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Simple Tense in Grammar

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Memperhatikan timeline pada grammar



Kenapa sesuatu disebut simple?

Simple Past
Tense

Subject

Verb 2

Simple
Present
Tense

Subject

Verb 1

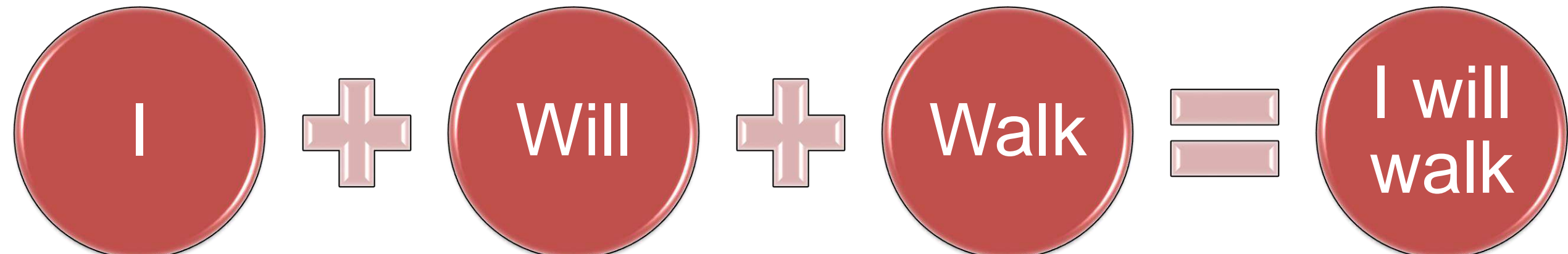
Simple
Future
Tense

Subject

Will

Verb 1

Bagaimana menggunakannya?



Simple Past Tense

	Positive	Negative	Question
Structure	I – You – He – She – It – We – They + verb (past simple)	I – You – He – She – It – We – They + did not / didn't + verb	Did + I – You – He – She – It – We – They + verb

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I closed the window	I did not / didn't close the window	Did I close the window?	Did I not / didn't I close the window?
You	You closed the window	You did not / didn't close the window	Did you close the window?	Did you not / didn't you close the window?
He	He closed the window	He did not / didn't close the window	Did he close the window?	Did he not / didn't he close the window?
She	She closed the window	She did not / didn't close the window	Did she close the window?	Did she not / didn't she close the window?
It	It closed the window	It did not / didn't close the window	Did it close the window?	Did it not / didn't it close the window?
We	We closed the window	We did not / didn't close the window	Did we close the window?	Did we not / didn't we close the window?
They	They closed the window	They did not / didn't close the window	Did they close the window?	Did they not / didn't they close the window?



Present Simple Tense

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I – You – We – They + verb	I – You – We – They + do not / don't + verb	Do + I – You – We – They + verb
	He – She – It + verb	He – She – It + does not / doesn't + verb	Does + He – She – It + verb

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I love comics	I do not / don't love comics	Do I love comics?	Don't I love comics?
You	You love comics	You do not / don't love comics	Do you love comics?	Don't you love comics?
He	He loves comics	He does not / doesn't love comics	Does he love comics?	Doesn't he love comics?
She	She loves comics	She does not / doesn't love comics	Does she love comics?	Doesn't she love comics?
It	It loves comics	It does not / doesn't love comics	Does it love comics?	Doesn't it love comics?
We	We love comics	We do not / don't love comics	Do we love comics?	Don't we love comics?
They	They love comics	They do not / don't love comics	Do they love comics?	Don't they love comics?



Future Simple Tense (Will)

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I – You – He – She – It – We – They + will + verb	I – You – He – She – It – We – They + will not / won't + verb	Will + I – You – He – She – It – We – They + verb

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I will give classes	I will not / won't give classes	Will I give classes?	Will I not / won't I give classes?
You	You will give classes	You will not / won't give classes	Will you give classes?	Will you not / won't you give classes?
He	He will give classes	He will not / won't give classes	Will he give classes?	Will he not / won't he give classes?
She	She will give classes	She will not / won't give classes	Will she give classes?	Will she not / won't she give classes?
It	It will give classes	It will not / won't give classes	Will it give classes?	Will it not / won't it give classes?
We	We will give classes	We will not / won't give classes	Will we give classes?	Will we not / won't we give classes?
They	They will give classes	They will not / won't give classes	Will they give classes?	Will they not / won't they give classes?



