

د Tense انگليسي کليمه د لاتيني کليمې Tempus څخه اخيستل شوې چې د (وخت) په معنى ده او د ځينو گرامر ليکونکو په مطابق چې دوى وايي د Tense انگليسي کليمه د Tensus لاتينې کليمې څخه لاسته راغلي ده د کومې معنى غزیدلې ده بيا ځيني نور په دې اند دي چې د Tense کليمه د څرې فرانسوي کليمې Tens څخه اخيستل شوی چې د وخت معنى لري.

1. **Tense:** Is a grammatical term which is used to show the time.

(Tense) يوه گرامري اصطلاح ده کوم چي د وخت بنځي.

- یا یوه ګرامری اصطلاح ده کوم چې د وخت ، نورو حالتو او د فعل د حالاتو ترمینځ اړیکه ښیي.

1. **Tense:** In according to dictionary      د زمانی معنی د قاموس په مطابق
2. **Tense:** In according to grammar.      د زمانی معنی د گړدود یا گرامر په مطابق

- What is this in accordance with?
  - it generally provides information on the parts of the system.

**(A): Tense:** as an adjective mean (sad, unhappy)

زمانه د صفت په حیث د (خفه ، خواشینی) په معنی ده.

Ex: I saw a **tense** Person on the road.

ما يرون يو خفه کس يه سرک وليده .

Adjective

**(B): Tense:** as a verb means (Upset, nervous) زمانه د قید په حیث د (خفه کولو/ پریشانه کولو/ عذابولو) معنی لري

Ex: Don't **tense** me. مه مې په عذابوه

Verb

( C ): **tense**: as a noun means ( Time , Era). زمانه د اسم په حیث د (وخت یا زمانې) معنی لري

Ex: I taught **simple present tense**. ما ساده حال زمانه تدریس کړ.

Noun

- Tense: In according to Grammar generally divided into three parts

زمانه د ګرډود له مخې هم په دریو برخو ویشل شوې ده.

### 1. Present family حال

Simple present tense ساده حال زمانه

Present continuous tense حال جاري زمانه

Present perfect tense حال مکمله زمانه

Present perfect continuous tense حال مکمله جاري زمانه

### 2. Past family تیره

Simple past tense ساده تیره زمانه

Past continuous tense تیره جاري زمانه

Past perfect tense تیره مکمله زمانه

Past perfect continuous tense تیره مکمله جاري زمانه

### 3. Future family راتلونکي

Simple future tense ساده راتلونکي زمانه

Future continuous tense راتلونکي جاري زمانه

Future perfect tense راتلونکي مکمله زمانه

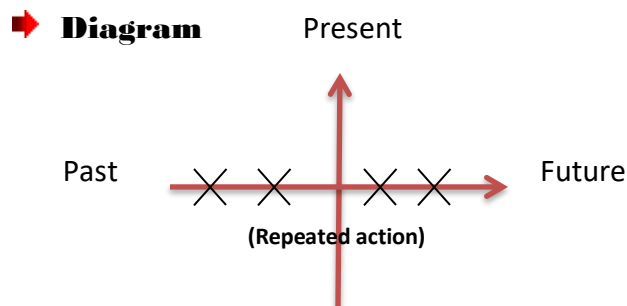
Future perfect continuous tense راتلونکي مکمله جاري زمانه

- Present family: حال

❖ **Simple present tense** ساده حال زمانه

- ➡ Simple present tense is used to express an action which happens regularly, habitually, repeatedly or daily activities.

ساده حال زمانه داسې یو عمل ښی کوم چې په باقاعده ډول، عادتانه ډول، تکراري ډول سره واقع کیږي او یا روزانه عمل ښی.



#### ➡ **Auxiliary verbs** کومکي فعلونه

- ➡ Do: Use with ( I, We, You, They, P.N)
- ➡ Does: Used with ( He, She, It, S.N)

(Do/Does) د ساده حال زمانې کومکي فعلونه دي. (Do) د جمع فاعلو سره (I, You, We, They, Plural Noun) استعمالیږي او (Does) د مفردو فاعلو سره (He, She, It, Singular Noun) استعمالیږي.

#### ➡ **Form of the verb** د فعل حالت

- First form of the verb is used in simple present tense.

په ساده حال زمانه کې لومړۍ حالت د فعل استعمالیږي.

- Write ✓
- Wrote ✗
- Written ✗
- Writing ✗

#### ➡ **Time expressions** د وخت اصطلاحات

Every day(هره ورځ), every night(هره شپه), every week(هره اوونۍ), every month(هره مياشت), every year(هر کال), every Sunday(هره يکشنبه), every Friday(هره جمع), every March(هر مارچ), every June(هر جون), every summer (هر اوړی), every spring(هر پسرلی) etc.

### Note: Remember

Use **(es)** after a verb ends in **(ch, sh, x, s, ss, o, z)** in positive sentences, however add **(S)** to the other verbs end with common letters in positive sentences with singular subjects.

يادابنت: دا په ياد وساتئ

که په ساده حال زمانه کې کوم فعل په **(ch, sh, x, s, ss, o, z)** باندې ختم شي او مثبتې جمله او مفرد فاعل وي نو **(es)** ورسره استعمال کړئ.

Ex: Khalil watches T.V every night. (خليل هره شپه تې وي کوري)

Ex: Bilal fixes the car every day. (بلال هره ورځ گاډۍ جوړوي)

او که جمله منفي او سواليه وي او فاعل هم جمع وي نو **(Es)** نه استعمالیږي.

Ex: she does not **washes** the clothes every week.

In above sentence washes is wrong because the sentence is **negative**, we can't use **(es)**.

په پورتنۍ جمله کې **(es)** نه استعمالیږي ځکه جمله منفي ده.

And with other common verbs , use **(s)** only.

او د نورو عامو فعلونو سره **(s)** استعمال کړئ.

Ex: Talha drives fast. (طلحه گاډۍ تېز چلوي).

Ex: It rains a lot here in winter. (دلته په ژمي کې باران ډیر وریږي).

### ➡ Positive structure مثبت ساختمان

Subject + F.V + (es/s) + object + R +.

