

제 7 강 시제

□ 12시제

- ① 현재 : 원형(s)
- ② 과거 : 원형+ed/불규칙동사
- ③ 미래 : will/shall + 원형
- ④ 현재완료 : have/has + p.p
- ⑤ 과거완료 : had + p.p
- ⑥ 미래완료 : will/shall + have + p.p
- ⑦ 현재진행 : am/are/is + ~ing
- ⑧ 과거진행 : was/were + ~ing
- ⑨ 미래진행 : will/shall + be + ~ing
- ⑩ 현재완료진행 : have/has + been + ~ing
- ⑪ 과거완료진행 : had + been + ~ing
- ⑫ 미래완료진행 : will/shall + have + been + ~ing

- ① I **learn** English.
- ② I **learned** English.
- ③ I **will learn** English.
- ④ I **have learned** English.
- ⑤ I **had learned** English.
- ⑥ I **will have learned** English.
- ⑦ I **am learning** English.
- ⑧ I **was learning** English.
- ⑨ I **will be learning** English.
- ⑩ I **have been learning** English.
- ⑪ I **had been learning** English.
- ⑫ I **will have been learning** English.

① 현재

과거 · 현재 · 미래에 걸친 상황을 나타낼 때 현재시제를 쓴다.

- (1) 현재의 사실
He **lives** in Seoul.

- (2) 현재의 습관 · 반복적인 행위

always, as usual, every day, in the morning,
at night, twice a week, in general, as a rule

I **get up** early *every morning*.

- (3) 일반적 사실 · 진리
The sun **rises** in the east.
Water **boils** at 100°C.

② 현재시제의 미래 대응

<시간 · 조건부사절>에서는 미래조동사 will/shall을 쓰지 않고 현재시제가 미래를 대응한다.

I will start *when* she **will come** back. (X)
→ I will start *when* she **comes** back. (O)

I will not go camping *if* it **will rain** tomorrow. (X)
→ I will not go camping *if* it **rains** tomorrow. (O)

- ▶ 명사절과 형용사절에서는 그대로 미래로 표현
I don't know *when* she **will arrive**. <명사절>
Tell me the time *when* you **will return**. <형용사절>
I wonder *if* he **will come** to the party. <명사절>

③ 과거

- (1) 과거의 사실
과거 시점 부사어구가 있으면 항상 과거형을 써야 한다.

yesterday, then, at that time, those days,
시간 + ago, last + 시간, in + 연도, just now
the other day, when I was young

He **died** *three years ago*.
I **met** her *last night*.

- (2) 과거의 습관
She **often told** a lie to her parents.
- (3) 역사적 사실 : 항상 과거시제
Columbus **discovered** America in 1492.

④ 미래

I **will** be seventeen years old *next birthday*.
Shall I call a doctor? <제가 ~할까요?>
Shall we go to the movies? <~하는 게 어때요?>

※ 미래 대응어

- (1) be going to
What **are** you **going to** do tonight?
It **is going to** rain tomorrow.
- (2) be about to : 「막 ~하려고 하다」
The plane **is about to** leave.
- (3) be to : 「~할 예정이다」
He **is to** come here tonight.
- (4) be due to : 「~할 예정이다」
The train **is due to** arrive in 5 minutes.
- (5) be supposed to : 「~하기로 되어 있다」
He **is supposed to** arrive at six.
- (6) be likely to : 「~할 것 같다」
The president **is likely to** resign.

⑤ 진행시제

일시적인 동작의 계속

- (1) 현재진행
He **is studying** hard *right now*. <일시적>
cf. He **studies** hard *every day*. <일반적>

▶ 미래대응 : 가까운 미래의 예정
We **are visiting** New York *next month*.

- (2) 과거진행
어떤 행위의 <배경상황>은 과거진행시제를 써서 나타낸다.
I **was calling** Mary when he came.
<전화를 걸고 있는데 그가 왔다.>
cf. I **called** Mary when he came.
<그가 온 뒤에 전화를 했다.>

- (3) 미래진행
He **will be waiting** at the airport when you arrive.

6 진행형을 쓸 수 없는 동사

상태 · 무의지 동사

be, belong to, exist, have, possess, own, think, know, believe, like, love, want, see, hear, smell, taste, feel, seem, appear, resemble

- I am being here. (X)
The house is belonging to me. (X)
I am having a car. (X)
He is resembling his father. (X)
I am seeing a butterfly. (X)

- 동사의 뜻이 바뀌어 동작을 나타내거나 의지적인 행위가 될 때는 진행형이 가능하다.
I am having dinner now. (= eat)
I am having a good time. (= spend)
He is seeing the sights of Seoul. (구경[관광]하다)

7 현재완료

과거의 일이 현재와 연관을 갖는 시제

(1) 완료 : 「지금 막 ~했다」

just (지금 막)
already (긍정문 : 이미, 벌써)
yet (의문문 : 이미, 벌써 / 부정문 : 아직)

- I have just finished the work.
He has already started.
I have not passed my driving test yet.

