2. TYPES OF PRESENT TENSES

In English there are four ways to express Types of Present Tenses. They are Simple Present Tense, Present Continuous Tense, Present Perfect Tense, and Present Perfect Continuous Tense. Here the writer would explain clearly about them, for further information, look at the Types of Present Tenses below:

2.1 The Simple Present Tense

Simple Present Tense can be divided into two words, they are Simple and Present. Where the writer explains that Simple is unmixed, not divided into some of parts, without the subordinate clause and Present is now. In the term, present tense shows clearly that in English; tense is not the same as time. The Present Tense is not usually used to describe present time. Instead, it describes activities and states which are generally and universally true. The Present Tense is the tense for description, definition, and statements of general truth.

At the time the Present Tense extends from past time, through, the present into the future and durative verbs which show states through time, are verbs like want, live and be. Sometimes the Present Tense is also called the present habitual. It is used for repeated and habitual actions.

According to the grammarians, there are many terms that used to definitions of Present Tense, they are:

1. The Simple Present Tense is expressed daily habit or usual activities. The Simple Present Tense expressed general statements of fact. In summary,
The Simple Present Tense is used for events or situations that exist always, usually or habitually in the past, present, and future (Betty, 1941: 3).

2. The Simple Present Tense is used to describe general actions, events and states when we have no reason to think of them as being in any way temporary or limited in time (Martin Parrott, 2000:154).

3. The Simple Present Tense is expressed a general truth or fact (Surayin, 2004: 20).

4. The Simple Present Tense is used to describe an activity that is actually in progress at the moment of speaking. Its use for this purpose is much less common that the use of the Present Continuous (A. S. Horn by 1954: 90).

5. The Simple Present Tense is used to describe habits, routines, or events that happen regularly. It can also express opinions or make general statements of fact (Werner K. Patricia.1990: 8).

In English, The Simple Present Tense can be divided into four conditions, they are:

- Permanent Situation
- General truth
- Habit or repeated action
- Future condition

1) Permanent situation is used when it is situation cannot be changed. It is using “to be”:
   a. My little brother is very naughty.
   b. Nita is proud.
c. Her sister is a student from University Of North Sumatera.
d. My brother is a businessman.
e. Budi is handsome.
f. My friend lives in Alaska for all her life.
g. My younger sister is beautiful.
h. They are fisherman.
i. My sister is a good student in her school.
j. Agnes Monica is a famous actress.

2) General truth is used to show fact

1. The sun shines during the day.
2. Birds fly.
3. Elephants are animals.
4. Twice two is four.
5. The earth moves round the sun.
6. My mother is a housewife.
7. The sky is blue.
8. One year has twelve months.
9. A week has seven days.
10. Water boils at 100°C.
3) Habitat or repeated action is used to show an action which is done repeatedly or showing habitual action.

- I always drink tea every morning.
- My young sister goes to school every day except Sunday.
- She always washing the place every morning.
- Budi always comes on time.
- I always go to school at 7 o’clock.
- I get up at 5 am every day.
- I visit my grandmother twice a week.
- My young brother plays football every Sunday.
- I swim every Saturday together my friends.
- My mother always cooks breakfast.
- We start to study every morning.

Future condition is used to show future conditional. It is using focused on schedule, program or time table:

- The bus leaves at 15.30.
- My family goes to Bali next month.
- I have lunch with my boy friend tonight.
- Tina comes to Jakarta in September this month.
- The film begins at 8 p.m.
- I think you will be a President next year.
• Hurry up! The airplane leaves in five minutes.
• She picks me up at 5.00.
• The music of concert start at 7 o’ clock.
• I visit my grandfather to New York year.

**The Formulas and Examples of the Simple Present Tense**

The writer would like to put the formulas with the some of the examples to make the statement become clear. The writer only wants to explain about the Simple Present Tense. Here its formulas and examples.

The Formulas of the Simple Present Tense in affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences are as the following.