Dimana kita menemukan grammar?

[He] who made for you the earth a bed [spread out] and the sky a ceiling and sent down from the sky, rain and brought forth thereby fruits as provision for you. So do not attribute to Allah equals while you know [that there is nothing similar to Him]. (01:22)

It is He who created for you all of that which is on the earth. Then He directed Himself to the heaven, [His being above all creation], and made them seven heavens, and He is Knowing of all things. (01:29)



Dimana kita menemukan grammar?

And establish prayer and give Zakah and bow with those who bow [in worship and obedience]. (01:43)

And seek help through patience and prayer; and indeed, it is difficult except for the humbly submissive [to Allah] (01:45)



Dimana kita menemukan grammar?

Who are certain that they will meet their Lord and that they will return to Him.(01:46)

And fear a Day when no soul will suffice for another soul at all, nor will intercession be accepted from it, nor will compensation be taken from it, nor will they be aided.(01:48)

Follow up latihan dari buku

Unit 53 Verb + -ing (enjoy doing / stop doing etc.)

A We say:

- ☐ I **enjoy reading**. (not I enjoy to read)
- ☐ Would you **mind closing** the door? (not mind to close)
- ☐ Chris **suggested going** to the cinema. (not suggested to go)

After **enjoy**, **mind** and **suggest**, we use **-ing** (not to ...).

Some more verbs that are followed by **-ing**:

stop	recommend	admit	avoid	imagine
finish	consider	deny	risk	fancy

- ☐ Suddenly everybody **stopped talking**. There was silence.
- ☐ I'll do the shopping when I've **finished cleaning** the flat.
- ☐ He tried to **avoid answering** my question.
- ☐ I don't **fancy going** out this evening. (= I'm not enthusiastic about it)
- ☐ Have you ever **considered going** to live in another country?
- ☐ They said they were innocent. They **denied doing** anything wrong.

The negative form is **not -ing**:

- ☐ When I'm on holiday, I enjoy **not having** to get up early.

B We also use **-ing** after:

give up (= stop)
put off (= delay until later)
go on or **carry on** (= continue)
keep or **keep on** (= do something continuously or repeatedly)

- ☐ I've **given up buying** newspapers. I don't read them any more.
- ☐ You shouldn't **put off telling** him what happened. You need to tell him now.
- ☐ Katherine doesn't want to retire. She wants to **go on working**. or ... to **carry on working**.
- ☐ You **keep interrupting** when I'm talking. or You **keep on interrupting** ...

C With some verbs you can use the structure **verb + somebody + -ing**:

- ☐ You can't **stop people doing** what they want.
- ☐ I can't **imagine George riding** a motorbike.
- ☐ Did she really say that? I don't **remember her saying** that.
- ☐ Sorry to **keep you waiting** so long.

D When you talk about finished actions, you can say **having done/stolen/said** etc.:

- ☐ They admitted **having stolen** the money.

But it is not necessary to use **having** (done). You can say:

- ☐ They admitted **stealing** the money.
- ☐ I now regret **saying** that. or I now regret **having said** that.

E Other structures are possible with **admit**, **deny**, **suggest** and **recommend**. For example, you can say:

- ☐ They **denied** (that) **they had done** anything wrong. (= They **denied doing** ...)
- ☐ Chris **suggested** (that) **we go** to the cinema. (= Chris **suggested going** ...)
- ☐ I **recommend** (that) **you travel** by train. (= I **recommend travelling** ...)

Unit 65 Adjective + to ...

A **hard to understand**, **interesting to talk to** etc.

Compare sentences (a) and (b):

- ☐ James doesn't speak clearly. { (a) It is hard to **understand him**.
(b) **He** is hard to **understand**.

Sentences (a) and (b) have the same meaning. Note that we say:

- ☐ He is hard **to understand**. (not He is hard to understand him)

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

easy	nice	safe	cheap	exciting	impossible
difficult	good	dangerous	expensive	interesting	

- ☐ Do you think it is **safe to drink this water**?
Do you think this water is **safe to drink**? (not to drink it)
- ☐ The exam questions were very hard. It was **impossible to answer them**.
The exam questions were very hard. They were **impossible to answer**. (not to answer them)
- ☐ Nicola has lots of interesting ideas. It's **interesting to talk to** her.
Nicola is **interesting to talk to**. (not to talk to her)

We also use this structure with **adjective + noun**:

- ☐ This is a **difficult question to answer**. (not to answer it)

B **nice of (you) to ...**

We say 'It's **nice of** somebody **to ...**':

- ☐ It was **nice of** you **to take** me to the airport. Thank you very much.

