**DAILY ASSESSMENT FORMAT**

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| **Date:** | **06-08-2020** | **Name:** | **Persis P** |
| **Course:** | **Grammar and Punctuation** | **USN:** | **4AL17EC069** |
| **Topic:** | **Verb tenses and conjunctions** | **Semester & Section:** | **6th sem & B sec** |

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| **FORENOON SESSION DETAILS** |
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**In**[**grammar**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammar)**, tense is a**[**category**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_category)**that expresses time reference with reference to the moment of speaking.**[**[1]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_tense#cite_note-ELL-1)[**[2]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_tense#cite_note-Comrie-2)**Tenses are usually manifested by the use of specific forms of**[**verbs**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Verb)**, particularly in their**[**conjugation**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_conjugation)**patterns.**

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| **The main tenses found in many languages include the**[**past**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Past_tense)**,**[**present**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Present_tense)**, and**[**future**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Future_tense)**. Some languages have only two distinct tenses, such as past and [nonpast](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonpast" \o "Nonpast), or future and**[**nonfuture**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonfuture_tense)**. There are also**[**tenseless languages**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tenseless_language)**, like most of the**[**Chinese languages**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varieties_of_Chinese)**, though they can possess a future and**[**nonfuture**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonfuture_tense)**system, which is typical of Sino-Tibetan languages.**[**[3]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_tense#cite_note-3)**Recent work by Bittner**[**[4]**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_tense#cite_note-4)**, Tonnhauser[[5]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Grammatical_tense" \l "cite_note-5) has described the different ways in which tenseless languages nonetheless mark time. On the other hand, some languages make finer tense distinctions, such as remote vs recent past, or near vs remote future.Tenses generally express time relative to the**[**moment of speaking**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/TUTT_(linguistics))**. In some contexts, however, their meaning may be relativized to a point in the past or future which is established in the discourse (the moment being spoken about). This is called**[**relative**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relative_and_absolute_tense)**(as opposed to absolute) tense. Some languages have different verb forms or constructions which manifest relative tense, such as**[**pluperfect**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pluperfect)**("past-in-the-past") and "**[**future-in-the-past**](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Future-in-the-past)**".** |