

Times & Tense

- ❖ The use of appropriate verb according to appropriate time is called 'Time & Tense'.

➔ There are three kinds of Time in uses –

1. Present Time
2. Past Time
3. Future Time

➔ There are four kinds of Tenses in uses –

1. Indefinite Tense
2. Continuous Tense
3. Perfect Tense
4. Perfect Continuous

“Tenses with Present Time”

➤ **Present Indefinite Tense –**

❖ $S + v1 / v5 + O$

❖ $Do / Does + S + v1 + O + ?$ - (Interrogative)

❖ $S + do not / does not + v1 + O$ - (Negative)

❖ $Do / Does + S + not + v1 + O + ?$ - (Interro-Negative)

➔ दादाओं के तहत, जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के क्रिया के अंत में 'ता है, ती है, ते है ... इत्यादि लगा रहे, उसे Present Indefinite Tense का वाक्य माना जाता है।

“Rule & Use”

- ❖ To show a Present habitual action.

Ex.: - (i) मैं शराब पीने का आदि हूँ।

➔ I drink wine.

(ii) मोहन सुबह में टहलने का अभ्यस्त है।

➔ Mohan walks in the morning.

(iii) राजू शराब पीता है।

➔ Raju drinks wine.

- ❖ To show a Present custom or ritual.

Ex.: - (i) हिन्दू लोग मंदिर में पुजा करते हैं।

➔ Hindus worship in Temple.

(ii) मुस्लिम लोगों के यहाँ मस्जिद में नावाज़ अदा करने की परंपरा है।

➔ Muslims offer Nawaz in mosque.

- ❖ To show a Universal Truth.

Ex.: - The earth moves round the sun.

- ❖ To make Quotation.

Ex.: - Kabir says, “ बड़ा हुआ तो क्या हुआ जैसे पेड़ खजूर
पंथी को छाया नहीं, फल लागे अति दूर”

- ❖ To show a Historical event that doesn't exist now.

Ex.: - Sikandar defeats Poras in war.

- ❖ To show a 99% certain Future Plan.

Ex.: - P.M visits Nepal next month.

Times & Tense

- ❖ To avoid the repetition of shall or will in a conditional sentence.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि इसके तहत वाक्य के उसी भाग में Present Indefinite Tense लगाते हैं, जो 'If, when, as soon as, as long as, in case, unless, until ... etc.' से शुरू होकर condition को दर्शाता हो।

Ex.:- (i) You will go, when he will comes. – (✗)

☞ You will go, when he comes. – (✓)

(ii) If you will dance, I shall give money. – (✗)

☞ If you dance, I shall give money. – (✓)

- ❖ Always, Never, Seldom, Often, Rarely, Occasionally ... etc. are used in Present Indefinite Tense for a Present habitual action.

Ex.:- He is always coming late. – (✗)

☞ He always comes late. – (✓)

- ❖ To show a Series action as a Process.

Ex.:- "How to make Tea"

At first we boil some milk in a pot, now we boil some tea-leaves in a little water in another pot, Then we filter the boiled tea leave into the boiled milk, now we serve it in cups with plate full of sugar.

- ❖ To make the commentary of a game.

Ex.:- Akhtar bolls to Sachin, Sachin hit hard the ball, the ball goes out of boundary line and it's a four run.

➤ Present Continuous Tense

❖ S + is / am / are + v4 + O

❖ Is / am / are + S + v4 + O + ? – (Interrogative)

❖ S + is / am / are + not + v4 + O – (Negative)

❖ Is / am / are + S + not + v4 + O? – (Interro-Negative)

☞ दादाओं के तहत जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के क्रिया के अंत में रहा है, रही है, रहे है ... इत्यादि लगा रहे, उसे Present Continuous Tense का वाक्य माना जाता है।

"Rules & Uses"

- ❖ A Present continued action is kept in Present Continuous Tense.

