

Islamic republic of Afghanistan Paktia province

Tenses with definition and examples

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Tenses

Tense: : زمانه

The word tense is derived or taken from the Latin word tempus, which mean (time).

د زمانی تعریف: Tense definition:

Tense is a form of a verb which indicates whether the action of the verb happens in the present, past or future.

Stages of tenses in English language: په انګلیسي ژبه کې د زمانو مرحلي

Each tense has three stages

1: Syntax stage

دا حالت د زمانو د فرمولونو څرګندونه کوی. . It refers to the structure of tense

Ex:
$$S + V + C$$

2: Explanatory stage

دا حالت د زمانی تعریف او پېژندنه کوی. . It refers to the definition of tense

Ex: Simple past tense shows an action which is started and finished with particular time in the past.

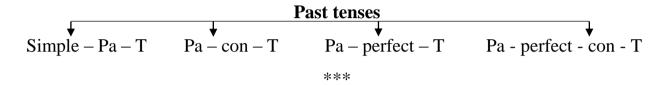
3: Implementing stage

دا حالت د زماني د مثالونه څرګندونه کوي. .It refers to the examples of the tense

Ex: She is came from London two weeks ago.

د زمانو طبقه بندي : Classes of tenses





Describe the above abbreviation words

Pr: Present

T: Tense

Con: Continuous

Pa: Past

Fu: Future

Present tenses:

mleه حاضره زمانه: Simple Present tense: ساده حاضره زمانه

Form of the verb: V^1

Auxiliary verb: → Do/Does

Structure of simple present tense:

P-S: Sub + V^1 + Obj/com.

هغه ښوونځي ته ځي. She goes to school. هغه

Q-S: Aux-verb + sub + V^1 + Obj/com + ?

Ex: Does she go to school? أيا هغه ښوونځي ته ځي؟

N-S: Sub + Aux-verb + Not + V^1 + Obj/Com.

هغه ښوونځي ته نه ځي. She does not go to school.

Q-N-S: Aux-verb + Sub + Not + V^1 + Obj/Com.

آيا هغه ښوونځي ته نه ځي؟ ?Ex: Does she not go to school

Note: The main verb always takes (s, es, ies) with third person singular,

They are: (He, she, it).

نوت: اصلی فعلونه همیش (s, es, ies) دریم مفرد شخص سره اخلی، دوی دا دی: (He, she, it)

Another note: when we change simple present tense positive sentences to question, negative, and negative question we drop (S and es) at the end of verb.

نوټ: کله چې د ساده حال زمانې مثبته جمله سواليه، منفي او منفي اوسواليه ته بدلوو، د فعل په اخير کې s او es ترېنه ختمه وو.

هغه په سرك قدم وهي. . She walks on the road

آیا هغه په سرك قدم وهي؟ ?Question sentences: does she walk on the road

The usages of simple present tense:

1. Simple present tense it show regular, habitual and daily action.

هغه هر کال کابل ته ځی. (Regular action) هغه هر کال کابل ته ځی.

جمال سکریټ څکوی. (Habitual action) جمال سکریټ څکوی.

منیر هره ورځ خپل مخ پریمنځی. (Daily action) منیر هره ورځ خپل مخ پریمنځی

Remember the A question, negative structure used for formal form and the B question, negative structure used for informal form.

ياداښت: د
$$A$$
 سواليه، منفي جوړښت په رسمي توګه استعماليږي، او B سواليه، منفي جوړښت په غير رسمي توګه استعاليږي.

A: Q-N-S: Aux-verb + Sub + Not + V^1 + Obj/Com.

آيا هغه ښوونځي ته نه ځي؟ ؟ Ex: Does she not go to school?

B: Q-N-S: Don't/Doesn't + Sub + Not + V^1 + Obj/Com + ?

Ex: Doesn't she go to school? أيا هغه نه ځي ښوونځي ته؟

د پورتنیو حروفونو د لنډیز تشریح: :Describe the above abbreviation words

P = Positive مثبت

S = Structure جوړښت

Q = Question سواليه

N = Negative N = Negative

Note: when verb ending (Sh, Ch, Ss, O, X, S, Z) will accept (es) at the end of third singular person.

