



# Bahasa Inggris 1

## Simple Past Tense

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# Simple Past Tense



*Simple Past Tense* adalah sebuah kalimat yang digunakan untuk menceritakan kegiatan atau kejadian di **masa lampau yang sudah berakhir**.

Function:

- Menceritakan kejadian/pengalaman masa lalu
- Menceritakan kebenaran umum masa lalu
- Menceritakan kisah/cerita/sejarah/biografi/legenda/dongeng
- Menceritakan kebiasaan masa lalu

# Simple Past Tense



Ada beberapa hal yang perlu kita perhatikan. Hal-hal tersebut merupakan kunci untuk menguasai *Simple Past Tense* ini. Beberapa hal tersebut adalah:

1. Menggunakan Verb 2
2. Time signal masa lalu
3. Ada complement

# Simple Past Tense



## 1. Menggunakan Verb 2

Ada dua kelompok verb, yaitu **Regular Verb** dan **Irregular Verb**.

**Regular Verb** adalah kata kerja beraturan dimana perubahan dari Verb 1 ke Verb 2, dan Verb 3 hanya menambahkan -ed saja di belakangnya.

Sedangkan **Irregular verb** adalah kata kerja tidak beraturan dimana perubahan dari Verb 1 ke Verb 2, dan Verb 3 bentuknya berubah.

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For example: perubahan *verb* (kata kerja)

| Jenis          | Verb1 | Verb 2 | Verb 3 | Meaning |
|----------------|-------|--------|--------|---------|
| Regular Verb   | Play  | Played | Played | Bermain |
|                | Live  | Lived  | Lived  | Tinggal |
| Irregular Verb | Eat   | Ate    | Eaten  | Makan   |
|                | Fly   | Flew   | Flown  | Terbang |

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## 2. Time signal masa lalu

Time signal atau biasa disebut juga dengan *adverb of time* (keterangan waktu) merupakan keterangan waktu kapan terjadinya suatu peristiwa tersebut. Dalam *Simple Past Tense* ini menggunakan *time signal* atau keterangan waktu masa lalu. *Time signal* dalam *simple past tense* harus menunjukkan masa lalu, tidak boleh masa depan atau masa sekarang.

# Simple Past Tense



**For example time signal dalam Simple Past Tense:**

- Yesterday (kemarin)
- Two days ago (2 hari yang lalu)
- Last night (tadi malam)
- Last month (bulan lalu)
- Last Wednesday (rabu lalu), dst.

# Simple Past Tense



## 3. Ada complement

*Complement* atau pelengkap ini bisa berupa *adjective* (kata sifat), *noun* (kata benda), atau *adverb* (kata keterangan).

For example:

- *Adjective* (menerangkan sifat suatu benda): beautiful, hungry, good, big, etc.
- *Noun* (benda atau hal yang dapat dideskripsikan): house, apple, rice, road, etc.
- *Adverb* (kata keterangan waktu, tempat, dan cara): yesterday, at school, at home, slowly, etc.

# Simple Past Tense



Setelah sudah memahami hal-hal di atas, langsung saja masuk ke materinya yaitu *Simple Past Tense*:

There are 2 kinds of making sentences in simple past tense:

1. Verbal sentence
2. Nominal sentence

# Simple Past Tense



## VERBAL SENTENCE

*Verbal sentence* adalah kalimat yang menggunakan kata kerja (verb). Kalimat ini digunakan untuk menyatakan/menceritakan suatu aktivitas/kegiatan.

Kalimat Positif (Afirmatif):

**Subject + verb 2 + O**

Subjek apapun, tetap menggunakan V2 tanpa tambahan s/es/ing (sesuai regular/irregular).

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Examples:

| Subject | Example                         |
|---------|---------------------------------|
| I       | I went to the beach yesterday.  |
| You     | You bought a new pen last week. |
| We      | We lived in London in 2010.     |
| They    | They cut the rope two days ago. |
| He      | He told me the truth yesterday. |
| She     | She washed her car last month.  |
| It      | It ate meat last night.         |

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## Kalimat negative

### **Subject + did not + V1 + O**

Subjek apapun, tetap menggunakan did not (didn't) dalam kalimat negatif past tense.

