

## Tense

The word (**Tense**) is taken from the Latin word (**Tempus**) which means (**Time**) and according some grammarians says it comes from the Latin word (**Tensus**) which means (**Stretched**) Mean (**More Over**) some other grammarians believe that the word (**Tense**) Comes from the (**Old French**) word (**Tens**) which means (**Times**).

د Tense انگلیسي کلیمه د لاتیني کلیمې Tempus څخه اخیستل شوې چې د (وخت) په معنی ده او د ځینو ګرامر لیکونکو په مطابق چې دوی وایي د Tense انگلیسي کلیمه د Tensus لاتیني کلیمې څخه لاسته راغلي ده د کومې معنی غزیدلې ده بیا ځیني نور په دې اند دي چې د Tense کلیمه د څرې فرانسوي کلیمې Tens څخه اخیستل شوې چې د وخت معنی لري.

### Definitions:

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

(Tense) یوه ګرامري اصطلاح ده کوم چې د وخت بڼې.

2. **Tense:** Is term to show the relationship between time and other situation and forms of a verb.

یا یوه ګرامري اصطلاح ده کوم چې د وخت ، نورو حالاتو او د فعل د حالاتو ترمینځ اړیکه بڼې.

### Tense gives two meanings: زمانه دوه معنی ورکوي:

1. **Tense:** In according to dictionary د زمانې معنی د قاموس په مطابق
2. **Tense:** In according to grammar. د زمانې معنی د ګردود یا ګرامر په مطابق

- د زمانې معنی د قاموس له مخې څه ، د زمانې معنی په عمومي ډول د ناموس له مخې په څرې بر خوریش ته ورکول کېږي ، په عمومي ډول د زمانې معنی په عمومي ډول د ناموس له مخې په څرې بر خوریش ته ورکول کېږي ، په عمومي ډول د زمانې معنی په عمومي ډول د ناموس له مخې په څرې بر خوریش ته ورکول کېږي .

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

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

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

ما پرون یو خفه کس په سړک ولیده .

Adjective

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

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 دريو برخو ویشل شوي 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

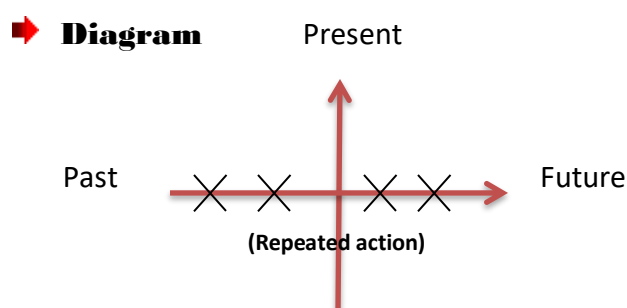
Future perfect continuous tense راتلونکي مکمله جاري زمانه

- 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 يو عمل بڼی کوم چې په باقاعده ډول، عادتانه ډول، تکراري ډول سره واقع کيږي او يا روزانه عمل بڼی.



➔ **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 لومړی 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(هره كال), every Sunday(هره يكشنبه), every Friday(هره جمع), every March(هره مارچ), every June(هره جون), every summer (هره اوړۍ), every spring(هره پسرلي) 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 گوري)

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 ډير وريږي)

**➡ 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 يكشنبه 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 طيفه نه ليکي.

➔ **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

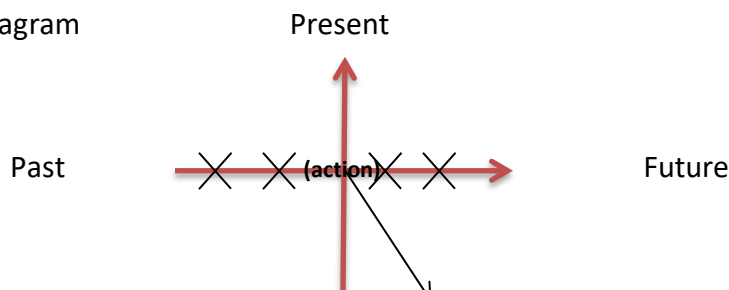
➔ Present continuous tense is used to denote an action which is in progress at the current moment, but the action is not completed yet.