نوټ: کله چې فعل په (Sh, Ch, Ss, O, X, S, Z) سره ختم شوی وي es اخلي په اخير دې دريم مفرد شخص سره.

هغه ښوونځي ته ځي. She goes to school.

هغه موټر مينځي. .He washes his car

Note: when verbs ending in consonant + Y change Y into (I) and accept (es) at the end for singular subject.

نوت: کله چې فعل په بې غږه + Y سره ختم شوی وي، نو Y په I بدلیږي او es اضافه کیږي.

Ex: fly = flies cry = cries

هغه كاغذ پران الوځوي. .He flies a kite

هغه هسي ژاړي. .She cries for nothing

Note: we don't add (s / es / ies) with the verb in positive and negative sentences.

نوټ: په سواليه او منفى جملو كى له فعل سره كوم (s / es / ies) نه اضافه كېږى.

Ex: She goes to shool. + Does she go to school?

He flies a kite. + Does he not fly a kite. -

2. Simple present with future meaning:

Simple present tense is used to show future activities with the usage of time expression and calendar (date and time).

ساده حال زمانې سره که تاسو د راتلونکي وخت اصطلاحات استعمال کړئ نو معنی يې راتلونکې زمانې ته تبديليږي.

Ex: Abna comes from Paktia to Kabul on Sunday at 5: am 2020 / 02 / 14

ابنا له كابل څخه پكتيا ته راځي د شنبي په ورځ په ٥ بجو په تاريخ دې 14 / 02 / 2020

هغه سباته خوسته ځي. .She goes to Khost tomorrow

3. Simple present tense can talk about past events or situations when it is used in headlines.

Ex: Afghanistan wins the cricket match. افغانستان د کریکټ مچ وګټه

Note: the meaning of the upper sentence is: Afghanistan won the cricket match.

4. Simple present tense is used in that time when we order to some one to do something or not to do something (It means for ordering)

5. Simple present tense is used for general fact.

6. Simple present tense is used for nature.

7. Simple present tense is used for commentators:

حاضره (حال) جاری زمانه: Present continuous tense:

Form of the verb \longrightarrow V^1 -ing

Helping or auxiliary verb tobe verb (is, am, are)

Structure of present continuous tense:

Q-S: To be verbs + sub + V-ing + Obj/com +?

Ex: is she speaking English now? آیا هغه اوس په انګلیسی خبرې کوي؟

N-S: Sub + To be verbs + not + V-ing + Obj/Com.

Ex: she is not speaking English now. هغه اوس په انګلیسی خبرې نکوی.

Q-N-S: To be verbs + Sub + Not + V-ing + Obj/Com + ?

Ex: is she not speaking English now? آیا هغه اوس په انګلیسی خبرې نکوی؟

Rule of adding (Ing):

1. If a one syllable verb ends in consonant and preceded by vowel double the consonant and add ing.

که چېرې ته يو سيلابه فعل په بې غږه توري سره ختم شوي وي او هغه څخه مخکې غږداره توري راغلي وي او بيا بې غږه توري دوه چنده کېږي او ing اضافه کېږي.

هغه منډه وهي. . He is running → He is running

هغه د وني لاثدې کيني. . Sit = sitting under the tree هغه د

2. If a verb ending in (vovel + consonant + y) no change and add ing.

که چېرته فعل په غږداره توري + بې غږه توري + y سره ختم شوی وي کوم تغیر پکې نه راځي او ing اضافه کېږي.

Ex: Play = Playing → He is plying cricket now. هغه اوس د کریکټ لوبه کوي.

3. If a verb ends in (ie) we change (ie) to (y) and add ing.

که چېرته يو فعل په ie باندې ختم شوى وي او بيا ie په y بدلوو او بيا ing اضافه کوو.

هغه دروغ وايي. .He is lying → He is lying

Tie = tying → They are tying their luggage. دوی خپلې پنډې تړي.

4. If verb ends in (E) we drop (E) and add ing.

که چېرته يو فعل په E باندې ختم شوی وي هغه لرې کوو او بيا E اضافه کوو.

