.

Subject	Will/Shall	Base Form	Rest of Sentence
Rika	will	recharge	her phone soon.
She'll		recharge	her phone soon.
The students	will	attend	the ceremony tomorrow.
They'll		attend	the ceremony tomorrow.
I	shall	take	the laundry before it closes.
We	shall	see	the doctor as soon as possible.

To form a negative sentence, place the negation form *not* between *will* and the verb. The negative form can also be contracted into *won't* (will + not) and *shan't* (shall + not).

Subject	Will/Shall	Not	Base Form	Rest of Sentence
Rika	will	not	recharge	her phone soon.
The students	will	not	attend	the ceremony tomorrow.
Hasan	won't		buy	a new car next year.
I	shall	not	take	the laundry before it closes.
We	shall	not	see	the doctor soon.
Jeremy	shan't		take	English class next semester

To form interrogative sentences, invert the subject and *will/shall*. The order of the sentence will start with *will/shall* and be followed by the subject.

Will/Shall	Subject	Base Form	Rest of Sentence
Will	Rika	recharge	her phone soon?
Will	the students	attend	the ceremony tomorrow?
Shall	I	take	the laundry before it closes?
Shall	we	see	the doctor tomorrow?

b. The Future with *Be Going To*

Another way to express future time is by using *be going to*, which is to use the verb *to be* (such as *am*, *are*, or *is*) with *going to* and the base form of a verb. The form *going to* is the future indicator and it will not change regardless of the subject (Stobbe, 2008). The subject in a sentence will only

affect the use of *to be* where the choice of *to be* depends on the form of the subject. The form can be shortened by combining the subject (pronoun) and *to be*.

Subject	To Be	Going To	Base Form	Rest of Sentence
I	Am	going to	visit	Italy next month.
I'm		going to	be	a teacher when I grow up.
She	is	going to	buy	a new laptop next week.
She's		going to	built	a new house next year.
We	are	going to	have	a nephew in two weeks.
We're		going to	play	Volleyball at the tournament.
The girls	are	going to	play	at the concert next year.

To form negative sentences, place the negation form *not* between *to be* and *going to*. The contracted form can be formed either by combining the subject (pronoun) and *to be* as in positive sentences, or by combining *to be* and the negation form of *not*.

Subject	To Be	Not	Going To	Base Form	Rest of Sentence
I	am	not	going to	visit	Italy next month.
I'm		not	going to	be	a teacher when I grow up.
She	is	not	going to	buy	a new laptop next week.

She	isn't		going to	built	a new house next year.
We	are	not	going to	have	a nephew in two weeks.
We	aren't		going to	play	Volleyball at the tournament.
The girls	are	not	going to	play	at the concert next year.

To form an interrogative sentence, invert the subject and *to be*. The order of the sentence will start with *to be* and be followed by the subject.

To Be	Subject	Going To	Base Form	Rest of Sentence
Are	you	going to	visit	Italy next month?
<i>Are</i>	<i>you</i>	<i>going to</i>	<i>be</i>	<i>a teacher when I grow up?</i>
Is	she	going to	buy	a new laptop next week?
<i>Is</i>	<i>she</i>	<i>going to</i>	<i>built</i>	<i>a new house next year?</i>
Are	we	going to	have	a nephew in two weeks?
<i>Are</i>	<i>we</i>	<i>going to</i>	<i>play</i>	<i>Volleyball at the tournament?</i>
Are	they	going to	play	at the concert next year?

4.4 Time Signal

When making a statement, it is important to make it clear whether the events or actions exist in the present, existed in the past, or are likely to exist in the future. As mentioned previously, tense is one way to express time (Cookson and Stirk, 2019). For example, the use of verb 1 to express simple present

tense, the use of verb 2 to express simple past tense, and the use of special grammatical elements such as *will* and *be going to* for future tense

Besides tenses, adverbs of time can also be used to emphasize the time of when the actions or events take place. Adverbs of time tell when an action happened, happens, or will happen (Stobbe, 2008). Some examples of the most commonly used adverbs of time are tomorrow, today, now, and yesterday. For the future tense, adverbials such as the word *tomorrow* are mainly used (Cookson and Stirk, 2019). There are other adverbs of time that can be used such as *soon*, *later*, and names of days and months by putting the word *next* before them (i.e. next December, next Sunday, next week, etc.).

- 25. *Andrew is going to move to Ambon **next September**.*
- 26. *We will go home **soon**.*
- 27. *The couple is going to get married **next year**.*

In expressing future tense, a time clause can also be used. Time clauses begin with words such as *when*, *before*, *after*, *as soon as*, *until*, and *while* (Azar, 2002). A time clause can be in the simple present tense, present progressive, or present perfect. It includes a subject and a verb. In a sentence, a time clause can be positioned at the beginning of the sentence as the first clause, or after the main clause as the second clause.

- 25. ***When Sinta comes**, we will give her a surprise.*
- 26. *I will take a shower **as soon as I arrive home**.*
- 27. *Marcus is going to finish the report **before he leaves for Bali**.*
- 28. *I am going to wait here **until the mailman comes**.*
- 29. *Ratna is going to take a picture in front of the stadium **while she is traveling to Milan next year**.*
- 30. *The kids will go to bed **after they have finished their homework**.*

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CHAPTER V

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

By Evan Afri, S.Pd.I, MS

5.1 Pengertian Future Continuous Tense

Future tense adalah salah satu tenses yang digunakan untuk menyebut suatu kegiatan yang sedang berlangsung di masa depan. Selesai.

Future Tense adalah suatu bentuk tenses yang biasa digunakan terutama dalam percakapan sehari-hari, seperti ketika seseorang ingin mengajak kita untuk melakukan sesuatu di waktu yang akan datang pada waktu tertentu, lalu kita menolaknya karena pada saat yang sama kita juga melakukan sesuatu. (Cowan, 2008)

Contoh:

1. Farmers in Jati Bali will be growing rice crops at 9 a.m. tomorrow. (Petani-petani di Jati Bali akan sedang menanam padi jam 9 pagi besok).
2. Some students are going to be conducting research on vegetative plant propagations when I go to the agronomy laboratory next week. (Beberapa siswa akan sedang melakukan penelitian pada perbanyakan tanaman vegetatif ketika saya pergi ke lab. agronomy dua hari depan).
3. Transpiration will be starting to increase at 8 a.m. tomorrow. (Transpirasi akan sedang mulai meningkat jam 8 besok pagi).
4. She will be watching a movie tonight. (Dia akan menonton film malam ini)

5. I will be reading a book tomorrow. (Saya akan membaca buku besok) (Hewings, 2005)

5.2 Rumus Future Continuous Tense

1. Pola Kalimat Positif

Untuk Subjek : I, We

Subjek + shall + be + V1 + ing

Untuk Subyek : You, They, He, She, It

Subyek + will + be + V1 + in

Contoh :

1. I shall be studying if you come at seven o'clock tonight. (Saya akan sedang belajar apabila kamu datang pada jam 7 nanti malam.)
2. We will be waiting you if you deliver this thing at six o'clock tomorrow. (Kami akan sedang menunggumu jika kamu mengantarkan barang ini pada jam enam besok.)
3. She will be taking up her place at university in October (Dia akan mengambil tempatnya di universitas pada bulan Oktober)
4. Dr. Jones will be giving the same talk in room 103 at 10.00 next Saturday (Dr Jones akan memberikan ceramah yang sama di kamar 103 jam 10.00 Sabtu depan)
5. We will be leaving for Istanbul at 7.00 in the evening (Kita akan berangkat ke Istanbul jam 7.00 malam) (Graver, 1995)

2. Pola Kalimat Negatif

Untuk Subjek : I, We

Subyek + shall + not + be + V1 + ing

Untuk Subyek : You, They, He, She, It
Subyek + will + not + be + V1 + ing

shall not disingkat menjadi shan't
will not disingkat menjadi won't

Contoh :

1. I shall not be studying if you come at seven o'clock tonight. (Saya tidak akan sedang belajar apabila kamu datang pada jam 7 nanti malam.)
2. We will not be waiting you if you deliver this thing at six o'clock tomorrow. (Kami tidak akan sedang menunggumu jika kamu mengantarkan barang ini pada jam enam besok.)
3. He will not be working on this project next week. He'll be off (Dia tidak akan mengerjakan proyek ini minggu depan. Dia akan pergi
4. I will be using my computer in the evening so you can play on it. (Saya akan menggunakan komputer saya di malam hari sehingga Anda dapat memainkannya)
5. We will not be running in the race tomorrow. (Kami tidak akan berlari dalam perlombaan besok)

3. Pola Kalimat Tanya

Untuk Subyek : I, We

Untuk Subyek : You, They, He, She, It

Contoh :

1. Shall I be studying if you come at seven o'clock tonight? (Apakah saya akan sedang belajar apabila kamu datang pada jam tujuh nanti malam?)

2. Will we be waiting you if you deliver this thing at six o'clock tomorrow? (Apakah kami akan sedang menunggumu jika kamu mengantarkan barang ini pada jam enam besok?)
3. Will you be using the computer tonight? (Apakah Anda akan menggunakan komputer malam ini?)
4. Will he be eating tomorrow night? (Apakah dia akan makan besok malam?)
5. Will James be cleaning the house Tomorrow at 8 o'clock? (Apakah James akan membersihkan rumah besok jam 8?) (Fuchs & Bonner, 2004)

5.3 Keterangan Waktu

Keterangan waktu yang digunakan adalah keterangan yang menunjukkan waktu yang akan datang, yaitu seperti :

Tomorrow
 At 5 o'clock
 Next + time (week, month, etc).
 All afternoon
 All night
 Today
 This week
 This Monday
 This month

Keterangan waktu yang spesifik pada masa yang akan datang biasanya dijelaskan secara detail seperti menggunakan jam, waktu siang, pagi dll, tomorrow morning, on saturday at 07.00 o'clock, etc.

5.4 Penggunaan Future Continuous Tense

Penggunaan future continuous tense pada prinsipnya sama dengan past continuous tense. Yang membedakan adalah

jika past continuous tense menyatakan kejadian/aktivitas yang sedang berlangsung in the past, future continuous tense menyatakan kejadian/aktivitas yang sedang berlangsung in the future. Pembicara tahu bahwa suatu kejadian/aktivitas akan sedang berlangsung karena kejadian/aktivitas tersebut telah direncanakan (bukan karena prediksi) atau karena merupakan regular happening/habitual action. (Coghill & Magedanz, 2003)

Untuk lebih memahami perbedaan antara kedua tensis ini, tulisan ini dibuat dengan menggunakan konsep dan contoh-contoh pada past continuous tense. Dan tentu saja, keterangan waktunya telah digeser dari past time menjadi future time.

➤ Future Continuous Tense digunakan

1. Untuk menyatakan kejadian/aktivitas yang akan sedang terjadi pada waktu yang spesifik di masa depan. Spesifikasi waktu biasanya dinyatakan dengan jam (i.e. jam berapa kejadian itu berlangsung). Sebagai ilustrasi, perhatikan contoh kalimat 1 di bawah. Sebagai seorang ibu, saya tahu rutinitas putri saya. Jam 3 -5 belajar atau mengerjakan PR, jam 8-9 nonton TV, 9-11 belajar lagi. Karena sudah tahu persis rutinitas putri saya tersebut, saya berani bilang bahwa pada jam 8.30 nanti, dia sedang nonton TV. Logika yang sama juga berlaku pada contoh kalimat 2 – 8. (Adamson, 1990)

Contoh:

- a. My daughter will be watching TV at eight thirty tonight. (Putri saya akan sedang nonton TV jam 8.30 malam ini).
- b. She will be copying the materials at 10 o'clock this morning. (Dia akan sedang memfotokopi materi jam 10 pagi ini). Asumsi, sekarang belum jam 10 pagi.
- c. I will be discussing English with my classmates at 2 p.m. next Friday. (Saya akan sedang mendiskusikan bahasa Inggris dengan teman-teman kelas saya jam 2 sore Jumat depan).
- d. I will be being busy at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning. (Saya akan sedang sibuk jam 8 pagi besok).