Ex: we amend the rules every month. (موږ هره مياشت قوانين تصحيح کو)

Sub F.V object T. exp

Ex: she washes the clothes every Sunday. (هغه هره يکشنبه جامې وينځي)

Sub F.V + es object T. exp

### ➡ **Negative structure** منفي ساختمان

Subject + A.V + not + F.V + object + R +.

Ex: They do not read newspaper every morning. هغوی هر سهار ورځپاڼه نه لولي.

Sub a.v adv F.V obj t. exp

Ex: He does not write home work every night. هغه هره شپه کورنۍ طیفه نه لیکي.

### ➡ **Question structure** سوالیه ساختمان

A.V + subject + F.V + Object + R +?

Ex: Does Niamtullah come earlier to the school? آیا نعمت الله بنوونځی ته هره ورځ ځي؟

A.V sub F.V Obj

Yes , he does هو، هغه ځي.

No, he does not نه، هغه نه ځي.

### ❖ **Present continuous tense** حال جاري زمانه

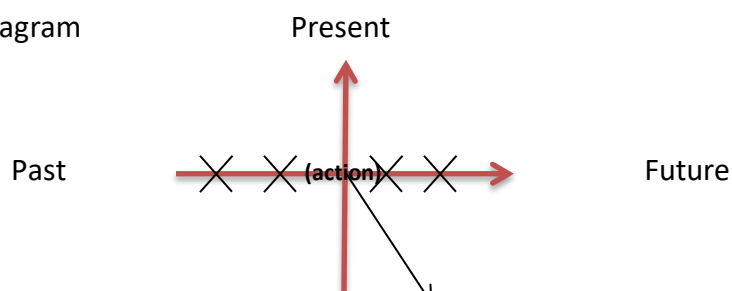
- ➡ Present continuous tense is used to denote an action which is in progress at the current moment, but the action is not completed yet.

حال جاري زمانه په داسې یو عمل دلالت کوي کوم چې په روانو لحظو کې جاري وي، او عمل تر اوسه مکمل شوي نه وي.

- ➡ Present continuous tense is used to show an action which is happening in the time speaking.

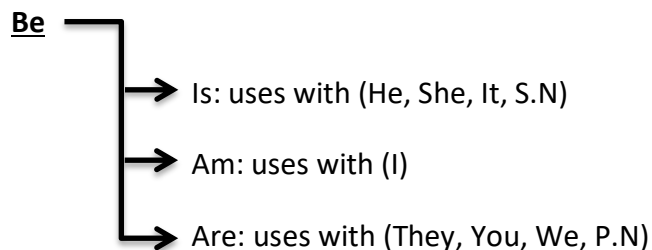
حال جاري زمانه داسې یو عمل ښیي کوم چې د خبرو پر مهال واقع کیږي.

### ➡ **Diagram**



(Continuous action = now)

### ➡ Auxiliary verbs or principle auxiliary verbs کومکي فعلونه



د حال جاري زماني کومکي فعل (Be= Is/Am/Are) دی. (Is) د (he, she, it & singular noun) سره استعمالیږي،  
(Am) د (I) سره استعمالیږي او (Are) د (they, you, we, plural noun) سره استعمالیږي.

### ➡ Form of the verb د فعل حالت

(V+ing) form or the verb or forth for of the verb is used in present continuous tense.

په حال جاري زمانه کې څلورم حالت د فعل استعمالیږي.

Speak ×

Spoke ×

Spoken ×

Speaking ✓

### ➡ Adverbs of time or time expressions

د وخت قیدونه یا د وخت اصلاحات



### ➡ Positive structure مثبت ساختمان

Subject + be + (V+ing) + object + R +?

Ex: T.Nazeefullah is teaching the students right now. استاد نظیف الله همدا اوس تدریس کوي

Sub                      be (V+ing)                      obj                      t. exp

Ex: We are having dinner now.

موږ د ماښام ږوډۍ خوړو اوس

### ➡ **Negative structure** منفي ساختمان

Subject + be + not + (V+ing) + object + R +.

Ex: Rahim is not studying English now. رحيم انگليسي نه مطالعه کوي اوس

Sub be adv (V+ing) obj t. exp

Ex: They are not watching news. هغوی خبرونه گوري.

### ➡ **Question structure** سوالیه ساختمان

Be + subject + (V+ing) + object + R +?

Ex: Am I working on the computer right now? آیا زه همدا اوس په کمپیوتر باندې کار کوم ؟

A.V sub V+ing obj t. exp

Yes, you are. هو، ته یې کوي.

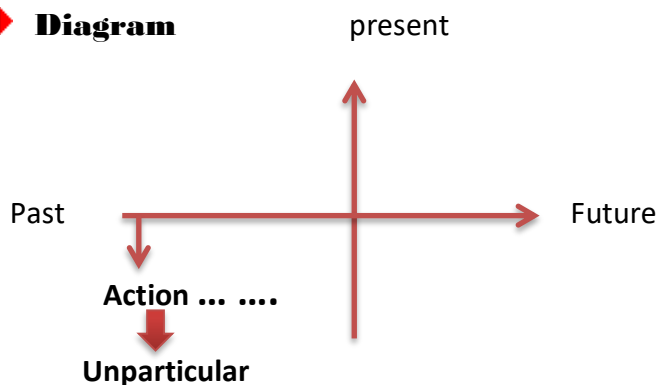
No, you are not. نه، ته یې نه کوي.

### ❖ **Present perfect tense** حال مکمله زمانه

- ➡ Present perfect tense is used to express an action which began at an unparticular time in the past.

حال مکمله زمانه داسې یو عمل ښي کوم چې په تیره کې په یو نامعلوم وخت کې پیل شوی وي.

### ➡ **Diagram**



### ➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

→ Have: Is used with (I, you, we, they, P.N)

→ Has: Is used with ( He, She, It, S.N)

د حال مکمله زمانې کومکي فعلونه (have/has) دی چې (have) د (I, you, we, they, plural noun) سره استعمالیږي او (has) د (he, she, it, singular noun) سره استعمالیږي.

