



FUTURE SCIENCE

STEP BY STEP MASTERING 16 TENSES (THEORY AND EXERCISES)

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Book Chapter

Step by Step Mastering 16 Tenses
(Theory and Exercises)

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PREFACE

First of all, Thanks to Allah, the Almighty for the blessing and guidance to finish this book. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the authors for the idea and valuable knowledge throughout this book that entitled “**Step by Step Mastering 16 Tenses (Theory and Exercises)**”. To learn tenses is one of the most essential skills in english language. The tense tells us time such as present, past and future.

This book consists of 15 chapters: (1) tenses, (2) simple present tense, (3) simple past tense, (4) simple future tense, (5) simple present perfect tense, (6) present continious tense, (7) past continious tense, (8) past perfect tense, (9) future continious tense (10) future perfect tense, (11) future perfect continuos tense, (12) past future tense, (13) past future continuos tense, (14) past future perfect continuous tense, (15) past future perfect continuous tense.

I also wish to thank to the team of future science publisher of this book for the guidance and help to proceed the book. Again, thank you to all the authors for expressing the thoughts and sharing the idea of english tenses.

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Pematang Siantar, November 2024

Editor,

Bertaria Sohnata Hutaaruk

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CHAPTER 1

TENSES

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1.1. INTRODUCTION

Tenses are an essential aspect of language, particularly in English, as they convey the timing of an action or state of being in relation to the present, past, or future. This means that tense is overall time that is framed in the most circumstance (Jason, 2020, pp. 27) Understanding tenses is crucial for effective communication, as they allow speakers and writers to articulate when something happened, is happening, or will be happened. In essence, tenses enable us to express the temporal relationships between events, actions, and states within a narrative or discourse. Tenses serve as a fundamental framework for organizing temporal information within language. They allow speakers and writers to situate events, actions, and states within specific time frames, thereby facilitating clear and coherent communication. Whether recounting past experiences, describing current activities, or making plans for the future, a mastery of tenses is essential for effective expression in English and other languages.

At its core, a tense refers to the form of a verb that indicates the time at which an action occurred. Bath said that tense as inflectional marker of the verb used for helping the temporal location of an event (or situation) (1999, pp.13). His statement reinforced by Crystal, he said that tense is the way the grammar of a language marks the time at which the action denoted by the verb takes or took place (2008, pp.479). English, like many

languages, employs a system of tenses to denote different time frames. These tenses are typically categorized into three main divisions: past, present, and future. Each division encompasses several specific tenses that further specify the timing and duration of an action or state. Traditionally, tenses can largely be divided into present tense (that refers particularly to the moment of speaking), the past tense which refers to a time (that was earlier than the moment of speaking), and future which is considered as later than the moment of speaking (Jason, 2020, pp.28)

The present tense is used to describe actions or states that are currently happening, habitual actions, general truths, or scheduled future events. For example, "I walk to school every day" (present simple), "She is eating breakfast" (present continuous), or "They have lived here for ten years" (present perfect).

The past tense is employed to narrate actions or states that have already occurred or were ongoing at a specific point in the past. Examples include "She studied for her exam last night" (past simple), "They were playing soccer when it started raining" (past continuous), or "He had finished his homework before dinner" (past perfect).

The future tense is utilized to discuss actions or states that will be occurred at some point after the present moment. This can include predictions, intentions, plans, or assumptions about future events. For instance, "I will visit my grandparents next weekend" (future simple), "She will be sleeping when you arrive" (future continuous), or "They will have completed the project by Friday" (future perfect). Furthermore, English also features variations of these primary tenses, such as the perfect and continuous aspects. The perfect aspect indicates the completion of an action before a specific point in time, while the continuous aspect suggests ongoing or continuous actions.

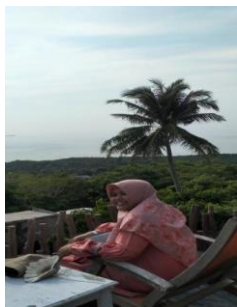
which can be further divided into simple, continuous (progressive), perfect, and perfect continuous forms. Altogether, these categories form the twelve primary tenses in English that have been explained above. The mastery of these internal tenses is crucial for effective communication in English. They allow speakers and writers to convey precise meanings regarding the timing and duration of actions, which is essential for clarity and accuracy. Misuse of tenses can lead to misunderstandings and ambiguity, underscoring the importance of proper tense usage. Additionally, understanding tenses enhances one's ability to comprehend and produce complex texts. It also aids in grasping the temporal relationships between actions, which is vital for narrative coherence and logical structuring in both written and spoken discourse. In conclusion, the study of internal tenses in English is foundational for achieving fluency and precision in the language. By mastering the use of simple, continuous, perfect, and perfect continuous forms across past, present, and future contexts, learners can significantly improve their communication skills. This knowledge not only facilitates accurate expression of time-related information but also enriches overall linguistic competence, making it an indispensable component of language learning and teaching.

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CHAPTER 2

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE

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2.1. INTRODUCTION

The Simple Present Tense is a fundamental form of the present tense in the English language. It is commonly employed to convey facts, general truths, habitual actions, and routines. The formation of the simple present tense is uncomplicated: it uses the base form of the verb (e.g., "I take," "you take," "we take," "they take"). When it comes to the third-person singular, an "-s" is added to the end of the verb (e.g., "he takes," "she takes," "it takes"). The Simple Present Tense, according to the Merriam-Webster Dictionary, refers to the tense of a verb that indicates an action or state occurring at the present moment. It is employed to describe situations that are true at the time of speaking, as well as actions that are habitual or generally characteristic. At times, this tense is also utilized to discuss past actions or events expected to happen in the future.