هغه خپلې جامې بدلوي. . He is changing her dress نامې بدلوي. . Ex: change = changing →

هغه په کار مشغل ده. . He is amusing of work

5. If a verb ends in consonant + y take only ing.

که چېرته يو فعل په بې غږه توري او Y سره ختم شوي وي يوازې بيا ing اضافه کوو.

هغه په کور کې تم شوی. . Hhe is studying at home. هغه په کور کې تم شوی

6. If a verb ends in consonant and preceded by double vowel take only ing.

که چېرته يو فعل په بې غږه توري سره ختم شوى وي او له بې غږه توري څخه مخکې دوه واويل راغلي وي بيا يوازي ing اضافه کوو.

هغه انګلیسی لولی. . He is reading English → He is reading

7. If a verb ending in (ee), (oe), (nge) no change and add ing.

که چېرته فعل په ډېل ee او nge سره ختم شوی وي ډېل ee تغیر نه خوري او ing اضافه کېږي.

Ex: Agree = Agreeing - Jamal agreeing now. جمال اوس موافقه شو.

8. If a verb ending in (C), an extra (K) is adding before adding (ing) to keep it's pronunciation.

که چېرته يو فعل په C سره ختم شوى وي مخکې يو بله K اضافه کېږي او ورپسې بيا ING اضافه کېږي، ددې په خاطر چې تلفظ يې سم شي.

مونږ په میله کې ګډون وکړ .. Ex: Picnic = picnicking → We participate in picnicking

9. If a verb ending in (W,X,Y) no change and add ing.

که چېرته فعل په (W,X,Y) ختم شوی وی کوم بدلون نه پکی راځی او ing اضافه کېږي.

Ex: Play = Playing — She is playing football now.

10. If a verb ending in (I) no change add ing.

که چېرته فعل په I سره ختم شوي وي نو کوم بدلون نه پکې راځي او ing اضافه کېږي.

هغه په واوره باندې د سکې لوبه کوي. .She is skiing on snow → She is skiing on snow

The usages of present continuous tense:

1. Present continuous tense it show an action which is happing right now.

حال جاري زمانه هغه عمل ښيي چې همدا اوس واقع کېږي.

زه اوس خبرې کووم. .Ex: I am talking now

2. Present continuous tense for an activity that is happening at the moment. حال جاري زمانه د هغو فعاليتونو لپاره چې په يوه لحظه کې واقع کېږي.

Ex: You are listening to me now. ته ماته اوس غوږ ونیسه.

3. Present continuous tense for an action that is planned to happen in the future.

حال جاري زمانه د يو عمل لپاره چې هغه پلان شوی وي چې هغه په راتلوونکي کې واقع شي.

Ex: He is coming tomorrow. هغه سبا ته راځي

4. Present continuous tense for gradual change and development.

Ex: The child is getting bigger day by day. ماشوم ورځ په ورځ غټيږي.

5. Present continuous tense for repetition of action with adverbs of frequency.

Ex: He is always crying. هغه هميشه ژاړي.

6. Present continuous tense can also show the duration of an action which is apparently going on, but not certainly at the moment of speaking.

Ex: my friend is working in a bank. زما په ملګری په بانك كې كار كوي.

7. Present continuous tense is used to express an action which in not finished yet and may continue for sometimes.

Ex: After the verbs like: be careful!, look!, listen! ... ect.

وروسته د فعل څخه لکه: ... ect. فعل څخه لکه: be careful!, look!, listen!

Ex: Listen! The teacher is talking about yours.

پام کوه یا پام کوی! هغه راځی. Be careful! He is coming in.

Note: The present continuous tense is not used with out of control verbs, these verbs are used in the simple present, followed by adverbs of present continuous.

Ex: I am understanding the lesson. (Wrong)

I understanding the lesson now. (Right)

Present perfect tense: مكمله يا كامله حال زمانه

Form of the verb \longrightarrow V^3

Helping verbs — have/has

Structure of present perfect tense:

P-S: Sub + have/has + V^3 + Obj/Com.

ex: He has done his job. .هغه خپله کورنۍ وظيفه سرته رسولي.

Q-S: Have/has + sub + V^3 + Obj/com + ?

Ex: Have you seen the doctor? آیا تا ډاکټر لیدلی وه؟

N-S: Sub + have/has + not + V^3 + Obj/Com.