### → Form of the verb د فعل حالت

Past participle form of the verb is used in present perfect tense.

درېم حالت د فعل استعمالیږي.

Take ×

Took ×

Taken ✓

Taking ×

### → Positive structure مثبت ساختمان

Subject + A.V + Past Participle + object + R +.

Ex: Mukhlis has learnt many grammatical points since he bought a grammar book.

مخلص زیاتي گرامري نقطې زده کړي له کوم وخت نه چې هغه د گرامر یو کتاب اخیستی.

Sub	A.V	P.P	obj	adv . t	sub	2nd. V	obj
-----	-----	-----	-----	---------	-----	--------	-----

Ex: They have driven the car many times. هغوی ډیر ځلې گاډۍ چلولی دي.

### → Negative structure منفي ساختمان

Subject + A.V + not + Past participle + object + R +.

Ex: They have not seen America yet. هغوی تراوسه امریکه نده لیدلي.

Sub	A.V	adv	P.P	obj	t.exp
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-------

Ex: He has read many pages of basic English grammar book.

هغه د بنيادي اگلیسي گرامر کتاب زیاتي صفحې لوستلي دي.



### ➡ Question structure سوالیه ساختمان

A.V + subject + past participle + object + R +?

Ex: Has he bought a present for Haziq's birth day party? آیا هغه د هانق د پيدا پښت د ورځې پروگرام ته تحفه اخیستی ده؟ A.V  
 sub P.P obj R

Yes, he has

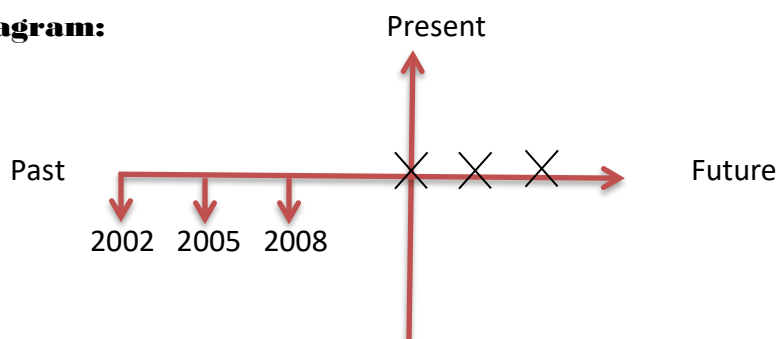
No, he has not, (hasn't)

**Present perfect tense has three cases. حال مکمله زمانه درې د استعمال ځایونه لري**

✚ It shows an action/ activity which is repeated in the past.

دا داسې یو هم ښي کوم چې په تیره تکرار شوي وي. یا داسې یو عمل لپاره استعمالیږي چې په تیره کې په تکراري ډول پېښ شوي وي.

### Diagram:



✓ We use frequency adverbs of time in this case. په دې حالت کې موږ اهتزازي قیدونه استعمالو.

Such as: once, twice, thrice, several times, many times, a couple of time, once in my life.

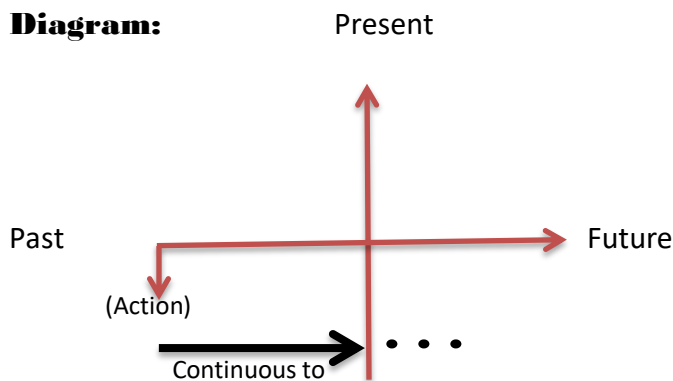
مثال په ټو: یو ځل، دوه ځلې، درې ځلې، څوڅو ځلې، ډیر ځلې، یو څو ځلې، په ژوند کې یو ځل.

Ex: we have gone to Islamabad **many times**. موږ اسلام آباد ته ډیر ځلې تللي یو.

Ex: Ihsan has met Hamid Kerzay **a couple of times**. احسان د حامد کرزي سره یو څو ځلي ملاو شوې دی.

🚦 To show an action that began in the past and continuous to the present it may or may not go to the future.

حال مکمله زمانه داسې عمل ښي کوم چې په تیره کې شروع شوې وي، حال کې جاري وي او شاید راتلونکي کې جريان ولري يا يې ونلري.



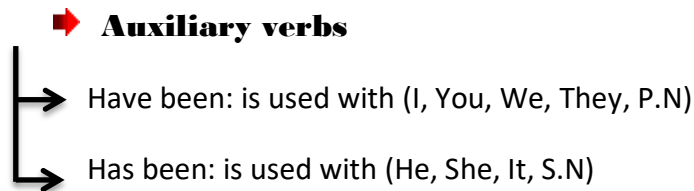
✓ Use since and for. دلته موږ (since) او (for) استعمالوو.

### Since (له هغه وخت نه را پدې خوا)

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. It is a preposition of time.            | دا یو وخت یو حرف اضافه ده.               |
| 2. Subordinating conjunction.              | دا یو تابع حرف ربط دی.                   |
| 3. Conjunctive adverb.                     | دا یو ربطي قيد دی.                       |
| 4. Use with phrase or clause.              | دا د عبارت سره یا د قفرې سره استعمالیږي. |
| 5. Use with second form of the verb.       | دا د فعل دوهم حالت سره استعمالیږي.       |
| 6. Use with simple past tense              | دا د ساده تیري زمانې سره استعمالیږي.     |
| 7. Use with particular time                | دا د مشخص یا معلوم وخت سره استعمالیږي.   |
| 8. Since means from that time to this time | ددي معناه ده (د هغه وخت نه را پدې خوا)   |
| 9. It shows the starting of action         | دا د یو عمل پیل یا شروع ښي.              |

### For : لپاره

- PREPARED BY: MUHAMMAD WALI (MUZAMMIL)



Note: *These auxiliary verbs are also called perfect auxiliary verbs or principle auxiliary verbs.*

➡ **Form of the verb**

We used present participle form of the verb or progressive form of the verb.

