Tense

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

د Tense انگلیسي کلیمه د لاتیني کلیمپ Tempus څخه اخیستل شوې چي د (وخت) په معنی ده او د څینو گرامر لیکونکو په مطابق چپ دوی وايي د Tense انگلیسي کلیمه د Tensus لاتینپ کلیمپ څخه لاسته راغلي ده د کومپ معنی غزیدلپ ده بیا څیني نور په دپ اند دي چپ د Tense کلیمه د څرپ فرانسوي کلیمي Tens څخه اخیستل شوي چي د وخت معنی لري.

Definitions:

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

(Tense) یوه گرامري اصطلاح ده کوم چي د وخت بئئي.

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

یا یوه گرامري اصطلاح ده کوم چي د وخت ، نورو حالاتو او د فعل د حالاتو ترمینځ اریکه بئئي.

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

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

*   W̶ ̶ ̶is̶ ̶t̶ ̶ ̶ ̶ ̶ ̶ ̶a̶c̶c̶o̶r̶d̶i̶ ̶ ̶ ̶ ̶ ̶ ̶i̶ ̶ ̶ ̶ ̶ ̶y̶   د زما ی مو ا می څه ا
    it generally vi   rt   زمانه په عمومي ور د قاموس ي ریۍ برخو ریشر
    شوي.

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

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

Ex: I saw a **tense** Person on the road.   ما پرون یو خفه کس په سرک ولیده .

Adjective

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

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

        Verb

(C): tense: as a noun means (Time , Era).   زمانه د اسم په حیس (وخت یا زمانی) 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 گردود له مخي هم په دريو برخو ويشل 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

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

ساده حال زمانه داسي يو عمل ښئ کوم چي په باقاعده ډول، عادتانه ډول ، تکراري ډول سره واقع کيږي او يا روزانه عمل ښئ.

➡️ **Diagram**   Present

Past   ✕ ✕ ✕ ✕   Future

(Repeated action)
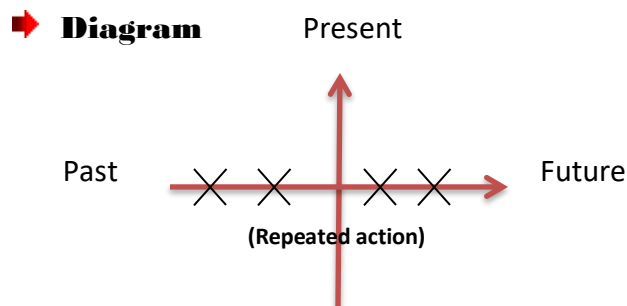
➡️ **Auxiliary verbs**   کومکي فعلونه

➡️ Do: Use with (I, We, You, They, P.N)

➡️ Does: Used with (He, She, It, S.N)

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

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

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

په ساده حال زمانه کي لومړی حالت د فعل استعماليږي.

- ○ Write ✓
- ○ Wrote ✕
- ○ Written ✕
- ○ Writing ✕

➡️ **Time expressions**   د وخت اصطلاحات

4

Every day(هره ورځ), every night(هره شپه), every week(هره اوونۍ), every month(هره میاشت), every year(هر کال), every Sunday(هره یکشنبه), every Friday(هره جمع), every March(هر مارچ), every June (هر جون),every spring(هرپسرلی), every summer (هر اوړی) 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.

یادﺍښت: دا په یاد وساتئ

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

Ex: Khalil <u>watch**es**</u> T.V every night.   (خلیل هره شپه ټي وي ګوري)

Ex: Bilal <u>fix**es**</u> the car every day.   (بلال هره ورځ ګاډی جوړوي)

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

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

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

په پورتنی 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 ګاډی تېزچلوي.

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: <u>we</u> <u>amend</u> <u>the rules</u> <u>every month.</u>   (مونږ هره میاشت قوانین تصحیح کو)

   Sub   **F.V**   **object**   **T. exp**

Ex: <u>she</u> <u>washes</u> <u>the clothes</u> <u>every Sunday</u>.   (هغه هره یکشنبه جامی وینځي)

   Sub   **F.V + es**   **object**   **T. exp**

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➡️ **Negative structure**   منفي ساختمان

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

Ex: They do not read newspaper every morning.   هغوى هرسهار 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 ظیفه نه لیکي.

➡️ **Question structure**   سواليه ساختمان

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

Ex: <u>Does</u> <u>Niamtullah</u> <u>come</u> <u>earlier to the school</u>?   آیا نعمت الله ښوونځي 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 داسي يو عمل دلالت کوي کوم چي په روانو لحظو کي جاري وي، او عمل تر اوسه مکمل شوی نه وي.