#### Examples:

| Subject | Example                                 |
|---------|-----------------------------------------|
| I       | I did not go to the beach yesterday.    |
| You     | You didn't buy a new pen last week.     |
| We      | We didn't live in London in 2010.       |
| They    | They did not cut the rope two days ago. |
| He      | He did not tell me the truth yesterday. |
| She     | She didn't wash her car last month.     |
| It      | It didn't eat meat last night.          |

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## Kalimat tanya (interrogatif)

**Did + S + V1 + O + ?**

Complete answer:

- Yes, I did. I went to the beach yesterday.
- No, I didn't. I didn't go to the beach yesterday.

Perlu diingat: Penggunaan **V2** hanya untuk **kalimat (+) saja**, untuk kalimat negatif dan pertanyaan menggunakan **V1** lagi.

## Examples:

| Subject | Example                             | How to respond?                 |
|---------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| I       | Did I go to the beach yesterday?    | Yes, I did / No, I didn't       |
| You     | Did you buy a new pen last week?    | Yes, you did / No, you didn't   |
| We      | Did we live in London in 2010?      | Yes, we did / No, we didn't     |
| They    | Did they cut the rope two days ago? | Yes, they did / No, they didn't |
| He      | Did he tell me the truth yesterday? | Yes, he did / No, he didn't     |
| She     | Did she wash her car last month?    | Yes, she did / No, she didn't   |
| It      | Did it eat meat last night?         | Yes, it did / No, it didn't     |

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## NOMINAL SENTENCE

*Nominal sentence* adalah kalimat yang tidak menggunakan action verbs, tetapi menggunakan “to be”. Kalimat nominal ini tidak digunakan untuk menjelaskan aktivitas atau kegiatan, tetapi kalimat nominal ini digunakan untuk menjelaskan/menggambarkan suatu objek saja. To be di sini menggunakan “to be past”, yaitu:

| To be         |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Present       | Past        |
| Am, is<br>are | Was<br>Were |

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## NOMINAL SENTENCE

Penggunaan:

| Subject | To be  | Subject | To be |
|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| You     |        | I       |       |
| They    |        | He      |       |
| We      | + were | She     | + Was |
|         |        | It      |       |

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## Kalimat Positif

**S + to be (was/were) + Adjective/Noun/Adverb**

Examples:

| Subject | Example            |
|---------|--------------------|
| I       | I was lazy.        |
| We      | We were students.  |
| She     | She was here.      |
| It      | It was my mistake. |

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## Kalimat Negatif

**S + was/were + not + Adjective/Noun/Adverb**

Examples:

| Subject | Example                |
|---------|------------------------|
| I       | I was not lazy.        |
| We      | We were not students.  |
| She     | She was not here.      |
| It      | It was not my mistake. |

**Cara menyingkat: was not (wasn't), were not (weren't)**

# Simple Past Tense



(?) Kalimat Tanya (Interogatif)

**Was/Were + S + Adjective/Noun/Adverb + ?**

Examples:

| Subject | Example            | How to respond?                |
|---------|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| I       | Was I lazy?        | Yes, I was / No, I was not     |
| We      | Were we students?  | Yes, we were / No, we were not |
| She     | Was she here?      | Yes, she was / No, she was not |
| It      | Was it my mistake? | Yes, it was / No, it was not   |

**Complete answer:**

**Yes, we were. We were students!**

**No, we weren't. We were not students.**

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## Contoh Soal

- Buat kalimat pertanyaan dari kalimat berikut dalam Simple Past Tense:

"They (visit) the museum last week."

- Buat kalimat berikut dalam Simple Past Tense:

"I (go) to the park yesterday."

- Apa bentuk kata kerja (verb) dari kalimat berikut dalam Simple Past Tense:

"She (study) for the test yesterday."

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## Contoh Soal

- Pilihlah kalimat yang benar dalam Simple Past Tense:
  - a) I didn't played the piano.
  - b) I didn't play the piano.
  - c) I don't played the piano.
- Pilihlah kalimat yang salah dan perbaiki:

"He was didn't come to the party."