Get ✗

Got ✗

Gotten ✗

Getting ✓

Ex: We have been **getting** intelligent since we came to B.A.S.E.L.I.

➡ **Positive structure**

Subject + have/has +been+ present participle + object + R +

Ex: M. Omer has been fighting against government since his emirate was fallen down.

Sub	A.V	P.P	obj	t.exp	R
-----	-----	-----	-----	-------	---

Ex: I have been studying English since two hours.

➡ **Negative structure**

Subject + have/has + not + been + present participle + object + R +

Ex: we have not been doing our exercises all night.

Sub    A.V    adv    P, A.V    P.P                    obj                    t.exp

### ➡ **Question structure**

Have/has + subject + present participle + object + R +?

Ex: Have you been speaking to the audience for two hours?

A.V    sub    P, A.V    P.P                    obj                    Adv of time

Yes, i have

No, I have not.

### **Cases of present perfect continuous tense.**

#### ★ **Case one:**

- ➡ It shows the duration of an action that began in the past and continuous to the present.
- ➡ Use the time expression such as:

All day, all night, all week, all month, all year, since, for.

Ex: Khan Wali has been writing the notes all day.

#### ★ **Case two:**

- ➡ It shows an action which took place in the past at an unspecific time / specific time and continuous to the present and may or may not go to the future.
- ➡ Use since and for

Ex: we have been studying P.P.C.T for an hour.

Ex: I have been teaching the students since 2:30 this afternoon.

Note: ***present perfect continuous tense and present perfect tense has the same meaning with for and since.***

Ex: Ali has been watering the garden for five hours.

Ex: Ali has watered a garden for five hours.

★ **Case one:**

➡ Without maintain specific time it express the duration of an action happened recently to the present.

Ex: We have been negotiating about the conversation class.

**Difference between present perfect tense and present perfect continuous tense**

✚ Present perfect tense has the idea of completion, on other hand present perfect continuous has the idea of continuation.

Ex: We have built our house.

Ex: We have been building our house.

✚ Present perfect tense usually expresses permanent action, but present perfect continuous tense expresses temporary action.

Ex: Our parents have lived in Afghanistan for all their ages.

Ex: Our friends have been living in Pakistan for ten years.

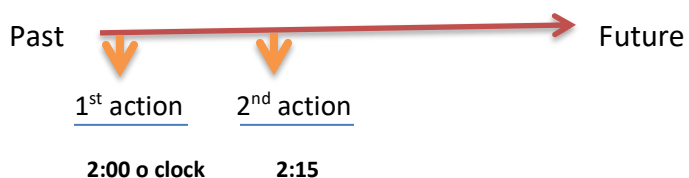
❖ **Simple past tense**

➡ Simple past tense is used to express an action which started and ended at a particular time in the past.

➡ **Diagram**

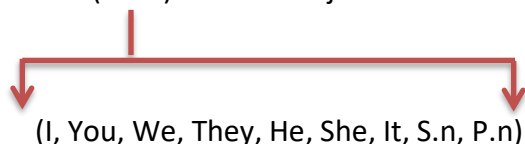
Present





### ➡ Auxiliary verbs

Use ( DID ) with all subjects.



### ➡ Form of the verb

We use base form of the verb in positive sentences and in negative and question sentences we use second form of the verb.

Receive ✓

Received ✓

Received ✗

Receiving ✗

### ➡ Time expressions

Yesterday, last night, last week, last month, last year, last Sunday, last Tuesday, last Friday, last June, last September, last summer etc.

Ex: I bought a new phone **last week**.

### ➡ Positive structure

Subject + 2<sup>nd</sup> v + object + R +.

Ex: She sewed the cloths yester night.

Sub      2nd V      obj      T.exp

Ex: They played a cricket match last Sunday.

### ➡ **Negative structure**

Subject + did + not + B.v +object + R +.

Ex: He did not come to course yesterday.

Sub   A.V   adv   B.V   obj   T.exp

Ex: The alarm clock did not ring last morning.

### ➡ **Question structure**

Did + subject + B.v + object + R +?

Ex: Did Khyber go to the Islamabad last week?

A.V   sub   B.V   obj   T.exp

Yes, he did.

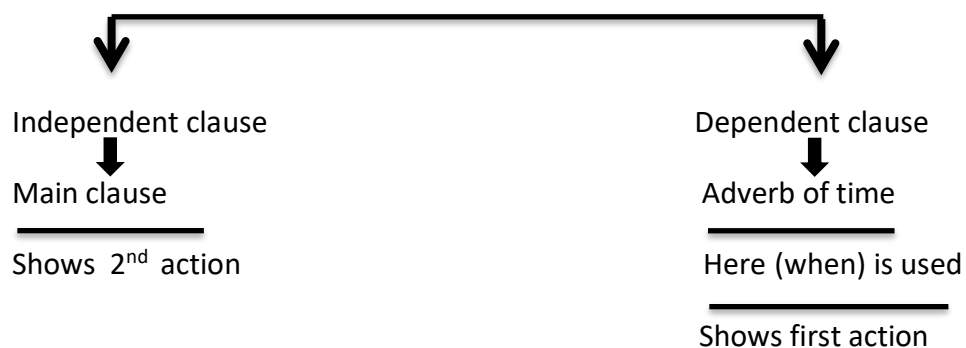
Ne, he did not (didn't).

Note: *There are two actions in the past.*

#### ➤ **With When.**

➡ It is subordinating conjunction.

➡ It combines two clauses





Ex: I went to Haripur when the rain stopped.

Ex: I stood under the tree when it began to rain.

➤ *If you have adjective, noun, and adverb phrase then use (was/were) in the sentence.*

Ex: They were Muslims.