حال جاري زمانه په داسې يو 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.

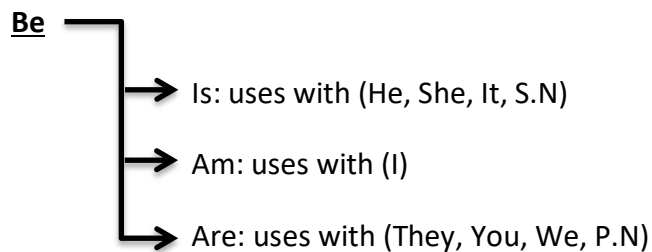
حال جاري زمانه داسې يو عمل بني کوم چې د خبرو پر مهال واقع کېږي.

➔ 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
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Ex: We are having dinner now. موږ د ماښام ډوډۍ خورو 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.

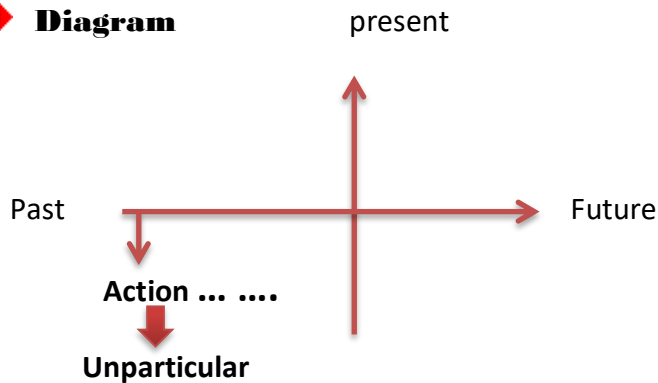
No, you are not. نه، ته یې نه کوي.

❖ **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 شوي 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 زماني 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.

دریم 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

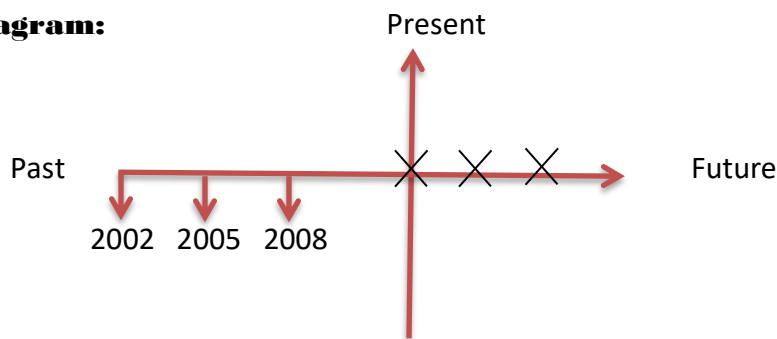
No, he has not, (hasn't)

**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 مور اهتزازي قیدونه استعمالو.

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

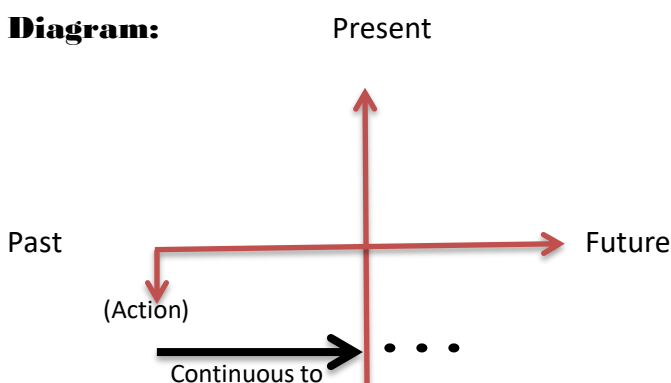
مثال په طو: یو ځل، دوه ځلي، درې ځلي، څوڅو ځلي، ډیر ځلي، یو څو ځلي، په ژوند کې یو ځل.