Ex.:- (i) मोहन का नाच जारी है। ☞ Mohan is dancing.

(ii) राजू क्रिकेट खेलने में लगा हुआ है। ☞ Raju is playing cricket.

- ❖ To show a Present momentary habitual action.

Ex.:- (i) आजकल वह शराब पीता है। ☞ Now a days he is drinking wine.

- ❖ To show an action that runs during the discussion.

Ex.:- He is eating now.

- ❖ To show a 50% certain Future Plan.

Ex.:- Papa is coming tomorrow.

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- ❖ To show the nearest Future Plan.

Ex:- I am going to sing a song now.

- ❖ Now, This time, Now a day, These days, At Present, At the moment ... etc. are used in Present Continuous Tense for a Present action.

Ex:- Now a day he teaches Physics. - (✗)

☞ Now a day he is teaching Physics. - (✓)

- ❖ A Verb of Perception shows its Continuous meaning in Indefinite Structure.

(See, Hear, Notice, Believe, Hope, Prefer, Appear, Seem, Loom, Understand ... etc.)

Ex:- (i) I am believing in you. - (✗)

☞ I believe in you. - (✓)

(ii) It is appearing wrong. - (✗)

☞ It appears wrong. - (✓)

(iii) I am hearing your voice. - (✗)

☞ I hear your voice. - (✓)

➤ Present Perfect Tense -

- ❖ S + has / have + v3 + O

☞ दादाओं के तहत जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के क्रिया के अंत में 'चुका है, चुकी है, चुके है, या है, यी है, ये है ... इत्यादि लगा रहे, उसे Present Perfect Tense का वाक्य माना जाता है।

"Rules & Uses"

- ❖ A Present completed action sustaining its effects are kept in Present Perfect Tense.

Ex:- He had bought a new car.

- ❖ Last, Past, Before, Ago, Yesterday, Then, Earlier, Previous ... etc. are not used in Present Perfect Tense, they come in Past Indefinite Structure for a completed action.

Ex:- He has come last night. - (✗)

☞ He came last night. - (✓)

- ❖ It 'Today' denoted Passed Time for the day is kept in Present Perfect Tense.

Ex:- He bought a car today. - (✗)

☞ He has bought a car today. - (✓)

- ❖ Yes, Already, Just, Just now, Recently, Up to ... etc. is used in Present Perfect Tense for a completed action.

Ex:- He just bought a new car. - (✗)

☞ He has just bought a new car. - (✓)

- ❖ Always, Never, Seldom, Often, Rarely ... etc. are used in Present Perfect Tense for habitually completed action.

Ex:- I have always helped the Poor.

- ❖ Present Perfect + Since + Past Indefinite Tense.

Ex:- Six month passed since Raju went to Delhi. - (✗)

☞ Six month have passed since Raju went to Delhi. - (✓)

- ❖ It / This + is + the best / the worst + Present Perfect.

Ex:- This is the best opportunity I got in my life. - (✗)

☞ This is the best opportunity I have got in my life. - (✓)

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- ❖ First time / Second time ... etc. + Present Perfect Tense.

Ex.:- First time I have come here.

- ❖ For / since can be used to mention time in this Tense.

Ex.:- I have played cricket for two hours today.

➤ Present Perfect Continuous Tense –

- ❖ S + has / have + been + v4 + O + for / since + Time.

☞ दादाओं के तहत जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के क्रिया के अंत में 'ता रहा है, ती रही है, ते रहे है ...' इत्यादि लगा रहे, उसे Present Perfect Continuous का वाक्य माना जाता है।

“Rules & Uses”

- ❖ A Present continued action for some mentioned time is kept in Present Perfect continuous Tense.
- ❖ Time must be mentioned in this Tense.
- ❖ For / since come to mentioned time in this Tense.

Ex.:- (i) सोमवार से ही राजू का नाच जारी है।

☞ Raju has been dancing since Monday.

