

All 12 Tenses With Fu



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ښاغلی یوسفزی وپېژنئ!



ښاغلی حکمت الله (یوسفزی) د عصمت الله (زخمي) زوی له نن نه ۱۸ کاله وړاندې د علم او ادب ټاټوبي ننگرهار ولایت، روداتو ولسوالۍ د کانکرک شین او سمسور کلي په یوې دیندارې او علم پروره کورنۍ کې وزېږېد.

نوموړي له خپل عمر څخه چټک مزل کړی. کاريې کړی. دهلو څلورسۍ یې ندی پرېښې. شپې یې رڼې کړې؛ ترڅو خپلو ټاکلو موخو ته ورسېږي او دبریا خوند وڅکي. انگلیسي ژبه یې په طلوع افغان انستیتوت کې ولوسته، ورسره سمدلاسه د خپلې پوهې او ډېرې وړتیا پر اساس په همدې ښوونیز مرکز کې د ښوونکي درنې او سپېڅلې دندې ته اوږه ورکړه. له یو څه مودې وروسته یې په یوبل ښوونیز مرکز (ځلاندا درخش) کې د ښوونکي په صفت وگمارل شو؛ چې دم گړۍ هم د زده کړې په دې مرکز کې خپل د تدریس چارې منځته وړې.

ښاغلي یوسفزی په ویناوالۍ او ژورنالېزم کې هم کافي اندازه زده کړې کړې، شپږ میاشتې زده کړې یې د ننگرهار ژورنالېستاتو شورا او څلور میاشتې یې په ننگرهار میدوتیک کې ترسره کړې او په بریالي ډول یې سندونه لاس ته راوړل.

کمپوټر زده کړه او ورسره بلدتیا هم په اوسني عصر کې یوه لویه اړتیا ده، ښاغلي یوسفزی خپله دا اړتیا هم پوره کړې، په ننگرهار شاهین انستیتوت کې یې د کمپوټر یو کلنه دپلومه ترلاسه کړه او په اړونده برخه کې خپلې ستونزې هوارولې شي.

لدي سره جوخت یو مهمه مسله چې زما له یاده ونه وځي، په پېلا پېلو علمي عرصو کې به ډېر کم ځل وي چې ښاغلی یوسفزی په کې گډون ونلري. ډېری علمي سیمنارونه، کنفرانسونو، غونډو او لنډمهاله برنامو کې خپل حضور لازمي گڼي. همدا لامل دی چې بریالی روان دی او په خپلو همزولو کې منځکښ دی.

ښاغلی یوسفزی دې په خپلو کارونو کې بریالی او خوشحاله وي. زه د یوسفزی دا کړې هڅه ستایم او د لاریاوو لپاره ورته لاس په دعایم.

لا به ډېر گلونه واشي په دې باغ کې

د گلزار د غوړ پدلو یې اعاز دی

کابل - ننگرهار

س. خادم

TENSE

Tense is taken from a Latin word "Tempus" which means time.

TENSE



Present

1) Simple past tense

Present indefinite Tense

2) Present Continuous Tense
Present Progressive Tense

3) Present Perfect Tense

4) Present Perfect continuous Tense
Present Perfect Progressive Tense

Past

1) Simple future
Past indefinite Tense

2) Past Continuous Tense
Past Progressive Tense

3) Past Perfect Tense

4) Past perfect continuous Tense
Past perfect progressive Tense

Future

1) Simple future tense
Future indefinite tense

2) Future continuous tense
Future Progressive tens

3) Future Perfect Tense

4) Future Perfect Continuous
Future Perfect Progressive

SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE /PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE

➤ **Simple Present tense** talks about an activity that happens daily, regularly or habitually.

- ✓ **Daily.** She does the dishes every day . (Daily action)
- ✓ **Regularly.** She goes to park every Friday. (Regularly action)
- ✓ **Habitual.** She smokes cigarettes. (Habitually action)
- ✓ **General fact.** Example: 1- The weather is hot. (General fact)
2- khan is child.