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

حال جاري زمانه داسي يو عمل بني کوم چي د خبرو پر مهال واقع کيږي.

➡️ Diagram   Present

Past   ✗   ✗ (action)✗ ✗   Future

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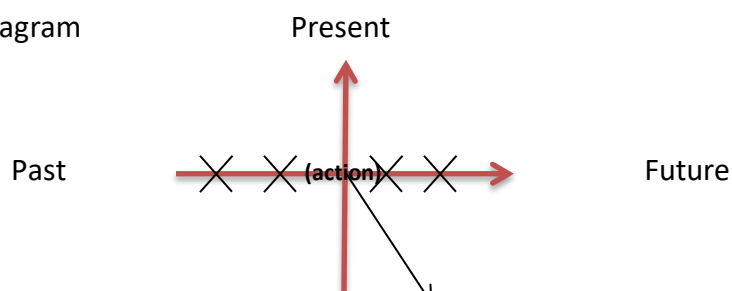
(Continuous action = now)

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

Be

→ Is: uses with (He, She, It, S.N)

→ Am: uses with (I)

→ Are: uses with (They, You, We, P.N)
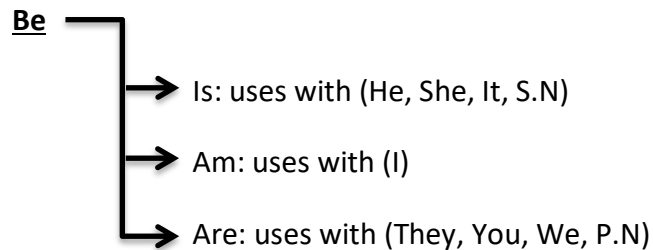
د حال جاري زماني کومکي فعل (Be= Is/Am/Are) دى. (Is) د (he, she, it & singular noun) سره استعماليږي،
(Am) د (I) سره استعماليږي او (Are) د (they, you, we, plural noun) سره استعماليږي.

➡️ **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 کي څلورم حالت د فعل استعماليږي.

Speak ✗

Spoke ✗

Spoken ✗

Speaking ✓

➡️ Adverbs of time or time expressions   د وخت قيدونه يا د وخت اصلاحات

↓   ↓

Now (اوس)   Right now (همدا اوس)

➡️ **Positive structure**   مثبت ساختمان

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

Ex: <u>T.Nazeefullah</u> <u>is</u> <u>teaching</u> <u>the students</u> <u>right now</u>.   استاد نظيف الله همدا اوس تدريس کوي

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

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

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➡ **Negative structure**   منفي ساختمان

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

Ex: <u>Rahim</u> <u>is</u> <u>not</u> <u>studying</u> <u>English</u> <u>now</u>.   رحيم انګليسي نه مطالعه کوي اوس

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

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

➡ **Question structure**   سواليه ساختمان

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

Ex: <u>Am</u> <u>I</u> <u>working</u> <u>on the computer</u> <u>right now</u>? آيا زه همدا اوس په کمپيوټر باندي کار کوم ؟

     A.V   sub   V+ing   obj   t. exp

Yes, you are. هو، ته يي کوي.

No, you are not نه، ته يي 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 داسي يو عمل ښني کوم چي په تيره کي په يو نامعلوم وخت کي پيل شوي وي.

➡ **Diagram**   present

Past   Future

Action ... .

Unparticular

➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

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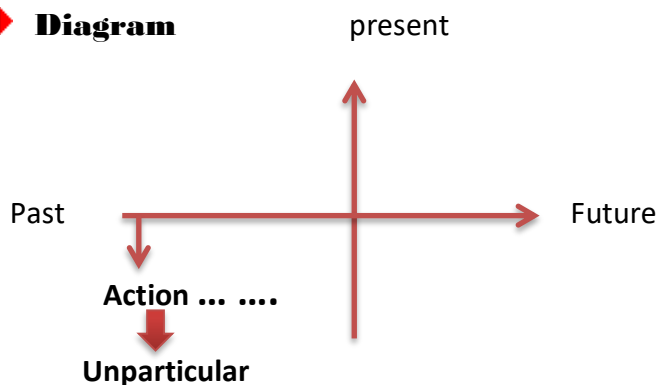
→ Have: Is used with (I, you, we, they, P.N)

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

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

➡ **Form of the verb** د فعل حالت

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

دريم حالت د فعل د استعماليږي.

Take ✗

Took ✗

Taken ✓

Taking ✗

➡ **Positive structure** مثبت ساختمان

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

Ex: <u>Mukhlis</u> <u>has</u> <u>learnt</u> <u>many grammatical points</u> <u>since</u> <u>he</u> <u>bought</u> <u>a grammar book</u>.