- e. They will be being very happy at 9 o'clock next Saturday night. (Mereka akan sedang sangat bahagia jam 9 malam minggu depan). Asumsi, mereka baru jadian (pacaran).
- f. This time next year, she will be studying Economics at the University of Toronto.(Bulan ini tahun depan, dia akan sedang belajar/kuliah Ekonomi di Universitas Toronto).
- g. They will be taking an English exam at 10 a.m. tomorrow. (Mereka akan sedang mengikuti ujian bahasa Inggris jam 10 besok pagi).
- h. We will be watching a football game at 11 p.m. tonight. (Kami akan sedang nonton pertandingan sepak bola jam 11 malam ini). (Naylor & Murphy, 2001)

2. Untuk menyatakan kejadian/aktivitas yang sedang terjadi/berlangsung di masa depan, yang terinterupsi oleh kejadian yang lain. Dalam hal ini, formulanya adalah sebagai berikut:

When + subject1 + simple present tense, subject2 + future

Subject1 + future continuous + when + subject2 + simple present

Note: Kejadian/aktivitas yang menginterupsi dinyatakan dalam simple present tense dan berfungsi sebagai keterangan waktu; Sisipkan tanda koma, jika letaknya mendahului future continuous. Koma tidak diperlukan jika ditempatkan setelah future continuous.

Contoh:

- a. When I arrive home, my daughter will be watching TV. (Ketika saya tiba di rumah, putri saya akan sedang nonton TV). My daughter punya habit nonton TV.
- b. When I call him tonight, he will be playing card with his friends. (Ketika saya telpon dia malam ini, dia sedang main kartu dengan teman-temannya). He punya habit main kartu sama teman-temannya tiap malam.

c. I will be waiting for you outside the class when you finish your exam. (Saya akan sedang menunggu di luar kelas ketika kamu selesai ujian).

d. He will still be studying at the library tonight, so he will not see his mother when she arrives home. (Dia akan masih sedang belajar di perpustakaan malam ini, jadi dia tidak akan melihat ibunya ketika ibunya tiba di rumah).

e. When I go to her house on Saturday night, she will be being with her boyfriend. (Jika saya pergi ke rumahnya malam minggu ini, dia akan sedang bersama dengan pacarnya).

REMEMBER: Hindari menggunakan keterangan waktu "When + future tense".

3. Juga digunakan untuk menyatakan dua kejadian yang terjadi pada saat bersamaan di masa depan. Dalam hal ini, gunakan formula berikut:

While + subject1 + present continuous, subject2 + future

Subject1 + future continuous + while + subject2 + present

Contoh:

a. While I am typing another note tonight, my family will be watching TV in the family room. (Sementara saya sedang mengetik catatan yang lain malam ini, keluarga saya akan sedang nonton TV di ruang keluarga).

b. While the president is giving his speech, the audience will be listening to him carefully. (Sementara presiden sedang berpidato, pemirsa/hadirin akan sedang mendengarkannya dengan seksama).

c. Male students will be playing around while the female ones are chitchatting. (Murid laki-laki akan sedang bermain-main sementara murid-murid wanita sedang ngobrol). Kapan mereka belajar ya?

d. My roommate will be snoring loudly while I am studying. (Teman sekamar saya sedang mendengkur keras sementara saya sedang belajar).

- e. We will be smoking while others are drinking. (Kami akan sedang merokok sementara yang lain akan sedang minum).
- f. John will be washing dishes while Jane is making dinner. (John akan sedang mencuci piring sementara Jane sedang masak untuk makan malam).

REMEMBER: Hindari menggunakan keterangan waktu “While + future continuous tense”. Tetapi, kalau keterangan waktunya tidak menggunakan “while”, barulah tiap clause dari kejadian yang sedang berlangsung secara bersamaan ini dinyatakan dengan future continuous tense.

1. Sorry, we can't practice our band in my house tonight. My dad will be having his colleagues over and my brother will be studying for his final exam. (Maaf, kita tidak bisa latihan band di rumah saya malam ini. Bapak saya akan sedang menjamu kolega-koleganya di rumah dan kakak saya akan sedang belajar untuk ujian akhirnya).
2. The party will start at 8 pm. I'll get there around 9. When I get there, Budi and his band will be performing. Some people will be dancing, some will be drinking and smoking, and the others will be just talking. (Pestanya akan dimulai jam 8 malam. Saya akan tiba di sana sekitar jam 9. Ketika saya tiba di sana, Budi dan bandnya akan sedang perform. Beberapa orang akan sedang berdansa, beberapa akan sedang minum dan merokok, dan yang lainnya akan sedang ngobrol saja).

Untuk menyatakan suatu hal atau kejadian yang diyakini/benar-benar akan segera terjadi.

Contoh:

- a. I think the sun will be shining soon. (Saya kira matahari akan segera sedang bersinar).
- b. Oh no! The clouds are very dark and thick. It will be raining soon. (Oh tidak! Awan sangat gelap dan tebal. Akan segera sedang turun hujan).

4. Dalam bentuk sebuah kalimat tanya (pertanyaan), future continuous tense ini dapat berfungsi sebagai kalimat permintaan yang sopan. (Watkins, 2002)

will /shall+ subject + be + verb-ing + complement

Contoh:

- a. Will you be sleeping in your own room at nine o'clock? (Apakah Anda akan tidur di kamar Anda sendiri pada jam sembilan?)
- b. Will she be watching a movie tonight? (Apakah dia akan menonton film malam ini?)
- c. Will you be going there? (Apakah Anda akan pergi ke sana?)
- d. Will your family be taking a vacation the first week in June? (Apakah keluarga Anda akan berlibur di minggu pertama bulan Juni?)
- e. Will she be staying at a resort in Florida?(Apakah dia akan tinggal di sebuah resor di Florida?)

Exercise:

1. Supply the con'ect verb form of Future Continuous Tense

- 1. At this time nexlmonth we (lie) on a beach in Spain.
- 2. Tomorrow at 7 a.m. I(see) my boss.
- 3. This time next week we (drive) to Acapulco.

4. I..... (wait) for you at the usual time.
5. At about 7 o'clock they..... (cross) the Russian border.
6. At that time your son..... (learn) to speak.
7. When you come she(write) an article.
8. She..... (wash) all day tomorrow.
9. I (do) my homework tomorrow
10. This time next summer my uncle..... (sail)
11. If you come in the evening we..... (finish) our work.
12. At about eleven o'clock the exam..... (come) to an end.
13. Where..... (they, spend) their holiday?
14. This time tomon'ow they..... (do) the shopping.
15. This time next Monday they..... (take) a difficult exam.
16. On 3 May the expedition..... (cover) about 400 km.
17. Tomorrow at 6 p.m. I..... (drive) him to the airport.
18. The day after tomorrow I (have) a rest, too.
19.(you, do) this job by lunch?
20. Where (they, fly) at 10.00 tomorrow?
21. Don't call me tomorrow afternoon. I..... (have) lunch then.
22. (they, use) their car this evening?
23. This time next Sunday we (tour) of Europe.
24. Don't phone Peter after supper. He..... (watch) football then.
25. This time next month our manager (dive) in the Mediterranean.
26. ext Monday we (work) on the newspaper.
27. Tomorrow at 3 a.m. I (sleep)
28. This time next week I.....(ride) a bike.
29. At 7:30 tonight, I (to watch) a movie
30. He (to eat) roast beef for dinner.

(Vince & Sunderland, 2003)

II. Read this paragraph. Underline all the future progressive forms.

Today we find most robots working in factories around the world. But what will robots of the future be doing? one

Massachusetts Institute of Technology designer predicts that in just a few years, small, intelligent robots are going to be taking care of all the household chores. This is going to make life a lot easier. While one robot is cooking dinner, another one will be vacuuming the floor. But what about outside the home? Will robots be playing football or fighting wars? Scientists aren't sure. What is certain, however is that robots will be playing a more and more significant role in our lives.

III. Look at Robo's and Robota's schedules for tomorrow. Complete the statements.

Robo	Robota
8:00 make breakfast	8:00 pay bills
9:00 dust bedrooms	9:00 vacuum living room
10:00 do laundry	10:00 repaint kitchen
12:00 make lunch	12:00 recycle the garbage
11:00 give Mr. Gee a massage	1:00 shop for food
5:00 help Tony with homework	5:00 make dinner
7:00 play chess with Tony	7:00 walk the dog

1. While Robo is making breakfast, Robota will be paying bills.
2. Robo _____ the bedrooms while Robota _____
3. Robota _____ the kitchen while Robo _____
4. While Robo _____ lunch, Robota _____
5. Robo _____ a massage while Robota _____
6. Robota _____ dinner while Robo _____
7. While _____ Robo chess, Robota _____

- IV. Read this students paragraph. Find and correct seven mistakes in the use of the future continuous. The first mistake is already corrected

In the future, robots will be ~~perform~~ ^(performing) more and more tasks for humans. This will be having both positive and negative effects. on the one hand, while robots will be doing the boring and dangerous jobs, humans will be devoting more time to inberesting pursuits. In this way robots is going to be making life a lot easier for humans. on the other hand, the widespread use of robots is going create a lot of future unemployment. People will losing their jobs as robots fill their positions. And some robots could even become dangerous. I'm afraid that in the not-too-distant future, robobs will be operating nuclear powerstations! And before too long, robots are going to br fight in wars. Although, on second thought, that will be better than humans killing each other!

- V. Choose a verb that can complete both sentences in the pair. Use the future continuous (will/won't be + -ing) and will/won't + Infinitive in the other. (A&B)

give leave move use work

1. a. I'm sorry that the train is delayed, ladies and gentlemen but we the station as soon as the driver arrives.

b. Without more cheap housing,families the village and finds homes in town.

2. a. you..... late at the office again? I want to know when to cook

b. We need to get this order sent out before monday. Well, Well, I over the weekend if that will help.

3. a. I my car until next week, so you can borrow it if you like

b. My father..... a computer. He says he's very happy with his old typewriter for letters and doesn't want to change now

4. a. Is your suitcase very heavy? I you a hand with it if you like.

b. Dr. Sankey evidence at the trial of James Morgan next week.

5. a. He's parked his car across our drive and says he..... it. Shall I call the police?

b. The company's headquarters closes in June, when most of the staff..... to its new building in Madrid

VI. Use the Future Continuous

1. Right now I am attending class. Yesterday at this time, I was attending class. Tomorrow at this time, I (attend).....class.

2. Tomorrow I'm going to leave for home. When I (arrive)..... at the airport, my whole family (wait).....for me.

3. When I (get) up tomorrow morning, the sun (shine)....., the birds (sing), and my roommate (lie, still)..... in bed fast asleep.

4. A: When do you leave for Florida?

B: Tomorrow. Just Think! Two days from now I (lie).....on the beach in the sun.

5. A: How can I get in touch with you while you're out of town?

B: I (stay)..... at the Pilgrim Hotel. You can reach me there.

6. Next year at this time, I (do).....exactly what I am doing now. I (attend) school dan (study)hard next year.

7. Look at those dark clouds. when class (be).....over, it (rain, probably).....
8. A: Are you going to be in town next sunday?
B: No. I (visit, in Chicago)..... my aunt.
9. A: Where are you going to be this evening?
B: I (work, at the library) on my research paper.
10. A: Do you think life will be very different 100 year from now?
B: Of course. I can picture it in my mind. People (live).....in modular mobile residential units that they can take with them if they have to move, and they (drive)..... air cars that can go at tremendous speeds.
(Azar, 2002)

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CHAPTER VI

FUTURE PERFECT

By Dini Anggraheni, S.S., M.Hum

6.1 Definition

We utilize the future perfect simple for occurrences that will be finished before or at a specific time. By then, by that time, by midnight, and by the end of the year are all common time expressions that use it. Other time expressions, such as "on Sunday, before 8 February," or other actions expressed in other future tenses can also be used to indicate the time.

