Verb Tenses

Note: This document should only be used as a reference and should not replace assignment guidelines.

A verb takes different forms (tenses) to tell the reader when the action occurs. There are twelve verb tenses: three simple tenses, three perfect tenses, and six progressive tenses.

Simple Tense

The **simple tenses** are express basic time relationships. For these tenses, the writer or speaker is viewing the action of the sentence from the point in time when the sentence is written.

Simple Past

The **simple past** tense portrays an action or state of being that took place *before* the time when the sentence is written. It is often formed by adding *-ed* to the end of the verb.

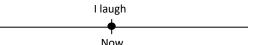
EXAMPLE: I **laughed** at the clown.



Simple Present

The **simple present** tense is used to describe an action or state of being that occurs *at the time* the sentence is written.

EXAMPLE: I **laugh** as I look at the clown.



Simple Future

The **simple future** tense portrays an action or state of being that will occur sometime *after* the sentence is written. If is often formed with the word *will* followed by the infinitive of the verb.

EXAMPLE: I will laugh at the clown when I go to the circus tonight.



Perfect Tense

The **perfect tenses** are used to express more complex time relationships. They are created by adding a form of the verb *to have* to the past participle of the main verb. (Past participles are usually formed by adding *-ed* to the verb. See the *Verbals* handout for more information.)

Past Perfect

The **past perfect** tense shows that the verb's action was completed at some time *before a second past event*. It consists of the word *had* plus the past participle of the verb.

EXAMPLE: Before I came home, I had already eaten dinner.

ate dinner came home

The **present perfect** tense indicates that the verb's action began in the past and *continued up through* the time the sentence is written. It is formed by adding the past participle of the verb to the word have.

EXAMPLE: I have eaten candy all day long!



Future Perfect

Present Perfect

The **future perfect tense** indicates that by the time of a specified future event, the verb's action *will have been completed*. It is formed by adding the past participle of the verb to the words *will have*.

EXAMPLE: By the end of the day, I will have eaten one hundred almonds.

one hundred almonds eaten

Now end of the day

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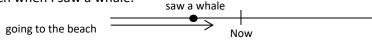
Progressive Tenses

Progressive verbs show that the action of the verb is still *in progress*. The progressive tenses are created by a form of the word *to be* followed by the present participle form (the *-ing* form) of the main verb. The tense of the verb *to be* indicates whether the overall progressive verb is simple present, simple past, simple future, present perfect, past perfect, or future perfect.

Simple Past Progressive

Consists of the past tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb

EXAMPLE: I was going to the beach when I saw a whale.



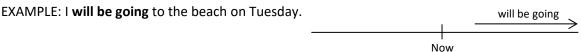
Simple Present Progressive

Consists of the present tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb



Simple Future Progressive

Consists of the future tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb



Past Perfect Progressive

Consists of the past perfect tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb

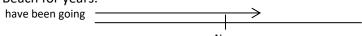
EXAMPLE: I had been going to Pine Beach weekly, but then I moved to Nevada.



Present Perfect Progressive

Consists of the present perfect tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb

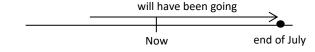
EXAMPLE: I have been going to Pine Beach for years.



Future Perfect Progressive

Consists of the future perfect tense of the verb to be plus the present participle of the main verb

EXAMPLE: I will have been going to Pine Beach for two years at the end of July.



Time	Simple Progressive	Perfect Progressive
Past	was going	had been going
Present	am going	have been going
Future	will be going	will have been going

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