

Handout. Simple Sentence, Past Participle, Present Participle and Simple Future

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Meeting 5_1HB1, 1HB2, 1HB3 IIB DARMAJAYA

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A. Simple Sentence

Definition. A simple sentence is a sentence that has only **one independent clause**: one subject and one predicate (verb) that expresses a complete idea. (Kalimat sederhana hanya memiliki satu klausa bebas.)

Basic formula: Subject + Predicate (Verb) + (Object / Complement / Adverb)

Basic patterns

Pattern	Example
S + V	The baby cries .
S + V + O	Rina reads a novel.
S + V + C	My father is a lecturer.
S + V + Adv	The students study in the library.
S + V + O + O	She gave me a book.
S + V + O + Adv	We eat rice every morning.

Important notes

1. A simple sentence can have a **compound subject**: *Andi and Budi play football.*
2. It can have a **compound predicate**: *She opened the door and walked in.*
3. It can have both: *Andi and Budi opened the door and walked in.*
4. It can contain adjectives, adverbs and prepositional phrases, but still only **one** independent clause: *The tall student in the blue shirt answered the question quickly.*
5. By purpose, a simple sentence can be a statement, a question, a command or an exclamation:
 - o Statement: *They live in Lampung.*
 - o Question: *Do they live in Lampung?*
 - o Command: *Close the door, please.*
 - o Exclamation: *What a beautiful day!*

B. Past Participle (V3)

Definition. The past participle is the **third form of the verb (V3)**. For regular verbs it ends in **-ed**; irregular verbs have special forms.

Examples of forms

V1 (Base)	V2 (Past)	V3 (Past Participle)	Meaning
walk	walked	walked	berjalan
study	studied	studied	belajar
write	wrote	written	menulis
eat	ate	eaten	makan
go	went	gone	pergi
take	took	taken	mengambil
see	saw	seen	melihat
break	broke	broken	memecahkan
buy	bought	bought	membeli
give	gave	given	memberi

Functions of the past participle

1. **Perfect tenses** (have / has / had + V3)
 - o *I have finished my homework.*
 - o *She had left before I arrived.*
2. **Passive voice** (be + V3)
 - o *The letter was written by Dina.*
 - o *English is spoken all over the world.*
3. **Adjective** (before a noun or after a linking verb)
 - o *a broken window, a closed door*
 - o *The students are excited.*
4. **Participle phrase** (a passive or completed meaning)
 - o *The book written by that author is popular.*
 - o *Tired after the trip, he went to bed early.*

C. Present Participle (V-ing)

Definition. The present participle is the **base verb + -ing**.

Spelling rules

Rule	Example
Add -ing to most verbs	read → reading
Verb ending in silent -e: drop the e	make → making

Rule	Example
One syllable, consonant-vowel-consonant: double the last consonant	run → running, sit → sitting
Verb ending in -ie: change to -y	lie → lying, die → dying
Verb ending in -y: keep the y	play → playing

Functions of the present participle

- Continuous tenses** (be + V-ing)
 - They are playing football now.*
 - I was sleeping when you called.*
- Adjective** (active meaning)
 - an interesting story, a running man*
- Participle phrase** (replaces a clause, with the same subject)
 - Walking to campus, I met my teacher.* (= While I was walking to campus, I met my teacher.)
- After verbs of perception**
 - I saw her crossing the street.*

-ing vs -ed adjectives

-ing (causes the feeling)	-ed (feels the feeling)
The lesson is boring .	The students are bored .
The news is surprising .	I am surprised .
The movie is exciting .	We are excited .

D. Simple Future Tense

Definition. The simple future tense expresses an action that **will happen after now**.

Formula

Type	Formula	Example
Positive	S + will + V1	She will visit her grandmother.
Negative	S + will not (won't) + V1	They won't come tomorrow.
Question	Will + S + V1?	Will you join the class?

Short answers: Yes, I will. / No, I won't.

Using "be going to"

Type	Formula	Example
Positive	S + am/is/are + going to + V1	I am going to buy a laptop.
Negative	S + am/is/are + not + going to + V1	He is not going to attend the meeting.
Question	Am/Is/Are + S + going to + V1?	Are you going to study tonight?

Uses

1. Predictions: *It will rain this afternoon.*
2. Decisions made at the moment of speaking: *The phone is ringing. I'll answer it.*
3. Promises and offers: *I will help you with your assignment.*
4. Plans already made (be going to): *We are going to travel to Bali next month.*

Time signals

tomorrow, next week / month / year, soon, later, tonight, in two days, the day after tomorrow

E. Exercises

Exercise 1. Identify the subject and the predicate in each simple sentence.

1. The lecturer explains the lesson clearly.
2. My brother and I play badminton on Sundays.
3. Dewi opened the window and cleaned the room.

Exercise 2. Write the past participle (V3) of these verbs.

1. speak
2. begin
3. bring
4. choose
5. drink

Exercise 3. Write the present participle (V-ing) of these verbs.

1. swim
2. write
3. lie
4. travel
5. stop

Exercise 4. Choose the correct word.

1. The film was (bored / boring).
2. She has (wrote / written) three letters.
3. I saw the children (play / playing) in the yard.

4. The window was (broke / broken) by the ball.

Exercise 5. Make sentences in the simple future tense.

1. (I / call / you / tonight)
2. (They / not / join / the meeting)
3. (she / go / to the market / tomorrow?)
4. (We / visit / Yogyakarta / next month) using *be going to*

F. Answer Key

Exercise 1.

1. Subject: The lecturer; predicate: explains the lesson clearly.
2. Subject: My brother and I; predicate: play badminton on Sundays.
3. Subject: Dewi; predicate: opened the window and cleaned the room.

Exercise 2. 1. spoken 2. begun 3. brought 4. chosen 5. drunk

Exercise 3. 1. swimming 2. writing 3. lying 4. travelling / traveling 5. stopping

Exercise 4. 1. boring 2. written 3. playing 4. broken

Exercise 5.

1. I will call you tonight.
2. They will not (won't) join the meeting.
3. Will she go to the market tomorrow?
4. We are going to visit Yogyakarta next month.