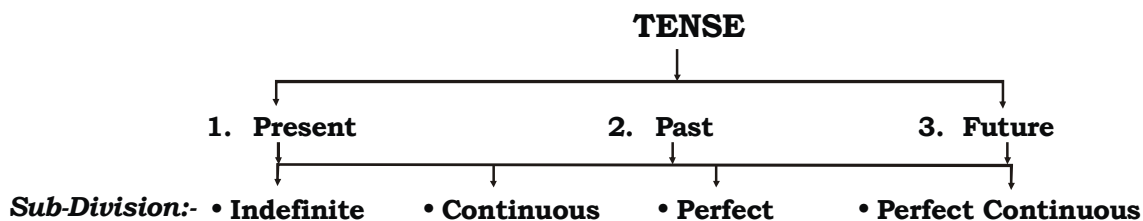


2

TENSE

CHAPTER

Tense किसी कार्य के समय एवं अवस्था को व्यक्त करता है।



नोट: प्रश्न सामान्यतः formula अथवा confusing जोड़े पर आधारित होते हैं।

CONFUSING PAIR :

- (1) **Simple Present** and **Present Continuous**
- (2) **Continuous** and **Perfect Continuous**
- (3) **Present Perfect** and **Simple Past**
- (4) **Simple Past** and **Past Perfect**

(1) **PRESENT INDEFINITE:** Present Indefinite के अंतर्गत हम विभिन्न प्रकार के कार्यों को रख सकते हैं।

- (i) **Routine action • Regular action** (नियमित कार्य) - *I come here daily.*
 - **Irregular action** (अनियमित कार्य) - *Earthquakes come in Japan.*
 - **Habits** (आदत) - *He smokes.*
 - **Universal truth** (सार्वभौमिक सत्य) - *The sun rises in the east.*

(ii) **नोट:** Newspaper के headlines और sports के commentary में भी simple present tense का प्रयोग होता है।

जैसे: PM signs deal.

Sachin strikes the ball and off it goes across the boundary line.

(iii) निकट भविष्य के किसी **planned** कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए भी simple present tense का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

जैसे: The Prime Minister leaves for China next week.

Formulae: + ve → Sub + V₁ + obj. (अगर Sub I, we, they, you अथवा plural हो)

- ve → Sub + do not (don't) + V₁ + obj.

Ques → Do + Sub + V₁ + obj?

Do + Sub + not + V₁ + obj?

Don't + Sub + V₁ + obj?

+ ve → Sub + V₁ + s/es + obj. (अगर sub he, she, it, name वा singular हो)

- ve → Sub + does not (doesn't) + V₁ + obj.

Ques → Does + Sub + V₁ + obj?

Does + Sub + not + V₁ + obj?

Doesn't + Sub + V₁ + obj?

Correct the following sentences:-

जैसे: (1) What he knows about you? (×)

What **does he know** about you? (✓)

(2) I don't know what he knows about you. (✓)

(3) The **appeal** of the victims to transfer the cases related to riots to some other States **do** not affect the merit of the case. (change do to **does**)

वाक्य 1 एवं 2 की व्याख्या

पहले वाक्य में 'what' का प्रयोग सवाल पुछने के लिए किया जा रहा है। अतः 'what' के बाद 'Question form' का प्रयोग करें। दूसरे वाक्य में 'what' दो वाक्यों को जोड़ रहा है। अतः 'what' के बाद 'sentence form' का प्रयोग करें न कि 'question form' का।

वाक्य 3 की व्याख्या

(3) एक वाक्य में **verb** उस **sub** के अनुसार होना चाहिए जो वाक्य का **main sub** हो। हम अक्सर verb को नजदीक वाले Subject से match कर देते हैं लेकिन ऐसा करना गलत है।

SIMPLE PAST

➤ जो कार्य खत्म हो चका वह simple past के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: I saw you but you did not see me.

Formulae: Sub + V₂ + obj

Sub + did not (didn't) + V₁ + obj

Did + Sub + V₁ + obj ?

Did + Sub + not + V₁ + obj ?

Didn't + sub + V₁ + obj ?

नोट: निकट भविष्य में होने वाले किसी कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए भी हम **Present Continuous Tense** का प्रयोग करते हैं।

जैसे: I am going to Mumbai tomorrow.