Ex: he has not talked them. هغه هغوی ته خبرې ندې کړې.

Q-N-S: have/has + Sub + Not + V^3 + Obj/Com + ?

Ex: have we not studied English? إيا مونږ انګليس نده مطالعه کړې؟

The usages of present perfect tense:

1. Present perfect tense it show the result of past action in the present.

مكمله يا كامله حال زمانه د تير عمل نتيجه په حال كي ښايي.

ما خپل ټول درسونه لوستي دي. I have studied all my lesson.

2. Present perfect tense is used to show an action that started and finished with an unclear time in the past.

مكمله يا كامله حال زمانه هغه عمل څرګنده وي چې په تېر نامعلوم وخت كې شروع او ختم شوى وي.

Ex: he has killed his friend. هغه خيل ملګري وژلې دي.

3. Present perfect tense is used to show an action which was completed in the past but the marks of the action is still seen in the present time.

مکمله يا کامله حال زمانه د هغه کار د پاي د بيان د پاره استعماليږي چې په تېر زمانه کې بشپړ شوي وي خو د کار نښې يې تر اوسه د حال په زمانه کې شته او پاتې وي.

Ex: The children have split the ink on the floor.

ماشومانو رنګ په فرش باندې توي کړي دي.

He has drawn a picture on the wall. هغه په دېوال عکس رسم کړی دی.

4. Present perfect tense is used to show an action which has repeated several times in the past.

مكمله يا كامله حال زمانه هغه عمل ښيي چې څو ځلي مخكې تيقرار شوى وي.

ما له كابله څو ځلي لېدنه كړې..Ex: I have visited Kabul several times

محصلين څوځلې كتابتون ته تللي. . The students have gone to the library many times

Note: Present perfect tense is used to state an action which started in the past and is still happening now and can continue into the future, usually "**for**" and "**since**" are used.

نوټ: مکمله يا کامله حال زمانه هغه عمل چې تېروخت کې شروع شوى وي او اوس هم ادامه لري شايد همدا عمل راتلونکى ته هم وغځيږي، نو معمولا بيا For او since استعماليږي.

Ex: he has lived here since 2001. .وي. دلته ژوند کوي. ۲۰۰۱ کال راهیسې دلته ژوند کوي. . He has lived here for 10 years.

Note:

Since talk about exact time. دې صحي (حقیقت) وخت په باره کې خبرې کوي. Since

For talk about duration of time. د وخت جریان په باره کې خبرې کوي For

Present perfect continuous tense: کامل حال جاري زمانه

Form of the verb \longrightarrow V¹-ing

Helping verbs → Have been / has been

Structure of present perfect continuous tense:

P-S: Sub + have/has+ been + V^1 -ing + Obj/Com.

Ex: they have been playing since morning. .هغوی له سهار راهیسې لوبه کوي. She has been studying for two hours. هغه دوه ساعته کېږي چې مطالعه کوي.

Q-S: Have/has + sub + been + V^1 -ing + Obj/com + ?

Ex: have they been playing since morning? ؟ آیا هغوی له سهاره راهیسې لوبه کوي؟ !
Has she been studying for two hours? آیا هغه دوه ساعته کېږي چې مطالعه کوي؟

N-S: Sub + have/has + not + been + V^1 -ing + Obj/Com.

Ex: they have not been playing since morning. .هغوی له سهار راهسي لوبه نه کوي. She has not been studying for two hours..هغه دوه ساعته کېږي چې مطالعه نه کوي

Q-N-S: have/has + Sub + Not + been + V^1 -ing + Obj/Com + ?

Ex: have they not been playing since morning? ?آیا هغوی له سهار راهیسې لوبه نه کوي؟ !

Has she not studying for two hours? آیا هغه دوه ساعته کېږي چې مطالعه نه کوي؟

The usage of present perfect continuous tense:

1. Present perfect continuous tense it show the duration of an action which started in the past continues up to now and may be action to the future.

Ex: The students have been playing soccer since six O'clock in the morning.

ابنا د دوه ساعتو راهیسی لیکل کوي. . Abna has been writing since two hours

2. Present perfect continuous tense is used for the action which have been happening in the past and their signs of happening are present in the present at the time of speaking.

