



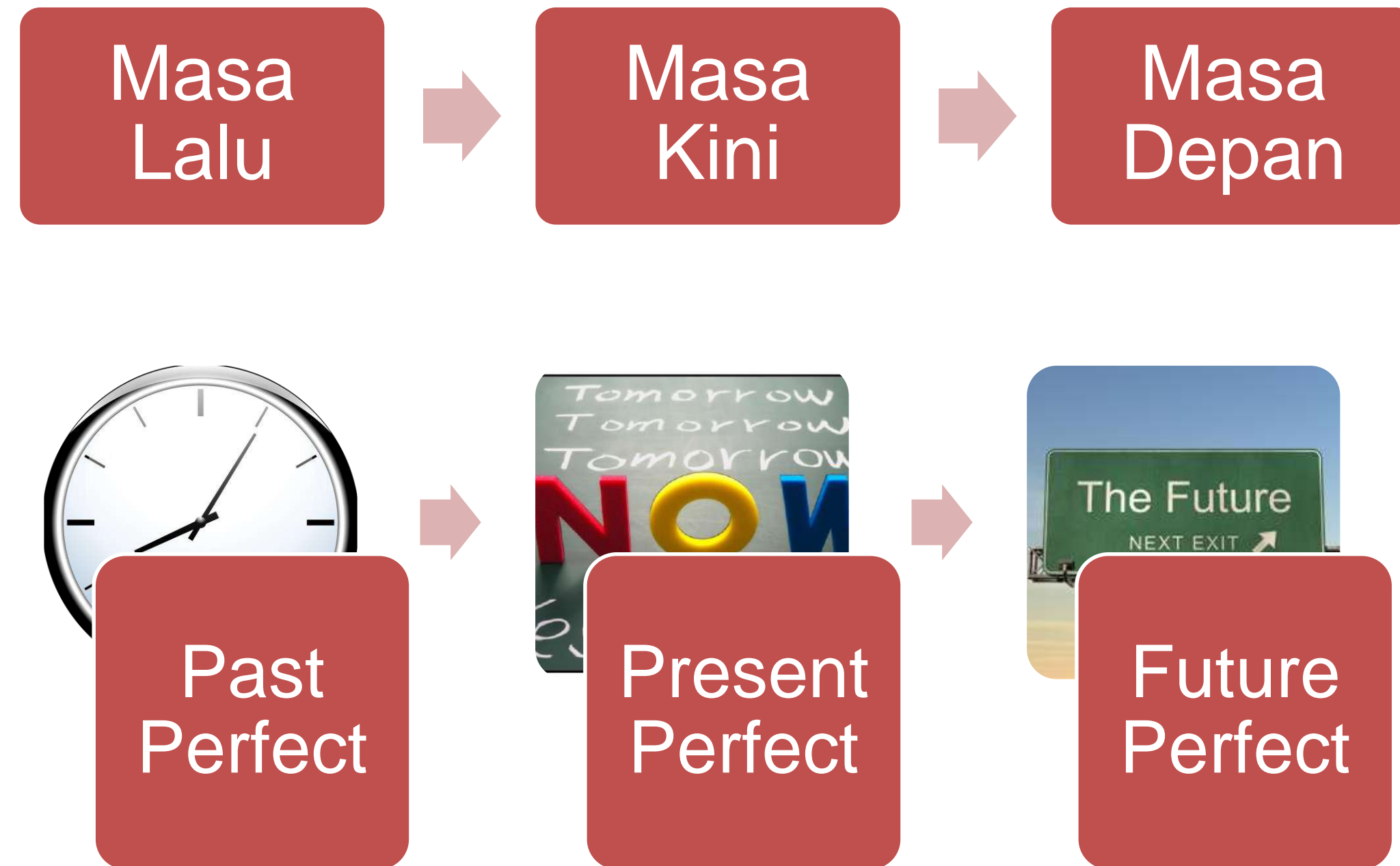
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Perfect Tenses