Future Perfect has two different forms: "will have done" and "be going to have done." Unlike Simple Future forms, Future Perfect forms are usually interchangeable.

6.2 The pattern of Future Perfect

Form future with will

[will have + past participle]

- (+) S + will have = V3 (Past Participle)
- (-) S + will + not + have + V3 (Past Participle)
- (?) Will + Subject + have + V3 (Past Participle)

Now, let us use this rule in various forms of sentences.

1. Positive / Affirmative Sentences

Subject + Will + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (.)

Example :

- She will have written a letter.
2. Negative Sentences
Subject + Will + Not + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (.) or
Subject + won't + have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (.)

Examples:

- She will not have written a letter.
- He won't have finished the project by tomorrow.

3. Interrogative Sentences Will+ Subject + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (?)

Example:

- Will she have written a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences
Will+ Subject + Not + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (?) or
Won't + Subject + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (?)

Example:

- Will she not have written a letter?
- Won't he have finished the project by tomorrow

Case samples:

I will have sent the project by Monday.

When the mountaineers get back to the base, **they'll have been** in the snowstorm for two days.

We'll have reached the top before noon.

How long will she have worked here by the end of this year?

(In all these examples, at a given time, the future perfect actions will be in the past.).

The future perfect tense is for talking about ***an action that will be completed between now and some point in the future.*** Imagine that your friend Ann asks you to take care of her cat for a few days while she goes on a trip. She wants you to come over today at noon so she can show you where to find the cat food and how to mash it up in the bowl just right so that her cat will deign to eat it. But you're busy this afternoon, so you ask Ann if you can come at eight o'clock tonight instead.

Future Perfect Tense is a sentence pattern used to express ***something predicted to have happened or will have been completed in the future.*** So, it still hasn't happened or is still unresolved at the time of discussion.

Example: Jane will have finished he homework by tomorrow

6.3 The Function of Future Perfect Tense

1: The Future perfect is used to express "how long" for an action that begins before and lasts until another action or a future time. Usually, "for" is required. Since we can also use the future perfect continuous in this situation, we frequently combine stative verbs and the future perfect simple. When using "when," the present simple is typically required.

Examples:

- When we get married, I'll have known Thomas for two years.
- At 5 o'clock, I'll have been in this office for 24 hours.

In the same circumstances, the present perfect can occasionally be used as well. However, the future perfect prefers to utilize to simplify the time.

Examples:

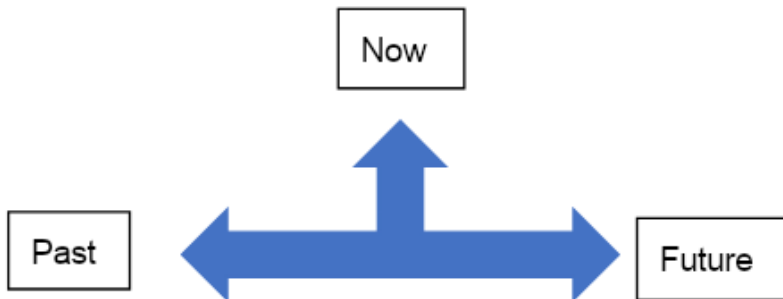
- I've lived here for 11 months and three weeks. (This is correct, but the time is not an easy number.)
- On Tuesday, I will have lived here for one year. (A much easier number.)

2: When describing an action that will come to an end before a specific time in the future, but we are unsure of the exact time, we employ the Future perfect with a future time word (and sometimes with "by").

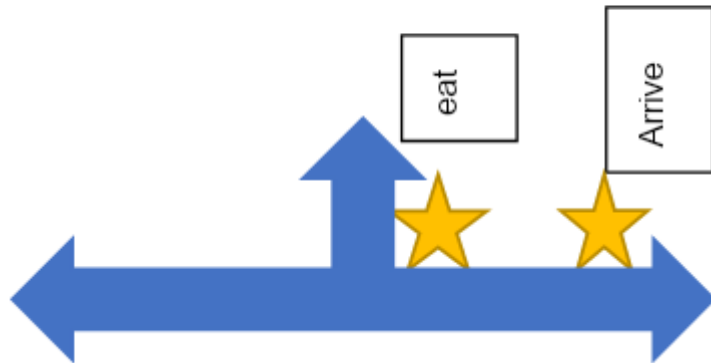
Examples:

- By 10 o'clock, I will have finished my homework. (= I will finish my homework sometime before 10, but we don't know exactly when.)
- By the time I'm sixty, I will have retired. (= I will retire sometime before I'm sixty. Maybe when I'm fifty-nine, maybe when I'm fifty-two.)

The Diagram shown below will be used in the tenses descriptions:



Future Perfect



Tom **will** already **have eaten** when his friend arrives.

Azar, B. S. (2002).

First, Tom will finish eating. Later his friend will arrive. Tom's eating will be completely *finished before another time in the future*. The future perfect expresses an activity that will be *completed before another time or event in the future*. The perfect tenses all give the idea that one thing **happens before** another time or event.

The future perfect tense and the simple future tense can occasionally be used interchangeably. Because the word before clarifies the order of events, there is little change in meaning between these two sentences: The future perfect tense and the simple future tense can occasionally be used interchangeably.

4. Common regular verbs in the future perfect tense

Infinitive	Future Perfect	Negative	Question
to ask	will have asked	will not have asked	will you have asked...?
to work	will have worked	will not have worked	will he have worked...?
to call	will have called	will not have called	will I have called...?
to use	will have used	will not have used	will they have used...?

Source: [grammarly.com/blog/future-perfect](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/future-perfect)

5. Common irregular verbs in the future perfect tense

Infinitive	Future Perfect	Negative	Question
to be*	will have been	will not have been	will I have been...?
to have	will have had	will not have had	will you have had...?
to do	will have done	will not have done	will she have done...?
to say	will have said	will not have said	will we have said...?
to get	will have gotten**	will not have gotten	will they have gotten...?
to make	will have made	will not have made	will you have made...?
to go	will have gone	will not have gone	will he have gone...?
to take	will have taken	will not have taken	will you have taken...?
to see	will have seen	will not have seen	will I have seen...?
to come	will have come	will not have come	will it have come...?

Source: [grammarly.com/blog/future-perfect](https://www.grammarly.com/blog/future-perfect)

The future perfect simple (*will/won't have* + past participle) to talk about something that will be completed before a specific time in the future.

Examples:

- *The guests are coming at 7 p.m. I'll have finished cooking by then.*
- *On 27 December we'll have been married for 25 years.*
- *Will you have gone to bed when I get back?*

We can use phrases like *by* or *by the time* (meaning 'at some point before') and *in* or *in a day's time* / *in two months' time* / *in five years' time* etc. (meaning 'at the end of this period') to give the time period in which the action will be completed.

Examples:

- *I won't have written all the reports by next week.*
- *By the time we arrive, the kids will have gone to bed.*
- *I'll have finished in an hour and then we can watch a film.*
- *In three years' time, I'll have graduated from university.*

*Be careful when using the verb “to be” in the future perfect tense. The construction is easy to confuse with the future perfect continuous tense.

**The past participle of “to get” is gotten in American English. In British English, the past participle is got.

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CHAPTER VII

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

By Nining Syafitri, S.Pd., M.Hum.

7.1 The Definition of Future Perfect Continuous

Future Perfect Continuous is one of 16 tenses in English grammar. This tense is used when we talk to imagine ourselves in the future and talk about something back. It refers to an action or event that is currently unfinished, but will be completed in the future. It means that this tense has a function to express an action that will have been done in the future but the action is still ongoing at that time (Mas'ud, 2005). Usually, this tense is used with time expressions, such as:

- a. by the end of ...
- b. for seven years by next month
- c. for ... by ...
- d. by this time next ...

Uchiyama (2006) said that you might never utilize the future perfect continuous verb tense because it is extremely uncommon and rarely essential. Although this tense is rare to be used in our daily life, we should learn it because it is important to know in mastering English grammar.

Future Perfect Continuous and Past Perfect Continuous have the same meaning, but the difference is in the time. Future perfect Continuous refers to the future and Past Perfect Continuous refers to the past. In addition, Eastwood (2008) stated that the Future Perfect focuses on the result of an action (Example: **I'll have written** the report by six) and the Future Perfect Continuous focuses on the action going on (Example: **I'll have been writing** it for a week).

For a good understanding, it is better to look at the figure of a future perfect continuous below:

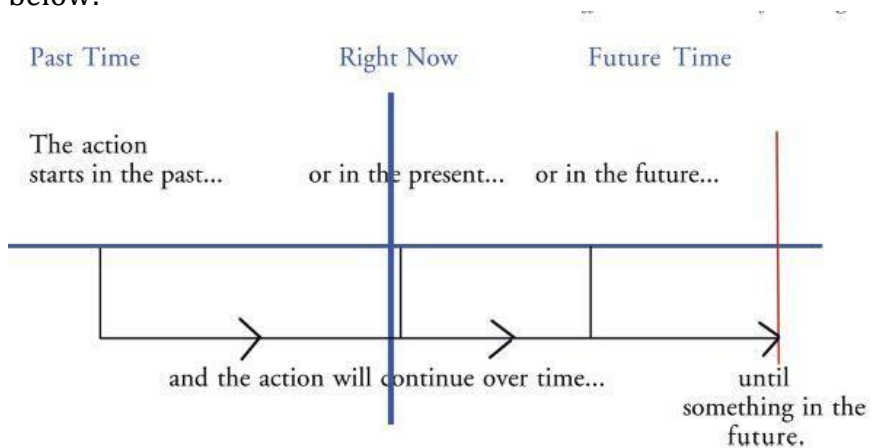


Figure 12.1

A Future Perfect Continuous
Uchiyama (2006)

Examples:

- a. Farid is leaving next week. He **will have been working** here for ten years.
- b. We **will have been staying** here for three years by the end of this year.
- c. They **will have been exploring** Indonesia for a month before they get to Adelaide.
- d. Fatimah and I **will have been writing** a book by the end of this month.

7.2 How to Make Future Perfect Continuous.

Every tense has its own rules to make sentences grammatically. In Future Perfect Continuous tense, it means that there are three keywords to be used.

- a. The first is Future, it is related to WILL.
- b. The second is Perfect, it is related to HAVE/HAS.
- c. The third is Continuous, it related to Verb+ING.

Based on the description above, the three components must be in a Future Perfect Continuous sentence. Now, let's check a pattern of the tense.

A positive statement

Subject + will + have + been + verb-ing + object + complement

- a. Subject is I, You, We, They, She, He, It, etc.
- b. Will is will (auxiliary verb)
- c. Have is have (auxiliary verb)
- d. Been is been (past participle of be)
- e. Object is a single-word noun, pronoun, a noun phrase, or a noun clause.
- f. Complement is adverb of time, adverb of places, or adverb of manner. But, in this tense, adverb of time (time expression) must be attached in a sentence.

Examples:

- a. I **will have been making** a cake for three years. This sentence can be shortened to be: *I'll have been making for three years.*
- b. By this time next month, I'll **have been taking** my exam.
- c. Dika and his friends **will have been visiting** Aare River for two hours before they go home.

Note:

Uchiyama (2006) said that most of the time, we **avoid using 'be going to' in the future perfect continuous**. Although doing this lengthens the verb, we typically avoid it even though it isn't strictly incorrect. It sounds awkward.

A negative statement

Subject + will +not+ have + been + verb-ing + object + complement

- Subject is I, You, We, They, She, He, It, etc.
- Will is will (auxiliary verb)
- Not is not (a negation form)
- Have is have (auxiliary verb)
- Been is been (past participle of be)
- Object is a single-word noun, pronoun, a noun phrase, or a noun clause.
- Complement is adverb of time, adverb of places, or adverb of manner. But, in this tense, adverb of time (time expression) must be attached in a sentence.