Ex: Someone has been wearing my shoes. يو نفر زماً بوټونه پښو کړي دي. Somebody has been smoking my cigarettes. يو چا زما سګريټ څښولی دي.

Note: some grammarians say that the present perfect continuous tense cannot be used without (Since) and (For) and without mentioning of time, it is incorrect, it can be used without (Since) and (For) and in some places even without mentioning time.

بعضو ګرامرپوهانو ویلي چې حاضره مکمله جاري زمانه د (Since) او (For) څخه پرته نه استعمالیږي، همداسې د وخت ذکرکولو پرته. خو دا غلطه ده پرته د (Since) او (For) څخه هم بعضې ځایونو کې بغیر د وخت ذکرکولو استعمالیږي.

3. Present perfect continuous tense is used for the action which have been changing continuously.

د پټرولو قيمتونه ټيټيږي..the prices of petrol have been decreasing

د پکتیا نفوس د زیاتېدو په حال کې ده. .Population of Paktia has been increasing

4. Present perfect continuous tense is used for the action which were happening but stopped just now.

Ex: boss to in charge of labors. رئیس کار گرانو ته امر کوي یا فرمان ورکوي. Labors are not working today. کار گران دې نن کار نه کوي. They have been working they stopped just now.

هغوى كار كوي مكر هغوى فقط نن كارنه كوّي يعنّي نن دربدلي دى.

5. Present perfect continuous tense is used to show an action that has just finished or has just finished recently.

Ex: I have been studying all day. Finally I can rest.

شامحردانو ټوله ورځ کار وکړ. .The students have been working all day

It has been raining all week, I am glad it finally stopped.

Different between present perfect tense and present perfect continuous tense.

ډېر وخت مخکې يې دوام کړی وي. Present perfect tense - long time ago and interrupted.

Present perfect continuous tense ------ short time ago and uninterrupted.

Simple – Pa – T Pa – con – T Pa – perfect – T Pa - perfect - con - T

ساده تېره شوې زمانه :Simple past tense

Form of the verb \longrightarrow V² Or second form of the verb, Helping verb \longrightarrow Did

Structure of simple past tense:

P-S: Sub + V^2 + Obj/Com.

ما هغه تېره ورځ وليده. .Ex: I saw him yesterday

Q-S: Did + sub + V^1 + Obj/com + ?

Ex: Did I see him yesterday? ?آیا ما هغه تېره ورځ ولیده

N-S: Sub + Did + not + V^1 + Obj/Com.

ما هغه تېره ورځ ونه ليده. . Ex: I did not see him yesterday

Q-N-S: Did + Sub + Not + V^1 + Obj/Com + ?

Ex: Did I not see him yesterday? آيا ما هغه تېره ورځ ونه ليده؟

The usage of simple past tense:

1. Simple past tense it show an action that started and finished with a particular time in the past.

Ex: He went to school yesterday. هغه تېره ورځ ښوونځي ته تللي وه.

Note: the simple past tense is usually followed by adverb of time.

Like: yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week, last month last year and etc.

2. Simple past tense shows an action that happened in the past time is clear. ساده تېره شوې زمانه هغه عمل ښايي چې په تېر وخت کې واقع شوی وي او وخت يې هم مشخص وي.

العند العند

3. Simple past tense it show past habitual action that we don't do in the present, **used to** use after subject.

ساده تېره شوې زمانه هغه تېر عادتي عمل ښايي چې مونږ يې اوس په حال کې نه کوو، له فاعل څخه ورسته Used to

Ex: I used to eat a lot of coffee. ما زښته زياته کاپي څښله.

4. Simple past tense without time when we know about the time.

Ex: he spoke English. هغه په انګلیسي خبرې کولي

دلته د وخت ذكر كولو ته اړتيا نشته.

5. When we talk about recent/far past.

Ex: I saw him 5 minuets ago. پنځه دقیقې مخکې مې هغه ولیده. He came here in 1990. هغه دلته په ۱۹۹۰ کې راغلی وه

6. When we talk about repetition or habit of an action in the past used adverb of frequency.

Note: The adverb of frequency are: always, Usually, Often, Sometimes, Rarely and Never.

ex: he always went to school on time. هغه همېشه په خپل وخت مکتب ته تللو

Past continuous tense: تېره جاري زمانه

Form of the verb → V-ing

Helping verbs → was/were

Structure of past continuous tense:

P-S: Sub + was/were + V-ing + Obj/Com.