Simple Present Tense Forms

Table 2.1 Simple Present Tense Forms

Sentence Type	Structure	Example
Affirmative	Subject + V ₁ /V ₅ /V _{-es} + Object	Raka plays badminton
Negative	Subject + don't/doesn't + V ₁	Dani doesn't play badminton

	+ Object	
Interrogative	Do/Does + Subject + V ₁	Does he play badminton?
Wh-question word	We don't play	Do we play?
You play (plural)	You don't play (plural)	Do you play? (plural)
They play	They don't play	Do they play?

Examples of Simple Present Tense Usage

The Simple Present Tense is often used to describe regular activities or facts. Let's look at some examples:

1. Affirmative Statements:

"They play."

"They don't play."

"Do they play?"

In these sentences, "play" is the base form of the verb. The simple present is created using this base form for subjects like "I," "you," "we," and "they." For third-person singular subjects like "he," "she," or "it," an "-s" is added, as in: "She plays."

"I work in London."

Here, the present tense utilizes the base form of the verb, "work."

"She works in London."

In the third person singular form, we add an "-s" to the verb, resulting in "works."

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CHAPTER 3

SIMPLE PAST TENSE

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3.1. INTRODUCTION

The simple past tense is one of the fundamental tenses in English grammar. It is used to describe actions that occurred at a specific time in the past. Understanding the simple past tense is crucial for expressing events, actions, and states that have already happened. The simple past tense is a crucial component of English grammar. It allows us to communicate about actions and events that have already taken place. Mastering the simple past tense is essential for effectively expressing ourselves and understanding the language. In this chapter, we will explore the intricacies of the simple past tense. We will examine the formula for its formation, providing clear examples to illustrate the differences between regular and irregular verbs. Furthermore, we will compile comprehensive lists of common regular and irregular verbs in the simple past tense, equipping you with the necessary tools to navigate this fundamental aspect of the English language. In this chapter, we will delve into the formula for forming the simple past tense, provide examples, list regular and irregular verbs, and include exercises to practice your skills.

The simple past tense is a fundamental grammatical structure in the English language that is used to describe actions or events that occurred in the past. This tense is crucial for effectively communicating about past experiences, historical events, and completed actions. Understanding the proper usage of the simple past tense is essential for both native and non-

native English speakers to achieve effective communication and accurate language expression. The simple past tense is primarily used to describe actions or events that have been completed in the past. This tense is often employed to convey a sense of finality or closure, indicating that the action or event has already occurred and is no longer ongoing. The usage of the simple past tense can be categorized into several key scenarios:

1. **Completed Actions:**

Actions that happened and were completed in the past. The simple past tense is used here to describe a past condition or state.

Examples:

1. I **finished** the book yesterday.
2. I **went** to the park yesterday and played on the swings.

2. **Sequential Actions:**

In this context, the simple past tense is used to narrate a sequence of past events.

Examples:

1. She **woke up**, **got dressed**, and **left** for work.
2. The team **scored** two goals in the first half and **won** the game 3-1.

3. **Habitual Actions in the Past:**

Repeated actions that used to happen regularly in the past.

Examples:

1. We **visited** our grandparents every summer.
2. When I was a child, I walked to school every day."

4. **Specific Time Expressions:**

Often used with specific time expressions such as yesterday, last week, two days ago, etc.

Examples:

1. He **called** me last night.
2. The weather **was** sunny and warm last weekend.

3.5.2. Exercise 2

Rewrite the sentences in the simple past tense.

1. She is happy.

2. They go to school every day.

3. He has a pet dog.

4. We live in a big house.

5. I eat breakfast in the morning.

3.5.3. Exercise 3

Choose the correct verb form in the simple past tense.

1. She (go/went) to the store yesterday.

2. They (play/played) basketball last weekend.

3. He (watched/watches) a movie last night.

4. We (visited/visit) our friends yesterday.

5. I (cooked/cooks) dinner yesterday.

3.5.4. Exercise 4

Form questions using the following information:

1. You / read / the book

2. She / go / to the party

3. They / enjoy / the concert

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AUTHOR'S PROFILE



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A scholar in the field of linguistics, completed her Master's degree in Linguistics at the University of Indonesia in 2014. Her academic journey has been marked by a deep-seated passion for the intricacies of language and its applications. Since 2015, she has served as a lecturer at Merdeka University of Malang, where she imparts her extensive knowledge and expertise to students in the domain of linguistics. In addition to her academic role, Pravitha is also a professional translator. Her professional translation work complements her academic pursuits, showcasing her versatility and commitment to the field of language. Throughout her career, Cattleya Wahyu Pravitha has dedicated herself to the teaching of English, especially grammar, an area she has passionately engaged with for her entire professional life. Her contributions to both education and translation have established her as a respected figure in her field, committed to advancing the understanding and application of linguistic principles.

CHAPTER 4

SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

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4.1. INTRODUCTION

Simple Future Tense is one of main tenses in English. There are three main tenses in English, they are present tenses, past tenses and future tenses. Simple Future Tense is the first part of the future tenses. The other future tenses are Future Continuous Tense, Future Perfect Tense and Future Perfect Continuous Tense. The English learners should study Simple Future Tense first in order to be able to understand the rule of other future tenses. Here is the position of Simple Future Tense in a tenses table:

TENSES	PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE	PAST FUTURE
SIMPLE			WILL + V base	
CONTINUOUS				
PERFECT				
PERFECT CONTINUOUS				

Understanding and mastering Simple Future Tense is not difficult. Especially when the learners totally know that understanding tenses requires lots of focus and practice. Moreover, the learners should understand the essence of tenses use. The essence here means the difference of the language use

between the learners' first language (mother tongue) and English. Many EFL students face difficulties in learning how to use tenses, mainly on learning how to use the formula and combining each word into a well-structured sentence because they are still confused by the 'tenses' of their mother tongue.