مخلص زياتي ګرامري نقطي زده کړي له کوم وخت نه چي هغه د ګرامر يو کتاب اخيستی.

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

Ex: They have driven the car many times. هغوی ډير ځلي ګاډی چلولئ دي.

➡ **Negative structure** منفي ساختمان

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

Ex: <u>They</u> <u>have</u> <u>not</u> <u>seen</u> <u>America</u> <u>yet</u>. هغوی تراوسه آمریکه نده لیدلي.

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

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

هغه د بنيادي اګليسي ګرامر کتاب زياتي صفحي لوستلي دي.

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➡️ **Question structure**   سواليه ساختمان

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

Ex: <u>Has</u> <u>he</u> <u>bought</u> a <u>present</u> <u>for Haziq's birth day party</u>?   آیا هغه د هاذق د پیدا یشت د ورځي پروګرام ته تحفه اخیستی ده؟   **A.V**
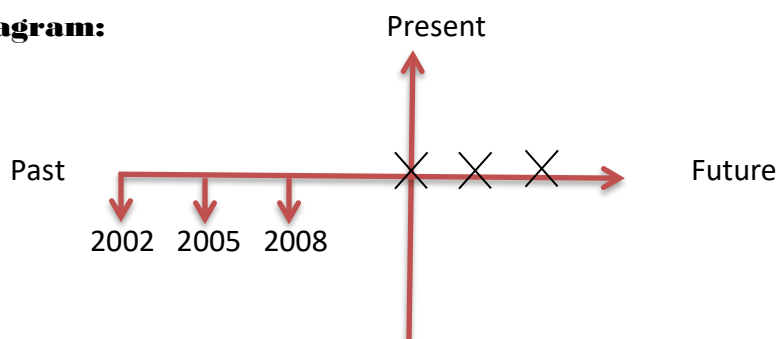**sub**   **P.P**   **obj**   **R**

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 داسي یو هم بني کوم چي په تیره تکرار شوی وي. یا داسي یو عمل لپاره استعمالیږي چي په تیره کي په تکراري ډول پیښ شوی وي.

Diagram:

✓ We use frequency adverbs of time in this case.   په دي حالت کي مورر اهتزازي قیدونه استعمالو.

Such as: once, twice, thrice, several times, many times, a couple of time, once in my life.
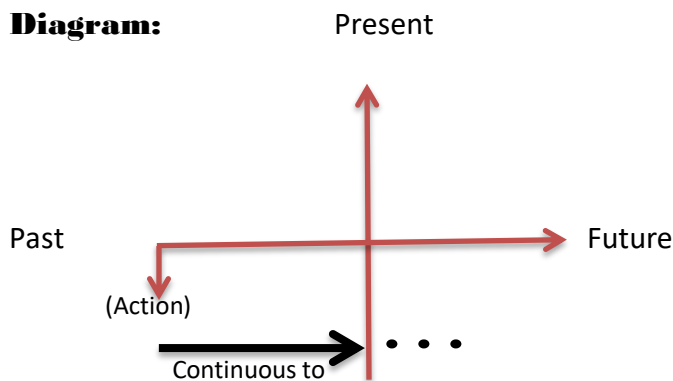
مثال په طو: یو ځل، دوه ځلي، دري ځلي، څوڅو ځلي ، ډیر ځلي، یو څو ځلي ، په ژوند کي یو ځل.

Ex: we have gone to Islamabad **many times**.   مورر 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 شوی 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 داسي عمل بني کوم چي په تيره کي شروع شوی وي، حال کي جاري وي او شايد راتلونکي کي جريان ولري يا يي ونلري.
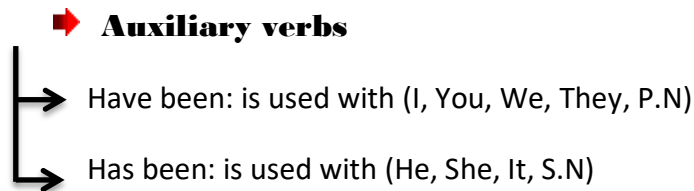
Diagram: Present

Past   Future

(Action)

Continuous to

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

Since (له هغه وخت نه را پدي 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 استعماليږي
5. Use with second form of the verb.   دا د فعل دوهم حالت سره استعماليږي.
6. Use with simple past tense   دا د ساده تيري زماني سره استعماليږي.
7. Use with particular time   دا د مشخص يا معلوم وخت سره استعماليږي.
8. Since means from that time to this time (د هغه وخت نه را پدي 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 استعماليږي
4. It shows the duration of action.   .دا د يو عمل دوران بني

Ex: They have taught the students **since** June 2007. .هغوی له ۲۰۰۷ څخه را پدي خوا تدريس کړئ دي

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

.موږ په دي کارخانه کي کار کړئ دي له کوم وخت نه چي موږ دي ښار ته راغلي يو

Ex: He has lived in London **for** ten years.   .هغه د لس کلونو لپاره په لندن کي اوسيدلای دي

✚ 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 داسي يو عمل بني کوم چي حال ته نږدي په تيره کي واقع شوی
وي.