Examples:

- I **will not have been making** a cake for three years. This sentence can be shortened to be: *I **won't have been making** a cake for three years.*
- By this time next month, I **will not have been taking** my exam.
- Dika and his friends **won't have been visiting** Aare River for two hours before they go home.

Questions

(Question word) + will + (not) + subject + have + been + verb-ing +(object) + (complement) + ?

- Question word is Wh- Questions (What, Who, Where, Why, When)
- Will is will (auxiliary verb)
- Subject is I, You, We, They, She, He, It, etc.
- Have is have (auxiliary verb)
- Been is been (past participle of be)
- Object is a single-word noun, pronoun, a noun phrase, or a noun clause.

- g. Complement is adverb of time, adverb of places, or adverb of manner. But, in this tense, adverb of time (time expression) must be attached in a sentence.

For **yes/no question sentence**, at the **beginning of a sentence**, we put '**will**' word. Don't forget to put also a **question mark in the end of the sentence**. Look at the example sentence:

- a. **Will you have been making** a cake for three years?

This kind of question, we can answer in some ways:

- Only say '**Yes or No**';
- **Yes, I will have been making** a cake for three years; or
- **No, I won't have been making** a cake for three years.

- b. **Won't you have been making** a cake for three years?

This kind of question, we can answer in some ways:

- Only say '**Yes or No**';
- **Yes, I won't have been making** a cake for three years; or
- **No, I will have been making** a cake for three years.

Similar to how you do for yes/no questions, start a wh-question phrase with the correct word and leave off the part that contains the response in a sentence. Look at these examples:

- c. When + **will you have been taking** your exam?
When will you have been taking your exam?

This kind of question asks time (When) the action, so we can answer:

- **I'll have been taking** my exam *by this time next month*; or in a short answer, you just say '*by this time next month.*'

- d. Where + **will Dika and his friends have been visiting** for two hours before they go home?
Where will Dika and his friends have been visiting for two hours before they go home?

This kind of question asks a place (Where), so we can answer:

They **will have been visiting Aare River for two hours before they go home**; or in a short answer, you just say '**Aare River.**'

To make a better understanding about the pattern of Future Perfect Continuous Tense, look at the table below:

Affirmative (Positive Sentence)	Negative Sentence	Interrogative	Negative Interrogative
I will have been writing.	I will not have been writing.	Will I have been writing?	Won't I have been writing?
You will have been writing.	You will not have been writing.	Will you have been writing?	Won't you have been writing?
She will have been writing.	She will not have been writing.	Will she have been writing?	Won't she have been writing?
They will have been writing.	They will not have been writing.	Will they have been writing?	Won't they have been writing?

7.3 The Use of Future Perfect Continuous

There are some kinds of action when we use Future Perfect Continuous, they are:

a. An Unfinished Action

When describing an ongoing activity that lasts till a different moment in the future. "for + length of time" is required.

Example:

- In two years, she will have been teaching for twenty years.

b. A Finished Action

When describing a future action that ends just before another time or action.

Example:

- When you come at 10 o'clock, I'll have been teaching; therefore, I'll be exhausted.

c. Cause and Effects

The outcome of a series of events is possible. The "future perfect tense" must be used to depict activities that are ongoing prior to a future event.

Example:

- He will be tired because he will have been working all the time for that job.

7.4 Not for Future Perfect Continuous

In using Future Perfect Continuous, it usually uses action verbs, not stative verbs, because stative verbs are related to conditions rather than actions or progress. Some examples of stative verbs are: like, hear, be, have, etc. Stative verbs is usually used in Simple Present Perfect.

Examples:

- a. She will have believed (Not "~~will have been believing~~) him by the time.
- b. In April, I will have known (Not "~~will have been knowing~~") you for three months.

Exercises.

Make the future perfect continuous positive, negative, or interrogative.

- 1. She ... (work) for three hours, so she'll be tired.
- 2. He ... (play) badminton for two hours, so he won't be hungry.
- 3. We ... (run) all day, so we'll want to relax in the evening.
- 4. Diana ... (cook) for an hour, so the kitchen won't be warm.
- 5. They ... (travel) for a day, so they'll want to go to bed early.
- 6. ... you ... (work) in this company for twenty years when you retire?
- 7. She ... (see) her husband for four years when they get married.
- 8. We ... (live) in Baubau for nine years next month.
- 9. He ... (study) Wolio language for three years when he takes the exam.
- 10. I ... (sleep) for two hours at 10pm.

Answers

1. She'll have been working for three hours, so she'll be tired.
2. He won't have been playing badminton for two hours, so he won't be hungry.
3. We'll have been running all day, so we'll want to relax in the evening.
4. Diana won't have been cooking for an hour, so the kitchen won't be warm.
5. They'll have been travelling for a day, so they'll want to go to bed early.
6. Will you have been working in this company for twenty years when you retire?
7. She'll have been seeing her husband for four years when they get married.
8. We'll have been living in Baubau for nine years next month.
9. He'll have been studying Wolio language for three years when he takes the exam.
10. I'll have been sleeping for two hours at 10pm.

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CHAPTER VIII

PAST FUTURE

By Aminatuz Zuhriyah, S. S., M. Pd

8.1 Understanding of Past Future Tense

In this discussion, we will talk about two different tenses at once but have one meaning, namely about 'Past' which talks about all things in the past or in the past and another, namely 'Future' which means something that will or will happen. want to happen or will not and do not want to happen in the future. This understanding of tenses cannot be separated from the previous discussion, namely about 'Future'. Which when talking about 'Future' then there will be some perceptions or images of a hope or desire or dream of achieving something in the future. That's why every time there is a discussion about 'Future' there will always be the word 'will' in the sentence formulation.

Continuing the discussion above, it is still about hope, so the connection with the discussion in this chapter is a discussion of someone's hopes, dreams or wishes but still attached to the wishes of the person's past. That's why here it is called 'Past Future' which has two different sides but in the same time period. Namely the word Past which means the past and Future which means the future. If combined, they will have the following perception:

“a wish, dream or wish that came in the past”

Or it can be described as a series of hopes or a series of activities that will be carried out (whether intentionally or not, like it or not), make a wish or desire to be carried out, it can even be said to make a promise that will be carried out in the future but promises, wishes, plans , the agenda is still in the corridor in the past. In the Past Future concept, talking about

the word 'Would' which is the basic formula for Past Future is that it can be a reference in describing a series of activities that are scheduled to occur or not.

The use of the Past Future itself can be used in two forms, namely:

- a) Used in the form of conditional sentences
- b) Used to express indirect sentences (reported speech)
- c) Used to convey an event that will or will not be done in the past (future in the past).

If you look at the usage above, it turns out that there are also many functions that will be used using this past future sentence formula. Starting from expressing suppositions or predictions. Because the main formula in the past future is the use of the basic words would or should as the past form of the word will in the future tense formula, it can be interpreted that the words would and should can be used to express an expectation or prediction that will or will not happen. can also be called Conditional Sentence.

Furthermore, it is used as an indirect sentence statement (reported sentence) or it can be called indirect speech. It is said so because of the use of imperative and a series of words want to or would which are used as statements of desire which are packaged in indirect sentences.

The next use is as a sentence formation that is used to express a wish, whether it will be done or not done in the future, but in the perspective of the past.

8.2 Formulation of Past Future Tense

The formula or formula used in this Past Future sentence is to have two different types of forms. That is, the first is the past tense whose sentence formation is from the Auxilary Modal 'shall/will' changing its past form to 'should/would' followed by the Bare Infinitive. Speaking

of the Bare Infinitive, it is a basic infinitive or a certain verb that can be used directly without the 'to' in the sentence. This bare infinitive can also be called the basic verb or base form, or zero infinitive.

This bare infinitive can be directly used in 4 conditions as below;

1. After the word 'would rather' or 'had better'
2. After modal auxiliary verb (will, shall, would, could, should, can, may musn't and needn't) but not after 'be able to', 'ought to', 'need to' and 'have to'.
3. Can be used directly on all words after 'do' (do,does, did, didn't, doesn't, don't)
4. Can be used directly after causative verbs (have, let and make) or after help. However, the word 'help' here can be used for the infinitive or the bare infinitive.

The second is the past formation from "to be" am, is, are to was and were which is added to going to which action is more often used in stating the planned agenda.

Next is about the basic Past Future formula itself. In this case, the basic past future formula also has three basic formula forms like other tenses, namely the positive/affirmative form with a (+) sign, then the negative form with a (-) sign and the interrogative (?) form.

a. Positive/Affirmative (+)

For the positive formula in the past future this is used when stating a conditional sentence or predictions in the past in a positive perspective. In this case there are two forms that can be used, namely;

- Using would

For positive sentences that use the word 'would', you can use the formula below;

S + would + bare infinitive

In this formation, the past future formula is still related to the future formula using will/shall but in the past form, namely would and should. For more details, see examples of past future sentences in the positive form below;

Toni would speak the agenda to the people

It can be seen above clearly that for making past future positive sentences using the would formula here with the word 'Toni' as the subject then adding would as a form of the past future formula then immediately adding the word speak as the bare infinitive form of the basic verb.

- Using going to

The second positive past future formula is using the going to formula or using the past form of the auxiliary verb 'be' (is, am, are) to (was and were) and the new present participle (going to) plus the bare infinitive.

S + Was/Were + going to + bare infinitive

In the use of the above formula, it is usually used to state the agenda or plan of activities to be carried out but in the perspective of the past. If used as an example It is very clear that it can be seen in the negative sentence above that the application of the positive and negative formulas in the auxiliary form only differs in the addition of the word 'not' only. The rest of the sentence structure remains the same.

a. Interrogative (?)

In the last formula, the past future is an interrogative form or what is commonly referred to as an interrogative sentence. Slightly different from the previous tense

formula that has been described in positive and negative forms in the past future which has the same order, only adding the word 'not', but here the order will change slightly. It is the same with the interrogative formula in the previous language in the Future chapter. There's a bit of a reverse order to the formula. And of course there will be two forms in this interrogative because it follows the previous plot, namely the form that meets the modal 'would' and the past from the auxiliary.

- Using 'would/should'

In this formula that uses 'would/should', there is a slight difference in the positive and negative formulas, namely the location of the word order. Previously, it always started with the subject at the beginning of the sentence. But here the subject will shift to the place of capital.

Should/would + S + bare infinitive?

It is clear that the subject layout will shift from the initial position to the second position after the modal. If applied to the previous sentence, it will be like the sentence below:

Would Toni speak the agenda today?

In the application of the example sentences above, it shows some differences in the position of the words 'toni' and 'would' which are shifted from one another. And when talking about interrogative formulas or interrogative sentences, there will be a need to add an interrogative sign or known as a question mark (?) at the end of the sentence.

- Using the past auxiliary form 'was/were'

It will be the same as the interrogative discussion above, namely the layout of the subject will shift to the position

after it. If the application of the formula 'would/should', the subject layout will shift with the modal and here too. The layout of the subject whose position is before the word 'past auxiliary' will shift to after it.

Was/were + S + going to + bare infinitive?

If applied using the previous sentence above, it will be like this:

Was Toni going to speak the agenda?

Here, because the subject is the third person singular (Toni) or can be changed as (he), the auxiliary uses the word 'was'. And when you look in more detail at the sentence structure, it will be clear that the shift in location between the auxiliary and the subject is clear.

8.3 The Function of Using Past Future Tense

Talking about some of the functions of using the Past Future sentence formula, it can be concluded into several functions as follows;

a) Declare an event that will occur in the past.

The purpose of the financial statements referred to in this basic framework is for general purpose financial statements.

In the first use of this past future formula, it is used as a sentence that states an event that will occur in the past. It can be said supposition or hope in the past. Even plans that have been designed and can happen in the past. In this application, usually using both modals, either 'would/should'. When stating an activity or plan that has occurred in the past, you can use should. And if it is an agenda or plan that is not certain to happen then you can use would.

Example sentences are;

I should go to Pasuruan last year

b) Stating an event or event that did not occur in the past

Because there were some conditions or conditions that were not fulfilled and there were even indications that it would not happen in the present.