Ex: she was cooking last night. تېره شپه هغه د اشپازۍ په حال کې وه.

Q-S: was/were + sub + V-ing + Obj/com +?

آيا هغه تېره شپه د اشپازۍ په حال کې وه؟ ?Ex: was she cooking last night

N-S: Sub + Was/were + not + V-ing + Obj/Com.

Ex: she was not cooking last night. تېره شپه هغه د اشپازۍ په حال کې نه وه.

I-N-S: Was/were + Sub + Not + V-ing + Obj/Com +?

آيا تېره شپه هغه د اشپازۍ په حال کې نه وه؟ ؟ Ex: was she not cooking last night

The usage of past continuous tense:

1. Past continuous tense it show an action which was in progress in the past.

Ex: I was talking to student in the class.

2. Past continuous tense is used to talk about an action that was in progress, but it stopped by other action, we use (when).

Ex: I was playing football, when my brother called me.

Note: the second auction should be in the past.

3. Past continuous tense is used to talk about two action, which were in progress, same time in the past, we use (while) in this case.

Ex: I was working in computer, while Ahmad was talking to me.

4. Past continuous tense is used with always to show a past habit.

5. Past continuous tense is used to show an action that was gradually continuing in the past.

Ex: He was getting tired day by day. هغه ورځ په ورځ به ستړی کېده.

Form of the verb
$$\longrightarrow$$
 V³ Helping verbs \longrightarrow had

Structure past perfect tense:

P-S: Sub + had + V^3 + Obj/Com.

Ex: they had eaten food. هغوی ډوډۍ خوړلې وه.

Q-S: had + sub + V³ + Obj/com + ?

Ex: had they eaten food? ?آیا هغوی ډوډۍ خوړلې وه؟

N-S: Sub + had + not + V^3 + Obj/Com.

Ex: they had not eaten food. هغوی ډوډۍ نه وه خوړلې.

Q-N-S: had + Sub + Not + V³ + Obj/Com +?

Ex: had they not eaten food? ?آیا هغوی ډوډۍ نه وه خوړلې

The usage of past perfect tense:

1. Past perfect tense is used to show an action that started before the time of speaking in the past and was just finished.

تېره مکمله زمانه هغه کار راښيي چې له خبرو مخکې په تېره زمانه کې پيل او لږ وخت وروسته پای ته رسېدلي وي.

Ex: The children had eating lunch before 12:00

ماشومانو د دولسو بجو نه مخکې ډوډۍ خوړلې وه.

2. Past perfect tense it show the same function in the past as the present perfect tense does in the present.

تېره مکمله زمانه ښيي عين شي وظيفه په تيره زمانه يا وخت کې، لکه چې مکمله زمانه يې چې کوي په حال کي.

Ex: I haven't seen him for a long time. (Present). الم المغه دا ډېر وخت نه ده ليدلى. I hadn't seen him for a long time. (Past). ما هغه دا ډېر وخت نه وه ليدلى. They haven't bought the house. (Present-perfect) دوى كور نده اخيستي. They hadn't bought the house. (Past-perfect) دوى كور نه وه اخيستي.

3. Past perfect tense shows an action which was completed before another action in the past.

تېره مکمله زمانه هغه عمل راښيي چې په تېر وخت کې له بل عمل نه مخکې بشپړ او تر سره شوي وي.

Ex: the children had gone to sleep before their parents arrived home.

ماشومان مخکي له دې چې مور او پلار يې کورته راورسېږي ويده شوي وه.

4. Past perfect tense it shows an action which was completed before another action or time in the past.

Ex: I had drunk the water when Rafi Ullah told me drink water.

5. Past perfect tense is used to express that an action completed in the past before the other action.

Note:

The words (when, before, because) can work as a conjunction between the past perfect and the simple past tense.

Ex: I had gone to bazar before he came.

Q: what is the difference between the following sentences?