Formulae: + **ve** → **Sub + is/ am/ are + v₁ + ing+ obj**
- **ve** → **Sub + is/ are/ am/ + not + v₁ + ing+ obj**
Sub + isn't/ aren't/ am not + v₁ + ing+ obj
Ques → **Is/ am/ are + S + v₁ + ing+ obj?**
Is/ am/ are + S + not + v₁ + ing+ obj?
Isn't/ aren't + S + v₁ + ing+ obj?

नोट: 'am not' का कोई contracted form नहीं होता है लेकिन Question Tag में **aren't** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: I am fine, **aren't** I ?

➤ **Is/am/are** का प्रयोग

Is – he/she/it/name/singular के साथ

Am – I के साथ

Are – you/we/they/all/plural के साथ

नोट: My father is working in a bank and my brother is studying in a school. (×)

My father works in a bank and my brother studies in a school. (✓)

➤ जब वाक्य '**routine**' हो तो **Present Continuous** का प्रयोग न करें बल्कि '**simple present**' का प्रयोग करें। लेकिन अगर कार्य ऐसा हो जो **कछ अवधि** के लिए ही **routine action** रहे तो **present continuous tense** का प्रयोग कर सकते हैं।

जैसे: I am preparing for competitive exams now-a-days.

PAST CONTINUOUS

➤ जो कार्य भूतकाल में हो रहा था वह **Past Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: I was waiting for you

Formulae: + **Ve** → **Sub + was/were + V₁ + ing + obj**
- **Ve** → **Sub + was/were + not + V₁ + ing + obj**
Sub + wasn't/weren't + V₁ + ing + obj
Ques → **Was/were + Sub + V₁ + ing + obj?**
Was/were + Sub + not + V₁ + ing + obj?
Wasn't/weren't + Sub + V₁ + ing + obj?

➤ **Was/were** का प्रयोग

Was → **He/she/it/name/singular/I** के साथ

Were → **You/we/they/plural/all** के साथ

➤ काल्पनिक वाक्यों में सभी **sub** के साथ '**were**' का प्रयोग होता है चाहे '**were**' का प्रयोग '**helping verb**' के रूप में हो या '**main verb**' के रूप में।

Tense

जैसे: 1. I wish, I were a bird.
M.V.

2. He pretended as if he were sleeping.
H.V.

FUTURE CONTINUOUS

➤ जो कार्य भविष्य में हो रहा होगा वह **Future Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है।

जैसे: We shall be taking the exam at this time, next month.

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + shall/ will + be + V₁ + ing + obj

- Ve → Sub + shall/ will + not + be + V₁ + ing + obj
Sub + shan't/ won't + be + V₁ + ing + obj

Ques → Will/shall + Sub + be + V₁ + ing + obj?

Will/shall + Sub + not + be + V₁ + ing + obj?

Won't/shan't + Sub + be + V₁ + ing + obj?

नोट: कुछ verbs का प्रयोग हम continuous tense में नहीं कर सकते क्योंकि कुछ ऐसे verbs होते हैं जिनका प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'ing' form में नहीं होता।

VERBS

(1) **Verbs of Perception-** See, taste, smell, hear, prefer, please, notice, recognize.

(2) **Verbs of Thinking Process-** Think, know, mean, mind, remember, suppose.

(3) **Verbs Showing Possession-** Own, have, belong, comprise, possess, contain, consist.

(4) **Verbs expressing Feelings or State of Mind-** Believe, like, dislike, love, adore, want, wish, desire, hate, agree, trust, imagine.

(5) **Verbs in General-** Look, seem, appear, affect, resemble, cost, require, become, hope, refuse.