After previously stating an event that has occurred or an agenda that will occur in the past, then the discussion of the second function in this past future formula is to state an event that will not occur in the past and even indicates that the event will not occur in the past. present time. For example are:

If I were a president, I would go around the world. (if I become president, then I will travel the world). It seems clear that the sentence above states the presupposition that can happen but is very difficult and will not even happen. And can be used to express events that are not happening in the present. Like the example sentence above, the proof is that until now he has not become president, for example.

c) Expressing indirect speech (Indirect Speech)

The function of the next past future formula is to state an indirect sentence (Indirect Speech). In the concept of this sentence, someone who is going to convey something must use the word 'would' where the word 'would' is the formula for the past future. For example are;

He said that he would come here after school.

(he said that he would come here after school).

In the example sentence above, it is clear that the sentence is an indirect sentence or what can be referred to as indirect speech.

a) Stating a habit that will happen or an event that has happened and has an indication that it will happen again.

In the fourth concept, the function in the 'past future' formula this time is as a formula that can be used to express an event or event that usually happened in the past and is predicted to happen again. Such examples are;

They would come to my birthday party.

If you look at the example above, it states that their event has happened on the previous birthday, which creates a perception that they will come on this birthday as well. Because every birthday they come.

b) Stating an activity or action that becomes a necessity.

The next function is to state a necessity or obligation for an activity or activity. In this concept, the modal word commonly used is the word 'should'. Example sentences are as follows;

We should work hard to be a successful people. (we have to work hard if we want to be a successful person)

c) State a prediction

As previously explained, the function of the past future formula is to state a presupposition or agenda or plan and even a prediction of an event whose application was in the past. Examples of its application are;

I had a strong feeling that the weather would be very cold

(I have a very strong feeling that it will be very cold.)

It seems clear that the sentence above is a prediction of something that is not necessarily or may also happen, but is still in the prediction stage.

8.4 Time Signal Simple Past Future

The time marker or Time Signal used to express activities with the application of the Past Future formula is almost the same as the use of time in the entire 'past' formula. Because all the activities carried out or designed are agendas or plans in the past so that the time adverb used on average uses the adverb of time which is also used in the entire 'Past Tense' formula. Some of the time information that is often used in this formula are as follows:

Time Signal	Meaning
This morning	Tadi pagi
Yesterday	Kemarin
2 days ago	Dua hari lalu
The other day	Dulu
.....ago	lalu
Last night	Tadi malam
Last week	Minggu lalu
Last month	Bulan lalu
Last year	Tahun lalu
The day before	Sebelum hari ini

All the information on the time in the chart above can be a marker that the incident did occur in the past. However, not all tenses formulas use adverbs of time as a marker. So in

conclusion, it can be said that the adverb of this time is only in addition and can be used or not when making sentences with all the existing tense formulas.

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CHAPTER IX

PAST FUTURE CONTINUOUS

By Tedty Rohaya Tinambunan, S.S., M.Si

9.1. Introduction

Learn about a language is easy, but learn how to use it in every context properly is on a whole different level. The mastering a language enables the individual to understand the meaning of underrated words or phrases or sentences or the grammar rules. Knowing a language means applying its grammar rule and proper usage if we keep in mind that language as speech, as linguists do as well. The role of grammar in learning any language cannot be neglected. One may become aware of the language grammar while using that language for communication. And the same was reported by Hinkel and Fotos which say that a speaker can organize and express ideas in his mind with grammatical knowledge (Hinkel & Fotos, 2002).

However, "grammar is a very important part that cannot be neglected in teaching and studying English. In this perspective, grammar is fundamental to language learning. Using good grammar is the structure that makes the sentence meaningful. It is an indispensable part of communication and all learners need grammar to communicate efficiently.

"Grammar is important **because it is the language that makes it possible for us to talk about language**. Grammar names the types of words and word groups that make up sentences not only in English but in any language. As human beings, we can put sentences together even as children—we can all do grammar.

9.2 Tenses

Hallyday (2014: 144) states that in grammatical terms, the first is **primary tense**, the second is **modality**. (i) Primary tense means past, present or future at the moment of speaking; it is time relative to ‘now’. A proposition may become arguable through being located in time by reference to the speech event.

Section 4.5.

Table 4-5 Finite verbal operators

Temporal operators:			
	Past	Present	Future
positive	did, was, had, used to	does, is, have	will, shall, would, should
negative	didn't, wasn't, hadn't, didn't + used to	doesn't, isn't, hasn't	won't, shan't, wouldn't, shouldn't

Modal operators:			
	Low	Median	High
positive	can, may, could, might, (dare)	will, would, should, is/was to	must, ought to, need, has/had to
negative	needn't, doesn't/didn't + need to, have to	won't, wouldn't, shouldn't, (isn't/wasn't to)	mustn't, oughtn't to, can't, couldn't, (mayn't, mightn't, hasn't/hadn't to)

The System of Tense

‘Material’ and ‘mental’ processes also differ with respect to the way that they unfold in time and this is reflected in the grammatical system of TENSE. What is the basic form of the present tense in modern English? In the teaching of English as a foreign language there has been much controversy about which to teach first, the simple present *takes* or the so-called ‘present continuous’ or ‘present progressive’ *is taking* (which we shall characterize as ‘present in present’ in Section and claims have been made on behalf of both Hallyday (2014: 254). There is a reason for the controversy; in fact, either one of these tenses may be the basic, unmarked form depending on the type of process expressed by the clause. In a ‘mental’ clause, the unmarked present tense is the **simple present**; We are not saying that the other tense cannot occur; both tenses are used

with both types of process. But the other one is the marked option in each case; and this means that it is less frequent and that it carries a special interpretation. Thus the following examples of 'mental' clauses with the present-in-present

Hornby (1975:78) said tense is a Verbal that can be used to identify Time. To differ of time signal can be seen from the final verb or complement. Tense as Time Signal of English sentences as English Pattern and we can know when the event or activity was happened/done by subject of the sentence even though there is no time signal in sentence. In English, there are 16 tenses with their function and also they are classified into four groups (Supono, Cahya, 2004).

9.3 Past Future Continuous Tense (PFCT)

Future and future progressive

If we want to know more about the Past Future Continuous Tense, let's learn about Future and future progressive first. You won't find much difference between these two. Woods (2010: 34) states that The progressive gives you slightly more of a sense of being in the middle of things.

For example:

- The actor *will be playing* Hamlet with a great deal of shouting.

The actor's actions in the sentence above may be a little more immediate than

- The actor *will play* Hamlet with a great deal of shouting.
- In the first example, *will be playing* is in the progressive form of the future tense. In the second example, *will play* is in future tense.

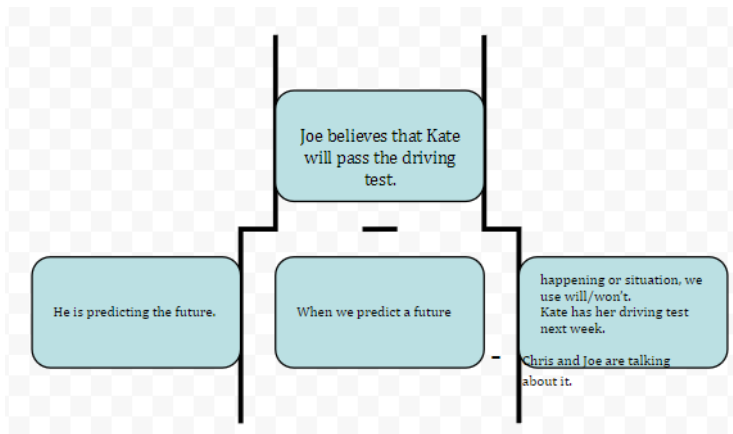
We use WILL to say that something that has already decided and arranged to do:

- My son is entering Musical School Next Year. (not My son will enter the school)
- Is Martin going to have driving test this afternoon? (not will He have)

But WILL using to say what we know or believe about the future (not what someone has already decided). And we also can use WILL to talk about the future, but sometimes we use will to talk about now:

For example:

- Joe believes that Martin will pass the driving test.
- Don't phone Amy now. She'll be busy. (= she'll be busy now)



Example:

- She will probably arrive at school ontime today.
- Don't look for our travelling. Believe that, it'll we nice journey.
- Does Mary think we will come to visit her without her ex-husband?

- My brother doesn't think the swimming exercise will be very easy for our young sister.

- We wonder what will happen.

In generally HOPE can be used in the present:

- She hopes My Uncle passes the Civil Servant exam.

- I hope it doesn't make my Mom angry tomorrow.

Raymond (2019 : 44) states that normally I and We use SHALL to build sentences. You can say: I shall or I will (I'll) we shall or we will (we'll)

- I shall be late this evening. (or I will be)

- They shall probably go to school in summer. (or they will probably go)

Normally, WILL can be used for I and We (I'll and we'll:

- I'll probably go to Lake Toba.

Some more examples:

- They've been away a long time. When they return, they'll find a lot of changes here.

- Anna looks completely different now. We won't recognise her.

- When will you get your exam results?

Compare:

- I think James is going to the party on Friday. (= I think he has already decided to go)

- I think James will go to the party on Friday. (= I think he will decide to go)

We do not use WILL to say what somebody has already arranged or decided to do:

- Lisa is working next week. (not Lisa will work)

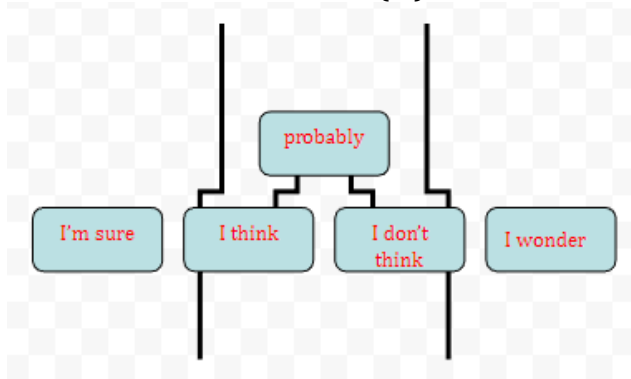
- Are you going to watch TV this evening? (not will you watch)

- Joe believes that Kate will pass the driving test.

He is predicting the future. When we predict a future happening or situation, we use will/won't.

- Owen and Richy have their ATM Card next Monday.
- They are Singing about their problem.

Helo Readers, remember to use will ('ll) with:



Some examples:

- I'll probably be home late tonight.
- Don't worry about the exam. I'm sure you'll pass.
- Do you think Sarah will like the present we bought her?
- I don't think the exam will be very difficult.
- I wonder what will happen.
- I hope My sister passes her Medical Test.
- My son hopes His funny dog doesn't get an injection tomorrow.

And SHALL NOT or SHAN'T is the negative form of SHALL :

- I Shall not be late next time. (or I won't be)
- For Subjects "He/she/it/you/they" do not use SHALL:
- He will be sad to hear that. (not He shall be)

9.3.1 Past Future Continuous Tense

After we had learnt the Future and Future Progressiv, now we'll go to learn about past future continuous tense. We just change the form of the **Will/Shall into Past Form plus Verb-Ing.**

Past Future Past future continuous tense is grammatical sentence with verbal change which use to express continuous event in past time. This tense is used to express an planning event or hopefully event but in fact, it can not be happened.

Simply, the contexts in this tense is assumption because it is just shown un happend prediction in reality. That is why when someone who use this tense in speaking, he/she will describe and explain one moment as an imagination will be happened in the past. It's called Past Future Progressive Tense.

It is used to express the 'idea' that in the past an action/event was predicted, planned, promised, expected or obliged to be happening (being continued) in a certain period in the future of past, or while simultaneously another action/event happened or was also happening (being continued) in the same period in the future of past, regardless the fact that idea was not proved to be true. Let's See and Learn carefully through the diagram below. It'll be help us to understand about the Past Future Continuous Tense.