Each language has their own 'tenses'. Take Bahasa as an example for the comparison in the chapter, in Bahasa, the Indonesians are not familiar with the 'Future Tenses'. There are several slang words in Bahasa that define either 'will / shall' or '(be) going to' in their daily conversation. But, one formal word that being used as 'will/shall' or '(be) going to' is '*akan*'. Then, there is no further rule on verb choice. As known In Bahasa, the language users use the same word of verb on present, past and future tenses. This kind of difference confuses the EFL learners. Since in English, the rule is different. Therefore, in understanding the use of Simple Future Tense in English, the learners should aware of the differences between English and the learners' mother tongue on language use aside from memorizing the formula. But, most importantly that they should acknowledge the 'tenses' form, simple future tense, in English.

4.2. THE CONCEPT OF SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Simple future tense is used when a speaker wants to express the ideas, plans, or things that will be done later or in the following time. Nordquist in 2020 explained that the simple future tense is a form of verb that refers to an action or event that has not yet begun. People also know the tense as Future Simple, which is used also for making prediction or showing determination, ability and intention. The Simple Future Tense has some functions, they are:

1. Making prediction

Simple Future Tense is used when a speaker wants to predict something that possibly happen in the future or has

4.5. CONCLUSION

Simple Future Tense is used to express an action or event that has not happened yet or in the other words, things that will happen in the future. The characteristics of its use are: (1) Auxiliary words: usually uses the auxiliary “will” or “shall”. (2) Verb form: Always uses the base form of the verb. Here is the simplest way to memorize the formula of the tense:

1. “S + Will + Verb base” for positive sentence
2. “S + Will not + Verb base” for negative sentence
3. “Will + S + Verb base?” for interrogative sentence

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CHAPTER 5

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

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5.1. INTRODUCTION

Due to my personal experience as a non-native speaker, the present perfect tense can be confusing. Woods (2010), stated that Present Perfect is hard and this tense may give the learners gray hair even if the learners is still young. Not just for the non-native speaker, Parrott (2004) stated that Present Perfect creates a particular problem for speakers of many European languages whose first language has a similar form which is always used to refer to past time. For English as foreign language learner, learning English is accustomed with the division of time; Past, Present and Future, which relates to the use of different verbs. That time frame relates to the naming of verb includes V1, V2, V3 and Ving. When we talk about what is happening, we use V-ing, doing regularly as a habbit/fact/routines we use V1, finish then we use V2, and we talk about passive sentence, V3 is used. In contrast, present perfect tense refers to the present, but its structure requires the use of V3 (past participle), where the regular verb in the V3 (past participle) form is the same as the past form (V2). Is it present or past then? Thus, for lower level of learner may creates ambiguity to memorize the function as well as the structure.

The Present Perfect Tense expresses an action that occurred at an unspecific time in the past but still affects the present. It is used to describe an action that has been completed, which might be repeated in the present or even future though the exact time is

not specified. It can also be related to the essence of experience to the activity. Are we going to do it again? However, the key difference between the present perfect and the past tense is the unspecified time element. For example, if we talk about our holiday without specifying when it happened, we use the present perfect tense to highlight the experience, which might be repeated but at unknown time. These consideration help in choosing the correct tense. Additionally, the present perfect tense can describe an action that has just been completed, without specifying the time. Learners less commonly understand this use. What is described as just been completed actions is that we can still see the results of that activity immediately afterward. To provide a comprehensive explanation of the present perfect tense, the following part of this chapter will be beneficial.

5.2. STRUCTURE OF PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Azar (2003) started the discussion of Present Perfect by highlighting the importance of past participle for this tense. The Past participle Verb or V3 is one of the principal part of a verb. The past participle is used in both Present and Past Perfect Tense. There are two forms of Past Participle, Regular and Irregular. The Regular past participle verbs are the same as the simple past form; both end in –ed.

Below are the example of verbs including the past participle.

	Simple Form	Simple Past	Past Participle
Regular	start	started	started
Verb	close	closed	closed
	visit	visited	visited
Irregular	see	saw	seen
Verb	cut	cut	cut
	have	had	had

2. _____

3. _____

(Elbaum, 2021)

PRACTICE 4. Complete the sentences using the present perfect

1. I can't find my bag. _____(you/see/it) anywhere?

2. I can't log on to the website.
_____ (I/forget) my password

3. I sent Joe an email this morning, but
_____ (he/not/reply)

4. Paul doesn't know what he's going to do.
_____ (he/not/decide/yet)

5. When is David going away? ' _____',
(he/already/go)

(Murphy, 2019)

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Tantry Ajeng Parnawati, S.Hum., M.Pd., embarked on her academic journey by obtaining her bachelor's degree from the English Department at Airlangga University in 2011, specializing in English Linguistics. Following this achievement, she delved into the enriching experience of marriage and motherhood. Driven by a passion for continuous learning, Tantry pursued her Master's degree at Universitas

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CHAPTER 6

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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6.1. INTRODUCTION

Welcome to "Exploring the Present Continuous: Theory and Practice." In this book, we embark on a comprehensive journey through one of the fundamental aspects of English grammar: the present continuous tense. From its basic structure to its nuanced usage, this book aims to provide a thorough understanding of the present continuous tense both in theory and in practice. The present continuous tense, also known as the present progressive tense (Azar, 2002), is a grammatical tense used to describe actions or situations that are happening at the moment of speaking or are ongoing in the present period of time. It is formed by using the present tense of the verb "to be" (am, is, are) followed by the base form of the main verb plus the "-ing" suffix. For example:

1. "I am reading a book." (action happening at the moment of speaking)
2. "She is studying for her exam." (ongoing action in the present)
3. "They are playing football in the park." (ongoing action in the present)

The present continuous tense can also be used to describe future plans or arrangements when used with specific time indicators or adverbs, such as "tomorrow," "next week," or "this evening." For example:

- 1. "We are meeting for lunch tomorrow."
- 2. "She is flying to Paris next week."
- 3. "They are attending a concert this evening."