Ex: we have just completed the present perfect tense.. موږ حال مکمله زمانه مکمله کړي ده

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

❖ *Present perfect continuous tense*

➡ Present prefect 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**   Present

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➡ 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: <u>M. Omer</u> <u>has been</u> <u>fighting</u> <u>against government</u> <u>since</u> <u>his emirate was fallen down</u>.

   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 +

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Ex: <u>we</u> <u>have</u> <u>not</u> <u>been</u> <u>doing</u> <u>our exercises</u> <u>all night</u>.

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

➡ Question structure

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

Ex: <u>Have</u> <u>you</u> <u>been</u> <u>speaking</u> <u>to the audience</u> <u>for two hours</u>?

    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.

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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.

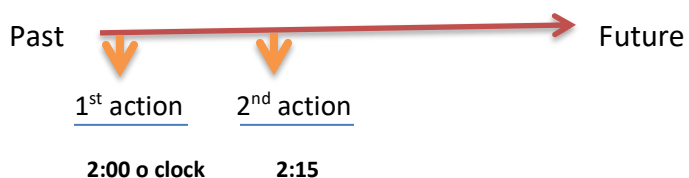Ex: Our friends have been living in Pakistan for ten years.

❖ *Simple past tense*

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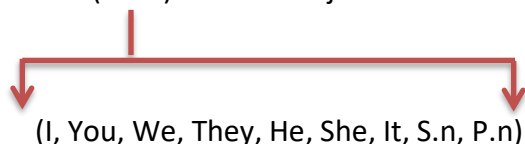
➡️ **Diagram**   Present

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Past ———————————————————→ Future

1st action   2nd action

2:00 o clock   **2:15**

➡️ **Auxiliary verbs**

Use (DID) with all subjects.

(I, You, We, They, He, She, It, S.n, P.n)

➡️ **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 + 2nd v+ object + R +.

Ex: She sewed the cloths yester night.

Sub   **2nd V**   **obj**   **T.exp**

Ex: They played a cricket match last Sunday.

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➡️ 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?

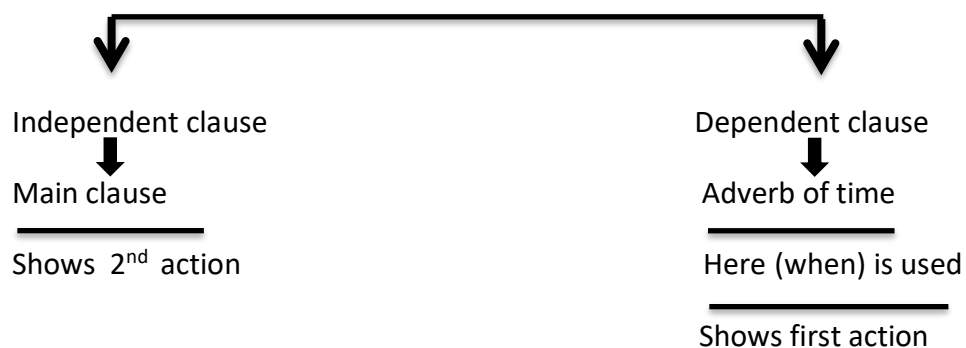   A.V   sub   B.V   obj   T.exp

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

Independent clause   Dependent clause

Main clause   Adverb of time

Shows 2nd action   Here (when) is used

                                            Shows first action

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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.*
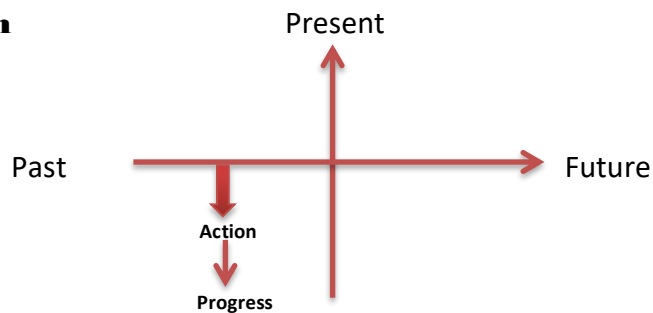
Ex: They were Muslims.