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

Ex: Ihsan has met Hamid Kerzay **a couple of times**. احسان د حامد کرزي سره يو څو ځلي ملاو شوي دي.

✚ 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 داسي عمل بني کوم چي په تيره کي شروع شوې وي، حال کي جاري وي او شايد راتلونکي کي جريان ولري يا يي ونلري.



✓ Use since and for. دلته مور ( since ) او ( For ) استعمالوو.

### Since (له هغه وخت نه را پدې خوا)

1. It is a preposition of time. دا يو وخت يو حرف اضافه ده.
2. Subordinating conjunction. دا يو تابع حرف ربط دی.
3. Conjunctive adverb. دا يو ربطي قيد دی.
4. Use with phrase or clause. دا د عبارت سره يا د قفري سره استعماليري.
5. Use with second form of the verb. دا د فعل دوهم حالت سره استعماليري.
6. Use with simple past tense. دا د ساده تيري زماني سره استعماليري.
7. Use with particular time. دا د مشخص يا معلوم وخت سره استعماليري.
8. Since means from that time to this time (د هغه وخت نه را پدې خوا) ددي معنا ده.
9. It shows the starting of action. دا د يو عمل پيل يا شروع بني.

### For : لپاره

1. Preposition of time دا مه د وخت يو حرف اضافه دی.
2. Adverb of an time. دا د وخت يو قيد دي.
3. (For) uses with phrase. دا د عبارت سره استعمالیږي.
4. It shows the duration of action. دا د يو عمل دوران بڼي.

Ex: They have taught the students **since** June 2007. هنغوی له ۲۰۰۷ څخه را پدې خوا تدریس کړی دی.

Ex: we have worked at the company **since** we came to this city.

مور په دې کارخانه کې کار کړی دی له کوم وخت نه چې مور دې ښار ته راغلي یو.

Ex: He has lived in London **for** ten years. هغه د لس کلونو لپاره په لندن کې اوسیدلای دی.

✚ Without mention of time present perfect tense indicates an action which happen very recent to the present.

د وخت د ذکر کولو نه پرته حال مکمله زمانه داسې یو عمل بڼي کوم چې حال ته نږدې په تیره کې واقع شوی وي.

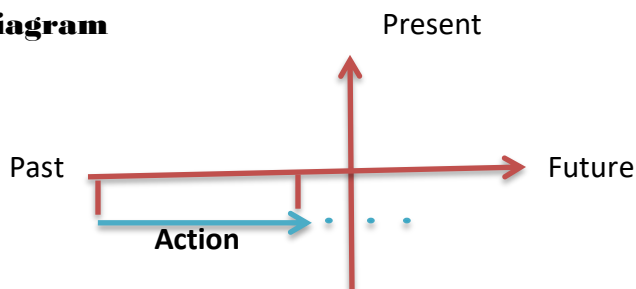
Ex: we have just completed the present perfect tense. مور حال مکمله زمانه مکمله کړې ده.

Ex: Jan has gone to Kabul. جان کابل ته تللی دی.

### ❖ *Present perfect continuous tense*

➡ Present perfect continuous tense is used to show the duration of an action or activity which is in progress or going on at an unparticular time in the past continuous to the present it may or may or may not go to the future.

#### ➡ **Diagram**



- ➔ **Auxiliary verbs**
- ➔ Have been: is used with (I, You, We, They, P.N)
  - ➔ Has been: is used with (He, She, It, S.N)

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
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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 unspecified 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.