Overall, the present continuous tense helps convey a sense of immediacy and ongoingness in the present moment or future plans.

BASIC STRUCTURE AND FORMATION

The basic structure and formation of the present continuous tense involve the auxiliary verb "to be" conjugated in the present tense (am, is, are), followed by the base form of the main verb and the "-ing" suffix.
Here's the basic structure:

Subject	+ "to be" (am/is/are)	+ Verb base form	+ "Ing" suffix	+ (Optional: rest of the sentence)
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Figure 6.1. Basic Structure of Present Continuous

Here are examples of the present continuous tense in affirmative, negative, and interrogative forms:

Affirmative Form	Negative Form	Interrogative Form
I am eating	I am not eating	Am I eating?
She is studying	She is not studying	Is she studying?
They are playing football	They are not playing football	Are they playing football?

Figure 6.2. The Forms of Present Continuous

In the affirmative form, we use the correct form of the verb "to be" (am/is/are) according to the subject, followed by the base form of the main verb with the "-ing" suffix. In the negative form, we add "not" after the auxiliary verb "to be." In the

and getting dressed for work. On my way to the office, I am listening to my favorite podcast. At work, I am checking emails and attending meetings. During lunch, I am chatting with my colleagues. In the evening, I am going to the gym and working out. Finally, I am having dinner and watching TV before going to bed.

Prompt 2: Vacation Adventures

Write a story about a vacation you are currently on. Describe the activities you and your friends or family are doing each day. Use the present continuous tense to bring the story to life.

Example:

We are currently on vacation in Hawaii, and it's amazing! Right now, we are lounging on the beach and soaking up the sun. My brother is snorkeling in the crystal-clear water, and my parents are taking a walk along the shore. In the afternoon, we are planning to go hiking up a volcano. Later, we are trying some delicious local food at a nearby restaurant. Every evening, we are watching the beautiful sunset over the ocean.

6.6. CONCLUSION

As we conclude our journey through "Exploring the Present Continuous: Theory and Practice," we hope you have gained a deeper appreciation for this versatile tense. Whether you're a student, a teacher, or simply a language enthusiast, mastering the present continuous opens doors to clearer communication and richer expression. Keep practicing, keep exploring, and keep embracing the beauty of language in all its forms.

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CHAPTER 7

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

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7.1. INTRODUCTION

Tense is a part of grammar which is referring to the time of the situation (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2019) when writer want to explain activities and events in written text. By using tenses correctly, there will be a good communication and it can also avoid misunderstanding in communication because tenses indicate time when situation proceeds place and detects a situation time (Bukit, 2020). The English tense consists of two categories, they are past and non-past (Hackmack, 2001) or present and past (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2019). While based on Student Learning Support Service (2022), actually there are 12 tenses which are combination between tense (relating to time) and aspect (how the verb is experienced as a completed action or still in progress). The illustration can be seen in Table 7.1:

Table 7.1. Types of Tenses

TENSES					
		Past	Present	Future	
ASPECT	Simple	Helped	help/helps	will help	
	Perfect	had helped	has/have helped	will	have helped
	Progressive/ Continuous	was/were helping	is/am/are helping	will	be helping
	Perfect	had been	have/has	will	have
	Progressive/ Continuous	helping	been helping	been	helping

The other tenses are formed with parameters such as aspects or perfects. In the English language, aspect comprises the feature [+ progressive] or [- progressive] (Hackmack, 2001). Aspects is also a part of grammar referring to the way that the time of a situation is viewed by the speaker or writer. Aspect is indicated by a combination of auxiliary and verb form. There are two aspects of verbs, they are the perfect aspect and the progressive aspect (Greenbaum & Nelson, 2019). The perfect aspect is formed by combining the auxiliary ‘have’ and ‘has’ in the present form or ‘had’ in the past one with the past participle verb. For example: *I have written a letter* (Present Perfect) and *I had heard a lot about you before we met* (Past Perfect). While the progressive aspect is formed by combining auxiliary ‘is, am, are’ for the present and ‘was, were’ for the past with present participle verb. For example: *She is driving a new car* (Present Progressive) and *He came to my house when I was sleeping* (Past Progressive). In this chapter, the writer will discuss about Past Continuous Tense in detail.

7.2. PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

According to the Cambridge Dictionary, Past Continuous Tense is the grammatical form used for an action that someone was doing or an event that was happening at a particular time, while according to The Macmillan Dictionary Past Continuous Tense is the tense used to talk about actions or behavior that were begun and ended at some time in the past. Based on the definition above it can be concluded that Past Continuous Tense is used to describe an activity happening or in progress at a specific time or during a period of time in the past. Past Continuous Tense is formed by ‘was/were’ + ‘verb-ing’. Here is the explanation table for the formula and example in Past Continuous Tense:

progress at a specific time or during a period of time in the past. Forming a sentence using Past Continuous, it should use helping verb (was and were) and also present participle verb (Verb + ing). ‘When’ and ‘while’ is commonly used in Past Continuous sentence. Their function is to combine two events or activities that one activity began before the other one was in progress when the second activity interrupted it or in other words a shorter action interrupts a longer action.