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**

Present

Past ⟶ Future

Action

Progress

➡ **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 ✕

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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: <u>Matiullah Haziq</u> <u>was</u> <u>shopping</u> <u>vegetables</u> <u>yesterday</u>.

       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: <u>They</u> <u>were</u> <u>not</u> <u>waiting</u> <u>for their friends</u>.

    Sub   **A.V**   **Adv**   **P.P**   **obj**

Ex: it was not raining.

➡ Question structure

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

Ex: <u>were</u> <u>we</u> <u>cooking</u> <u>fishes</u> <u>last week</u>?

    A.V   **sub**   **P.P**   **obj**   **T.exp**

Yes, we are

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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 if juice.

> *Second case:*

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

Ex: Danish was eating launch 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.

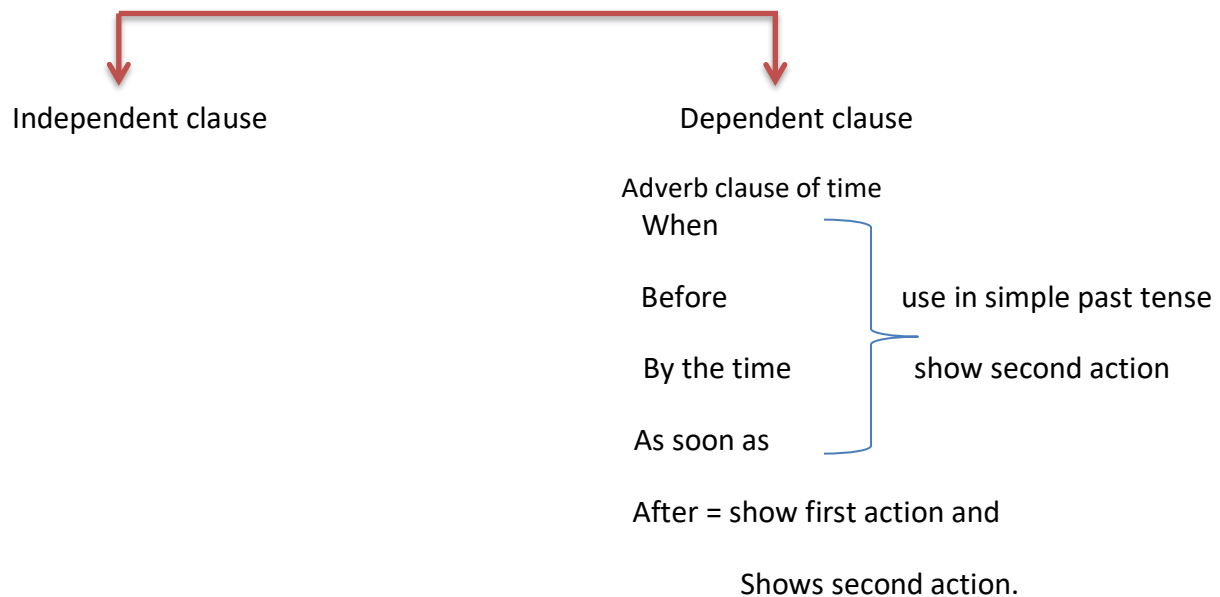Ex: while we were writing grammar , his father saw us in the class.

❖ *Past perfect tense*

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

➡ **Diagram**

Present

Past

Future

Action

Action

(Completed)

1st Action
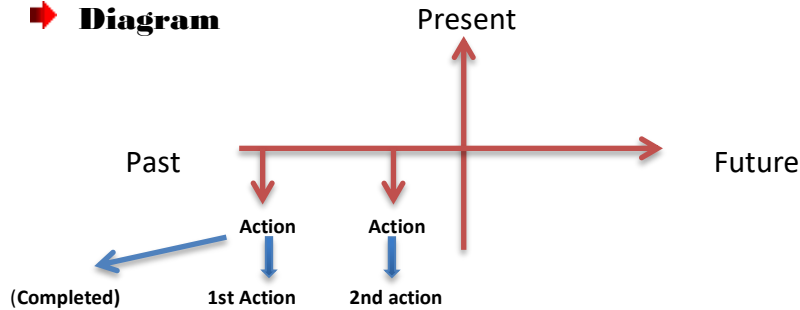
2nd action

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**

Independent clause

Dependent clause

Adverb clause of time

When

Before

use in simple past tense

By the time

show second action

As soon as

After = show first action and

Shows second action.

➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

We use Had with all subjects.

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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: <u>We</u> <u>had</u> <u>broken out</u> <u>legs</u> <u>when</u> <u>we</u> <u>climbed</u> <u>the mountains.</u>

   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: <u>I</u> <u>had</u> <u>not</u> <u>completed</u> <u>the level four</u> <u>by the time</u> <u>I</u> <u>started</u> <u>the intensive</u>.