उदाहरण देखें-

- जैसे: 1. He is owing a car. (×)
He owns a car. (✓)
2. This house is belonging to me. (×)
This house belongs to me. (✓)
3. I am not meaning anything wrong. (×)
I don't mean anything wrong. (✓)
4. I am seeing a man standing there. (×)
I see a man standing there. (✓)

नोट: अगर 'have' का अर्थ 'अधिकार होना' हो तो 'have' में 'ing' का प्रयोग नहीं होगा। अगर 'have' का अर्थ निकलता है खाना/ enjoy करना तो 'have' में 'ing' का प्रयोग हो सकता है।

- जैसे: I am having a piece of cake. (✓)
I am having a car. (×)
I have a car. (✓)

- हम **Think, remember, feel, look, appear** etc. (जिनका प्रयोग सामान्य वाक्यों में 'ing' में नहीं होना चाहिए) का प्रयोग अगर भावनाओं को दर्शाने के लिए करते हैं तब उनका प्रयोग 'ing' form में किया जा सकता है। (eg- 2 एवं 4 देखें)

- जैसे: 1. I am thinking you are right. (×)
I think you are right. (✓)
2. I am thinking of you. (✓)
3. It was appearing as if they were going to kill us. (×)
It appeared as if they were going to kill us. (✓)
4. You are looking good. (✓)

2. **Gerund एवं Present participle** में verb 'ing' form में होते हैं।

- जैसे: (1) Being ill, I could not come.
(2) Getting a job is easy now-a-days.
(3) Seeing is believing.
(4) Swimming is a good exercise.

नोट: विस्तार से जानकारी के लिए Verb (Advance) देखें-

3. सभी **preposition** के बाद अगर **verb** का प्रयोग होता है तो **verb 'ing' form** में होना चाहिए।

- जैसे: (1) Bats are capable of hearing the ultrasonic waves.
V₁+ing

- (2) We must keep away from smoking.
V₁+ing

PRESENT PERFECT

- जो कार्य अभी-अभी या हाल फिलहाल खत्म हुआ हो वह **Present Perfect Tense** के अन्तर्गत आता है।

जैसे: He has come to Delhi recently.

- जब कार्य महत्त्वपूर्ण हो न कि कार्य होने का समय एवं कार्य होने के समय का उल्लेख भी नहीं हो तब **Present perfect Tense** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

जैसे: We have progressed a lot.

We have reached the moon.

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + has/ have + V₃ + obj

- Ve → Sub + has/ have + not + V₃ + obj
Sub + hasn't/ haven't + V₃ + obj

Ques → Has/ have + Sub + V₃ + obj ?
Has/ have + Sub + not + V₃ + obj ?
Hasn't/ haven't + Sub + V₃ + obj ?

Tense

Has/have के प्रयोग

has - He/ She/ It/ Name/Singular के साथ

have- I/ We/ They/ You/ Plural/ All के साथ

अंतर देखें:

1. Science has given us many new inventions. (✓)
2. We have reached the moon. (✓)

1. Science has given us many new inventions in the 19th century. (×)
2. We have reached the moon on 22nd Oct, 2008. (×)

➤ अगर भूतकाल के समय का उल्लेख हो तो **Present perfect** नहीं **Simple past tense** का प्रयोग करें।
यानि ऊपर दिए गए दोनों वाक्यों के सही रूप होंगे।

1. Science gave us many life saving drugs in the 19th century. (✓)
2. We reached the moon on 22nd Oct, 2008. (✓)

नोट: 1. I have had enough problems here (✓)

He has had his breakfast (✓)

एक वाक्य में **have** के किसी भी **form** (यहाँ have के forms helping verb होंगे) के बाद **had** (had main verb होगा) का प्रयोग हो सकता है। क्योंकि ये **Present perfect** एवं **Past perfect** के **Formulae** में **fit** होते हैं।

2. सामान्यतः **recently, already, yet, so far** का प्रयोग **perfect tense** में होता है। 'yet' का प्रयोग **perfect tense -ve** वाक्य में होता है।

जैसे: He has not reached home yet (present perfect)

He had not done any work so far. (past perfect)

3. अगर **since** के बाद **simple past** का प्रयोग हो तो **since** के पहले **present perfect** का प्रयोग होगा।

जैसे: I haven't seen him **since** he left India.

Present perfect

Simple past

नोट: 1. ऐसे वाक्यों में **present perfect** के स्थान पर कोई **modal** भी **perfect form** में आ सकता है।

जैसे: He may have grown old **since** she last saw him.

Modal in perfect form

Simple past

2. अगर **since** का प्रयोग वाक्य के शुरुआत में कर लिया जाए तो **simple past** भी **since** के साथ वाक्य के प्रथम भाग में आ जाएगा।

जैसे: **Since** he joined the army, he has not taken any leave.