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Memperhatikan timeline pada grammar



Formula Perfect Tenses

Past Perfect

Subject

Had

Verb 3

Present Perfect

Subject

Have/Has

Verb 3

Future Perfect

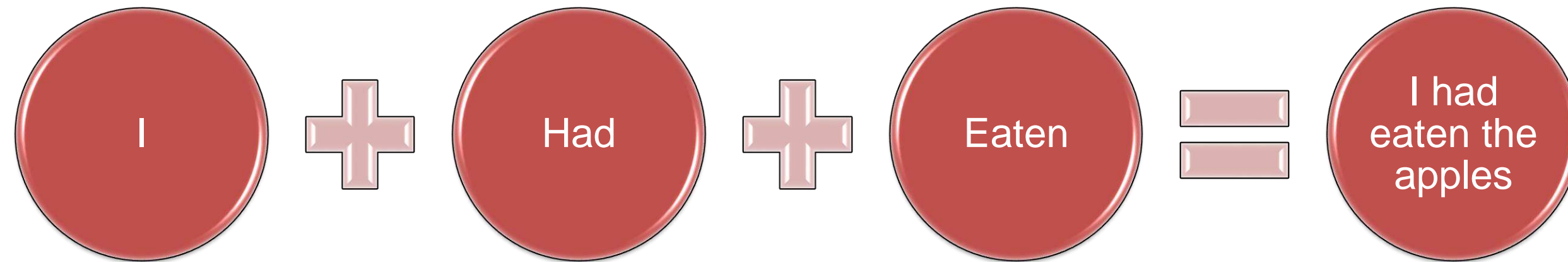
Subject

Will

Have

Verb 3

Past perfect itu seperti apa?



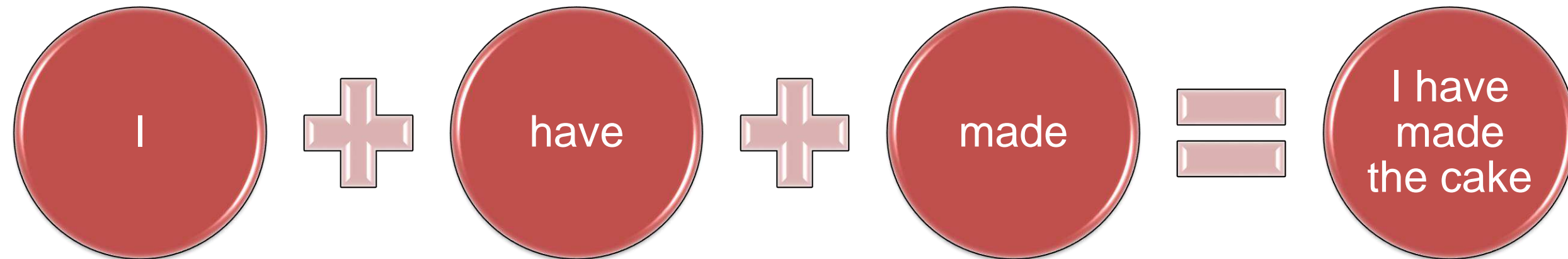
I had eaten the apples by the time you arrived.

Apelnya sudah selesai dimakan saat seseorang sampai di tempat tersebut.

We had read the book by the time the bell rang.

Bukunya sudah selesai dibaca saat belnya berbunyi.

Kalau present perfect bagaimana?



I have made the cake.

Kue nya sudah selesai dibuat dan kita bisa melihat kue nya di depan mata kita.

She has seen the movie.

Dia sudah menonton filmnya dan mengetahui apa isi filmnya.

Kalau future perfect yang mana?



I will have called you by the time you arrive.

Pada saat sampai di tempat, sudah merencanakan dengan pasti akan menelepon.

Have, Has, dan Will

Dalam grammar, have/has harus bertemu verb 3.