   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: <u>Had</u> <u>Khalid</u> <u>taught</u> <u>advance two</u> <u>by the time</u> <u>he</u> <u>retired</u> <u>from his job</u>?
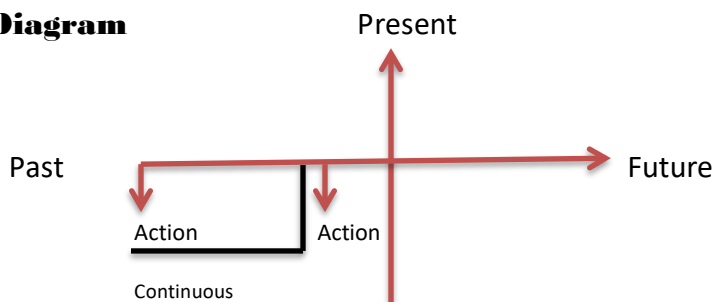
    A.V   sub   P.P   obj   S.C   sub   2nd. V   obj/R

Yes, he had

No, he had not.

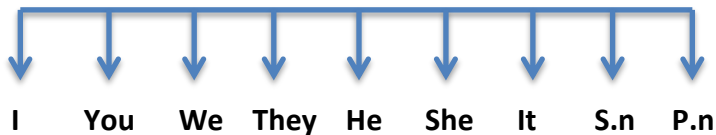PREPARED BY: MUHAMMAD WALI (MUZAMMIL)

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❖ *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**

Present

Past   Future

Action   Action

Continuous

➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

We use had been with all subject.

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

➡ **Form of the verb**

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

Take ✕

Took ✕
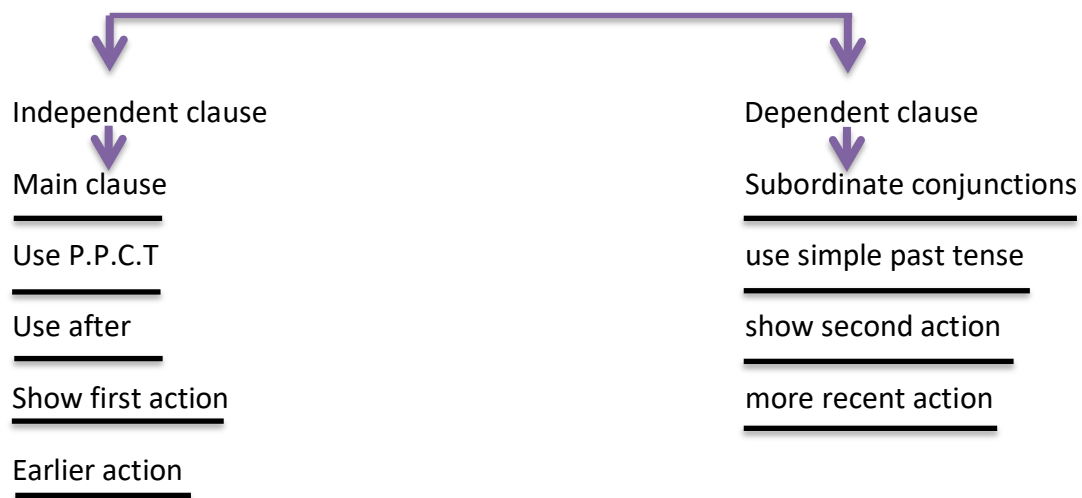taken ✕

Taking ✓

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➡ Adverb of time

We use subordinating conjunctions of time.

When	Before	By the time	AS soon as

Used to combines two clauses.

Independent clause

Main clause

Use P.P.C.T

Use after

Show first action

Earlier action

Dependent clause

Subordinate conjunctions

use simple past tense

show second action

more recent action

➡ 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

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

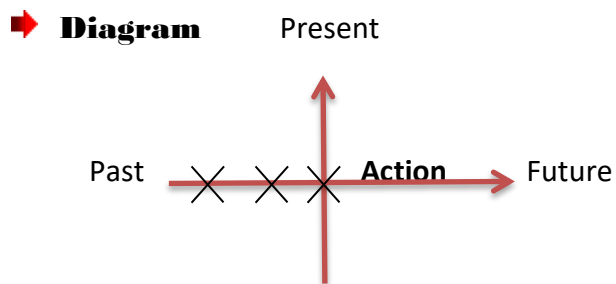Ex: <u>Had</u> <u>they</u> <u>been</u> <u>traveling</u> <u>to America</u> <u>for one year</u> <u>before</u> <u>they</u> <u>reached</u> <u>there</u>?