A: we were eating food when they came. (past-continuous)

B: we had eaten food when they came. (Past-perfect)

1. The sentence "A" mean that an action was in progress when the second action happened.

د
$$A$$
 جملې معنی داده چې: يو عمل د جريان په حال کې و، کله چې دوهم عمل واقع کېده.

2. The sentence "B" mean that an action had completed when the second action happened.

د
$$B$$
 جملې معنی داده چې: يو عمل سرته رسيدلی و ، کله چې دوهم عمل واقع کېده.

Past perfect continues tense: تېره کامله جاري زمانه

Structure of past perfect continuous tense:

P-S: S + had + been + V-ing + Obj/Com.

Ex: I had been looking for the keys, when I found them.

Q-S: had + S +been + V-ing + Obj/com + ?

Ex: had the teacher been teaching the class?

آيا استاد د درس په ورکولو باندې مصروف و؟

N-S: S + had + not + been + V-ing + Obj/Com.

Ex: the teacher had not been teaching the class.

استاد درس په ورکولو باندې مصروف نه و.

 \mathbf{Q} - \mathbf{N} - \mathbf{S} : had + S + Not + been + V-ing + Obj/Com + ?

Ex: had the teacher not been teaching the class?

آيا استاد درس په ورکولو باندې مصروف نه و؟

The usages of past perfect continuous tense:

1. Past perfect continues tense is used to express the duration of an action that was in progress before another action in the past.

Ex: He had been playing cricket before someone told him about his brother death.

2. Past perfect progressive is used to express an action or situation, which was in progress recent to another time or activity in the past.

دغه زمانه داسې يو عمل ښايي چې هغه ډېر نېږدې د جريان په حالت کې واقع شوی وي بل عمل يا حالت ته. Ex: I was tired, because I had been working yesterday.

زه ستړي وم ځکه چې پرون په کار کولو باندې لګياوم.

3. We use past perfect progressive tense to show a conclusion.

Ex: your eyes were red, it was clear that you had been crying.

4. Past perfect continuous tense is used to express the duration of an action that was in progress before some specified time in the past.

Ex: We had been waiting for him before sunset.

5. Past perfect continuous tense, this tense is used to emphasize the duration of an action which was in progress or the action some part completed before another action or time in the past.

Ex: I had been reciting Holy Quran for two horse when my teacher came.

Simple - Fu - T

Fu - con - T Fu - perfect - T Fu - perfect - con - T

ساده راتلونكى زمانه :Simple future tense

Form of the verb \longrightarrow V^1 Helping verbs → Will/Shall

Structure of simple future tense:

P-S: $S + will + V^1 + Obj/Com$.

زه به ښوونځي ته لاړ شم. .Ex: I will go to school

Q-S: Will + S + V^1 + Obj/com + ?

آيا زه به ښوونځي ته لار شم؟ ?Ex: will I go to school

N-S: $S + Will + not + V^1 + Obj/Com$.

زه به ښوونځي ته لاړ نه شم. .Ex: I will not go to school

The usages of simple future tense:

1. Simple future tense is used to show an action that will happen in the future.

Ex: I will go to Kabul. زه به کابل ته لارشم.

- **2.** We use **be going to** replace of **will** and **shall**, because be going to is stronger than (will, shall).
- مونږ کولای شو چې be going to د will او shall پرځای استعمال کړو، ځکه be going to د will او shall څخه کوی ده.

Ex: I am going to play football. زه به د فوتبال لوبه و کړم.

Future example in different ways:

We can in below words to show future tense action.

- انور به دلته راشي. . Anwar will come here انور به دلته راشي.
- كامران به يو ليك وليكي. Be going to --- Kamran is going to write a letter. كامران به يو ليك
- **3.** May/Might --- Jamal may teach Islamic subject.

4. In Simple Present we use **tomorrow** for future action.

ابنا به سبا ته جلال اباد ته لاړ شي. . Abna goes to Jalalabad tomorrow

5. In Present Continuous we use **tonight** for future action.

زبى به نن شپه ټيليويژون وګوري. .Zabi is watching TV tonight

6. Intend/Plan/Hope --- I **plane** to learn Arabic language.

زه تابعه لرم چې عربي ژبه زده کړم.