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

kind	generous	careless	silly	stupid	inconsiderate	unfair	typical
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- ☐ It's **silly of** Ruth **to give up** her job when she needs the money.
- ☐ I think it was **unfair of** him **to criticise** me.

C **sorry to ... / surprised to ...** etc.

You can use **adjective + to ...** to say how somebody reacts to something:

- ☐ I'm **sorry to hear** that your mother isn't well.

We use other adjectives in the same way. For example:

glad	pleased	relieved	surprised	amazed	sad	disappointed
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- ☐ Was Julia **surprised to see** you?
- ☐ It was a long and tiring journey. We were **glad to get** home.

D You can use **to ...** after **the next / the last / the only / the first / the second** (etc.):

- ☐ **The next** train **to arrive** at platform 4 will be the 10.50 to Liverpool.
- ☐ Everybody was late except me. I was **the only one to arrive** on time.
- ☐ If I have any more news, you will be **the first to know**. (= the first person to know)

E You can say that something is **sure/likely/bound to** happen:

- ☐ Carla is a very good student. She's **bound to pass** the exam. (= she is sure to pass)
- ☐ It's possible I'll win the lottery one day, but it's **not likely to happen**. (= it's not probable)

Unit 69 Countable and uncountable 1

A A noun can be **countable** or **uncountable**:

Countable

- ☐ I eat **a banana** every day.
- ☐ I like **bananas**.

Banana is a **countable** noun.

A countable noun can be singular (**banana**) or plural (**bananas**).

We can use numbers with countable nouns. So we can say **one banana**, **two bananas** etc.

Examples of nouns usually countable:

- ☐ Kate was singing **a song**.
- ☐ There's **a nice beach** near here.
- ☐ Do you have **a ten-pound note**?
- ☐ There's been **an accident**.
- ☐ There are no **batteries** in the radio.
- ☐ We don't have enough **cups**.

Uncountable

- ☐ I eat **rice** every day.
- ☐ I like **rice**.

Rice is an **uncountable** noun.

An uncountable noun has only one form (**rice**). There is no plural.

We cannot use numbers with uncountable nouns. We cannot say 'one rice', 'two rices' etc.

Examples of nouns usually uncountable:

- ☐ Kate was listening to **music**.
- ☐ There's **sand** in my shoes.
- ☐ Do you have any **money**?
- ☐ It wasn't your fault. It was **bad luck**.
- ☐ There is no **electricity** in this house.
- ☐ We don't have enough **water**.

B You can use **a/an** with singular countable nouns:

a beach **a student** **an umbrella**

You cannot use singular countable nouns alone (without **a/the/my** etc.):

- ☐ Do you want **a banana**? (not want banana)
- ☐ There's been **an accident**. (not There's been accident)

You can use **plural** countable nouns alone:

- ☐ I like **bananas**. (= bananas in general)
- ☐ **Accidents** can be prevented.

We do not use **a/an** with uncountable nouns. We do not say 'a sand', 'a music', 'a rice'.

But you can often use **a ... of**. For example:

a bowl / a packet / a grain of rice

You can use uncountable nouns alone (without **the/my/some** etc.):

- ☐ I eat **rice** every day.
- ☐ There's **blood** on your shirt.
- ☐ Can you hear **music**?

C You can use **some** and **any** with plural countable nouns:

- ☐ We sang **some songs**.
- ☐ Did you buy **any apples**?

We use **many** and **few** with plural countable nouns:

- ☐ We didn't take **many pictures**.
- ☐ I have a **few things** to do.

You can use **some** and **any** with uncountable nouns:

- ☐ We listened to **some music**.
- ☐ Did you buy **any apple juice**?

We use **much** and **little** with uncountable nouns:

- ☐ We didn't do **much shopping**.
- ☐ I have a **little work** to do.

Temukan terjemahan Al-Qur'an
atau kalimat hadits sesuai dengan
grammar yang diperlukan.

Ayat about good deeds



Hadits about respecting parents