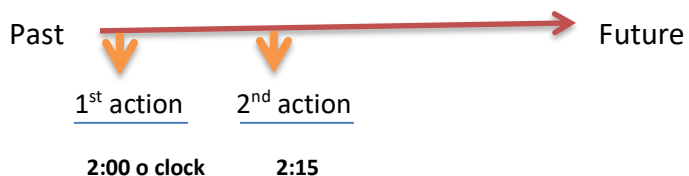
Ex: Our friends have been living in Pakistan for ten years.

❖ **Simple past tense**

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

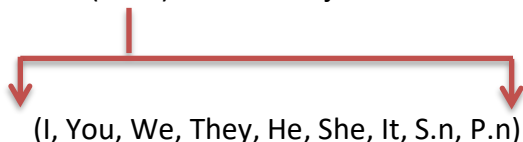
➡ **Diagram** Present





➔ **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
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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.

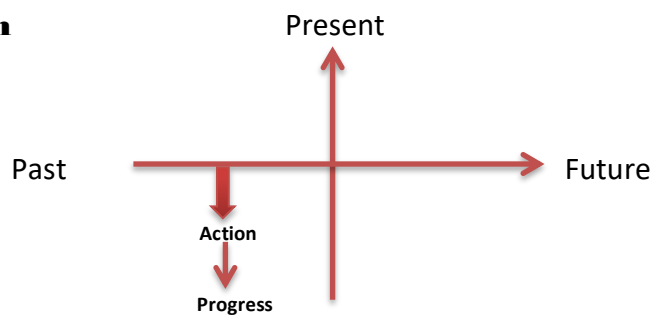
Ex: They were not Muslims.

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:**

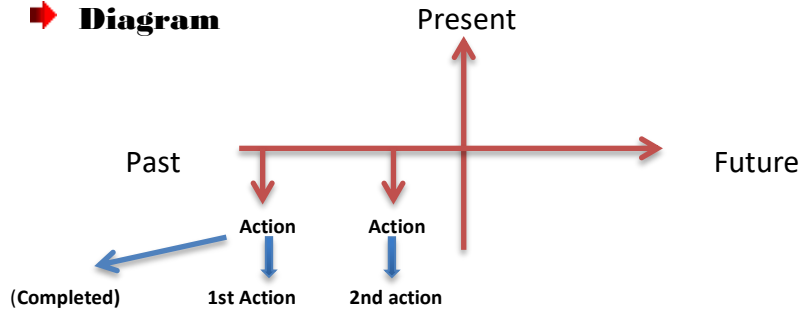
To show an action which was in progress meanwhile another action occurred.

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

### ❖ **Past perfect tense**

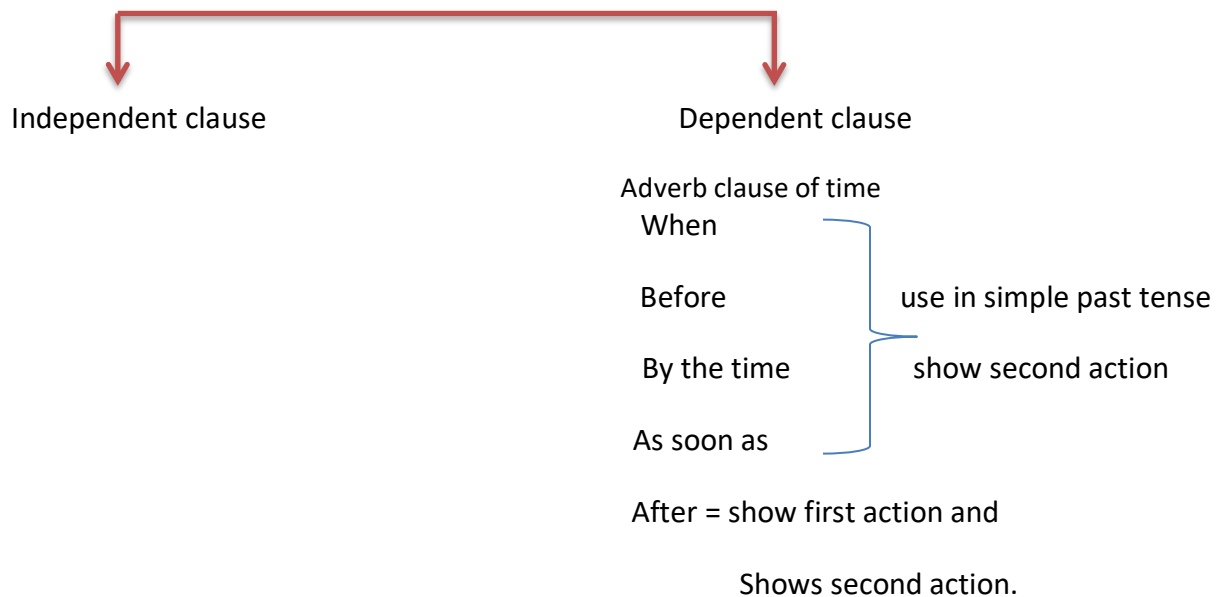
➔ Past perfect tense is used to denote an action which was completed before another time or activity in the past.