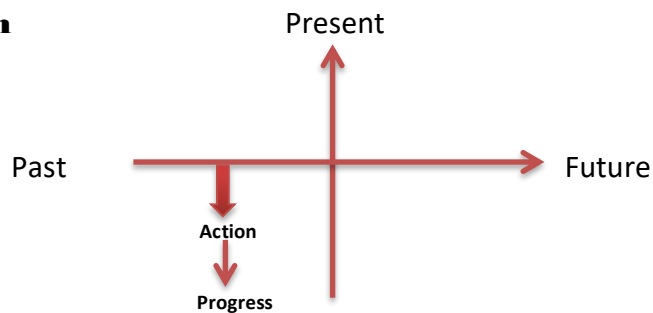
Ex: They were not Muslims.

Ex: were they Muslims?

### ❖ **Past continuous tense**

➡ Past continuous tense is used to express the duration of action which is in progress or going on at a particular time in the past.

#### ➡ **Diagram**



#### ➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

- ➡ Was: is used with (He, She, It, S.n)
- ➡ Were: is used with (I, You, We, They, P.n)

#### ➡ **Form of the verb**

We can use present participle form of the verb in present continuous tense.

Give ×

Gave ✕

Given ✕

Giving ✓

### ➡ **Adverb of times**

The same time expressions of simple past tense are used in this tense.

Yesterday, last week, last year, last Saturday etc.

### ➡ **Positive structure**

Subject + Ax.v + present participle + object + R +.

Ex: Matiullah Haziq was shopping vegetables yesterday.

Sub            A.V        P.P            obj            T.exp

Ex: We were writing the notes last yester night.

### ➡ **Negative structure**

Subject + Ax.v + not +present participle + object + R +.

Ex: They were not waiting for their friends.

Sub    A.V    Adv    P.P            obj

Ex: it was not raining.

### ➡ **Question structure**

Ax. V + subject + present participle + object + R +?

Ex: were we cooking fishes last week?

A.V    sub    P.P            obj            T.exp

Yes, we are

No, we were not.

### Cases of present continuous tense

#### ➤ **First case:**

To show the duration of an action which was continuing before another action.

Here we use subordinating conjunction (**when**) to show second action.

Ex: We were playing football **when** Noman brought a glass of juice.

#### ➤ **Second case:**

To show that one action was completed before another action happened with (**After and Before**).

Ex: Danish was eating lunch when I met him.

#### ➤ **Third case:**

To express two actions are continuing simultaneously or at same time.

Here we use (**while**) to show the first action.

Ex: **while** my brother watching t.v in one room, I was listening to the radio in the yard.

#### ➤ **Forth case:**

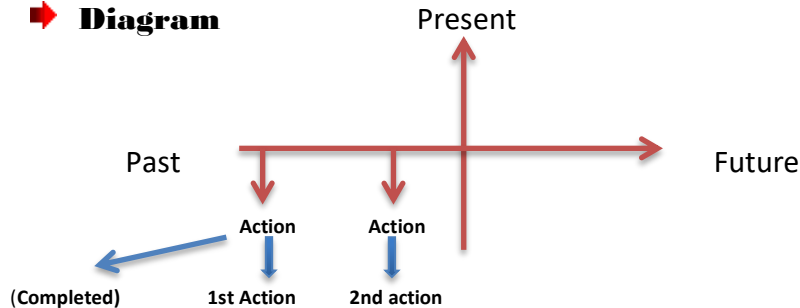
To show an action which was in progress meanwhile another action occurred.

Ex: while we were writing grammar , his father saw us in the class.

### ❖ **Past perfect tense**

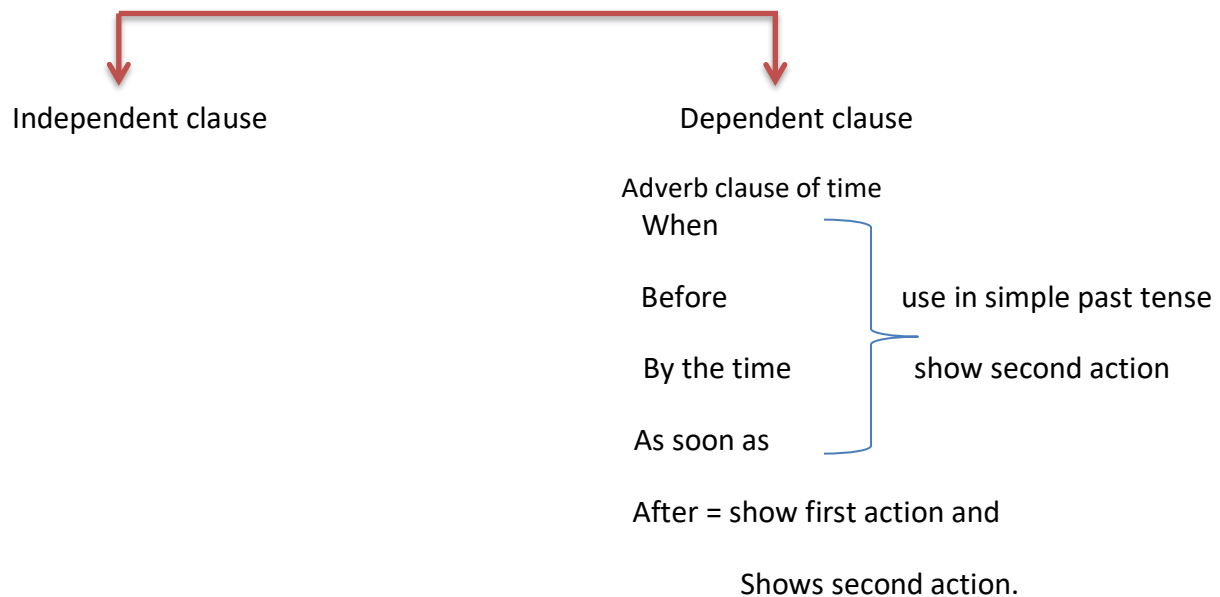
- ➡ Past perfect tense is used to denote an action which was completed before another time or activity in the past.

### ➡ Diagram



First action shows by past perfect tense and second action shown by simple past tense. First action called old action and second action called new.