- **Affirmative:** Subject (They, We, I, You) + V-1 + O/ C  
  Subject (He, She, It) + V-1 + S /Es + O/ C

- **Negative:** Subject (They, We, I, You) + do not + V-1 + O/ C  
  Subject (He, She, It) + does not + V-1

- **Interrogative:** Do + (They, We, I, You) + V-1?  
  Does + (He, She, It) + V-1?
Affirmative sentences

Examples:

a. The president receives the athletes at the palace
b. A king lives in a place.
c. The teachers rest in the evening.
d. Joni works in the hospital.
e. My brother goes to work by motorcycle.

Rules to Remember

1. The Infinitive without “S or Es“ is used after to Pronoun, I, You, We, they or after nouns for which these pronouns are used.

Examples:

- We never go to his house at night.
- They study English in the class room.
- The children always ask me many questions.
- I write a letter for my boy friend.
- I often leave house early in the morning.
2. “S or Es” is added to the infinitive after the Pronoun He, She, It or after nouns for which these pronouns are used.

Examples:

- He decided to stay in a apartment
- She brings her order every time.

- He establishes a company of his own.
- The teacher explains the lesson well.

Besides, some verbs which writer needed to add Es or change the ending

a. If verbs ending in + - Ss/ Ch/X/O add – Es

   Examples:   
   Kiss – kisses     Do- does
   Rush – rushes    Relax- relaxes
   Watch- watches   Wax- waxes
   Miss – misses    Search- search

b. If verbs ending in consonant + - y: add – s

   Examples:    
   Play –plays
   Say – says
   Enjoy – enjoys
Employ - employs

Obey – obeys

c. If verbs ending in consonant + - y : change Y to I + IES

- Examples: Study – studies
  - Carry – carries
  - Reply – replies
  - Fly – flies

d. If verbs + have, do and go : change become

- Examples: Have – has
  - Do – does
  - Go – goes

Examples:

- My students do not obey the rule of school.
- He does not attend his friend marriage.
- The teacher does not income to class today.
- My Mother doesn’t read newspaper every day.
- I believe your word.
In English, do not or don’t which mean “not” is used in the negative sentences.

Examples:

✓ Does this engine help?
✓ Do you believe with fortuneteller?
✓ Does she answer the question with true?
✓ Do you sit t the back of the theater?
✓ Do you live in a comfortable home?

We must be carefully when use do or does in sentences negative and interrogative because there are many mistakes made by peoples especially learners in the use do or does. They often uses do or does in the adjective sentences, on the other hand it must use in the verb and do or does is placed before the subject. In this term, the meaning process of the affirmative and negative sentences is different. Besides, we must remember that after does not or do not, the verb must be the basic form or (V-1). So, in the interrogative form, the verb must not add suffix such as -S / -Es/ - IES to the verb.

Another form Simple Present Tense, there which use Present Tense of “Be “. In English, to be is called a verb although. It is not involves any actions or activities and to be shows more conditions. Here, the writer will explain with Simple Present Tense of “Be “.

The formulas of the Simple Present Tense of “Be” in affirmative, negative, and interrogative sentence are as the following:
a) Affirmative

- Subject (They, We, I, You) + To Be (am, are) + Complement
- Subject (He, She, It) + To Be (is) + Complement

b) Negative

- Subject (They, We, I, You) + to be (am, are) + Not + Complement
- Subject (He, She, It) + to be (is) + Not + Complement

c) Interrogative

- To be (am, are) + Subject (They, We, I, You) + Complement?
- To be (is) + Subject (He, She, It) + Complement?

(+ UI is in Center Jakarta, the center of the city.

(-) UI is not in Center Jakarta, the center of the city.

(?) Is UI in Center Jakarta, the center of the city?

(+ A mile is longer than a kilometer.

(-) A mile is not longer than a kilometer.

(?) Is a mile longer than a kilometer?

(+ Law is a noble profession.

(-) Law is not a noble profession.