Simple past

Present perfect

PAST PERFECT

नीचे दिए गये विभिन्न वाक्यों को देखें:-

1. I saw him **before** he stopped his car. (×)
I had seen him **before** he stopped his car. (✓)
2. **Before** he understood anything the robber fled. (×)
Before he understood anything the robber had fled. (✓)
3. I met him **after** I finished my work. (×)
I met him **after** I had finished my work. (✓)
4. **By the time** I reached the theatre, the show started. (×)
By the time I reached the theatre, the show had started. (✓)
5. When Anand reached his village, he found that the news about him had preceded him. (✓)

➤ प्रथम वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

<u>1st action</u>	before	<u>2nd action</u>
Past Perfect		Simple Past

➤ द्वितीय वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

Before का प्रयोग अगर शुरु में हो तो $\frac{2^{nd} \text{ action}}{\text{S.Past}}$, $\frac{1^{st} \text{ action}}{\text{Past Perfect}}$

➤ तीसरे वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

<u>2nd action</u>	after	<u>1st action</u>
Simple Past		Past Perfect

➤ चौथे वाक्य का formation निम्न प्रकार से है-

By the time $\frac{2^{nd} \text{ action}}{\text{Simple Past}}$, $\frac{1^{st} \text{ action}}{\text{Past Perfect}}$

➤ अगर दो कार्य **Past** में एक के बाद एक हो. तो पहला कार्य **Past perfect** में होगा। और दूसरा **Simple Past tense**.

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + had + V₃ + obj
- Ve → Sub + had + not (hadn't) + V₃ + obj
Ques → Had + sub + V₃ + obj ?
Had + sub + not + V₃ + obj ?
Hadn't + sub + V₃ + obj ?

नोट: वाक्य 5 को देखें:-

When Anand reached his village, he found that the news about him had preceded him.
वाक्य की व्याख्या-

➤ जब Anand गाँव पहुँच (Simple Past) तो पाया कि उसके बारे में जो News थी वह उससे पहले पहुँच चुकी थी। (Precede का अर्थ है 'से पहले आना')। अगर कोई action 'simple past' से पहले होता है तो वह 'past perfect tense' में होता है। अतः 'news का पहुँचना' Past perfect tense में होगा।

Tense

FUTURE PERFECT

➤ जो कार्य भविष्य में खत्म हो चका होगा वह **Future Perfect** के अन्तर्गत आता है।

जैसे: You will have finished your syllabus by this time next year.

नोट: नीचे दिया गया sentence formation देखें-

जैसे: By the time, I reach the station, the train will have left.
By the time, Simple Present Future Perfect

By the time, Simple Present, Future Perfect

Formulae: + Ve → Sub + will/shall + have + V₃ + obj

- Ve → Sub + will/shall + not + have + V₃ + obj
Sub + won't/shan't + have + V₃ + obj

Ques → Will/shall + Sub + have + V₃ + obj ?
Will/shall + Sub + not + have + V₃ + obj ?
Won't/shan't + Sub + have + V₃ + obj ?

अंतर देखें:-

1. **By the time** I reach the station, the train will have left.
Simple Present Future Perfect

2. **By the time** I reached the station, the train had left.
Simple Past Past Perfect

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

➤ जो कार्य भूतकाल में शुरू हुआ हो और अभी भी चल रहा हो वह **Present Perfect Continuous tense** के अन्तर्गत आता है।

जैसे: I have been living in Delhi for five years.

Formulae:

+ Ve → Sub + has/ have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time.

- Ve → Sub + has/ have + not + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time.
Sub + hasn't/ haven't + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time.

Ques → Has/ have + Sub + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time?
Has/have + Sub + not + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time?
Hasn't/ haven't + Sub + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time?