Jika have/has bertemu kata kerja atau kata sifat+kata kerja, maka artinya berubah dan tidak lagi mengikuti susunan grammar tense yang sama

I, you, we, they + have

He, she, it + has

Jika ada will, semua subject ditambahkan have.



Present Perfect Tense

Structure	Positive	Negative	Question
	I – You – We – They + have + verb (past participle)	I – You – We – They + have not / haven't + verb (past participle)	Have + I – You – We – They + verb (past participle)
	He – She – It + has + verb (past participle)	He – She – It + has not / hasn't + verb (past participle)	Has + He – She – It + verb (past participle)

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I have fixed the TV	I have not / haven't fixed the TV	Have I fixed the TV?	Have I not / haven't I fixed the TV?
You	You have fixed the TV	You have not / haven't fixed the TV	Have you fixed the TV?	Have you not / haven't you fixed the TV?
He	He has fixed the TV	He has not / hasn't fixed the TV	Has he fixed the TV?	Has he not / hasn't he fixed the TV?
She	She has fixed the TV	She has not / hasn't fixed the TV	Has she fixed the TV?	Has she not / hasn't she fixed the TV?
It	It has fixed the TV	It has not / hasn't fixed the TV	Has it fixed the TV?	Has it not / hasn't it fixed t he TV?
We	We have fixed the TV	We have not / haven't fixed the TV	Have we fixed the TV?	Have we not / haven't we fixed the TV?
They	They have fixed the TV	They have not / haven't fixed the TV	Have they fixed the TV?	Have they not/haven't they fixed the TV?



Past Perfect Tense

	Positive	Negative	Question
Structure	I – You – He – She – It – We – They + had + verb (past participle)	I – You – He – She – It – We – They + had not / hadn't + verb (past participle)	Had + I – You – He – She – It – We – They + + verb (past participle)

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I had gone out	I had not / hadn't gone out	Had I gone out?	Had I not / hadn't I gone out?
You	You had gone out	You had not / hadn't gone out	Had you gone out?	Had you not / hadn't you gone out?
He	He had gone out	He had not / hadn't gone out	Had he gone out?	Had he not / hadn't he gone out?
She	She had gone out	She had not / hadn't gone out	Had she gone out?	Had she not / hadn't she gone out?
It	It had gone out	It had not / hadn't gone out	Had it gone out?	Had it not / hadn't it gone out?
We	We had gone out	We had not / hadn't gone out	Had we gone out?	Had we not / hadn't we gone out?
They	They had gone out	They had not / hadn't gone out	Had they gone out?	Had they not / hadn't they gone out?



Future Perfect Tense

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

	Positive	Negative	Question	Negative question
I	I will / I'll have finished by tomorrow	I will not / won't have finished by tomorrow	Will I have finished by tomorrow?	Will I not / won't I have finished by tomorrow?
You	You will / you'll have finished by tomorrow	You will not / won't have finished by tomorrow	Will you have finished by tomorrow?	Will you not / won't you have finished by tomorrow?
He	He will / he'll have finished by tomorrow	He will not / won't have finished by tomorrow	Will he have finished by tomorrow?	Will he not / won't he have finished by tomorrow?
She	She will / she'll have finished by tomorrow	She will not / won't have finished by tomorrow	Will she have finished by tomorrow?	Will she not / won't she have finished by tomorrow?
It	It will / it'll have finished by tomorrow	It will not / won't have finished by tomorrow	Will it have finished by tomorrow?	Will it not / won't it have finished by tomorrow?
We	We will / we'll have finished by t omorrow	We will not / won't have finished by tomorrow	Will we have finished by tomorrow?	Will we not / won't we have finished by tomorrow?
They	They will / they'll have finished by tomorrow	They will not / won't have finished by tomorrow	Will they have finished by tomorrow?	Will they not / won't they have finished by tomorrow?



Mari kita cari contoh kalimatnya!

Surah An-Naba (78:30):

“[So taste you (the torment)], for you **will have received** no increase from Us, except in torment” -> Will have received merupakan future perfect tense yang artinya sudah dipastikan akan menerima.