(?) Is law a noble profession?
The adverb of time that is used in the Simple Present Tense:

- Often       Rarely       Once a week
- Always      Never        Twice a week
- Sometimes   Frequently   Twice a month
- Usually     Everyday     Generally
- Seldom      Every morning

Non Continuous Verb

There are some verbs in the Simple Present Tense that are not used in Continuous Tense, they are:

- Hear         Know         Possess         Like
- See          Be           Belong          Love
- Believe      Exist        Need            Hate
- Think        Own          Want            Forget
- Understand   Have         Prefer          Remember

Examples:

- Correct: I see a robbery (right now).
- Incorrect: I am seeing a robbery (right now).
- Correct: I prefer mango than guava (right now).
- Incorrect: I am preferring mango than guava (right now).
- Incorrect: I am thinking that linguistic is easy (right now).
2.2 The Present Continuous Tense

Present Continuous usually called The Present Progressive Tense consists of Verb1-ing. We call the “Progressive Tense” of a verb as it is constructed by using any form of the plus- Verb 1 -ing.

Present Continuous Tense is second sentence from that sentences are includes group of present tense. In daily speaking Present Continuous of sentences are used for action or activities which are happening when we are speaking, for example working, studying, sleeping and writing.

According to the grammarians, there are many terms that used to definitions of Present Continuous Tense, they are…

1. The Present Progressive Tense expresses an activity that (is in Progress is occurring is happening) right now. The event began in the past, is in progress now, and will probably continue into the future (Betty Schrampfer, 1941: 3).
2. The Present Continuous is used to express immediate future actions when definite arrangements have been made (John. S. Hartanto, 1996: 25)
3. The Present Continuous is used to express the immediate Present and also for a more general present (A.S. Horn by, 1954: 88).
4. The Present Continuous is used to express for actions which are happening in the present, and for a period of time (Patricia. Wilcox Peterson, 1987:36).
5. The Present Continuous Tense is used for actions or conditions which are happening in the Present and for a period of time which includes the present (Sofia, 2003: 16).

In English, Present Continuous can be divided into four conditions, they are....

- Action happening now
  - Temporary situation
  - Unstable condition
  - Future condition

✓ Action happening now is used to show an action which is done at the time of speaking:
  - The fisherman is catching the fishes in the sea.
  - My family is hiking the Mountain.
  - He is playing football in the field.
  - They are doing an exercise.
  - He is taking a mango on the table.
  - The baby is crying loudly.
  - I am eating fried chicken.
  - He is giving me flowers.
  - The children are drawing flowers.
  - She is listening to the radio.
Temporary situation is used to show a situation which done temporary:

- Her mother is living in a hotel.
- He is giving me a book while my book is leaving at home.
- Her mother is working in a hospital.
- I am waiting for someone.
- I am borrowing her pen while my pen is missing.
- I am coming to school late because the traffic jumps.
- I am not paying my debt because my money lost.
- I am not writing novel about love story because I am sick.
- I am walking to the supermarket because the motorcycle is repaired.
- I am taking his food when my stomach is being hungry very much.

Future conditional is used to show an arrangement already:

- I am calling my girl friend to night.
- I am studying in overseas next week.
- She is taking her money in the bank this afternoon.
- I am finishing a new short story this month.
- She is going to England tomorrow morning.
- I am finishing my paper this month.
- They are camping to the SIBOLANGIT next month.
- I am watching the movie tomorrow afternoon.
- I am attending the seminar this morning.
- All of the children are going to the zoo tomorrow morning.
4. Unstable conditional is used to show an arrangement already made:

- Her cost of living in family is getting better.
- My grade lesson is rising every semester.
- My body is growing very fast in this month.
- The criminal in Indonesia is increasing every year.
- The sky is getting darker and its gona be rain.
- The weather of our country is changing every month.
- The durian tree in the garden is getting bigger.
- My brother is getting income every month.
- The cost of BBM in our country is lowing in 2008.
- The air population is increasing very fast in Jakarta.

