

## Present tenses

### 1. Simple Present

**ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + V1 + s/es + object**

*She writes a letter.* - તેણી એક પત્ર લખે છે.

*She does not write a letter.*

### 2. Present Continuous

**ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + is/am/are + v1 + ing + object**

*she is writing a letter.* - તેણી એક પત્ર લખી રહી છે

*She is not writing a letter.*

### 3. Present Perfect - It is used to show an action that started in the past and has just finished.

**ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + has/have + v3 + object**

*She has written a letter.* - તેણીએ એક પત્ર લખ્યો છે.

*She has not written a letter.*

### 4. Present Perfect Continuous -This tense shows the action which started in the past and is still continuing.

**ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + has/have + been + v1 + ing + object**

*She has been writing a letter.* - તેણી એક પત્ર લખી રહી છે.

*She has not been writing a letter.*

## Past Tenses

I played football when I was a child.

### 1. Simple Past

**ASSERTIVE RULE --- Subject + V2 + Object + (.)**

*She wrote a letter.* - તેણીએ એક પત્ર લખ્યો.

*She didn't write a letter.* - **Subject + didn't + V1 + Object + (.)**

### 2. Past Continuous Tense - Used to denote an action going on at some time in the past.

**ASSERTIVE RULE --- Subject + was/were + V1 + ing + Object + (.)**

*She was writing a letter.* - वह एक पत्र लिख रही थी।

*She was not writing a letter.*

### 3. Past Perfect Tense - It is used to show an action that started in the past and has just finished.

**ASSERTIVE RULE --- Subject + had + V3 + Object + (.)**

*She had written a letter.* - તેણીએ એક પત્ર લખ્યો હતો.

*She had not written a letter.*

### 4. Past Perfect Continuous Tense - Used to denote an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to some time in past.

**ASSERTIVE RULE --- Subject + had been + V1 + ing + Object + (.)**

*She had been writing a letter.* - તેણી એક પત્ર લખી રહી હતી.

*She had not been writing a letter.*

## FUTURE TENSE

1. **Simple Future** - This tense tells us about an action which has not occurred yet and will occur after saying or in future

**ASSERTIVE RULE** --- **Subject + Will/Shall + Verb (Ist form) + Object + (.)**

*She will write a letter.* - તેણી એક પત્ર લખશે.

*She will not write a letter.*

2. **Future Continuous Tense** - It is used to express an ongoing or continued action in future.

*e.g. He will be distributing sweets in temple tomorrow at 12 o'clock.*

**ASSERTIVE RULE** --- **Subject + Will/Shall + Be + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (.)**

*She will be writing a letter.* - वह एक पत्र लिख रही होगी।

*She will not be writing a letter.*

3. **Future Perfect Tense** - It is used to express an action which will happen/occur in future and will be completed by a certain time in future.

**ASSERTIVE RULE** --- **Subject + Will/Shall + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (.)**

*She will have written a letter.* - उसने एक पत्र लिखा होगा।

*She will not have written a letter.*

4. **Future Perfect Continuous Tense** - It is used to talk about actions that will commence at a fix time in future and will continue for some time in future.

If there is no time reference, then it is not a Future perfect continuous tense.

Without continued time reference, such sentences are Future Continuous Tense.

Continued time reference only differentiates between Future Continuous Tense and Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

The future perfect progressive emphasize the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.

*e.g. This time tomorrow, I will be enjoying the cricket match in the stadium.*

It is also used to talk about planned actions or actions expected to happen.

*e.g. They will be staying for a week's*

**ASSERTIVE RULE** --- **Subject + Will/Shall + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (.)**

*She will have been writing a letter.* - वह एक पत्र लिख रही होगी।

*She will not have been writing a letter.*