(2) 경험 : 「~한 적이 있다」

ever, never, before, often, once, twice

- Have you ever seen a UFO before?
I have never met her.

(3) 계속 : 「지금까지 죽 ~해오고 있다」

so far, up to now, until now (지금까지)
for/in/during/over (~동안)
(ever) since (~이래로)

- I have studied English so far.

I have lived in Seoul for five years. <현재까지 5년째>
cf. I lived in Seoul for five years. <과거의 5년간>

- 현재완료 + for[in] the last[past] + 기간
I lived in seoul for the last five years. (X)
→ I have lived in seoul for the last five years. (O)

(4) 결과 : 「~했다 (그 결과 지금 ...하다)」

- I have lost my watch.
= I lost my watch and I don't have it now.

8 since의 용법

(1) 전치사

현재완료 + since + 특정 과거 시점

He has been ill since last year.

▶ for + 막연한 기간

He has been ill for two years.
since two years. (X)
since two years ago. (O)

(2) 접속사

현재완료 + since + 과거시제

I have lived here since I was born.

- 주절에 <비인칭주어>가 올 때는 예외적으로 현재시제가 가능하다.
It is/has been three years since I came to Seoul.
= Three years have passed since I came to Seoul.

9 have been to

(1) 경험 : 「~에 가 본 적이 있다」
I have never been to Chejudo.

(2) 완료 : 「~에 갔다 왔다」
I have just been to Chejudo.

※ have gone to : 「~에 가버렸다」 <결과>
He has gone to New York.
cf. I have gone to New York. (X)
<1·2인칭 주어 사용 불가>

10 현재완료와 함께 쓸 수 없는 부사

(1) 명백한 과거시점을 나타내는 부사
I have seen Mary a week ago. (X)
→ I saw Mary a week ago. (O)

(2) 의문사 when
When have you seen the movie? (X)
→ When did you see the movie? (O)

(3) just now (= a moment ago)
He has left here just now. (X)
→ He left here just now. (O)

11 과거완료

(1) 과거 어느 시점까지의 <완료·경험·계속·결과>
I had finished my breakfast when he came. <완료>
I had never seen a tiger till I visited the zoo. <경험>
I had lived there for ten years when the war broke out. <계속>
I had lost my watch when I left the train. <결과>

(2) 대과거

과거 어느 시점 이전에 발생한 일
I **found** that I **had lost** my purse.

I **lost** the watch that my uncle **had bought** me.

cf. My uncle **bought** me a watch *and* I **lost** it.
<사건발생 순서대로 쓰면 둘 다 과거시제>

- ▶ before, after, when 등이 있어서 전후 관계가 분명한 경우 과거완료 대신 과거시제를 쓸 수 있다.
The train **left/had left** *before* we reached the station.
I ate lunch *after* my wife **came/had come** back.

12 미래 완료

미래 어느 시점까지의 <완료 · 경험 · 계속 · 결과>

by + 미래표시어, by the time + S + V

He **will have finished** the work *by next week*. <완료>
If he visits L.A. again, he **will have been** there three times. <경험>
 I **will have lived** here for 20 years *by next month*. <계속>
 I **will have gone** a trip *by the time you come*. <결과>

13 완료진행시제

완료시제가 동작의 계속을 뜻할 때
 I **have been teaching** English for ten years.
 I **had been reading** for two hours till he came.
 I **will have been teaching** English for ten years by next year.

14 시제일치

(1) 시제일치의 원칙

- 주절(현재) → 종속절(시점 부사에 일치)
- 주절(과거) → 종속절(과거 · 과거완료)

I **think** that he **works** hard.
worked
will work

⇒ I **thought** that he **worked** hard.
had worked
would work <과거에서 본 미래>

(2) 시제일치의 예외

- i) 일반적 사실 · 진리, 현재의 습관, 현재에도 미치는 사실일 때 → 항상 현재
 He **said** that the earth **goes** around the sun.
 He **said** that he **gets up** at 6 every morning.
 He **said** that he **lives** *now* in Seoul.
- ii) 역사적 사실 → 항상 과거
 He **said** that the Korean War **broke out** in 1950.