In English, there are some of verbs which are not used in the Present Continuous Tense, because The Present Continuous Tense is normally used for only deliberate actions. The verbs are not normally used in The Present Continuous Tense are:

a. Verbs of the senses, that is:

- I hear a bird.
- I smell something burning.
- I see elephant in zoo.
- The cake tasted really delicious.
- I observe society in the village.
- I feel fine.
✓ He notice all of the criminals every day for published in newspaper.
✓ I hear you.

b. Verbs of the emotion, that is:
   - I like juice orange than avocado juice.
   - I want to see the mouse deer.
   - I refuse to come for the party.
   - I wish I could write a new novel.
   - I and my boy friend love French language.
   - I hate all of the words him.
   - I admire her beautiful.

c. Verbs of mental activity:
   - I realize that many of problems this month.
   - I agree with your opinion.
   - I know that’s all from him.
   - I remember my father advices forever.
   - I forget what she said.
   - I think mathematic is very difficult to understand.
d. Verbs of possession:

- I own three red blouses.
- I owe her ten dollars.
- How much do I owe you?
- This mobile cellular belongs to me.

**Verbs of appear:**

1) This box contains explosives.
2) She seems strange.
3) I keep his trusty with well.
4) The teachers hold a meeting.
5) I continue my senior high school in SMU N 2 BINJAI.
6) I hold her hand with strong.

**The Formulas and Examples of the Present Continuous Tense**

In order to statement become clearly, the writer would like to put the formulas and some examples in order to help for students understand more about tense especially Present Continuous Tense through this paper.

The Formulas of the Present Continuous tense in the affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences are as the following.
Affirmative

- Subject (They, We, I, You) + To Be (am, are) + V1-ing + ....
- Subject (She, He, And It) To Be (is) + V1-ing + ....

Negative

- Subject (They, We, I, You) + To Be (am, are) + not + V1-ing + ....
- Subject (she, he, it) + To Be (is) + not + V1-ing + ....

Interrogative

- To be (am, are) + Subject + V1-ing + ....?
- To be (is) + Subject + V1-ing + ....?

Affirmative Sentences

Examples:

- They are meeting in the office now.
- They are working in the hospital.
- I am studying French in classroom.
- I am eating lunch at the cafeteria right now.
- The baby is crying because her milk is empty.
Examples:

- They are not doing their homework.
- My sister is not visiting her grandmother.
- His girl friend is not coming again.
- My brother is driving a car now.
- He is attending the dance party together his girl friend.
- Her young sister is using sunglasses.
- My mother is getting salary from her office.
- He is taking the money from his pocket.

Interrogative Sentences

Examples:

- Are they playing chess now?
- Are you going to the sea now days?
- Is your father reading a newspaper?
- Is father listening to the radio?
- Are we having an English lesson now?
- Are you talking about the woman?
- Is he training the elephant?
The Present Continuous Tense that has the time signal for make the statement clear. These time signal now, at present, right now, at this moment, this morning, this afternoon, this evening, today, now days and for the time being.

2.3 The Present Perfect Tense

The English verbs have four form, they are simple form, the simple past, the past participle, and the present participle.

The past participle is used to form of the past perfect tense and present perfect tense.

Regular verb of past participle like with simple past only add “ed” for infinitive, while in past participle, irregular verbs could see in the list of irregular verbs.

Look at the table of verbs below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Simple Form</th>
<th>Simple Past</th>
<th>Past Participle</th>
<th>Present Participle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Regular Verbs</strong></td>
<td>Finish</td>
<td>Finished</td>
<td>Finished</td>
<td>Finishing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arrive</td>
<td>Arrived</td>
<td>Arrived</td>
<td>Arriving</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Irregular Verbs</strong></td>
<td>See</td>
<td>Saw</td>
<td>Seen</td>
<td>Seeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eat</td>
<td>Ate</td>
<td>Eaten</td>
<td>Eating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Make</td>
<td>Made</td>
<td>Made</td>
<td>Making</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Present Perfect Tense is that an action has been completed before the present time. This action has an effect on the present situation but it is not happening in the present.

Based on the grammarians, there are many terms that used to definitions of Present Perfect Tense are as the following:

1. The Present Perfect expresses an activity or state that has continued for a period of time from a point in the past until the present (Patricia Wilcox Peterson, 1987:14).
2. The Present Perfect Tense expresses activities or situations that occurred or did not (occur) “before now”, at some unspecified time in the past (Betty Schrampfer, 1941:162).
3. The Present Perfect expresses activities that were repeated several or many times is in the past, The exact times are unspecified (Azar,1941:162)
4. The Present Perfect Tense can describe actions or situations that occurred at an unspecified time in the past. It also refers to repeated past actions (Werner K. Patricia, 1990: 108).
5. The present Perfect Tense is used to express an action which is completely done. In his book (Randolph Quirk, 1990:52) notes that:

   - Simple past it used in place of the present perfect for recent events especially in AME: I just got a new.
• The present perfect is used for recent events may imply that the result of the event still applies: He’s broken his arm or his arm is broken.