Surah Al Hadid (58:10):

“Indeed, those men and women who give in charity and lend to Allah a good loan **will have it multiplied** for them, and they **will have an honourable reward.**”-> Hanya ada will have ditambah kata benda, artinya ini bukan kalimat past perfect



Mari kita cari contoh kalimatnya!

Al-Quran 2:33

He said, "O Adam, inform them of their names." And when **he had informed** them of their names, He said, "Did I not tell you that I know the unseen [aspects] of the heavens and the earth? And I know what you reveal and what **you have concealed**."

Al-Quran 2:65

And **you had already known** about those who transgressed among you concerning the sabbath, and We said to them, "Be apes, despised."

Latihan dari buku!

Unit 7

Present perfect 1 (I have done)

A Study this example situation:



Tom can't find his key.
He's **lost** his key. (= He **has lost** ...)

he **has lost** his key =
he lost it and he doesn't have it now

have lost / has lost is the *present perfect simple*:

I/we/they/you	have (= I've etc.)	finished lost done been etc.
he/she/it	has (= he's etc.)	

The *present perfect simple* is **have/has + past participle**. The past participle often ends in **-ed** (finished/decided etc.), but many verbs are *irregular* (lost/done/written etc.).

For a list of irregular verbs, see Appendix 1.

B When we say 'something **has happened**', this is usually new information:

- ☐ Ow! I've **cut** my finger.
- ☐ The road is closed. There's **been** an accident. (= There **has been** ...)
- ☐ Police **have arrested** two men in connection with the robbery.

When we use the *present perfect*, there is a connection with *now*. The action in the past has a result *now*.

- ☐ Tom **has lost** his key. (= he doesn't have it *now*)
- ☐ He told me his name, but I've **forgotten** it. (= I can't remember it *now*)
- ☐ Sally is still here. She **hasn't gone** out. (= she is here *now*)
- ☐ I can't find my bag. **Have you seen** it? (= do you know where it is *now*?)

Compare **gone (to)** and **been (to)**:

- ☐ James is on holiday. He **has gone to** Italy. (= he is there *now* or on his way there)
- ☐ Amy is back home *now*. She **has been to** Italy. (= she has *now* come back)

C You can use the *present perfect* with **just**, **already** and **yet**.

Just = a short time ago:

- ☐ 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I've **just had** lunch.'
- ☐ Hello. **Have you just arrived**?

Already = sooner than expected:

- ☐ 'Don't forget to pay the bill.' 'I've **already paid** it.'
- ☐ 'What time is Mark leaving?' 'He's **already left**'.

Yet = until now. We use **yet** to show that we are expecting something to happen.

We use **yet** in questions and negative sentences:

- ☐ **Has it stopped** raining **yet**?
- ☐ I've written the email, but I **haven't sent** it **yet**.

D You can also use the *past simple* (**did**, **went**, **had** etc.) in the examples on this page. So you can say:

- ☐ Ben isn't here. He's **gone** out. or He **went** out.
- ☐ 'Are you hungry?' 'No, I've **just had** lunch.' or 'No, I **just had** lunch.'

Unit 13

Present perfect and past 1 (I have done and I did)

A Study this example situation:



Tom is looking for his key. He can't find it.

He **has lost** his key. (*present perfect*)

This means that he doesn't have his key *now*.

Ten minutes later:



Now Tom **has found** his key. He has it *now*.

Has he lost his key? No, he **has found** it.
Did he lose his key? Yes, he **did**.

He **lost** his key (*past simple*)
but now he **has found** it. (*present perfect*)

The *present perfect* (something **has happened**) is a *present* tense. It tells us about the situation *now*.
'Tom **has lost** his key' = he doesn't have his key *now* or not. We know only that he lost it at some time in the past.

The *past simple* (something **happened**) tells us only about the *past*. If somebody says 'Tom **lost** his key', we don't know whether he has the key *now* or not. We know only that he lost it at some time in the past.