➔ **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.



I    You    We    They    He    She    It    S.n    P.n

Ex: I had prepared the party by the time he fought.

➔ **Form of the verb**

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

Shake ×

Shaken ×

Shaken ✓

Shaking ×

Ex: They had shaken the mat by the time I sat in the room.

➔ **Positive structure**

Subject + had + past participle + object + subordinating conj + subject + S. past tense

Ex: We had broken out legs when we climbed the mountains.

Sub    A.V    P.P    obj    S.C    sub    2nd.V    Obj. N

➔ **Negative structure**

Sub + had + not + P. P + obj + any S.C + subj + simple past tense +.

Ex: I had not completed the level four by the time I started the intensive.

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

➔ **Question structure**

Had + sub + P.P + obj + any S. C + sub + simple past tense +?

Ex: Had Khalid taught advance two by the time he retired from his job?

A.V    sub    P.P    obj    S.C    sub    2nd. V    obj/R

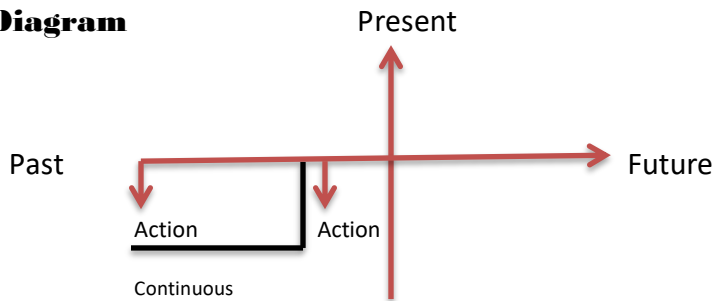
Yes, he had

No, he had not.

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

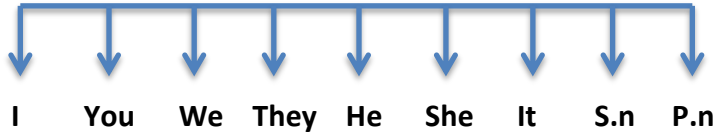
➔ Past perfect continuous tense is used to express the duration of an action which was in progress before another activity in the past.