(ii) मोहन 6 महीने से यह नौकरी कर रहा है।

☞ Mohan has been doing this work for six months.

- ❖ V4 + Object can be replaced by using N / P / Adj. / Adverb in this Tense.
- ❖ S + has / have + been + N / P / Adj. / Adv. + for / since + Time.

Ex.:- मोहन बचपन से ही अच्छा डांसर है।

☞ Mohan has been a good dancer since childhood.

“Tenses with Past Time”

➤ Past Indefinite Tense –

- ❖ S + v2 + O
- ❖ Did + S + v1 + O + ?
- ❖ S + did not + v1 + O
- ❖ Did + S + not + v1 + O + ?

☞ दादाओं के तहत जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के क्रिया के अंत में 'ता था / ती थी, ते थे, या, यी, ये' ... इत्यादि लगा रहे, उसे Past Indefinite Tense का वाक्य माना जाता है।

“Rules & Uses”

- ❖ A Past completed action before another action of Past is kept in Past Perfect Tense.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि इसके तहत पहले समाप्त हुई घटना को Past Perfect में रखा जाता है, तथा बाद में हुई घटना को Past Indefinite में रखा जाता है।

- ❖ S + had + v3 + O + before + S + v2 + O
- ❖ S + had + v3 + O + when + S + v2 + O

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- ❖ S + v2 + O + after + S + had + v3 + O

Ex.: (i) मेरे स्टेशन पहुँचने से पहले गाड़ी खुल चुकी थी।

- The Train had started before I reached the station.
- The Train had started when I reached the station.
- I reached the station after the train had started.

(ii) रोगी के आने से पहले डॉक्टर मर चुका था।

- The Doctor had died before the Patient came.
- The Doctor had died when the Patient came.
- The Patient came after the Doctor had died.

- ❖ To avoid the repetition of would have + v3, in a conditional sentence.

Ex.: (i) If I would have gone to Delhi, I would have bought a new car. - (✗)

- If I had gone to Delhi, I would have bought a new car. - (✓)

- ❖ To show an unful-filled desire with certain verbs. (Wish, Think, Decide, Demand, Ask ... etc.)

Ex.: पिछले माह मैं इच्छा जताया था दिल्ली जाने का पर नहीं गया।

- Last month I had wished to go to Delhi.

- ❖ I wish / I is high time / if / as if ... etc. + Past Perfect Tense. (To show Imaginative Remorse)

Ex.: काश! मैं पिछले माह दिल्ली चला गया होता।

- I wish! I had gone to Delhi last month.

- ❖ For / since can be used in this Tense for an action that runs before another action.

Ex.: पापा के आने के पहले, मैं दो घंटा क्रिकेट खेला था।

- I had played cricket for two hours before Papa came.

➤ Past Perfect Continuous -

- ❖ S + had been + V4 + O + for / since + Time.

- दादाओं के तहत जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के क्रिया के अंत में 'आता रहा था, आती रही थी, आते रहे थे ... इत्यादि' लगा रहे, उसे Past Perfect Continuous Tense का वाक्य समझते हैं।

"Rules & Uses"

- ❖ A Part continued action for some mentioned time is kept Past Perfect Continuous Tense.
- ❖ Time must be mentioned in this Tense.
- ❖ For / since can be used to mentioned time in this Tense.

Ex.: सोमवार से राजू का नाच जारी था। ➤ Raju had been dancing since Monday.

- ❖ V4 + Subject can be replaced by using N / P / Adj. and Adverb in this Tense.

- S + had been + N / P / Adj. / Adv. + for / since + Time.

Ex.: राजू बचपन से ही मोटा था। ➤ Raju had been fat since childhood.

"Special Rules"

- ❖ For / since + last / past / before ... etc. + Time ... = Present Tense.