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Indah Anjar Reski

who was born in 1986, is an English lecturer in Pontianak State of Polytechnic. She started her career in 2008 as English lecturer. She has worked as lecturer for 16 years. She finished her Undergraduate Degree in 2007 in Tanjungpura University, West Kalimantan. Then, she continued her Master Degree in 2010 and finished in 2012 in Sebelas Maret University, Solo, Central Java. She has taught English in Civil Engineering Department, Architecture Department and Electronical Department. This is the third time she writes a book chapter. The author hopes that this book can be useful and can be a reference for the readers.

CHAPTER 8

PAST PERFECT TENSE

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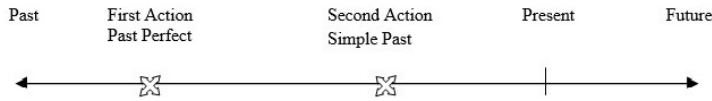
8.1. HOW TO USE THE PAST PERFECT

The past perfect is often used to refer to a situation that occurred at some past time before some other past time (Androutsopoulos, 2002). It is used to show that one action or event happened before another past action, event, or time. It is used to make it clear that one event happened before another in the past. It doesn't matter which event is mentioned first, the tense makes it clear which one happened first.

The past perfect simple is used to describe one action that happened before another action in past. In many cases a complete sentence is written in two parts with two different tenses. First, the past perfect simple refers to the action that happened first or earlier. Second, past simple refers to the action that happened second or latter.

Azar (1993) states that, simple past tense is used to talk about activities or situations that began and ended at a particular time in the past. Where Cliff (2002) stated that the simple past tense is used for a completed action at one specific time in past. The past perfect tense is the past equivalent of the present perfect. The actions viewed in retrospect from a point in the past are expressed by the past perfect tense. (Thomson and Martinet, 1986). Past tense is used to indicate that something happened at a specific time in the past, we use the past simple we can either say when it happened, using a time adverb, or assume that the hearer already knows when it happened (Martin, 2005).

The past perfect describes an action complete before a certain moment in the past (Jayanthi, 2003). The sequence of actions that occurred in the past needs to be considered. The initial actions can be expressed with Past Perfect and subsequent actions with Simple Past Tense. The past perfect is usually used in combination with another past action in the simple past. Using the past perfect allows us to show which action happened first. The past perfect action happened before the simple past action.



First Action: I cleaned the room.

Second Action: The guests arrived.

1. After I *had cleaned* the room, the guests arrived.
2. Before the guests arrived, I *had cleaned* the room.
3. I *had cleaned* the room when the guests arrived.

First Action: You switched off the light.

Second Action: You left home.

1. After you *had switched off* the light, you left home.
2. Before you left home, you *had switched off* the light.
3. You *had switched off* the light when you left home.

Both the present perfect and past perfect tenses are used to refer to past actions and events, they serve different purposes. Present perfect covers a past-to-present period of time. The present perfect simple is a form of the present tense and is connected to a present situation. It describes something which has already happened and which is still important in the present. Frank (1992) states “structurally the term perfect signifies that a

action. Past Perfect Tense describing the two past events in a clause structure, the first completed action must be described in the Past Perfect Tense, the action that is completed later in the Simple Past Tense. In sum, this tense talks about the past in the past.

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CHAPTER 9

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

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9.1. INTRODUCTION

The Future Continuous Tense is an essential element of English grammar that allows us to describe actions that will be ongoing at a specific time in the future. As Michael Swan highlights in *Practical English Usage*, "The Future Continuous is often used to talk about activities or events that are expected to be in progress at a particular time in the future" (Swan, 2005, p. 208). This tense not only helps convey a clearer picture of future events but also makes your speech and writing more precise and varied.

Understanding and using the Future Continuous Tense effectively can greatly enhance your communication skills. According to Graham Leech and Jan Svartvik in *A Communicative Grammar of English*, "The Future Continuous can provide a sense of predictability and certainty to future actions, adding to the speaker's confidence in their plans" (Leech & Svartvik, 2002, p. 94). This sense of certainty and predictability is crucial for articulating future plans and ongoing actions with clarity.

In this chapter, we will delve into the theory behind the Future Continuous Tense. We will explore its structure, usage, and nuances, providing you with a comprehensive understanding of how to use it effectively. Additionally, you will find exercises designed to reinforce your learning and help you master this important grammatical concept. By the end of

this chapter, you should feel more confident in using the Future Continuous Tense in both your writing and speaking, making your communication about future events more fluent and precise.

The Future Continuous Tense is a crucial aspect of English grammar, vital for discussing actions that will be in progress at a particular moment in the future. This tense helps us convey a clearer and more detailed view of future events, enhancing both spoken and written communication. Raymond Murphy in *English Grammar in Use* notes that "the Future Continuous is particularly useful for indicating that an action will be happening at a specific time and is often used to avoid making plans sound too definite" (Murphy, 2004, p. 86). This means that when we use the Future Continuous Tense, we are not only stating that an action will happen but also emphasizing that it will be ongoing at a specific future time, thus providing more context and depth to our descriptions of future plans and events.

Understanding and using the Future Continuous Tense correctly can significantly improve your fluency and precision in English. By describing actions that will be happening at a set future time, you can provide a more vivid and accurate account of future events. As Huddleston and Pullum explain in *The Cambridge Grammar of the English Language*, "The Future Continuous is used to indicate that a particular action will be ongoing at a specific point in the future, thereby adding a layer of specificity and detail to the narrative" (Huddleston & Pullum, 2002, p. 188). This sense of ongoing action helps the listener or reader understand not just what will happen, but when and how long it will be occurring, thereby providing a clearer picture of future events.