### ▪ Subordinating conjunction



### ➡ Auxiliary verbs

We use Had with all subjects.

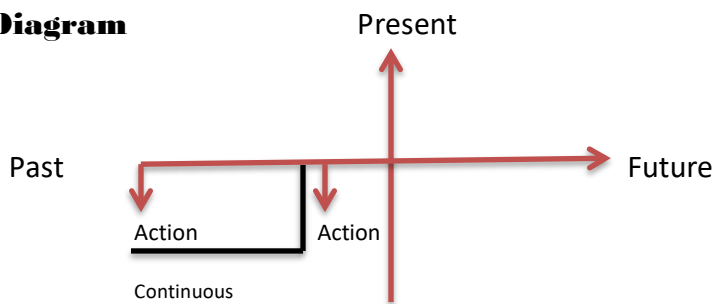




### ❖ ***Past perfect continuous tense***

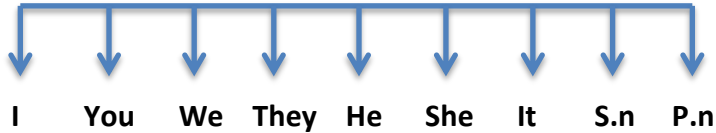
- ➡ Past perfect continuous tense is used to express the duration of an action which was in progress before another activity in the past.

#### ➡ **Diagram**



#### ➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

We use had been with all subject.



#### ➡ **Form of the verb**

We use present participle form of the verb in past perfect continuous tense.

Take ×

Took ×

taken ×

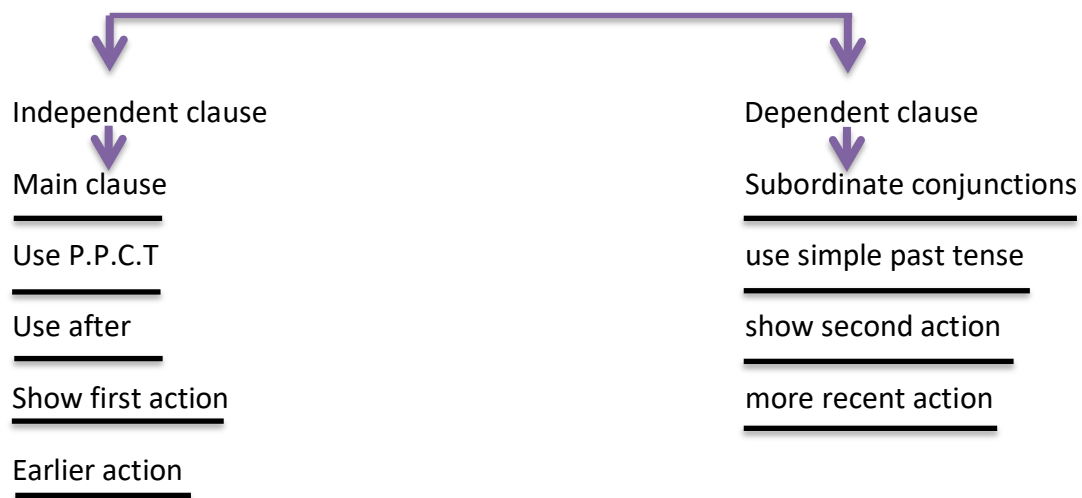
Taking ✓

### ➡ Adverb of time

We use subordinating conjunctions of time.



Used to combines two clauses.



### ➡ Positive structure

Subject + had been + Present participle + object + R + (any S. C) + sub + simple past tense +.

Ex: We had been studying English for two years by the time we found nice jobs in Kabul.

Sub      A.V              P.P              obj              adv.time              S.C              sub      Past from V              obj/R

### ➡ Negative structure

Subject + had + not + been + P. P + object + R + (any S. C) + sub + simple past tense +.

Ex: She had not been walking with Ihsanullah when she lost her heart after him.

Sub      A.V      Adv      P, A.V      P.P              obj              S.C              sub      2nd V              R

### ➡ Question structure

Had + subject + been + P. P + object + R + (any S. C) + sub + simple past tense +?

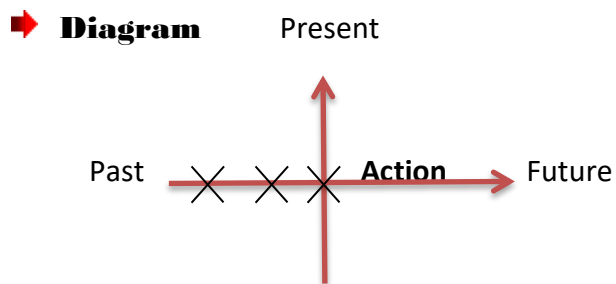
Ex: Had they been traveling to America for one year before they reached there?

A.V    sub    P, A.V    P.P                    obj                    Adv.t                    S.C    sub    2nd V    Adv.P

Yes, they had / No, they had not.

### ❖ ***Simple future tense***

- ➡ Simple future tense is used to express an action which may or may not happen at a particular time in the future.



### ➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

#### Will

Use in American English  
Indicate prediction  
Show weak action  
Show willingness

#### Shall

Use in British English  
Use with (I, We) American E  
Indicate Prediction  
show weak action  
Show willingness

#### Be going to

Use in both American and British English.  
Show prediction and planning.  
Show strong action

### ➡ **Form of the verb**



We use base form of the verb.

See ✓

Saw ✕

Seen ✕

Seeing ✕

### ➡ **Adverbs of time**

Tomorrow, Tonight, The day after today, Next week, Next month, Next year, Next Friday, Next August, Next Winter, etc.

### ➡ **Positive structure**

Subject + Aux, V + B, V + object + R +.

Ex: We will plan to make a strong Afghanistan next year.

Sub   A.V   B.V                      object                      T.exp

Ex: He is going to go a window shopping tomorrow.

### ➡ **Negative structure**

Subject + Aux, V + not + B, V + object + R +.

Ex: They will not travel by space ship to mars next year.

Sub   A.V   adv   B.V                      obj                      T.exp

Ex: The guests are not going to arrive tonight.

### ➡ **Question structure**

Aux,V + Sub + B,V + object + R +?