• Some of adverbials occurred with the present perfect and not with the simple past.

• The simple past must be used in the implicit time period does not reach up to the present moment.

  She gave an interview only once in her life.

  ➢ Result

  ➢ Number

  1. Used to show the result of an action.

    ➢ I have eaten all the cakes and I am stomachache.

    ➢ I have done all the house work and I am very tired.

    ➢ I have spent all my money I am broke.

    ➢ We have washed the clothes, so our bodies get wet.

    ➢ I have helped him write financial report and I give gift by him.

    ➢ I have done sport, so my body is very exhaustion.

    ➢ I have understood the lesson because I study hard every day.

    ➢ I have arrived in school on time and I am not late.

    ➢ I have worked hard to the company and I give big salary.

    ➢ I have my homework and I am very tired.

    ➢ She has oversleep, so she late to go to school.
2. Used to show how many times something happened.
   - I have knocked the door for 5 times.
   - They have taken all bananas from table.
   - She has divorced for 2 times.
   - My sister has followed cooking course for 7 times.
   - I have gotten gift from my parents for 3 times in 2 years
   - She has taught us twice a week.
   - I have fed the animals for 3 times in a day.
   - She has sent the letters for ten times.
   - I have gone to New York for 3 times.
   - That’s the last one. They have typed thirty letters.

The Formulas and Examples of Present Perfect Tense

Generally, some students are still confused of how to use the appropriate tense to express meaning or messages and usage.

Therefore, the writer would easy for students / readers to learn form of Perfect Tense. With put the formulas and some of examples to make the statement above clear.

The formulas of Present Perfect Tense in affirmative, negative, interrogative sentences are the following:
Affirmative : S + Have/ Has + V-3 + Object/ Adverb

Negative : S + Have/ Has + Not + V-3 + Object/ Adverb

Interrogative : Have/ Has + S + V-3 + Object/ Adverb

a. Affirmative sentences

Examples:

✓ I have told her before they came.
✓ I have finished my examination.
✓ We have eaten our breakfast.
✓ We have gone to the Jakarta for two days.
✓ My brother has repaired the motorcycle.
✓ Dali has told the accident for her best friend.
✓ Your mother has watched the TV for two hours.

b. Negative sentence

Examples:

➢ I have not worked in the office.
➢ I have not paid my school fee this month because my brother hasn’t have money.
➢ Father has not left for office.
➢ She has not put an wallet in the cupboard.
➢ I have not waited someone in the park.
The cat has not killed a mouse.
Mr. Yudi has not corrected the mistakes.

c. Interrogative sentence

Examples:

- Has he taken my book away?
- Has he sent the letter for his girl friend?
- Has the director signed the letter yet?
- Has he locked the door from inside?
- Has he packed the clothes into bag?

- Have you invited your friends to marriage you?
- Have the police detained him for 24 hours?

The Present Perfect Tense that has the time expressions that make the statement above clear. The time expressions are already, just, recently, still, yet, so for, up to now, once, twice, three, (four, etc) times. Then, the specific past times are (yesterday, in 1985). They are used to form of simple past tense.

Other examples by focusing the conversation to state that from more clearly conversation focus:
Budi: I didn’t see Dali is her in the office room. Do you know where she is?

Yani: I think she is having lunch with her old friends. Who are they?

They are Yuni and Tina.

Budi: Why don’t you have lunch with them?

Yani: I have already had my lunch and I don’t want to disturb them.

I always have lunch at 12.30. What about you?

Budi: I’m still busy doing the financial report.

Yani: So, you don’t want to have lunch today.

Budi: Yes, of course I do. But I’ll have lunch after I have finished doing it.