9.3.2 Formula And Examples:

Past Future Continuous Tense

As we know from the explanation above that Past Future Continuous Tense is use to explain or express something happening in the past. *This Tense is related to conditional sentence.*

Past Future Continuous Tense has 3 kind of tenses, they are past (verb-2), Future (Will+verb1), and continuous (be + verb-ing). It will be built as **S + would + be + verb-ing**.

Pay attention to WOULD, it combines from WILL and change to be PAST FORM or Verb-2 become WOULD, and be + verb-ing is the main characteristic of Continuous Form. Past Future Continuous Tense always use time past form, eg. yesterday, last night, one month ago, and etc. To identify the activity happen, it usually is added by more specific time, day, month or year.

Formula **Past Future Continuous Tense**

Past Future Continuous Tense is the combination between "past", "future", and "continuous", so the formula included of them.

Notes!

- Past future continuous tense is built with auxiliary verb "should" and "would."
- Remember that, should/would is pas form of shall/will, where as shall and will is auxiliary that we can use in simple future tense. so, should/would is the "past future."
- In this tenses, should is not like shall, generally It is used for subject I and We, but in this topic it uses for all subjects.
- Verb-ing shows as "continuous", like present continuous tense. And Verb-ing can be said as Present participle.
- Complement that can be used are object, adverb of place and adverb of time.
- Time adverbs which can be used: {all Time Adverbs for Past, Present or Future.}
- Mostly continuous and normal verbs are used.

Below is the simple Formula for Past Future Continuous Tense and we learn more widely about it.

Rumus Past Future Continuous Tense

Bentuk	Rumus	Contoh Kalimat
Positive (+)	S + would + be + verb-ing	Yesterday, I would be coming to your house.
Negative (-)	S + would + not + be + verb-ing	I would not be getting mad at you.
Interogative (?)	Would + S + be + verb-ing?	Would you be letting me to copy your homework?

REMEMBER!!!

And Pay attention to the Formula for Past Future Continuous Tense that had been shown below:

PFCT: SUBJECT+SHOULD/WOULD+Be+ VERB-ING+OBJECT/ADVERB

Seem likes other Tenses, this tense also can be use in Positive, Negative and Interrogative.

POSITIVE FORM:

PFCT: SUBJECT+SHOULD/WOULD+Be+ VERB-ING+OBJECT/ADVERB

NEGATIVE FORM:

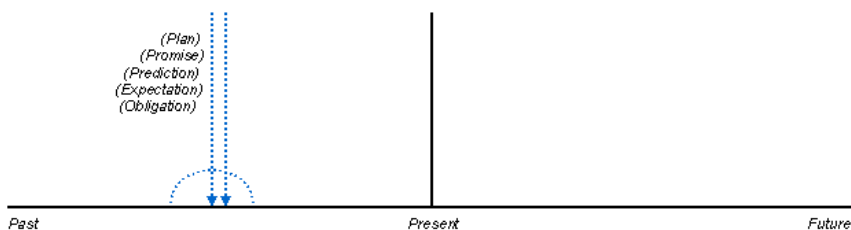
PFCT: SUBJECT + SHOULD/WOULD + NOT + Be + VERB-ING + OBJECT/ADVERB

INTERROGATIVE FORM:

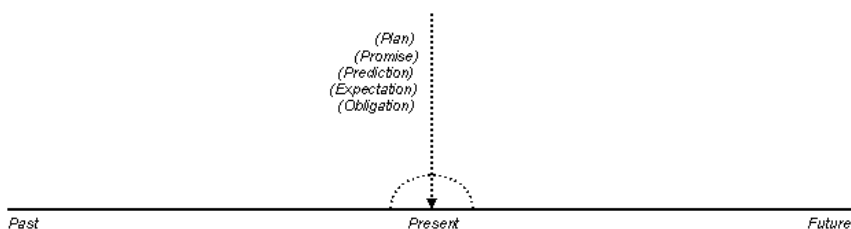
PFCT: SHOULD/WOULD + SUBJECT + Be + VERB-ING + OBJECT/ADVERB

Now, let's Pay attention to sketch below. It'll be helping us to understand the use and the vahracterictic of Past Future Continuous Tense. It must be as Past Future Continuous Action or an Event Past Continuous Function.

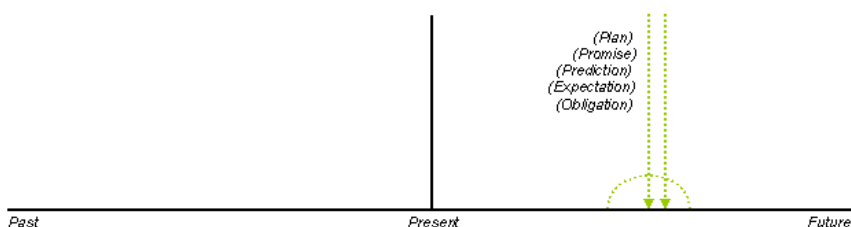
Past-Future-Continuous Action/Event for Past-Continuous Function



Past-Future-Continuous Action/Event for Present-Continuous Function



Past-Future-Continuous Action/Event for Future-Continuous Function



We can use this tense for the purpose (function) of Past-Continuous Tense, Present-Continuous Tense and Future-Continuous Tense.

POSITIVE FORM:

PFCT: SUBJECT + SHOULD/WOULD + Be + VERB-ING + OBJECT/ADVERB

(Obligation)

My brother should be buying me Cough Syrup now. (Present-Continuous)

(Prediction)

My father said he would be visiting me on Saturday at my dormitory (Past-Continuous)

(Obligation)

The surgeon should be having the Surgical Practice in Colombia Hospital in this afternoon. (Present-Continuous)

(Prediction)

Our Dean told us that we would be holding the graduation ceremony on July. (Future-Continuous)

(Obligation)

The rice should be being cooked when my mother had arrived at home last two hours. (Past-Continuous)

(Expectation)

My parent hope me would be getting married next month. (Future-Continuous)

Statement "My brother should be buying me Cough Syrup now" is an Obligation which has the same meaning with Present-Continuous Tense "My brother must be buying me cough syrup now". It means the statement is an on going in progress expression.

"My father said he would be visiting me on Saturday at my dormitory" is prediction past future expression. It has the same meaning with Future continuous tense expression Prediction "My father said he will be visiting me on Saturday at my dormitory."

NEGATIVE FORM:

**PFCT: SUBJECT + SHOULD/WOULD + NOT + Be + VERB-ING
+ OBJECT/ADVERB**

(Obligation)

If my car repaired quickly, I should not be meeting her now.
(Present-Continuous)

(Prediction)

My baby wouldn't be awaking up if he wore his diaper properly
next time. (Past-Continuous)

(Prediction)

The man would not be blaspheming what had happened to him.
(Past-Continuous)

(Plan)

The Director of RS. Sembiring Hospital knew The Health
Ministry would not be visiting the hospital next week. (Future-
Continuous)

(Obligation)

You should not be taking the tablets when you are driving now.
(Present-Continuous)

(Prediction)

If It was still raining heavily, I would not be picking up my wife
now. (Present-Continuous)

Statement "If my car repaired quickly, I should not be meeting
her now" is an obligation past future expression. It has the same
meaning with Present Continuous Tense "I must not be meeting
her now". Which is not too proper.

Expression Prediction of “My baby wouldn’t be awaking up if he wore his diaper properly is past future expression which has similar meaning with Future –Continuous Tense Expression “My baby won’t be awaking up if he wore his diaper properly next time. “

Expression “The man would not be blaspheming what had happened to him” is a Past-Future expression which can be used for the function of Past-Continuous Tense, instead of saying “The man could not be blaspheming what had happened to him or The man was not blaspheming what had happened to him.”

INTERROGATIVE FORM:

PFCT: SHOULD/WOULD + SUBJECT + Be + VERB-ING + OBJECT/ADVERB

(Obligation)

Should Richardo be calling his mother when She is talking with the headmaster? (Present-Continuous)

(Plan)

Would the Fish be freezing in the freezer until tomorrow night? (Future-Continuous)

(Obligation)

Should I be going sleeping now? (Present-Continuous)

(Plan)

(A) Wouldn’t we be studying at Library when Librian is cleaning the bookshelf at morning? (Future-Continuous)

(Obligation)

Should This capsule be being taken now? (Present-Continuous)

(Plan)

Would we be watching the movie when we have math test tomorrow morning? (Future-Continuous)

Examples of **Past Future Continuous Tense**

Now Let's Practice through reading some exercises. "Practice makes perfect" to understand the past future continuous tense.

Positive Sentences in Past Future Continuous Tense

- He would be calling me if he had time
- My sister would be checking up to Sembiring Hospital if our parent were there.
- We would be cooking some cookies if we were at home
- I would be getting married with him if I did not get motorcycle accident.
- My Grandson would be registering to an Army Academy of RI if he didn't get Football Competition.

Explanation:

Let's pay attention to the 3rd sentence:

- We would be cooking some cookies if we were at home
Today, you can image that we are telling other people " If we were at home, We would be cooking some cookies." It means that, when you are telling some one, we are not at home. You are expressing an event that should be happening in past but it does not happened.

Negative Sentences in Past Future Continuous Tense

- My sister would no be working during the paying of the cost based on the local standard.
- I would not be studying Nursing in DELI HUSADA if I got free studying facilities in State University from Government.
- They would not be preparing the gardening party if the Band Music Group didn't come to join the party.

Interrogative Sentences in Past Future Continuous Tense

- Would he be marrying me if his mother got angry of my status?
- Would we be having good mark if our teacher gave us many assignments?
- Would the train be putting us arrive at Batu Bara Labuhan Batu Selatan station on time if we didn't have the lunch?
- Would our Dean be presenting the Curriculum Academic Plan last Monday to the Vice Rector if he didn't met the Rector?

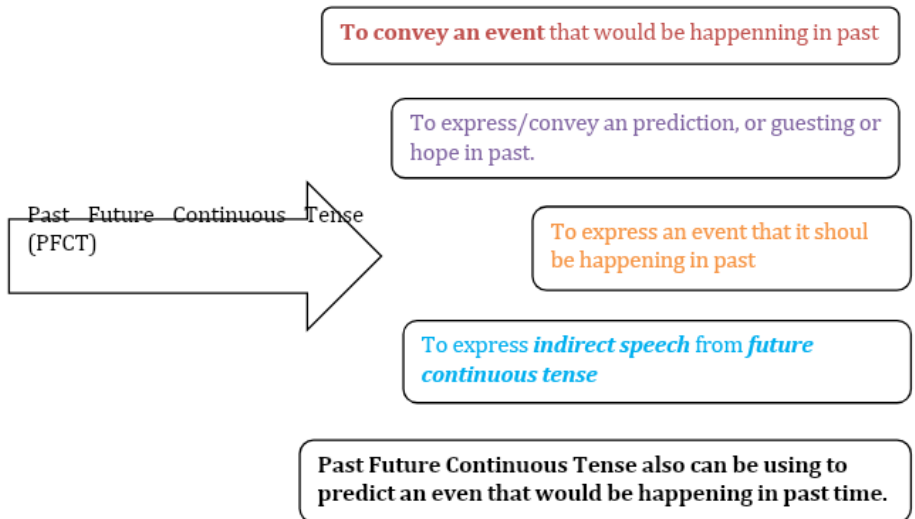
Now, we talk about Time Signal in Past Future Continuous Tense

It had been explained above, that the complement in a sentence would be filled with adverb of time or time signal. It also can be called as time expression.

Below is the general time expression used in Past Future Continuous Tense:

Time Signal	Meaning in Bahasa
Yesterday	Kemarin
Next week	Minggu depan
Next month	Bulan depan
On Sunday	Pada hari minggu
On January last year	Pada bulan Januari tahun yang lalu
That evening	Malam itu
The following	Berikutnya
The following day	Hari berikutnya
Before	Sebelumnya
The day before	Hari sebelumnya

9.3.3 Function of Past Future Continuous Tense (PFCT)



Below are the explanation about the Functions of Past Future Continuous Tense:

- ***To convey an event that would be happening in past***, Past future continuous mean to express an idea that would be happening in past

Example:

He should be finishing his study before Christmas if he was fine.