Changeable facts and Unchangeable facts.

• In the above two examples the fact is changeable As in (1) the weather is hot. Now it is hot but it will be cold after some time. The fact will change or as in (2) now khan is a child but after some time he will be a man and the fact will change again here.

✓ **Universal truth/fact.** Example: God is one . Milk is white. Sky is blue. (universal truth)

• In the above two sentences the fact is not changeable.

- ✓ **Location.** I am in Kabul. (location)
- ✓ **Existence.** I am a student. (Existence)

Positive, Affirmative Declarative sentences				Question			
I					i		
you					you		
they	work			Do	they	work	every day?
we					we		
saba and khan		every day.			saba and khan		
he				Does	he	work	every day?
she	works				she		
it					it		
khan					khan		
Negative sentences				Negative Questions			
I					i		
you					you		
they	do not work			Do not	they	work	every day?
we					we		
saba and khan		every day.			saba and khan		
he	does not work			Does not	he	work	every day?
she					she		
it					it		
khan					khan		

Simple Present Tense / Present indefinite Tense

✓ Structure for singular subject:

• Subject+verb(ies,es,s)+complement

✓ Note: verb ended by (ch,sh,o,x,s,ss,z) takes (es) at the end.

• Example;

watch = watches , **wish**= wishes, **go**=goes , **fix**=fixes, kiss=kisses

buzzes

Most of the verbs takes (s) at the end of a verb

Ex: receive=receives, walk=walks, cook=cooks Etc

some verb which is ended by y we omit y and (ies) Ex: study=studies

If there is a vowel before y so we not omit y and only add s Ex:

stay=stays ,play =plays Etc

- **Khan goes to school every day.**
- **Khan does not go to school every day.**
- **Does khan go to school every day?**
- **Yes, khan does .OR Yes, he does (NO, khan does not .NO, he does not.**
- **Does khan not go to school every day?**
- **Does not khan go to school every day?**
- **Structure for plural subject:**
- **Subject+verb+complement**
- **They play cricket every Friday.**
- **They do not play cricket every Friday.**
- **Do they play cricket every Friday?**
- **Yes, they do. No, they do not.**
- **Do they not play cricket every Friday?**
- **Do not they play cricket every Friday?**

Affirmative sentence

Negative sentence

Question/interrogative

Yes/No Answer

interrogative formal

Interrogative informal

Affirmative sentence

Negative sentence

Question/interrogative

yes/No Answer

Interrogative formal

Interrogative informal

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

PRESENT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

✓ **The present continuous Or progressive tense it is used to express an action which is taking place at the moment of speaking or right now.**

- **Structure**

- **Subject+tobe(is,am,are)+verb-ing+complement**

- **Islam shah is writing a letter.**

Affirmative sentence

- **Islam shah is not writing a letter.**

Negative sentence

- **Is islam shah writing a letter?**

Question/interrogative

- **Yes, he is .No, he is not**

yes/No Answer

- **Is islam shah not writing a letter?**

Interrogative formal

- **Is not islam shah writing a letter ?**

Interrogative informal

Note: we use tobe verb

- **is (he,she,it,singular name (khan,sara)**

- **Am (i)**

- **Are (They,we,you,plural Names sara and shah)**

Postive,Affirmative Declartive sentences				Question			
I	am			AM	i		
you				Are	you		
they	are				they	working	now?
we					we		
saba and khan			now		saba and khan		
he	is			Is	he	working	now?
she		working			she		
it					it		
khan					khan		
Negative sentences				Negative Question			
I	am not			Am not	i		
you	are not			Ar not	you		
they		working			they	working	now?
we					we		
saba and khan			now		saba and khan		
he	is not			Is not	he	working	now?
she					she		
it					it		
khan					khan		

