

Present Simple Tense

Using

How do we make the Present Simple Tense?

subject + auxiliary verb + main verb
 do base

There are three important **exceptions**:

1. For **positive** sentences, **we do not normally use the auxiliary**.
2. For the 3rd person singular (he, she, it), we add **s** to the main verb or **es** to the auxiliary.
3. For the **verb to be**, we do not use an auxiliary, even for questions and negatives.

Look at these examples with the main verb *like*:

	subject	auxiliary verb		main verb	
+	I, you, we, they			like	coffee.
	He, she, it			likes	coffee.
-	I, you, we, they	do	not	like	coffee.
	He, she, it	does	not	like	coffee.
?	Do	I, you, we, they		like	coffee?
	Does	he, she, it		like	coffee?

Look at these examples with the main verb *be*. Notice that there is no auxiliary:

	subject	main verb		
+	I	am		French.
	You, we, they	are		French.
	He, she, it	is		French.
-	I	am	not	old.

	You, we, they	are	not	old.
	He, she, it	is	not	old.
?	Am	I		late?
	Are	you, we, they		late?
	Is	he, she, it		late?

(+)	S + V1	(+)	He lives in Depok
(-)	S + auxiliary + not + V _{basic}	(-)	He doesn't live in Depok
(?)	auxiliary + S + V _{basic}	(?)	Does he live in Depok?
(WH?)	WH + auxiliary + S + V _{basic}	(WH?)	Where does he live?
Auxiliary :		do / does	
		To be (is,am,are)	

How do we use the Present Simple Tense?

We use the present simple tense when:

- the action is general
- the action happens all the time, or habitually, in the past, present and future
- the action is not only happening now
- the statement is always true

John drives a taxi.		
past	present	future
		
It is John's job to drive a taxi. He does it every day. Past, present and future.		

Look at these examples:

- I live in New York.
- The Moon goes round the Earth.
- John drives a taxi.

- He does not drive a bus.
- We meet every Thursday.
- We do not work at night.
- Do you play football?

Note that with the verb **to be**, we can also use the present simple tense for situations that are not general. We can use the present simple tense to talk about **now**. Look at these examples of the verb "to be" in the present simple tense - some of them are **general**, some of them are **now**:

Am I right? Tara is not at home. You are happy.		
past	present	future
—		
The situation is now.		

I am not fat. Why are you so beautiful? Ram is tall.		
past	present	future
—————		
The situation is general. Past, present and future.		



Simple Present

Introduction

The *simple present tense* is one of the most common tenses in English. This page will explain the rules for forming the tense with regular verbs.

1. Forming the simple present tense

There are only two basic forms for the simple present tense; one ends with -s and the other doesn't. Here are the rules, using the example verb "sing":

Subject	Verb Form	Example
I	simple form	<i>I sing</i>
You	simple form	<i>You sing</i>
He	simple form + S	<i>He sings</i>
She	simple form + S	<i>She sings</i>
It	simple form + S	<i>It sings</i>
We	simple form	<i>We sing</i>
They	simple form	<i>They sing</i>

In other words, only THIRD PERSON SINGULAR subjects (he, she and it) have to have a verb with -S.

2. -s or -es ?

With most verbs, the third person singular form is created simply by adding -S. However, with some verbs, you need to add -ES or change the ending a little. Here are the rules:

Verb ending in...	How to make the 3rd person singular	Example
s	Add -ES	<i>He passes</i>
z	Add -ES	<i>She waltzes</i>
sh	Add -ES	<i>She wishes</i>
ch	Add -ES	<i>He watches</i>
x	Add -ES	<i>She mixes</i>
o	Add -ES	<i>He goes</i>
consonant + y	Change Y to I, then add -ES	<i>It flies</i>
[anything else]	Add -S	<i>He sings</i>



Present Continuous

Introduction

The *present continuous tense* (also called the *present progressive tense*) is commonly used in English for actions happening right now, or in the future. This page will explain the rules for forming the tense with regular verbs.

1. Forming the present continuous tense

This tense is formed using two components: the verb **BE** (in the present tense), and the **-ING** form of a verb. Here are the rules, using the example verb “sing”:

Subject BE -ING form

I am singing
You are singing
He is singing
She is singing
It is singing
We are singing
They are singing

2. How to make the -ING form

With many verbs, you can simply add -ING to the end of the verb. However, with some verbs, you need to change the ending a little. Here are the rules:

Verb ending in...	How to make the -ING form	Examples
one vowel + one consonant	Double the consonant, then add -ING	swim - swimming hit - hitting get - getting
one vowel + one consonant + E	Remove E, then add -ING	come - coming lose - losing live - living
[anything else]	Add -ING	say - saying go - going walk - walking

1. A phone with a lot of advantages
2. It can store and process data.
3. It has many useful features such as produce and manipulate images.
4. Other advantage, it serves as a communication medium.
5. We can always keep in touch with other person anywhere
6. Another features offer various kinds of entertainment: games, music, and video.

Another features give us various kinds of entertainments: games, music, and video.

I have a book -- memiliki

I have paid the rent --- sudah

7. Nowadays some computers are (have became) more sophisticated.
8. This computer can store and process data – speed up your work so it makes your work easier.
9. Second, you can access the internet so you can search information with this computer.
10. Fourth more over the benefits that you can get from other computer serve as a communications medium
11. Fourth, this computer can serve as a communication medium.
12. This camera can be used for communication.
13. The camera will change into a cellphone

Good example:

First, it can store and process data to speed up our work. This device can access the internet. It can produce and manipulate images. Second, it can serve as a communications medium. It can send email and facilitate teleconferences. It offers various kinds of entertainment such as game, music and video.

S + V + Complements

WH questions : what, who, when, where, why, how

How long

How many times

How many/ much

What's your feeling about traffic in depok

What do you think about traffic in depok compare with your hometown.

How long will you stay in depok

Could you please tell us about teenagers in your country.

How do you adapt with Indonesian food.