#### ➔ **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 ×

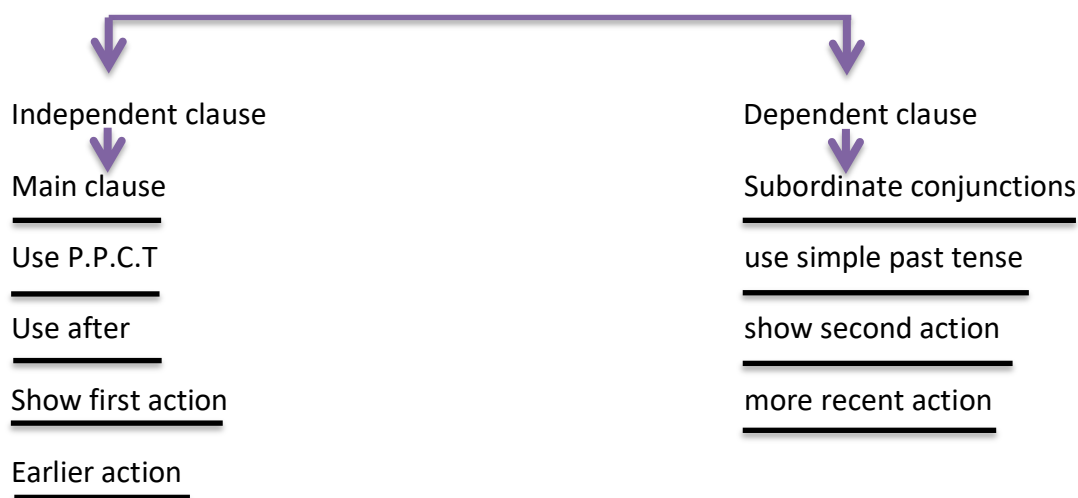
Taking ✓

➔ **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?

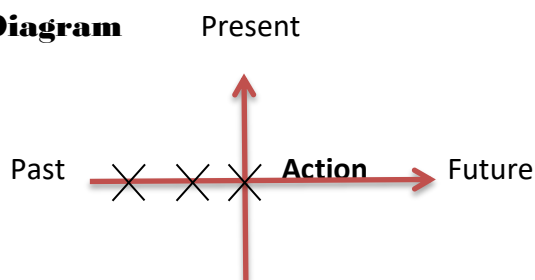
A.V    sub    P, A.V    P.P            obj            Adv.t            S.C    sub    2nd V    Adv.P

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.

➡ **Diagram**



➡ **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?

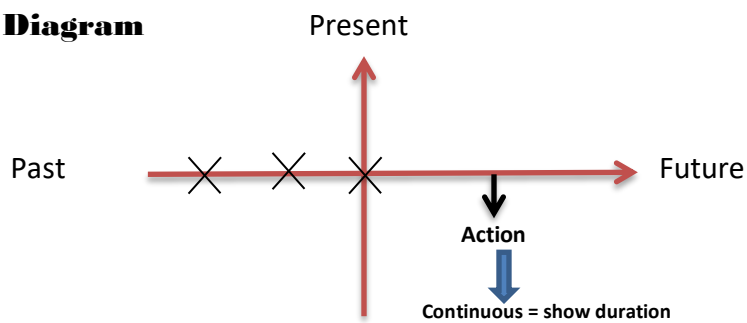
Yes, I am

No, I am not.

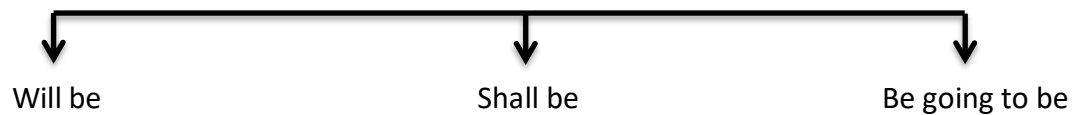
### ❖ ***Future continuous tense***

➔ 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

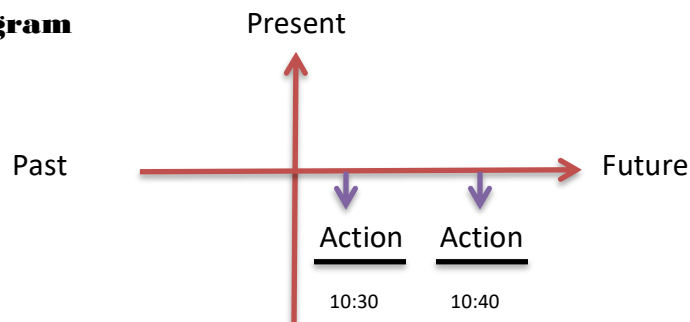
Yes, they will

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**

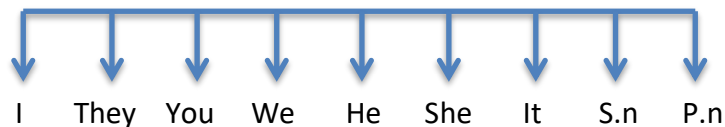


First action is called earlier action and second action is called more recent action.