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- ✓ Present Perfect tense expresses an activity that happened or did not happen in the past and the exact time when it happened is not known important to be mentioned . As shown in the Example.
- Khan has eaten lunch.
- ✓ Note: The present perfect tense we talk about something that happened in the past but we do not specify when it happened either we do not know the time it happened or it is not important to say when it happened the example above shows that action eating lunch has taken place before the present time but exact time when it happened is not specific. If the time of an action is specific then simple present tense is used not present perfect.
- Structure: subject+(have/has)+3rd form of the verb+complement
- They have written their homework. Affirmative sentence
- They have not written their homework. Negative
- Have they written their homework? Question/Interrogative
- Yes, they have. No, they have not. Yes/No Answer
- Have not they written their homework? Negative Interrogative informal
- Have they not written their homework? Negative Interrogative formal
- Note; we use (have) with (I, you, we, they, and plural names Khan and Sara)
- We use (has) with (he, she, it and singular name Khan/Sara)

1) We also use the present perfect tense to talk about the repetition of an action before the present time but the exact time when each action repeated is not specific or not important to be mentioned in this case we use (once, twice, four times, many times several times, once in my life etc)

- Islam shah has gone to Taj mahal many times.

2) Present perfect tense also talk about recent action in this case we use

- (just, recently, already etc)

- Example: I have already called to my friend.

✓ Note: we use just, recently, already etc) at the beginning at the middle and at the end of the sentence.

3) It expresses the duration of an activity that started in the past and continues to the present and might go to the future. We use preposition of time (since and for) with this case. we use (since) plus a specific time such as 1999, last friday, February, this morning, last week, last summer etc to show the starting point of an action.

- ✓ We use (for) plus a duration of time such as one year, two months, five months, seven days ten minutes etc to show the duration.
- ✓ We use (since) both with clauses and phrases, but we use (for) only with phrases. when we use (since) with a clause it is a conjunction.

✓ Example:

- He has live in india since last summer. Since here is preposition
- **I have studied English since I came to Afghanistan.** Since here is conjunction
- She has been here for three months.

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Present Perfect Tense

Postive,Affirmative Declartive sentences				Question		
I	have			Have	i	
you					you	
they					they	worked?
we					we	
saba and khan		worked			saba and khan	
he	has			Has	he	worked?
she		worked			she	
it					it	
khan					khan	
Negative sentences				Negative Qoustions		
I	have not			Have not	i	
you					you	
they		worked			they	worked?
we					we	
saba and khan					saba and khan	
he	has not	worked		Has not	he	worked?
she					she	
it					it	
khan					khan	

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

PRESENT PERFECT PROGRESSIVE TENSE

✓ The present Perfect continuous tense is used to express the length or duration of an activity that started in the past, continues to the present and may or may not go to the future here we use since and for. all day, all morning, all night, all month, all year etc.

- Example: Khan has been working all week.
- She has been working all night.

✓ Structure

✓ Subject+(have been/has been)+verb-ing+complement

- Khan has been watching tv for three hours. Affirmative sentence
- Khan has been not watching tv for three hours. Negative sentence
- Has Khan been watching tv for three hours? Question/interrogative
- Yes, he has been .No, he has not been. Yes/No Answer
- Has not Khan been watching tv for three hours? Negative interrogative informal
- Has Khan not been watching tv for three hours? Negative interrogative formal

✓ Note: we use (has been) with (he, she, it and singular name Khan/Saba)

• We use (have been) with (They, we, you, I and plural names Khan and Saba)

Present Perfect Continuous/Progressive

Postive,Affirmative Declartive sentences				Question			
I	have been			Have	i	been	
you					you		
they					they		working?
we					we		
saba and khan	working				saba and khan		
he	has been			Has	he	been	working?
she		working			she		
it					it		
khan					khan		
Negative sentences				Negative Qoustions			
I	havebeennot			Have not	i	been	
you					you		
they		working			they		working?
we					we		
saba and khan					saba and khan		
he	has been not	working		Has not	he	been	working?
she					she		
it					it		
khan					khan		

Simple Past Tense /Past Indefinite Tense

- Simple past tense shows an action or situation that began and ended at some specific time in the past.
- Structure : **subject+verb-second form+complement**