Ex: Will it rain tonight?

A.V   Sub   B.V   T.exp

Yes, it will

No, it won't

Ex: Are you going to buy a new PC next week?

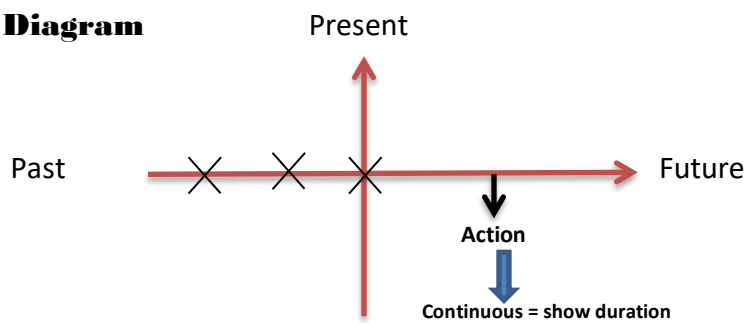
Yes, I am

No, I am not.

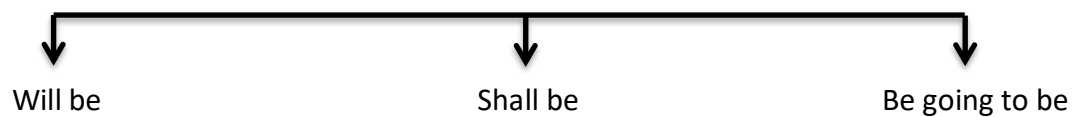
### ❖ ***Future continuous tense***

- ➡ Future continuous tense is used to show the duration of action which will be in progress at a particular time in the future.

#### ➡ **Diagram**



#### ➡ **Auxiliary verbs**



#### ➡ **Form of the verb**

We use present participle form of the verb.

Have ×

Had ✕

Had ✕

Having ✓

Ex: we will be **having** our intensive class for two next months.

Adverbs of the time

Tomorrow, Next week, Next month , Next year ... etc.

### ➡ **Positive structure**

Subject + Aux. V + past participle + object + R +.

Ex: He will be shopping at the market next Sunday.

Sub    A.V    P.P                    obj                    T.exp

Ex: I shall be waiting for my friends

### ➡ **Negative structure**

Subject + Aux. V + not + P.P + object + R +.

Ex: We will not be living in Pakistan next decade.

Sub    A.V    adv    P, A.V    P.P                    obj                    T.exp

Ex: she will not be walking in the garden at night.

### ➡ **Question structure**

Aux. V + subject + Be + P.P + object + R +?

Ex: will the farmers be reaping the crops?

A.V    sub                    P, A.V    P.P                    obj

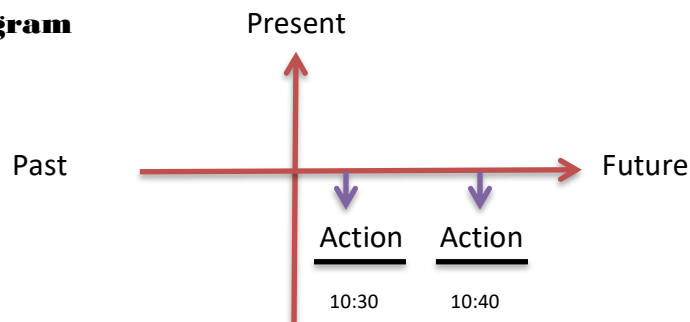
Yes, they will

No, they will not.

### ❖ ***Future perfect tense***

- ➡ Future perfect tense is used to express an action which will be completed before another action in the future.

#### ➡ **Diagram**

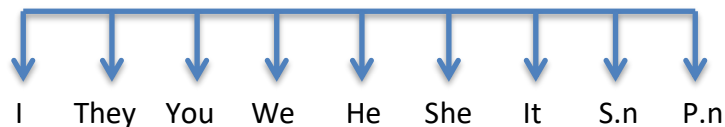


First action is called earlier action and second action is called more recent action.

First action should be shown by Future Prefect tense and second action should be shown by simple present tense.

#### ➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

Will have with all subjects.



#### ➡ **Form of the verb**

We use past participle form of the verb in this tense.

Eat ✗

Ate ✗

Eaten ✓

Eating ✗

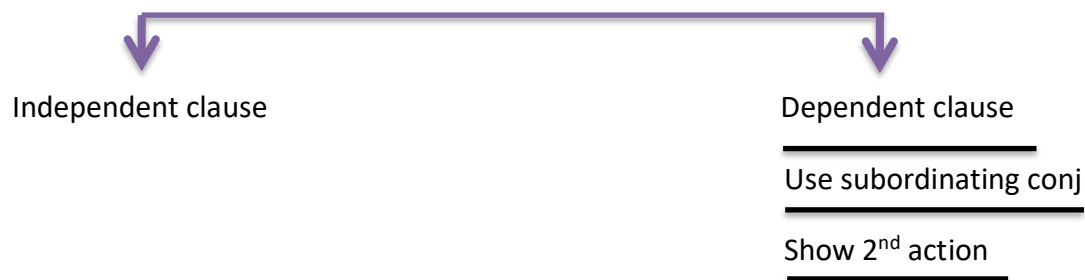
Ex: I will have eaten the launch when Ahmad come.

### ➡ Adverbs of time

Subordinating conjunctions



*They join two clauses.*



### ➡ Positive structure

Subject + Aux. V + P.P + object + R + (any S. C) + simple present tense +.

Ex: Abidullah will have completed his home work.

Sub                      A.V                      P.P                      obj

Ex: Dr. Karim will have retired when he gets his benefits.

### ➡ Negative structure

Subject + will + not +have + P.P + object + R + (any S. C) + simple present tense +.

Ex: They will not have gotten freedom before they kill all Americans.

Sub                      A.V                      adv                      P,A.v                      P.P                      obj                      S.C                      sub                      s.present.t(1st v)                      obj

Ex: I will have not watched the movies by the time they arrive.

## ➡ Question structure

Will + subject + have + P.P +object + R +(any S. C) + simple present tense +?