First action should be shown by Future Perfect 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 ×

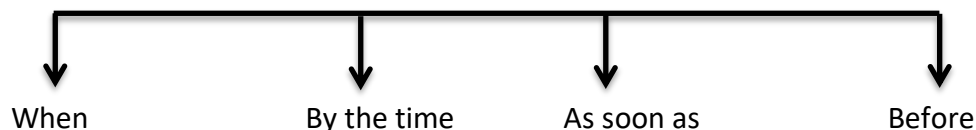
Eaten ✓

Eating ×

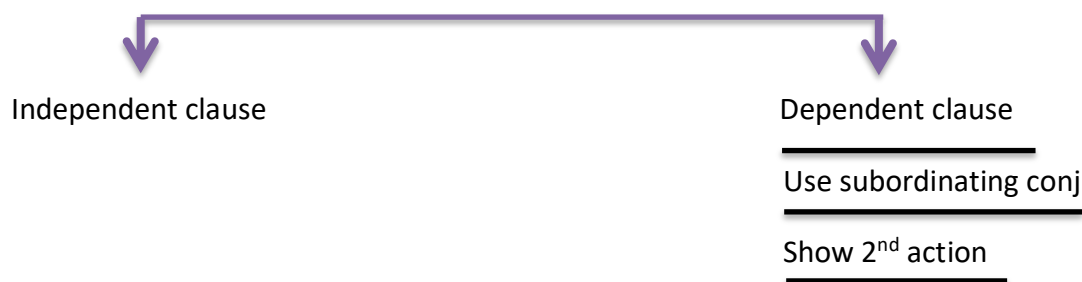
Ex: I will have eaten the launch when Ahmad come.

➔ **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

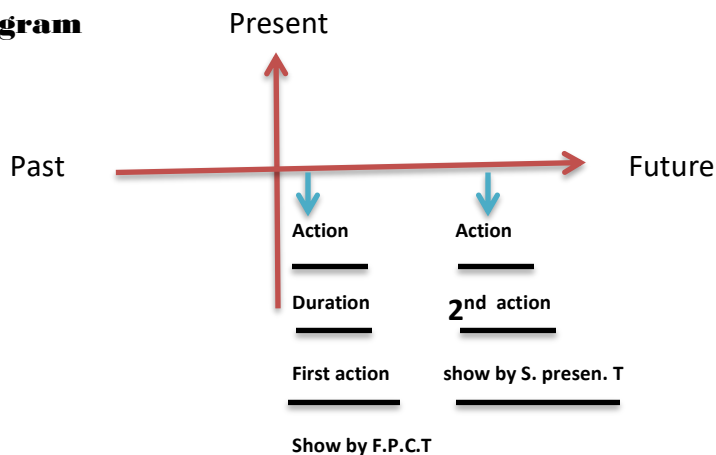
Yes, I will

No, I will not.

❖ **Future perfect continuous tense**

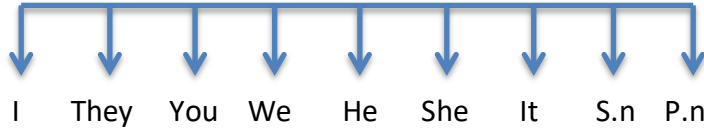
➔ Future perfect continuous tense is used to express the duration of an action which will be continuing before another action happen.

➔ **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.

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