The Future Continuous Tense is particularly useful in various practical contexts. For instance, when discussing schedules and plans, it allows us to describe activities that will

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CHAPTER 10

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

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10.1. INTRODUCTION

The future perfect tense in English is a verb tense used to describe actions or events that will have been completed by a certain point in the future. This tense is particularly useful for indicating that an action will be finished before another action or time in the future, providing a sense of completion to the future action. The future perfect tense is useful for discussing future achievements and ensuring that certain actions or conditions will be fulfilled before a specified future time. For example, "By next year, I will have graduated from the university" indicates that the speaker expects to complete their studies before the next year ends. This tense is often used with time expressions such as "by the time," "by next year," or "by 9:00," which specify the future point by which the action will be completed (Cook & Boyles, 2023; Liashuk, 2023; Walter, 2023; Wood, 2023).

Formation of Future Perfect Tense

The future perfect tense is formed using the formula:

Subject + will have + Past Participle of the Verb.

This formula consistently emphasizes the use of the auxiliary verb "will" followed by "have" and then the past participle form of the main verb to construct sentences in the future perfect tense (Cook & Boyles, 2023; Liashuk, 2023; Shahdoost, 2023; Walter, 2023; Wood, 2023). The past

participle of a verb is usually formed by adding -ed to the end of the regular verbs, but irregular verbs have different forms. For example, the past participle of "run" is "run," and the past participle of "eat" is "eaten."

Usage of Future Perfect Tense

The future perfect tense is used in several contexts:

1. To indicate that an action will be completed before a specific time in the future: For instance, "By next year, I will have graduated from college." This sentence suggests that the action of graduating will be completed before the specified time in the future, which is next year(Cook & Boyles, 2023; Liashuk, 2023; Shahdoost, 2023; Walter, 2023; Wood, 2023).
2. To express actions that will be finished before another action takes place in the future: An example of this usage is, "She will have left for the airport by the time you arrive." Here, the departure for the airport is an action that will be completed before another future action, which is your arrival(Cook & Boyles, 2023; Liashuk, 2023; Shahdoost, 2023; Walter, 2023; Wood, 2023).
3. To describe the duration of an action up to a point in the future: For example, "By the end of the month, I will have worked here for five years." This sentence emphasizes the duration of working up to a certain future point(Liashuk, 2023; Shahdoost, 2023). **Examples of Future Perfect Tense**
 - a. "By 2025, we will have found a cure for the disease."
 - b. "He will have completed the project before the deadline."
 - c. "They will have moved to a new city by next summer."

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CHAPTER 11

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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11.1. INTRODUCTION

In this unit, we will talk and discuss the future perfect continuous tense in terms of the definition, patterns or formulations followed by examples, usage (comparing the different use among future continuous, future perfect continuous, future perfect, and future perfect continuous), common mistakes, example sentences, and practice exercises. Future perfect continuous tense, or also referred to as the future perfect progressive tense, is one of the English tenses that English learners should learn and understand well. It is a grammatical tense used to express an action or activity that will be ongoing until a specific moment in the future. In real life, this tense is rarely used compared to the other verb tenses.

In other words, the future perfect progressive or continuous tense indicates an ongoing and progressive action that is anticipated to be completed at a specific point in the future. This tense is formed by using a combination of modal auxiliary “will” followed by have been and present participle of the verb (V+ing). The patterns or formulations of the future perfect continuous tense are divided into four different kinds of sentences; affirmative / positive (+), negative (-), interrogative (?), and negative interrogative (-?).

(+) S + will + have + been + Ving

We will have been flying to Tokyo.

(-) S + will + not + have + been + Ving
won't

We will not have been flying to Tokyo.
won't

(?) Will + S + have + been + Ving + ?
Will we have been flying to Tokyo?
Yes, we will. / No, we will not.

(-?) Will + S + not + have + been + Ving + ?
Won't + S
Will we not have been flying to Tokyo?
Won't we

The modal auxiliary “will” can be contracted with the subjects (I’ll, you’ll, we’ll, they’ll, she’ll, he’ll, it’ll). for negative interrogative sentence, we have two forms. We put “not” directly after the subject of the sentence and “not” can be put before the subject of the sentence, but it must be contracted with the modal auxiliary verb “will” (**correct**: won’t, **incorrect**: willn’t).

11.2. USAGE OF FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS COMPARED TO FUTURE CONTINUOUS AND PERFECT CONTINUOUS.

In order to have better understanding about future perfect continuous tense, let’s have a look at the differences among future continuous, future perfect, and future perfect continuous tense seen from the usage in daily basis.

Future Continuous	Future Perfect	Future Perfect Continuous
I will be flying to Tokyo. You will be flying to	I will have flown to Tokyo. You will have flown	I will have been flying to Tokyo. You will have been

I (8) _____ the rest of the family entertained while he's away.