Ex: will you have gotten the certificate by the time you fly to America?

A.v   sub   P, A.v   P.P   obj   S.C   sub   1st v   Obj

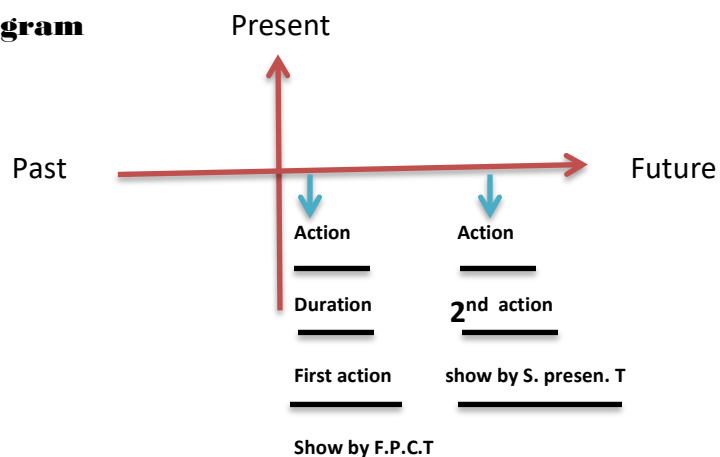
Yes, I will

No, I will not.

## ❖ *Future perfect continuous tense*

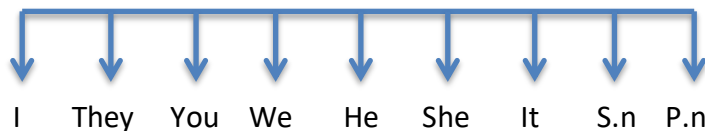
➡ Future perfect continuous tense is used to express the duration of an action which will be continuing before another action happen.

## ➡ Diagram



### ➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

Will have been with all subjects.



### ➡ **Form of the verb**

We use present participle form of the verb.

Climb ✗

Climbed ✗

Climbed ✗

Climbing ✓

Ex: We will have been **climbing** a mountain when the storm blows.

### ➡ **Time expressions**

We use subordinating conjunctions.

**Combine two clauses.**



### ➡ **Positive structure**

Subject + will have been + P.P + object + R + (any S. C) + Simple present tense +.

Ex: we will have been reconstructing our house in Kabul by the time we live.

Sub      A.v                      P.P                      obj                      S.C              sub    1st v

### ➡ **Negative structure**

Subject + will + not + have been + P.P + object + R + (any S. C) + simple present tense +.

Ex: They will not have been working at office by the time they graduate.

Sub    A.v    adv      P, A.v              P.P              obj              S.C              sub              1st v

### ➡ **Question structure**

Will + subject + have been + P.P + object + R + (any S. C) + simple present tense +?

Ex: will he have been drinking wine as soon as the government punishes him?

A.v    sub      P, A.v              P.P              obj              S.C              sub              1st v              obj

Yes, he will

No, he will not.

### ❖ **Past future tense**

➡ Past future tense is used to show the event that will be done but in the past, not in the present.

### ➡ **Positive structure**

Subject + would + B. V + object +

Ex: I would teach the students.

Sub    M, A.v      B.v              obj



Ex: She would send me the messages.

### ➡ **Negative structure**

Subject + would + not + B. V + object +

Ex: He would not go to school.

Sub    would    adv    B.v    obj

Ex: We would not clean the room.

### ➡ **Question structure**

Would + subject + B. V + object +?

Ex: would they come?

M, A.v    sub    B.v

Yes, they would.

No, they would not.

## ❖ ***Past future continuous tense***

➡ Past future continuous tense is used to show an action which would be in progress in the past.

### ➡ **Positive structure**

Subject + was/were + going to be + (V + ing) + object +

Ex: She was going to be cooking this morning.

Sub      A.v      V+ing      Adv.t

Ex: We were going to be driving a car yesterday.

### ➡ **Negative structure**

Subject + was/were + not + going to be + (V + ing) + object +.

Ex: She was not going to be cooking this morning.

Sub   be   adv      A.v      V+ing      Adv.t

### ➡ **Question structure**

Was/were + subject +going to be +(V + ing) + object +?

Ex Were we going to be driving a car yesterday.

Be   sub      A.v      V+ing      obj      T.exp

Yes, we were

No, we were not.

### ❖ **Past future perfect tense**

- ➡ This tense restores the action stated in future perfect tense but with different time dimension , it is in past time while the future perfect is in future time ( not happen yet).

### ➡ **Positive structure**

Subject + would + have + Past participle + object +.

Ex: I would have drunk the milk last night.

Sub      A.v              P.P              obj              T.exp

### ➡ **Negative structure**

Subject + would + not + have + P.P + object +.

Ex: I would not have drunk the milk last night.

Sub   A.v      adv   P, A.v   P.P              obj              T.exp

### ➡ **Question structure**

Would + subject + have + P.P + object +?

Ex: would I have drunk the milk last night?

A.v    sub   P,A.v   P.P              obj              T.exp

Yes, I would

No, I would not.

### ❖ ***Past future perfect continuous tense***

➡ It emphasizes on the course and the duration of an action.

It tells an action which would have been happening until a certain time in the past.

### ➡ **Positive structure**

Subject + would + have + been + Present participle + object +?

Ex: Mahmood would have been working for 6 years when he gets fired.

Sub                      A.v                      P.P                      adv.t                      S.C                      sub   simple present tense

### ➡ **Negative structure**

Subject + would + not + have + been + P.P + object +.

Ex: He would not have been working for 6 years when he gets fired.

Sub    A.v    adv    P, A.v            P.P            adv.t            S.C    sub    1st v    obj

### ➡ **Question structure**

Would + subject + have + been + P.P + object +?

Ex: Would he have been working for 6 years when he gets fired?

A.v    sub    P, A.v            P.P            adv.t            S.C    sub    1st v    obj

Yes, he would

No, he would not.

**Get more e-books from [www.ketabton.com](http://www.ketabton.com)**  
**Ketabton.com: The Digital Library**