Compare *present perfect* and *past simple*:

- ☐ They've **gone** away. They'll be back on Friday. (they are away *now*)
- ☐ They **went** away, but I think they're back at home *now*. (not They've gone away)
- ☐ It **has stopped** raining *now*, so we don't need the umbrella. (it isn't raining *now*)
- ☐ It **stopped** raining for a while, but now it's raining again. (not It has stopped)

B You can use the *present perfect* for new or recent happenings:

- ☐ I've **repaired** the washing machine. It's working OK *now*.
- ☐ 'Hannah **has had** a baby! It's a boy!' 'That's great news.'

Usually, you can also use the *past simple*:

- ☐ I **repaired** the washing machine. It's working OK *now*.

Use the *past simple* (*not* the *present perfect*) for things that are not recent or new:

- ☐ Mozart **was** a composer. He **wrote** more than 600 pieces of music. (not has been ... has written)
- ☐ My mother **grew** up in Italy. (not has grown)

Compare:

Somebody **has invented** a new type of washing machine.
Who **invented** the telephone? (not has invented)

C We use the *present perfect* to give new information (see Unit 7). But if we continue to talk about it, we normally use the *past simple*:

- ☐ A: Ow! I've **burnt** myself.
B: How **did** you **do** that? (not have you done)
A: I **picked** up a hot dish. (not have picked)
- ☐ A: Look! Somebody **has spilt** something on the sofa.
B: Well, it **wasn't** me. I **didn't do** it. (not hasn't been ... haven't done)

Unit 15

Past perfect (I had done)

A Study this example situation:



Sarah and Paul went to the same party last week, but they didn't see each other. Paul left the party at 10.30 and Sarah arrived at 11 o'clock.

So when Sarah arrived at the party, Paul **wasn't** there.

He **had gone** home.

had gone is the *past perfect*:

I/we/they/you	had	(= I'd etc.) (= he'd etc.)	gone seen finished etc.
he/she/it			

The *past perfect* (simple) is **had + past participle** (gone/seen/finished etc.).

Sometimes we talk about something that happened in the past:

- ☐ Sarah **arrived** at the party.

This is the starting point of the story. Then, if we want to talk about things that happened *before* this time, we use the *past perfect* (**had** ...):

- ☐ When Sarah **arrived** at the party, Paul **had already gone** home.

Some more examples:

- ☐ When we got home last night, we found that somebody **had broken** into the flat.
- ☐ Karen didn't come to the cinema with us. She'd **already seen** the movie.
- ☐ At first I thought I'd **done** the right thing, but I soon realised that I'd **made** a big mistake.
- ☐ The people sitting next to me on the plane were nervous. They **hadn't flown** before. or They'd never **flown** before.

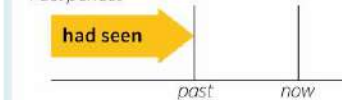
B Compare *present perfect* (**have seen** etc.) and *past perfect* (**had seen** etc.):

Present perfect



- ☐ Who is that woman? I've **seen** her before, but I can't remember where.
- ☐ We aren't hungry. We've **just had** lunch.
- ☐ The house is dirty. They **haven't cleaned** it for weeks.

Past perfect



- ☐ I wasn't sure who she was. I'd **seen** her before, but I couldn't remember where.
- ☐ We weren't hungry. We'd **just had** lunch.
- ☐ The house was dirty. They **hadn't cleaned** it for weeks.

C Compare *past simple* (**left**, **was** etc.) and *past perfect* (**had left**, **had been** etc.):

Past simple

- ☐ A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: Yes, but he **left** soon afterwards.
- ☐ Kate **wasn't** at home when I phoned. She **was** at her mother's house.

Past perfect

- ☐ A: Was Tom there when you arrived?
B: No, he'd **already left**.
- ☐ Kate **had just got** home when I phoned. She'd **been** at her mother's house.