A. will have kept

B. will be keeping

Then they (9) _____ to Kyoto

A. will all be going

B. will all have been going

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CHAPTER 12

PAST FUTURE TENSE

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12.1. INTRODUCTION

In the previous chapters, we have already discussed Past Tense and Future Tense. Woods (2010) described the use of Past Tense to talk about an event that happened prior to the present moment. Meanwhile, she also discussed Future Tense, which is about an event that has not happened yet in the future. In other words, we use past tense to discuss an activity that happened in the past, whereas future tense is used to describe an activity that has not occurred yet. Regarding those two types of tenses, we would like to explore another type of tenses that refers to a combination of both grammatical constructions. This concept deals with conveying an activity that was planned or expected to occur in the future, but it was seen from a past viewpoint. Since it focuses on talking about the future event in the past time, it is usually called “Past Future Tense.” However, it is actually not a formal term used in English grammar. Although it is unofficial, in Merriam-Webster’s collegiate dictionary, the term “Past Future” exists. It is defined as an adjective or a noun. It is an adjective because it is connected to a verb form that indicates a future action, which is typically constructed in English with modals “*would or should*,” viewed from a past perspective. Besides, it is also considered a noun because it refers to a past or future verb form or tense of a language.

Past Future Tense is a theory that we will be exploring in this chapter. Our life is not always ideal; sometimes, in the

reality of life, many things might go wrong, and they do not work as planned. This grammatical form will help us express the gap between former intentions and the realities of a situation. In this case, by delving into the past tense of “will,” we are able to notice how “would” is employed to talk about any events in the future that were said or thought in the past time, revealing a crucial twist in the future as they did not come to fruition. It is highlighted by Asiza (2017), who mentioned this form as unreal or “contrary to fact.” Moreover, she said that it is used to express a failed plan, formerly an activity that was going to be done but was not carried out. Accordingly, this tense can be used to talk about past intentions and how they were not fulfilled in reality.

It is necessary to note that this Past Future Tense is also known as “Future in the past.” It refers to a situation when a speaker wants to refer to a prior time when a specific event was still in the future—even if it has already happened—they use the expression “Future in the Past” (Nordquist, 2018). Cambridge Dictionary described the use of “Future in The Past” to bring up a past event that was still in the future when it was said at the moment of speaking. Moreover, Markham (2023) stated that the “Future in the Past” discussed events that were thought or believed to be the future at one point in the past which existed at the time of writing or speaking. He then said that it did not even matter whether those future events actually happened in the future or not. Similar to that, BBC Learning English also explains that this form can be used for planning and predicting events that occur as well as those that do not. Therefore, it can be concluded that regarding the term “Future in the Past,” it is not essential whether those events or activities will happen or not in the future.

Nevertheless, the term “Future in the Past” is somewhat broader than “Past Future Tense”. Hewings (2005) explicated several grammatical forms to discuss activities or events that

sequence of events, enhancing clarity and precision in both written and spoken English. The "Past Future Tense", or so to speak "Future in the Past", allows us to feel a sense of surprise when expectations are not met, especially when describing unfulfilled plans, wrong predictions, and broken promises as it can be seen in conditional type 2 sentences. In addition, from the conditional sentence type 2, we can observe that it emphasizes the difference between past intentions and the realities in this current circumstance. Overall, it helps provide context for why specific actions did or did not take place based on what was expected or intended to happen in the future from a past point of view.

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CHAPTER 13

PAST FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

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13.1. INTRODUCTION

Understanding tenses is a crucial part of attaining proficiency in English. A lack of understanding of these causes communication difficulties in English. These may include confusion regarding the temporal aspects of speech, such as the order of events, whether they have already occurred, are currently taking place, or are about to happen. As is widely recognized, English employs 16 tenses. They are classified into three distinct contexts: past, present, and future time (Azar, 2003, 1996). From a linguistic perspective, the distinctions between these 16 tenses are relatively straightforward to discern. However, some tenses present a challenge in differentiating their function and the precise circumstances in which they are used. Some such as the Past Future Continuous Tense are rarely used in everyday conversation, written communication, and scientific discourse.

The **Past Future Continuous Tense** appears more frequently in Indonesian Authors' English grammar books because these resources often provide a comprehensive overview of English grammar, including less frequently used tenses. This extensive approach aims to equip learners with a deep understanding of all possible grammatical structures, emphasizing even those forms that may be less relevant for daily conversation. In contrast, English grammar books by native authors usually focus on more practical and commonly used

tenses to align with the immediate needs of English language learners in natural communication contexts.

The details of the reason why this tense is difficult to find in any English grammar book by native authors are below:

1. **Complexity and rarity**

The past future continuous tense is a complex form and is not as commonly used in everyday speech and writing as other tenses. Native speakers often rely on simpler forms, like the past continuous or the past simple, to convey similar ideas. Its structure involves combining past, future, and continuous tenses, making it challenging to grasp and use accurately.

2. **Focus on More Common Tenses**

English grammar books often prioritize teaching more frequently used tenses that learners need to communicate effectively. Tenses like the present simple, past simple, present perfect, and future simple are emphasized because they cover a broader range of everyday situations.

3. **Overlap with Other Tenses**

The past future continuous tense is often used in contexts where other tenses can be sufficient. They share the same function in a specific context (Murphy, 2004; Suherman, 2014). For example, Past Future Tense instead of saying "He knew that I would be traveling," one might say "He knew that I would travel". The meaning can often be conveyed without using the past future continuous tense.

4. **Contextual and Stylistic Usage**

This tense is more likely to appear in specific contexts, such as advanced literary analysis or detailed storytelling, rather than in basic or intermediate grammar instruction. It's used to express nuanced aspects of time and expectation, which might be considered more advanced.

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CHAPTER 14

PAST FUTURE TENSE

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14.1. INTRODUCTION

The concept of the "past future tense," also known as "future in the past," is an essential aspect of English grammar that allows speakers and writers to express future actions or states as they were perceived from a point in the past. This tense does not have a specific conjugation like simple past or future tenses. Instead, it is constructed using modal verbs and specific phrases, primarily "would" and "was/were going to." Imagine you are looking back at a moment in your past when you anticipated or planned something that would happen later. The past future tense enables you to communicate these anticipations, intentions, or predictions. For example, if today you say, "I will visit the museum tomorrow," and then refer to this plan from a future point, you would say, "I knew I would visit the museum the next day."