2.4 The Present Perfect Continuous Tense

Present Perfect Continuous Tense used with Present Perfect Tense. Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action beginning in the past, it still continuing at the present moment or the action has only just finished. Different present perfect continuous tense is usually used for durative verb like study, stand, watch, hope, talk, complain, love, admire and soon.

Present Perfect Continuous is fourth sentence includes present tense. Present Perfect Continuous consist S + have/ has/ been + Verb 1-ing. [Has/have] + [been + Verb 1-ing].
Based on the grammarians, there are many terms that used to definitions of Present Perfect Continuous Tense are follow:

1) Present Perfect Continuous expresses has been in progress (Azar, 1992:64)
2) Present Perfect Continuous Tense expresses the duration (the length of time) an activity is in progress (Akhmad Kardiman, 2004:166)
3) Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used to express the duration of an activity that is in progress, how long something has continued to the present time.
4) Present Perfect Continuous Tense expresses actions or situations that began in the past and have continued to the present or are still true in the present.
5) Present Perfect Continuous Tense is used for an action beginning in the past is still continuing at the present moment or the action has only just finished (Olivia.W.Ch.M, 2003:24)

In English, Present Perfect Continuous can be divided into two conditions, as follows:

- Duration
- Action itself
1) Used to show how long something has continued to the present time / length of time.

- I have been doing that work since 10.00 a.m.
- I have been reading a novel for 5 minutes.
- She has been living in Jakarta since 1980.
- I have been typing letters since nine o’clock this afternoon.
- I have been knocking the door for 5 minutes.
- We have been staying that for one hour.
- The cat has been sitting in front of the fire since ten times.
- My grandmother has been arriving in Indonesia 9’clock.
- My sister has been singing for two hours.
- We have been visiting grandmother for 2 weeks.
- He has been walking for 2 kilometers.

2) Used to no shows result, number, or duration only do the work.

- I have been reading all the novels.
- He has been polishing all the shoes.
- He has been painting all the animals.
- You have bringing delicious food for me.
- They have been going soon.
The Formulas and Examples of Present Perfect Continuous Tense

In English Grammar, the students less understand in using the present perfect continuous. Therefore, the writer would explain about present perfect continuous tense with some of the examples to make the statement above clear. Here it’s the formulas:

The formulas of Present Perfect Continuous in affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences are as the following:

- **Affirmative**: S + have/ has + been + infinitive- ing + Object/ Adverb
- **Negative**: S + have/ has + not + been + infinitive- ing + Object/Adverb
- **Interrogative**: Have/has + S + been + infinitive- ing + Object/ Adverb

i. Affirmative sentences:

- Adam has been sleeping for two hour.
- I have been sitting in the class since 9 o’clock.
- We have been listening to the music for you since eight o’clock.
- The tourists have been arriving in the hotel since yesterday.
- I have been donating to the or phalanges for the last 10 years until now.
- The students have been listening to the lecture since 9 o’clock this morning.
ii. Negative sentences:

- It hasn’t been raining all day.
- He hasn’t been waiting for you in the park.
- She hasn’t been learning the problems about themselves.
- They haven’t been observing the humans.
- The bus hasn’t been stopping in the Jakarta.
- She hasn’t been running very fast.

iii. Interrogative sentences:

✔ Has it been raining all day?
✔ Has she been painting the house since this morning?
✔ How long has been he starting his business?
✔ What have you been doing?
✔ What has he been noticing the lesson?
✔ Have they been visiting their friend in the hospital?

Other examples by focusing the conversation to state that form more clearly:

Conversation focus:

Dina: Do you work for this foreign firm?

Yani: Yes, I do. I have been working for this foreign firm since 2006.
Dina: So, you have been working here for three years.

Yani: Yes, of course.

Dina: Where do you come from?

Yani: I come from Binjai, North Sumatra.

Dina: How long have you been living in Yogyakarta?

Yani: I have been living here for five years.

Dina: Do you like working for this foreign firm?

Yani: Yes, I do.

The Present Perfect Continuous Tense that has the time expressions that make the statement above clear. These time expressions are so far, up to now, to date, for (+ a period of time), or since (+ a beginning time)