    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**   Present

Past   ✕ ✕ ✕ **Action** → Future

➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

<u>Will</u>	<u>Shall</u>	<u>Be going to</u>
Use in American English	Use in British English	Use in both American and
Indicate prediction	Use with (I, We) American E	British English.
Show weak action	Indicate Prediction	Show prediction and
Show willingness	show weak action	planning.
	Show willingness	Show strong action

➡ **Form of the verb**

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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: <u>We</u> <u>will</u> <u>plan</u> <u>to make a strong Afghanistan</u> <u>next year</u>.

  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: <u>They</u> <u>will</u> <u>not</u> <u>travel</u> <u>by space ship to mars</u> <u>next year</u>.

  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: <u>Will</u> <u>it</u> <u>rain</u> <u>tonight</u>?

  A.V **Sub** **B.V** **T.exp**

Yes, it will

No, it won't

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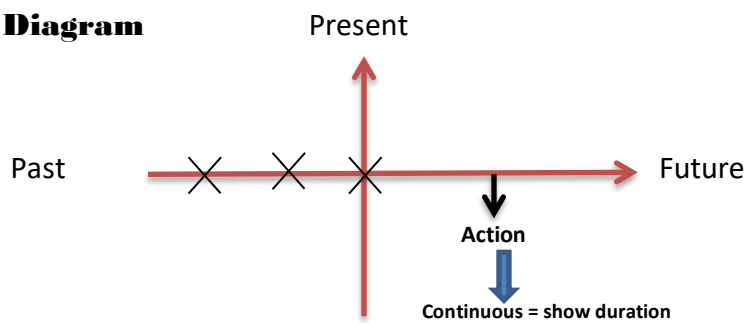
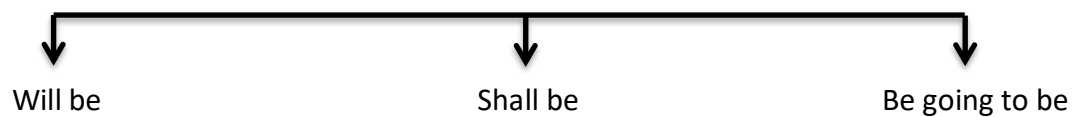Ex: Are you going to buy a new PC next week?

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**

Present

Past   ✗   ✗   ✗   → Future

Action

Continuous = show duration

➡ **Auxiliary verbs**

Will be   Shall be   Be going to be

➡ **Form of the verb**

We use present participle form of the verb.

Have ✗

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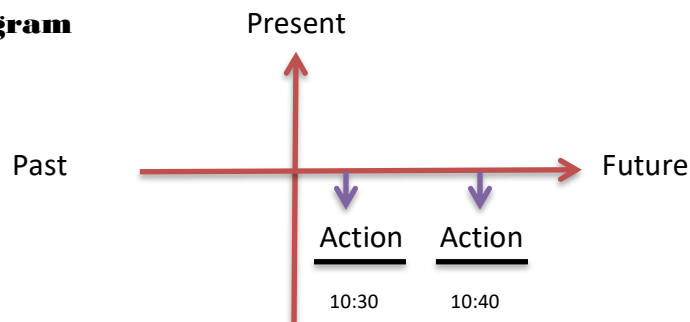
    A.V   sub   P,A.V   P.P   obj

Yes, they will

No, they will not.

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❖ *Future perfect tense*

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

➡ **Diagram**

Present

Past ──────────────→ Future

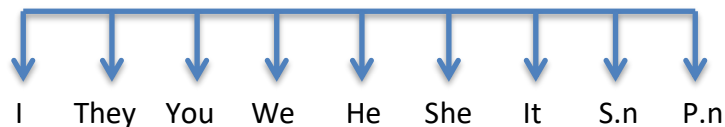Action   Action

10:30   10:40

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.

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

➡ **Form of the verb**

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

Eat ✕

Ate ✕

Eaten ✓

Eating ✕

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

➡ **Adverbs of time**

Subordinating conjunctions

When	By the time	As soon as	Before

They join two clauses.

Independent clause   Dependent clause

Use subordinating conj

Show 2nd action
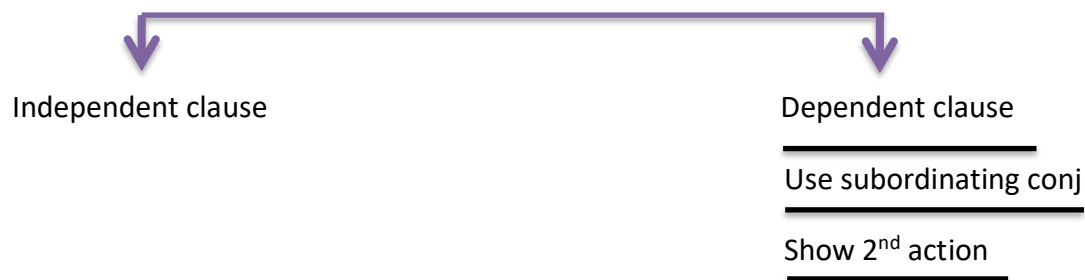
➡ **Positive structure**

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

Ex: <u>Abidullah</u> <u>will have</u> <u>completed</u> <u>his home work</u>.