1st form	2nd form	3rd form	ing-form	ies,es,s with singular subjects
Go	Went	Gone	Going	goes

We have the only auxiliary (did) in simple past tense and we use it with all the subjects.(He, she, it and singular name They ,we, you, I and plural names)

Example:

- **khan watched tv last night.** Affirmative sentence
- **Khan did not watch tv last night.** Negative
- **Did khan watch tv last night?** Question
- **Yes,he did No,he did not** yes/No Answer
- **Did khan not watch tv last nigh?** Negative Question/interrogative
- **Did not khan watch tv last night?** Negative Question/interrogative

- **Note: in the example above khan watched tv last night shows that the action watching tv started in the past and it ended in the past, and it is not in progress right now it has completed before present time.**
- **sometimes the simple past tense is used without the mention of specific time when the time is clear for both the speaker and listener.**
- **Example: islam: where did you go?**
- **safia: I went to the market.**
- **Note: The above example means that both islam and safia know which time they are talking about, so it is not important for them to mention the time because it is clear for them.**

“When”

is a conjunction word here and we use it with simple past tense to show that an action happened during that another action was already going on.it means (at that time).

Example:

When I came here ,khan was eating lunch.

Or

Khan was eating lunch when I come here.

When I came here, khan wrote a letter. Or khan wrote a letter when I cam here.

While”

Is a conjunction word which means (during that time) and we use while with past continuous tense and sometimes it is used to show that two actions were happing at the same time in the past.

Example:

While she was cooking, khan came. Or khan came while she was cooking.

While she was cooking I was looking to her. Or I was looking to her while she was cooking.

Postive,Affirmative Declartive sentences				Question			
I					i		
you					you		
they	worked			Did	they	work	Yesterday?
we					we		
saba and khan		yesterday			saba and khan		
he				Did	he	work	Yesterday?
she	worked				she		
it					it		
khan					khan		
Negative sentences				Negative Question			
I					i		
you					you		
they	did not work			Did not	they	work	Yesterday?
we					we		
saba and khan		yesterday?			saba and khan		
he	did not work			Did not	he	work	Yesterday?
she					she		
it					it		
khan					khan		

Past continuous Tense / Past Progressive Tense

- Past continuous tense it is used to show or expresses an activity (action) which was in progress (happening) in a specific time in the past.
- Structure: **subject+was/were+verb-ing+complement**
- Was with (I,he, she, it and singular name)
- Were with (They, you,we, and plural names)
- Example:
 - She was watching Tv last night. Affirmative sentence
 - She was not watching tv last night. Negative sentence
 - Was she watching tv last night? Question/interrogative
 - Yes, she was No, she was not yes/No Answer
 - Was not she watching tv last night? Negative Question informal
 - Was she not watching tv last night? Negative Question Formal

While

Is a conjunction word which means (during that time) and we use while with past continuous tense and sometimes it is used to show that two actions were happening at the same time in the past.

Example:

While she was cooking, Khan came. Or Khan came while she was cooking.

While she was cooking I was looking to her. Or I was looking to her while she was cooking.

Past continuous tense

Postive,Affirmative Declartive sentences				Question			
I	am			AM	i		
you				Are	you		
they	are				they	working	now?
we					we		
saba and khan			now		saba and khan		
he	is			Is	he	working	now?
she		working			she		
it					it		
khan					khan		
Negative sentences				Negative Question			
I	am not			Am not	i		
you	are not			Ar not	you		
they		working			they	working	now?
we					we		
saba and khan			now		saba and khan		
he	is not			Is not	he	working	now?
she					she		
it					it		
khan					khan		

Past Perfect Tense

- ✓ Past perfect Tense expresses an action or situation that completed before another action or time in the past.
- ✓ Structure: subject+had+Past participle from of the verb(3rd form of the verb)
- **Example:**
- She had eaten lunch before she came to the home. (+)
- She had not eaten lunch before she came to the home. (-)
- Had she eaten lunch before she came to the home? (+/?)
- Yes,she had No, she had not yes/no answer
- Had she not eaten lunch before she came to the home? (-/?) formal
- Had not she eaten lunch before she came to the home? (-/?) informal
- ✓ Note: it means that two actions occurred in the past but one was earlier than the second.
- Example: They had eaten lunch by the time we got home.
- The action which happened first is Past perfect Tense then the simple past

✓ **Note:** when before or after is used in the sentence the past perfect is not necessary because the time relationship is already clear. the simple past may be used. look at the examples below (a) and (b) have the same meaning too.