This tense is particularly useful in storytelling, reported speech, and hypothetical situations, providing a nuanced way to express actions and intentions that were expected or planned but not necessarily realized.

Importance of the Past Future Tense

1. **Narrative Clarity:** It helps in creating clear and coherent narratives when recounting past events and the expectations or plans associated with them.
2. **Reported Speech:** It is crucial for accurately reporting what someone said or thought in the past about a future event.

3. **Expressing Unfulfilled Plans:** It allows speakers to convey plans or expectations that did not come to fruition, adding depth to the context.
4. **Complex Time Relationships:** It helps describe complex relationships between different times, essential for advanced writing and storytelling.

By mastering the past future tense, one can improve their ability to convey intricate temporal relationships in both written and spoken English, enhancing clarity and precision in communication. The "past future tense" often referred to as "future in the past," is used to describe a future action or state as seen from a point in the past. This tense doesn't have a specific conjugation in English but is formed using modal verbs like "would" and sometimes "was/were going to."

14.2. FORMATION AND USAGE

FORMATION

1. Using "would"
 - (+) Affirmative: Subject + would + base form of the verb.
Example: She said she would go to the store.
 - (-) Negative: Subject + would not (wouldn't) + base form of the verb.
Example: She said she wouldn't go to the store.
 - (?) Question: Would + subject + base form of the verb?
Example: Would she go to the store?
2. Using "was/were going to"
 - (+) Affirmative: Subject + was/were + going to + base form of the verb.
Example: He was going to call you.
 - (-) Negative: Subject + was/were not (wasn't/weren't) + going to + base form of the verb.
Example: He wasn't going to call you.

4. "We will go on a trip next month," they said.

5. "I will help you with your homework," she said.

14.3.10. EXERCISE TEN: SHORT PARAGRAPH

Write a short paragraph (6-8 sentences) about a past event, incorporating at least three examples of the past future tense.

14.4. CONCLUSION

The past future tense, often manifested through constructions like "would" and "was/were going to," plays a crucial role in English grammar. It allows speakers to discuss intentions, expectations, and plans from a past perspective, bridging the gap between what was anticipated and what actually happened. This tense is essential for expressing actions and states that were supposed to occur in the future relative to a past point in time. Its proper use enriches narrative complexity, aids in reported speech, and enhances the clarity of conditional statements. Understanding and mastering the past future tense enables more precise and nuanced communication, particularly when recounting events or conveying indirect speech.

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CHAPTER 15

PAST FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

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15.1. INTRODUCTION

This chapter discusses one of the most complex yet interesting tenses in English grammar which is Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense. This tense is also known as the past future perfect progressive tense. This tense is considered as the last tense among sixteen tenses in the English grammar. Even though barely used, this tense remains important to be learnt in order to get a thorough understanding in terms of tenses. Regarding the terminology of the Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense, this tense combines four kinds of tenses: past tense, future tense, perfect tense, and continuous tense. Having knowledge related to the four tenses will be helpful in learning and comprehending the Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense. Additionally, understanding the Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense is not merely about learning a grammatical pattern; it is about an ability to express ideas or activities which require a time series.

This chapter covers both theories and practices so the knowledge gained can be applied into exercises to deepen comprehension. The theoretical section is started by exploring definition of the Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense, formulation or patterns of the tense and it is ended by describing the functions of the tense. Meanwhile, the practical section presents various types of questions which can enhance

understanding in the use of Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense in the context.

Past Future Perfect Continuous is used to express an event that would have been ongoing for a certain period of time in the past. Past Future Perfect Tense is the form of sentence used to reveal and express activities or events that occurred in the past and still existed taking place at a certain point or during a certain period on the past (Yuspik, Hariyanto, & Dwiyono, 2023). This definition is supported by SusyLOWATI (2015) conveying that Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense is a verb form that is used to describe an event that would or had happened and was being carried out in the past. Irawati (2016) stated that Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense is a tense that can be used to retell a job or event that would happen in the past. Endarti (2015) added that Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense is used to express an event or work that has been started and is still ongoing, and there is still the possibility of continuing in the past.

Regarding the definitions above, it can be said that the Past Perfect Continuous Tense tells an event which will already be happening in the future, but the time context is in the past. The action has no connection at all to the present. Although the sentence contains perfect tense elements, the time signal element in this sentence has clear period provisions. It usually uses the word for or period which indicates how long the event occurred. The use of the Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense focuses on discussing events in the past. It could be that the action itself was imaginary or never happened at all. Example: Rania would have been watching TV for three hours by the time her father came home yesterday

Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense

The example shows that “would” indicates Past Future, “have” indicates Perfect and “been watching” indicates

11. would have been fighting
12. would have been talking
13. would have been thinking
14. would have been waiting
15. would have been applying
16. would have been acting
17. would have been flying
18. would have been running
19. would have been wanting
20. would have been wandering

PART C

1. would have been digging
2. would have been cooking; called
3. got; would have been washing
4. would have been hiding; found
5. called; would not (wouldn't) have been living
6. closed; would have been discussing
7. would not have been climbing; got
8. would she have been doing; came
9. wouldn't they have been teaching; graduated
10. would we have been swimming; called

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Lu'luil Maknun
- BAB 7 : Past Continuous Tense
Indah Anjar Reski
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Silmy Arizatul Humaira'
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- BAB 14 : Past Future Tense
Saidah
- BAB 15 : Past Future Perfect Continuous Tense
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