Ex.: I had been playing cricket for last ten days. - (✗)

- I have been playing cricket for last ten days. - (✓)

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- ❖ For / since + Time + last / past ... = Past Tense

Ex:- I have been playing cricket for ten days last month. - (✗)

I had been playing cricket for ten days last month. - (✓)

“Tenses with Future Time”

➤ Future Indefinite Tense –

- ❖ S + shall / will + v1 + O

☞ दादाओं के तहत जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के क्रिया के अंत में ‘गा, गे, गी ...’ इत्यादि लगा रहे, उसे Future Indefinite Tense का वाक्य माना जाता है।

“Rules & Uses”

- ❖ To show a simple futurity.

Ex:- कल मोहन दिल्ली जाएगा। ☞ Mohan will go to Delhi tomorrow.

- ❖ The repetition of shall or will is avoided in a conditional sentence, it is replaced by using Present Indefinite Tense with the Part that shows condition.

Ex:- You will go if he will come. - (✗)

☞ You will go if he comes. - (✓)

- ❖ To show a suggestion + Precaution with else.

☞ Suggestion + else + Subject + shall / will + v1 + O

Ex:- जल्दी चल नहीं तो ट्रेन छूट जाएगी। ☞ Run fast, else you will miss the train.

- ❖ Now, next time, tomorrow ... etc. can be used in Future Indefinite Tense to make futurity.

Ex:- I will go there next month.

➤ Future Perfect Tense –

- ❖ S + shall / will + have + v3 + O + by / before + Time

☞ दादाओं के तहत जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के क्रिया के अंत में ‘चूकेगा, चूकेगी, चूकेंगे ...’ इत्यादि लगा रहे, उसे Future Perfect Tense का वाक्य माना जाता है।

“Rules & Uses”

- ❖ An action that is hoped to be completed by / before a certain time in future is kept in Future Perfect Tense.

- ❖ Time must be mentioned in this Tense.

- ❖ By / before comes to mentioned time in this Tense.

Ex:- (i) सोमवार तक मैं यह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा कर दूँगा।

☞ I shall have finished this Project by Monday.

(ii) सोमवार से पहले राजू दिल्ली चला जाएगा।

☞ Raju will have gone to Delhi before Monday.

- ❖ S + shall / will + have + v3 + O + by / before + S + v1 / v5 + O

Ex:- आपके आने तक मैं यह प्रोजेक्ट पूरा कर लूँगा।

☞ I shall have finished this Project by you come.

Times & Tense

➤ **Future Continuous Tense –**

- ❖ S + shall / will + be + v4 + O

☞ दादाओं के तहत जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के क्रिया के अंत में 'ता रहेगा, ती रहेगी, ते रहेंगे ...' इत्यादि लगा रहे, उसे Future Continuous Tense का वाक्य माना जाता है।

“Rules & Uses”

- ❖ A Present continued action that is hoped to be continued in future is kept in Future Continuous Tense.

Ex.: - (i) मोहन का नाच जारी रहेगा। ☞ Mohan will be dancing.

(ii) मैं क्रिकेट खेलता रहूँगा। ☞ I will be playing cricket.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि इसके तहत समय की चर्चा नहीं होती।

➤ **Future Perfect Continuous –**

- ❖ S + shall / will + have been + v4 + O + from + Time

☞ दादाओं के तहत जिस हिन्दी वाक्य के क्रिया के अंत में 'आता रहेगा, आती रहेगी, आते रहेंगे ...' इत्यादि लगा रहे, उसे Future Perfect Continuous Tense का वाक्य माना जाता है।

“Rules & Uses”

- ❖ An action that starts in future and hoped to be continued is kept in Future Perfect Continuous Tense.
- ❖ Time must be mentioned in this Tense.
- ❖ From comes to mentioned time in this Tense.

Ex.: - अगले सोमवार से मेरा क्रिकेट का खेल जारी रहेगा।

☞ I shall have been playing cricket from next Monday.

Time & Tense Chapter is The End.