- (a) Khan Fana had left before we got there.
- (b) Khan Fana left before we got there.
- (a) After the guests had left. I ate dinner.
- (b) After the guest left. I ate dinner.

✓ When the past perfect tense is used to general sentence. it shows the completion of an action or situation in some unspecified time in the past.

- Example; Khan Fana had been busy.
- The above example means that Khan Fana is not busy now. The work is finished. he is workless now.

✓ The past perfect tense is also used to talk about action which we wanted, intended or planned to happen but it did not.

- Example: I had wanted to visit my friend, but he was in India.
- We had planned to go to the swimming pool, but it rained.

Past Perfect tense

Postive,Affirmative Declartive sentences			Question		
I	had		Had	i	
you				you	
they				they	worked?
we				we	
saba and khan		Worked.		saba and khan	
he	had		Had	he	worked?
she		Worked.		she	
it				it	
khan				khan	
Negative sentences			Negative Qoustions		
I	had not		Had not	i	
you				you	
they		Worked.		they	worked?
we				we	
saba and khan				saba and khan	
he	had not	Worked.	Had not	he	worked?
she				she	
it				it	
khan				khan	

Past Perfect Continuous Tense /Past Perfect Progressive Tense

- We use The past perfect continuous tense to talk about action or situations that had continued up to the past moment that we are thinking about , or shortly before it.
- Structure: subject+had been+verb-ing+cpmplement
- Note with all subject we use (had been) in this tense.
- She had been dancing. Affirmative sentence
- She had not been dancing. Negative sentence
- Had she been dancing? Question/interrogative
- Yes,she had been No,she had not been yes/no Answer
- Had not she been dancing? Negative Question (informal)
- Had she not been dancing? Negative Question (formal)

Past perfect continuous Tense:

- **Example:**
- When I found Jessica, I could see that she had been crying.
- Yesterday morning when I got up and looked out of window.
- The sun was shining, the ground was wet.
- (a) it had been raining.
- Note: look at the example above (it had been raining.) it was not raining when I looked out of the window. the sun was shining. it had been raining before.
- We also use the simple past continuous tense to say how long something had been happening up to the past moment.
- **Example:**
- She had been studying English for two hours before she came to the class.
- They had been traveling since sunrise, and they got tired.

Past Perfect continuous tense

Postive,Affirmative Declartive sentences			Question			
I	had been		Had	i	been	
you				you		
they				they		working?
we				we		
saba and khan		working		saba and khan		
he	had been		Had	he	been	working?
she		working		she		
it				it		
khan				khan		
Negative sentences			Negative Qoustions			
I	had not been		Had not	i	been	
you				you		
they		working		they		working?
we				we		
saba and khan				saba and khan		
he	had not been	working	Had not	he	been	working?
she				she		
it				it		
khan				khan		

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FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE

- The simple future tense is used to talk about an action or situation that will or will not happen in a particular time in the future.
- Structure: subject+will+verb(first form)+complement
- Note: with all subjects we use (will) in this tense.
- Sayed will meet me in the park this evening. Positive/Affirmative
- Will sayed meet me in the park this evening? Question/Interrogative
- Sayed will not meet me in the park this evening. Negative
- Will not sayed meet me in the park this evening? Negative Question
- Will sayed not meet me in the park this evening? Negative Question.

Note: will and be going to are both used to express future time. sometimes there is very small difference between them.

Study the difference between will and be going to.

Be going to (Be means to be ,is ,am , are)

Note: will and be going to are both used to express future time. sometimes there is very small difference between them.