जैसे: I am teaching you since an hour. (×)

I have been teaching you for an hour. (✓)

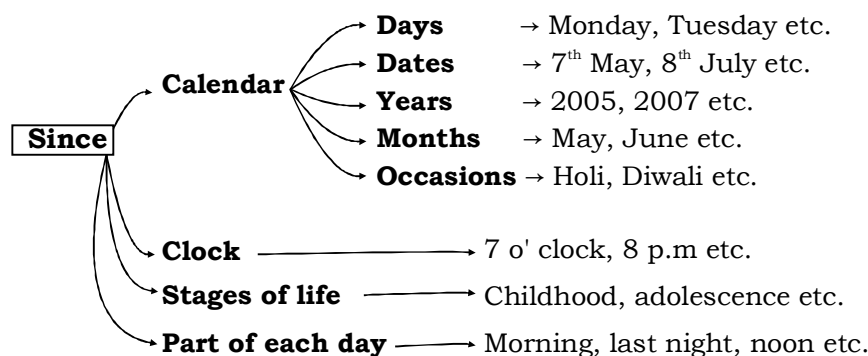
- **For-** जब समय की अवधि का उल्लेख हो तब 'For' का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: For two hours, for last 2 years
For five days, for last 2 months
For 10 years, for last 3 weeks

- **Since-** जब शुरुआती समय का उल्लेख हो तब **since** का प्रयोग करें।

जैसे: Since monday, since the beginning
Since 2008, since time immemorial
Since 7 P.M., since last year

Since का प्रयोग- केलेण्डर, घड़ी, दिन के पहर एवं जीवन की अवस्थाओं के साथ 'since' का प्रयोग होता है-



PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- जो कार्य भूतकाल में शुरू हुआ, चला और भूतकाल में खत्म हो गया वे **Past Perfect Continuous Tense** के अंतर्गत आते हैं।

जैसे: I had been waiting for you since morning.

Formulae: + **Ve** → Sub + had + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time.

-**Ve** → Sub + had + not (hadn't) + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time.

Ques → Had + sub + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time ?

Had + sub + not + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time ?

Hadn't + sub + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ since + time ?

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

- जो कार्य भविष्य के किसी समय तक जारी रहेगा वह **Future Perfect Continuous tense** के अंतर्गत आता है

जैसे: I shall have been living in Delhi for five years by the end of this year.
He will have been playing from 2 O' clock

Tense

Formulae:	+ Ve	→	Sub + shall/will + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time
	- Ve	→	Sub + shall/will + not + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time
			Sub + shan't/won't + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time
	Ques	→	Will/shall + sub + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time?
			Will/shall + sub + not + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time?
			Won't/shan't + sub + have + been + V₁ + ing + obj + for/ from + time?

नोट: 1. जिन verbs का प्रयोग सामान्यतः 'ing' में नहीं होता, उनका प्रयोग **continuous/perfect continuous** दोनों तरह के **tense** में नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि दोनों में **verb 'ing' form** में होते हैं। अगर ऐसे 'verbs' **continuous tense** में हो तो उन्हें **indefinite tense** में परिवर्तित कर दें।

जैसे: I am knowing you. (×)
I know you. (✓)

2. अगर ऐसे verbs '**perfect continuous**' में हो तो उन्हें '**Perfect Tense**' में परिवर्तित कर दें।

जैसे: I have been knowing him for five years. (×)
I have known him for five years. (✓)

3. **For/Since** का प्रयोग **perfect** and **perfect continuous** दोनों प्रकार के tense में होते हैं।

जैसे: I have been living in Delhi for five years. (✓)
I had known him for two years. (✓)

4. अगर वाक्य में **Since + time** का प्रयोग होता है तो वाक्य सिर्फ **perfect** या **perfect continuous tense** में ही होने चाहिए।

जैसे: I ate nothing since morning. (×)
I have eaten nothing since morning. (✓)

SPOTTING THE ERROR

- (a) I have not seen him since twenty years/ (b) and so I cannot say with certainty/ (c) whether he is alive or dead./ (d) No error
- (a) When he did not find his cook in the kitchen/ (b) he asked his wife/ (c) where had he gone./ (d) No error
- (a) Although I am playing cricket/ (b) for more than three years/ (c) I have not been able to score a century/ (d) No error
- (a) I do not know where could he have gone/ (b) so early/ (c) in the morning./ (d) No error
- (a) By the time/ (b) we got our tickets and entered the cinema theatre,/ (c) the show was already begun./ (d) No error
- (a) By the time/ (b) we will get our tickets and enter the cinema theatre,/ (c) the show will have already begun./ (d) No error
- (a) Gowri told me/ (b) his name after/ (c) he left./ (d) No error