I should be getting marry if I gave my free time to him closely.

- *To express/convey an prediction, or guesting or hope in past*

It explains that the event in this case do not happen yet, the idea that convey can be as prediction, questing or hoping in the past.

Example :

Tedty wouldn't be getting an accident if she knew the motor cycle was broken.

The mother wouldn't be crying too hard if she knew her baby was alive.

- *To express an event that it should be happening in past*

It tends to obligation contexts or necessary contexts and it uses the auxiliary. The Auxiliary is Should that use to show an event that have been done in past.

I should be finishing my study at Medical School, but I got Hospitalized because motorcycle accident

My daughter should be drinking his fluid that morning, but she was insane.

The woman should be giving breastfeed her baby, but she was afraid of her husband.

- *To express indirect speech from future continuous tense*

After reading many articles about English Grammar Book, it must be explained you about direct speech and indirect speech. Direct Speech is direct sentence who spoken directly by someone with quoted speech or quotation mark. In other side, indirect speech is indirect sentence which spoken to convey someone statement. Past Future Continuous Tense can be as indirect speech form of Future Continuous Tense.

Teddy : I will be watching KKN Desa Penari of Indonesian Movie in Mahattan Theater with my best co-worker.

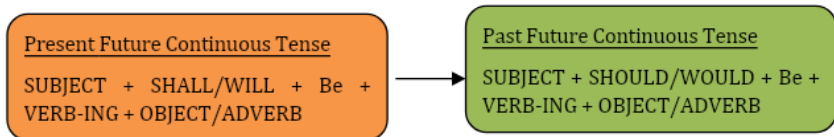
Kasea : Teddy said that she would be watching KKN Indonesian Movie in Mahattan Theater with my best co-worker.

Farel : My mother should be cooking Gold Fish Arsik to serve my Uncle tonight.

Gabriel : Farel said that his mother would be cooking Gold Fish Arsik to serve his uncle that night.

- *Past Future Continuous Tense also can be using to predict an event that would be happening in past time.*

Example: The Medical Students thought that the Graduation Ceremony would be holding on July of this year.



Alright Readers, we had talked many more about Past Future Continuous Tense, I believe all of you had understood about the topic. Before we go to do some exercise I give you some other examples about Past Future Continuous Tense.

a. *Read the example again !*

- *Rebeca would be registering as qualified Midwife if she got more study medical practice*
- *Her baby would not be crying if her mother gave her breastmilk*
- *My Grandma would be cooking Gold Fish Batak Arsik if we came to visit her in the village*
- *My father would be taking the brown shoes, but there wasn't one of them*
- *I would be arriving home on time if I didn't join the concer*
- *We would be having Lunch, but i twas raining outside*
- *The woman would be passing the SC at Sembiring Hospital, but she didn't have Health Annsurance.*
- *I would be coming early to campus but I didn't get information from our Dean.*
- *Rebecha would be working as Kangoshi Program to Jepang but she didn't registerd her name for its program.*
- *My son would be copying the animal image, but the copy machine didn't work.*
- *The team would be playing the musical instruments softly if they heard many critics about their leader.*
- *Her child would not be crying if her husband was at home*

Do you get the point? I hope so.
Now, Let's go to explore these
exercises!

Exercices:

Choose the best answer!

1. Rini told me that at 3 p.m to meet you.
 - a. I would be coming
 - b. She would come
 - c. Would is speaking
 - d. **She would be coming**

2. She had feeling that the examinationwell last week.
 - a. Would be travel
 - b. **It would be going**
 - c. I would be coming
 - d. Would be taking place

3. She thought that it yesterday.
 - a. Would be travel
 - b. **It would be going**
 - c. Would be raining
 - d. Would be taking place

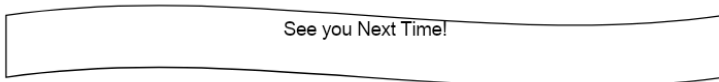
4. If our teacher did not give quiz at the end of learning, wethe teaching learning process.
 - a. Would be learning
 - b. **Would be enjoying**
 - c. Would be teaching
 - d. Would be studying

5. Ina told me that she attending the Seminar at 10 a.m this morning.
- a. Would
 - b. Would is
 - c. **Would be**
 - d. Is would
6. We would.....Michael song 2 days ago in the classroom.
- a. **Be singing**
 - b. Is singing
 - c. Would play
 - d. Would be coming
7. That man with his colleague at 9 o'clock in western restaurant last week.
- a. Would be come
 - b. Would be coming
 - c. Would meet
 - d. **Would be meeting**
8. Rina would not Homework yesterday.
- a. Be taking
 - b. **Be finishing**
 - c. Taking
 - d. Finishing
9. Sinta planned to go to Bali at 3 p.m yesterday. She would home at 2 p.m that afternoon.
- a. Be prepare
 - b. Go
 - c. **Be leaving**
 - d. Left
10. We..... together, if our mother was good health.
- a. **Would be traveling**
 - b. It would be going

- c. I would be coming
- d. Would be taking place

II. Fill in the blank of the sentence by using Past Future Tense.

1. When I had gone home, my sister (watch) movie with my mother.
2. Please call me again 15 minutes more because I (meet) in the office.
3. When she looked at me in that time I (drive) my car to go home.
4. She will know me because I (wear my uniform.
5. Susi (not go) to school this time next year because her older sister will get married
6. The window which is broken by you (fix) by tomorrow.
7. I'm only half through doing my proposal. I (not finish) before my boss arrives.
8. ... (you go) to U.S by the time you are 70?
9. There is nobody at the room. Everybody (go) home in that time.
10. The film (start) when we arrived.



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CHAPTER X

PAST FUTURE PERFECT

By Morita, S.S., M.Pd.

10.1 Introduction

The past future perfect tense is rarely used in daily conversations. However, there are still possibilities when the past future perfect is used in specific situations. Basically, we use the past future perfect to express past ideas. These past ideas cover events which were predicted, planned, or expected to happen in the past, but they did not.

10.2 What is the Past Future Perfect used for?

*a. Past Future Perfect is used in conditional sentence type 3. The third conditional sentence is used for situations that **could** have happened due to a **condition** in the past but can no longer occur at present.*

Examples:

- If I **hadn't woken** up late this morning, I **wouldn't have been late** for school.
(The fact: *I woke up late this morning, so I was late for school.*)
- John **will have passed** the exam if he **had studied** harder and more seriously.
(The fact: *John didn't pass the exam because he didn't study hard and seriously.*)

b. Past Future Perfect is used to describe an event that was supposed to happen in the past, but it failed.

Examples:

- I **should have finished** my assignment last week. (*but I didn't finish it*)

- Shirley **should have received** my email this morning. (*but she didn't receive it yet*)
- c. *Past Future Perfect* is used to state an event/action that could have been done in the past, but it wasn't.
Examples:
- I **could have gone** to the movie with you last night, but I preferred to stay at home.
 - You **could have won** the game easily, but you chose to give your opponent the chance to fight back.
- d. *Past Future Perfect* is used when we wish to be able to change the past.
Examples:
- I **would have bought** the car, but I couldn't afford it at that time.
 - I **would have prepared** some meal for the family, but there was nothing left to cook in the fridge. I was too busy with my work and forgot to shop.

10.3 The Formulae

Types of Sentences	Forms of Sentences	The Formulae
Positive	Verbal	Subject + would/should/could + have + Verb₃ (past participle) + object • <i>You should have received your refund by now.</i>
	Nominal	Subject + would/should/could + have + been + complement

		• She would have been there if you had invited her.
Negative	Verbal	Subject + would/should/could + not + have + Verb₃ (past participle) + object • <i>I wouldn't have gotten lost if I had brought my map.</i>
	Nominal	Subject + would/should/could + not + have + been + complement • <i>She wouldn't have been here if I had called her before.</i>
Interrogative	Verbal	Would/should/could + subject + have + verb (past participle) + object • <i>Should we have arrived at the airport ten minutes ago?</i>
	Nominal	Would/should/could + subject + have + been + complement? • <i>Would you have been so busy this morning if your assistant had helped you?</i>

10.4 Past Future Perfect in Passive Sentences

Pattern:

Subject + **would have been** + verb (past participle) + object

Examples:

- Active: They **would have cleaned** the room this morning.
Passive: The room **would have been cleaned** this morning.

- Active: Alicia **should have called** my manager yesterday.
Passive: My manager **should have been called** by Alicia yesterday.
- Active: We **couldn't have bought** that car because it was too expensive.
Passive: That car **couldn't have been bought** because it was too expensive.
- Active: Where **would** you **have kept** all the documents?
Passive: Where **would** all the documents **have been kept**?

10.5 Exercises

A. Put the verbs between brackets in the Past Future Perfect Tense. You may use *would/should/could + have + V₃*

1. I (tell) you if I had known the truth.
2. My mom (be) very angry if she had found out that I skipped classes.
3. They (win) the game if they had practiced harder.
4. If Mary hadn't done her homework, the teacher (not allow) her to take the quiz.

5. We (be) late for the meeting if we hadn't taken a taxi.
6. I (not believe) it if I hadn't seen it by myself.
7. She (not choose) this house if she had known the condition.
8. Where (you travel) if you had had two weeks off?
9. Janice (buy) the hat if it hadn't been too expensive.
10. He (go) to this office if the weather hadn't been so terrible yesterday.
11. I (not tell) her if I had been you.
12. Paul (be) a good artist if he had been more patient.
13. We (go) to the beach if the weather hadn't been so terrible.
14. My parents (stay) longer in Bali if they had had more free time.
15. You (sleep) much better if you hadn't worked too hard.
16. The plane (arrive) an hour ago if it hadn't snowed.
17. If I had woken up earlier this morning, I (not been) late for work.

18. They (buy) a new house if they had saved more money.
19. If you had just waited for me a little longer, we (meet).
20. We (help) Tom if we had known his financial problem.

B. Change the sentences into negative (-) and interrogative (?).

1. (+) The train should have arrived here an hour ago.
(-)
(?)
2. (+) She could have joined you at the party last night.
(-)
(?)
3. (+) You should have stayed here a little longer.
(-)
(?)
4. (+) They would have finished the work on time.
(-)
(?)

5. (+) The students would have missed the school bus this morning.

(-)

(?)

6. (+) You should have stopped the car at the busy intersection.

(-)

(?)

7. (+) The police would have caught the thieves last night.

(-)

(?)

8. (+) We should have listened you to make things better.

(-)

(?)

9. (+) She would have had much fun at the party last week.

(-)

(?)

10. (+) He could have sent her the invitation earlier.

(-)

(?)

C. Fill in the blank spaces with the correct form of the verbs between brackets using the past Future Perfect.

1.



2.



Mr. Miserable has made some mistakes in the past. If he had been born again, he (do)¹ many things in different ways.

First, as a young boy, he (listen)² to his mother when she begged him to study harder. He (not be)³ so naughty and he (not laugh)⁴ at this father's advice. He (go)⁵ to university and he (graduate)⁶ with flying colors. Had he done that, he (find)⁷ a well paid job. What's more, he (meet)⁸ a good wife and they (have)⁹ many children. He (earn)¹⁰ money for his family, he (take)¹¹ his wife and children abroad for vacations. His life (be)¹² much better. Now, he doesn't have a family. He has a boring job that gets him down. He earns little money. Generally speaking, he is a very unhappy man.