Future continuous tense:

Form of the verb \longrightarrow V - ing
Helping verbs \longrightarrow Will be / Shall be

Structure of future continuous tense:

P-S: S + will + be + V - ing + Obj/Com.

Ex: She will be performing the chores. هغه به د کور کارترسره کړی.

Q-S: Will + S + be + V - Ing + Obj/com + ?

Ex: will she be performing the chores? آیا هغه به د کور کار ترسره کړي؟

N-S: S + Will + not + be + V - ing + Obj/Com.

هغه به د کور کار ترسره نکړی. .Ex: She will not be performing the chores

The usages of future continuous tense:

1. Future continuous tense is used to show the duration of an action which will be in continuous at some specified time in the future.

راتلونکې جاري زمانه د هغه عمل د ښودلو لپاره په کار وړل کېږي کوم چې په راتلونکي کې په يو ټاکلي وخت کې روان وي.

Ex: She is will be cooking lunch at 11:00 pm

هغه به په يولسو بجو په پځلنځي بوخته وي.

2. Future continuous tense can be also used in the conditional sentences.

راتلونکې جاري زمانه کولای شو چې په شرطیه جملو کې په کار یوړلای شي.

Ex: it is sunny will be swimming in the pool at 2:00 oclock.

3. Future continuous tense is used for an action which will be happing in the next coming time.

راتلونکې جارې زمانه د يو داسې عمل د ښودلو لپاره استعماليږي کوم چې به په راتلونکي وخت کې په جريان کې وي (معني دا چې راتولنکي جاري عمل ښيي).

Ex: khan will be reciting the holly Quran by the time you see him.

خان به د قران کريم په تلاوت بوخت وي کله چې يې ته ووينې.

Future perfect tense:

Form of the verb \longrightarrow V^3

Helping verbs — Will have / Shall have

Structure of future perfect tense:

P-S: $S + will + have + V^3 + Obj/Com$.

مابه کار ختم کری وی. . Ex: I will have finished the work

I-S: Will + S + have + V 3 + Obj/com + ?

Ex: will I have finished the work? ?آیا ما به کار ختم کری وی؟

N-S: $S + Will + not + have + V^3 + Obj/Com$.

ما به كار نه وي ختم كړى. . Ex: I will not have finished the work

The usages of future perfect tense:

1. Future perfect tense is used to show an action which will have been completed before some specified time or before another in the future.

بشپړه راتلونکې زمانه د هغې کړنې د ښودلو لپاره په کار وړل کېږي کوم چې په راتلونکي کې د يو ټاکلي وخت يا دکوم بلې کړنې څخه دمخه بشپړه شوې وي.

Ex: I will have prepared everything when you arrived home.

کله چې ته کورته رارسېږې مابه هر څه تيار کړي وي.

2. Future perfect tense is used to show an action that will be completed at some unspecified time in the future.

بشپړه راتلونکې زمانه د هغې کړنې د ښودلو لپاره په کار وړل کېږي کوم چې په راتلونکي کې د يو ټاکلي وخت څخه دمخه بشيره شوي وي.

Ex: they will have completed the homework by 7:00 in the morning

Future perfect continuous tense:

Form of the verb → v-ing

Helping verbs — Will have been / Shall have been

Structure of future perfect continuous tense:

P-S: S + will + have + been + v-ing + Obj/Com.

شامحردان به په لوبي کولو بوخت وي. . Ex: the students will have been playing soccer

I-S: Will + S + have + been + v-ing + Obj/com + ?

Ex: will the students have been playing soccer? آیا شامیردان به په لوبې کولو بوخت وي؟

N-S: S + Will + not + have + been + v-ing + Obj/Com.

Ex: the students will not have been playing soccer. شامحردان به په لوبه کولو بوخت نه وي.

The usage of perfect continuous tense:

Future perfect continuous tense is used to show the duration of an action which will be continuing before some specified time or before another action in the future.

راتلونکې بشپړه جاري زمانه د هغه کړنې ښودلو لپاره په کار وړل کېږي چې په راتلونکي کې د ټاکلي وخت يا بلې کړنې څخه دمخه جريان ولري.

Ex: the will have been painting the apartment by Friday.

هغوي به ترجمعي پورې د اپارتمان په رنګولو بوخت وي.



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