Note: (he,she,it,and singular name, is going to)

(I,am going to)

(they,we,you,and plural names, are going to)

Study the difference between will and be be going to.

- “Be going to “ is an expression used before base form of a verb to show future intention.it means “will”,but “be going to”is stronger than “will”.
- Example:
- I am going to buy a car tomorrow.
- We are going to live in Australia next year.
- Predication: it is going to rain.(tomorrow)

- Khan fana is talking to saba.
- Khan fana: lets have a party.
- Saba; Great idea.We will invite lost of people.
- Note: will is used when we decide to do something or speaking.The speaker has not decided before.the party is a new idea.
- Later the day saba meets shah.
- Saba :khan fana and I have decided to have a party. we are going to invite lots of people.
- Shah;That's great.
- Note: Be going to is used when we have already decided to do something. Saba had already decided to invite lots of people before she spoke to shah.

Future Progressive Tense/Future continuous Tense

- The future continuous tense is used to talk about an action that will be in progress in a particular time in the future. with the future continuous tense we normally mention the future time(tomorrow ,tonight, next Friday) Etc.
- STRUCTURE: subject+will/be+verb-ing+complement
- With all subjects we use (will be) in this tense.
- She will be dancing tomorrow. Affirmative
- She will not (wont)be dancing tomorrow. Negative sentence
- Will she be dancing tomorrow? Question
- Yes,she will / No,she will not yes /No answer
- Will she not be dancing tomorrow? Negative Formal
- Will not she be dancing tomorrow? Negative Informal

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

- The future perfect tense is used to talk about an action or situation that will be completed before another action or time in the future .
- Structure: subject+will have+Past Participle (3rd form of the verb)+complement
- Note: with all subjects we use (will have) in this tense
- Example; I will have written a book.

she will have cleaned the house by the time her husband comes home.

Future perfect tense

simple present tense

Affirmative sentence.

Will she have cleaned the house by the time her husband comes home?

Question/interrogative sentence

She will not (wont) have cleaned the house by the time her husband comes home?

Negative sentence

Will she have not cleaned the house by the time her husband comes home?

Negative interrogative Formal sentence

Will not she have cleaned they house by the time her husband comes home? (Negative interrogative informal)

- Example: sayed will have completed her computer programming course by 2020.
- Sara Rahmat is going to the hospital at 8:00 oclock tomorrow morning, so she is wont (will not) be home at 8:30.safia wants to see her tomorrow.
- Safia: is it all right if I come at about 8:30 ?
- Sara Rahmat: no, I will have gone to the hospital.
- Note: if safia comes to sara Rahmat home at 8:30.sara Rahmat will not (wont) be home at that time,because she will leave at 8 oclock,so by 8:30 she will not be home.

Future Perfect continuous Tense/Future perfect Progressive.

- The future perfect continuous tense is used to emphasize the length or duration of an action or an event that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.
- Structure: subject+will have+been+verb-ing+complement

Note: with all subject we use(will have been) in this tense.

Example: it will have been raining for 10 days.

He will have been working in Russia for three years before he returns home.

Sometimes the future perfect and the future perfect progressive give the same meaning.

Example: Next month we will have lived in this house for five years.

Next month we will have been living in this house for five years.

Note: In the above example the actions expressed by either of the above two tenses may begin in the past.

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• **Note:** look at the example below. The movie will begin at 9:00 o'clock and after one hour their parents (mother/father) will get home, so the action of watching movie or watching Tv will be progress for one hour and then their parents will come home.

• Example:

• They will have been watching Tv for one hour by the time their parents come.

Positive/Affirmative

• They will have not been watching Tv for one hour by the time their parents come.

(Negative sentence)

• Will they have been watching tv for one hour by the time their parents come?

• Yes, they will have / No, they will not have **(yes, No Answer)**

• Will not they have been watching tv for one hour by the time their parents come?

(Negative interrogative Informal)

• Will they have not been watching tv for one hour by the time their parents come?

(Negative interrogative formal)

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