If it hadn't been for Mr. Bottle's addiction to alcohol, he (be)¹ a very successful man. Undoubtedly, he (have)² a large house with a swimming pool. He (own)³ several companies. It goes without saying that he (be)⁴ surrounded by many friends. They (invite)⁵ him to parties and barbecues. They (visit)⁶ different countries all over the world thanks to business trips. In his free time, he (be)⁷ able to do whatever he wished. He (have)⁸ a lot of money so he (not have to)⁹ worry about financial matters. He (sleep)¹⁰ in luxurious hotels. He (buy)¹¹ the most expensive clothes and he (drive)¹² the best cars in the world. At home, he (have)¹³ servants and his own gardeners. They (do)¹⁴ all the housework for him. Sad but true, his addiction to alcohol deprived him of all that.

D. Choose the correct answer.

1. The police the burglars last night, but they could escape and hid in the forest.
 - a. Would have been caught
 - b. Would have caught
 - c. Will have caught
 - d. Will be caught

2. She her work in the garden earlier if the weather had been nicer.
 - a. Could finish
 - b. Could be finished
 - c. Could have been finished
 - d. Could have finished

3. If you had read the material in your textbook before, you to answer the teacher's questions.
 - a. Would have been able
 - b. Would be able
 - c. Would have been being
 - d. Would been able

4. She the race, but unfortunately, another racer hit his car from the back.
 - a. Could win
 - b. Cold be winning
 - c. Could have won
 - d. Could have been winning

5. with me if I had asked you?
 - a. Would you go
 - b. Would you have going
 - c. Would you be going
 - d. Would you have gone

6. My company more capital if we had won the tender.
- Would have gain
 - Would be gained
 - Would have been gaining
 - Would have gained
7. They the final exam if they had stopped playing around and started to study harder.
- Wouldn't have failed
 - Would haven't failed
 - Wouldn't be filed
 - Wouldn't fail
8. If I had had more money, I that house.
- Would buy
 - Would be buying
 - Would have bought
 - Would bought
9. He his work two days ago, but he got sick.
- Would be submitting
 - Would submit
 - Would have been submitting
 - Would have submitted
10. If I had had free time last weekend, I to the movie with your friends.
- Would have gone
 - Would be going
 - Would go
 - Would have been going
11. We at Ohio two hours earlier if we hadn't run out of gas.
- Would arrive

- b. Would have arrived
- c. Would be arriving
- d. Would have arriving

12. I my girlfriend that beautiful ring if I had had enough money.

- a. Would buy
- b. Would have bought
- c. Would have been bought
- d. Would be buying

13. You able to join the class this morning, but you came 15 minutes late. Mr. Rock didn't allow any students who came late to his class.

- a. Would be
- b. Would been
- c. Would have been being
- d. Would have been

14. The game by 9 o'clock last night.

- a. Should have finished
- b. Should be finished
- c. Should have been finished
- d. Should be finishing

15. Sally in that company as she had wished for a long time. Unfortunately, she didn't pass the interview.

- a. Would have work
- b. Would have worked
- c. Would be working
- d. Would have been worked

16. Lynn her bedroom this morning, but she hadn't done that.

- a. Should clean
- b. Should be cleaning

- c. Should have been cleaned
- d. Should have cleaned

17. If I hadn't known William for more than 10 years, I that he was guilty.

- a. Would think
- b. Would have thought
- c. Would be thinking
- d. Would have been thinking

18. You the first train to New York if you hadn't arrived late.

- a. Could take
- b. Could have taken
- c. Could be taking
- d. Could have been taking

19. If you had listened to your father's advice, you in this complicated situation.

- a. Wouldn't be
- b. Wouldn't have been
- c. Wouldn't have be
- d. Wouldn't' been

20. Tom from university two years ago, but he was too occupied with his singing career.

- a. Should be graduated
- b. Should be graduating
- c. Should graduate
- d. Should have graduated

E. Answer the following questions with your own words.

1. What would you have done if you had had much money?
2. What could you have done if you had had the power to change the world?
3. What should you have done if you had had more time with your family?
4. What would you have studied if you had had the opportunity to continue your study to Oxford University?
5. What would you have bought if your parents had given you one million rupiahs?
6. What could you have done to your sister if she had asked your help with her homework?
7. What would you have eaten if your friend had asked you to a fine dining restaurant?
8. What would you have done if you had met your favorite actor?
9. What would you have brought to your mom if she had had her birthday?
10. Which button should you have clicked if you had had to start your computer/laptop?



F. Read the following conversation. Underline the Past Future Perfect verb forms. Then answer the questions.

Alicia : Hi, Tom. How's the progress of your research report?

Tom : Oh, I feel terrible. I should have finished it yesterday.

Alicia : What happened?

Tom : Somehow I lost the data that I had saved in my laptop. I got very panic. I had only one day left before the due date. What should I do?

Alicia : Hey, come on. Don't give up. Let me help you. Now, could you show me your laptop? Maybe I can find your problem.

Tom : That's very nice of you, Alicia. Thank you so much.

----- Fifteen minutes later -----

Alicia : Here you are, Tom. Your file is back. I think you just pushed the wrong button. You should have just checked more carefully.

Tom : Oh, Alicia. You're my life saver. Thanks God... Finally, I can continue my report. Hey, why don't we go out to the movie this Saturday? There's a good film at Golden Theatre. But before that, we can have dinner first. I'll treat you. How's that?

Alicia : Really? I'd love to.

Tom : ok, settled than. I'll pick you up at 6.30. And now, let me finish my work.

Alicia : Great. See you...

Tom : See you, too And thanks again.



Questions :

1. What happened to Tom?
2. What did Alicia do?
3. How long did it take for Alicia to solve Tom's problem?
4. What caused Tom's problem?
5. What would they do on Saturday?

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AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Neneng Yuniarty, S.S., M.Hum.

The author lives in Bandung. She is a lecturer at the Piksi Ganesha Polytechnic, Bandung. The author completed her D3 and S1 education in the English department, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Padjadjaran University Bandung and continued her master's degree in English Linguistics, Faculty of Cultural Sciences, Padjadjaran University Bandung

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Nike Puspita Wanodyatama Pasaribu, S.S., M.Hum.

Nike Puspita Wanodyatama Pasaribu, S.S., M.Hum., dilahirkan tanggal 24 Mei 1987 di kota Jambi. Penulis telah menikah dan dikaruniai dua orang anak, putra dan putri yang lucu. Penulis adalah dosen tetap pada Program Studi Bahasa Inggris di STBA YAPARI-ABA Bandung. Penulis menyelesaikan pendidikan S1 di Sastra Inggris Universitas Padjadjaran tahun 2009 dan melanjutkan S2 pada jurusan Linguistik Bahasa Inggris di Universitas Padjadjaran Bandung tahun 2010. Mengawali karier pekerjaan sebagai Dosen Tetap program studi Bahasa Inggris di STBA YAPARI-ABA Bandung pada tahun 2014. Berbagai pengalaman mendidik siswa telah dilaluinya.

Saat SMA, penulis sudah aktif menulis seperti cerita pendek dan kumpulan puisi. Pada tahun 2003, hasil karyanya dimuat di dalam majalah *Societa*, Departemen Sosial, Jakarta. Dari sanalah minat penulis muncul untuk mengenal dunia Sastra lebih jauh. Minat pada dunia tulis menulis itu terus diasah sampai saat ini. Penulis juga menulis beberapa jurnal, di antaranya kajian Linguistik Sistemik Fungsional.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Itha Priyastiti, S.Pd., M.A.

Dosen Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana Sumba

Penulis Itha Priyastiti is an English lecturer at Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana Sumba. She obtained her Bachelor Degree in Education at the Faculty of Language and Literature of Satya Wacana Christian University Salatiga in 2005 with a major in English.

Before working at her current institution, she has taught English both professionally and privately. Itha has worked with various organizations; she has taught in the Faculty of Teacher Training and Education of Satya Wacana Christian University, was a teacher at Little Star Kids Activity Center, and a tutor at an English course center in Salatiga. After five years of professional development in her hometown, Itha decided to develop her career further in Sumba, where she was offered her current position.

Her passion in English has motivated her to pursue a master degree at Northern Arizona University through Fulbright scholarship in 2014. During her study, Itha had several experiences to work with Program in Intensive English (PIE) of

Northern Arizona University. In August 2014 – December 2015, she was a teaching assistant at Level 2 Conversation Class where she assisted instructor in classroom activities which focused on speaking skill. At the same place, Itha was a mentor and editor for Slice of PIE newsletters and podcast produced by students. Responsibilities included assisted students in choosing the topics of preference, mentored students' writing and podcast production progress, created and edited newsletter layout and podcast, and chose platform to upload and publish the podcast. In addition to working experience, Itha's achievement during study included received Graduate Student Government Travel Award in 2015 to attend and present a paper AZ-TESOL Conference; and Northern Arizona University (NAU) Student Travel Award, in 2016 TESOL Forum to present her poster. Itha finished her study and obtained a Master of Arts in Teaching English as a Second Language in 2016 with main research interests in Cross Cultural Understanding in Education, Classroom Language, and Curriculum Development.

Going back to Indonesia, in addition to her duty as an English lecturer, Itha was assigned to her current position as the head of Quality Assurance; and has been working with the team to formulate quality manuals and preparation for the national accreditation. Besides performing her main duties in the institution, Itha has also contributed in translating documents and voluntarily assisting the local NGO as an interpreter and an active member of Masyarakat Pendidikan Sejati (True Education Society).

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Raynesta Mikaela Indri Malo, S.S., M.Hum.

The author is a language teacher at Universitas Kristen Wira Wacana Sumba. Graduated from Universitas Sanata Dharma, Yogyakarta, her educational focus is on English language studies, particularly in the linguistics realm.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Evan Afri, *S.Pd.I, MS*

Penulis lahir di Rantau Prapat pada tanggal 13 Maret 1982. Penulis merupakan dosen tetap di Politeknik Ganesha Medan Program Studi Teknik Informatika. Penulis telah menyelesaikan pendidikan S2 di Magister Sastra di Universitas Islam Sumatra Utara (UISU) Medan.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Dini Anggraheni, S.S., M.Hum

Dini Anggraheni is an English lecturer at Economics Faculty in Universitas Semarang (USM). She obtained her Bachelor's degree from Semarang State University (UNNES) of English Literature and a Master's degree from Diponegoro University (UNDIP) of Humanities. She is an outgoing doctoral student of Cultural Studies at Universitas Sebelas Maret (UNS). Her main research interests include education, culture, film, and semiotics. She can be reached via email: dinia85@usm.ac.id.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Nining Syafitri, S.Pd., M.Hum.

The author was born in Bau-Bau, on April 14, 1991. She is a graduate of the English Education Study Program at Dayanu Ikhsanuddin Baubau University (S1) and English Language Studies at Hasanuddin University Makassar (S2). In 2017, she joined Operation Wallacea (Baubau Marine Site), a UK-based NGO, as an Admin Assistant. There are not many achievements in the world of writing, only ever being a winner in writing a blog in the blogger community. The author is active in social media, if you want to keep in touch with her, please contact her at: E-mail: syafitri.ning@gmail.com; blog: niningsyafitri.wordpress.com, Youtube: NiningSyafitri; and Instagram: @niningsyafitri.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Aminatuz Zuhriyah, S.S., M. Pd

Penulis lahir di Pasuruan pada tanggal 02 Agustus 1985. Penulis merupakan dosen tetap di Universitas Yudharta Program Studi Teknik Informatika. Penulis telah menyelesaikan pendidikan S2 di Universitas Islam Malang.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Tedty Rohaya Tinambunan, S.S., M.Si

The writer was born in Parongil Sidikalang, DAIRI Regency North Sumatera on March 15th 1980. The writer is a Lecturer in Institut Kesehatan DELI HUSADA Deli Tua, Deli Serdang SUMUT. The writer graduated S2 from Linguistic Program, University of North Sumatera.

AUTHOR BIOGRAPHY



Morita, S.S., M.Pd.

The author is an English lecturer at the Marketing Management Program (D3) of Institut Bisnis dan Informatika Kesatuan, Bogor. She gained her S1 degree from Universitas Indonesia, majoring in English linguistics. Teaching English and working with students from various background have become her passion. She then continued her study to Magister Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris at Universitas Terbuka and gained her S2 degree.