      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: <u>They</u> <u>will</u> <u>not</u> <u>have</u> <u>gotten</u> <u>freedom</u> <u>before</u> <u>they</u> <u>kill</u> <u>all Americans</u>.

      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.

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➡ **Question structure**

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

Ex: <u>will</u> <u>you</u> <u>have</u> <u>gotten</u> <u>the certificate</u> <u>by the time</u> <u>you</u> <u>fly</u> <u>to America</u>?

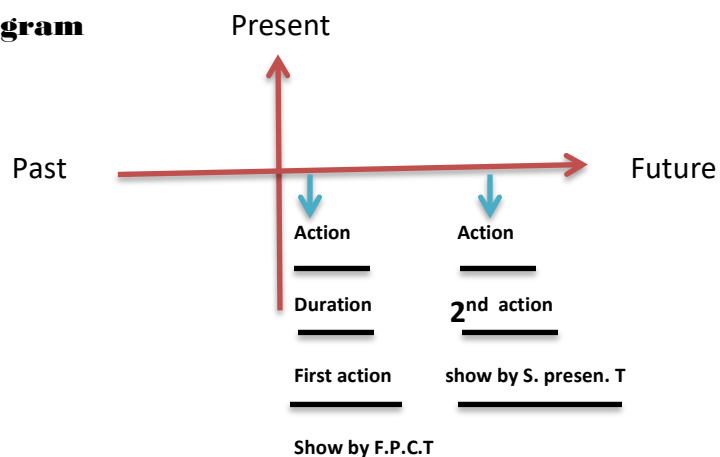   **A.v   sub P, A.v   P.P   obj   S.C   sub   1st v   Obj**

Yes, I will

No, I will not.

❖ *Future perfect continuous tense*

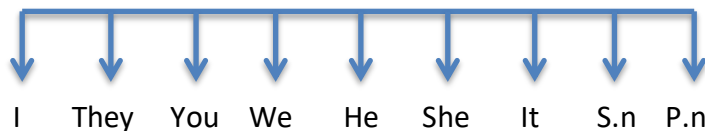➡ Future perfect continuous tense is used to express the duration of an action which will be continuing before another action happen.

➡ **Diagram**

Present

Past   Future

Action   **Action**

Duration   **2**nd **action**

First action   **show by S. presen. T**

Show by F.P.C.T

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➡ Auxiliary verbs

Will have been with all subjects.

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

➡ 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.

Dependent clause

First action

Independent clause

Use S. C

2nd action

➡ Positive structure

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

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

    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: <u>They</u> <u>will</u> <u>not</u> <u>have been</u> <u>working</u> <u>at office</u> <u>by the time</u> <u>they</u> <u>graduate</u>.

    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: <u>will</u> <u>he</u> <u>have been</u> <u>drinking</u> <u>wine</u> <u>as soon as</u> <u>the government</u> <u>punishes</u> <u>him</u>?

   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: <u>I</u> <u>would</u> <u>teach</u> <u>the students</u>.

    Sub **M, A.v**   **B.v**   **obj**

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Ex: She would send me the messages.

➡️ **Negative structure**

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

Ex: <u>He</u> <u>would</u> <u>not</u> <u>go</u> <u>to school</u>.

    Sub   would   adv B.v   obj

Ex: We would not clean the room.

➡️ **Question structure**

Would + subject + B. V + object +?

Ex: <u>would</u> <u>they</u> <u>come</u>?

    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 +

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Ex: <u>She</u> <u>was going to be</u> <u>cooking</u> <u>this morning</u>.

    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: <u>She</u> <u>was</u> <u>not</u> <u>going to be</u> <u>cooking</u> <u>this morning</u>.

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

➡ **Question structure**

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

Ex <u>Were</u> <u>we</u> <u>going to be</u> <u>driving</u> <u>a car</u> <u>yesterday</u>.

    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).

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➡ 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

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➡️ **Negative structure**

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

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

   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: <u>Would</u> <u>he</u> <u>have been</u> <u>working</u> <u>for 6 years</u> <u>when</u> <u>he</u> <u>gets</u> <u>fired</u>?

   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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