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CHAPTER

Tense : Form and Use

प्रिय विद्यार्थियो! काल अथवा Tense के विषय में Translation के अध्याय में विस्तारपूर्वक विभिन्न जानकारियाँ दी जायेंगी। इस अध्याय में Verb (क्रिया) से सम्बद्ध कालों का ज्ञान इस आशय से कराया जाना आवश्यक है कि आप रिक्त स्थानों की पूर्ति आसानी से कर सकें।

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

I write a letter to you.

I wrote a letter to you yesterday.

I shall write a letter to you tomorrow.

पहले वाक्य में लिखा गया 'write' वर्तमान काल में है, दूसरे वाक्य में लिखा गया 'wrote' भूतकाल में है। तीसरे वाक्य में लिखा गया 'shall write' भविष्य काल में है।

इस प्रकार कहा जा सकता है कि Tense निम्नलिखित रूपों में हो सकता है—

1. वर्तमान काल अर्थात् Present Tense.
2. भूतकाल अर्थात् Past Tense.
3. भविष्य काल अर्थात् Future Tense.

Verbs के प्रयोग के आधार पर उपर्युक्त तीनों Tenses को Indefinite, Continuous, Perfect and Perfect Continuous Tense चार भागों में बाँटा जाता है। इनके प्रयोग, पहचान आदि के बारे में Translation के अध्याय में अलग से विस्तारपूर्वक उल्लेख है। यहाँ इनका सामान्य ज्ञान दिया जा रहा है—

PRESENT INDEFINITE TENSE (Simple Present Tense)

ये वाक्य बताते हैं कि कार्य होने का समय वर्तमान है। इस Tense के वाक्यों से यह पता चलता है कि कार्य पूर्ण होने या अपूर्ण रहने का समय क्या है। वाक्य का स्वरूप इस प्रकार होता है—

Subject+Verb+Object.

Examples :

I. I, we, you, they, go.
He, she, goes.

(Affirmative Sentence)

II. I, we, you, they do not go.
He, she, does not go.

(Negative Sentence)

III. Do I, we, you, they go?
Does he, she, go?

(Interrogative Sentence)

Use of question words :

1. What do you say?
2. Who says so?
3. Which book does she read?
4. What does he eat now?
5. Why does the dog bark now?

6. Where do you sit?
7. Where do they work?

Present Indefinite Tense के वाक्य निम्नलिखित बातें प्रकट करने के लिए प्रयोग किए जाते हैं—

- (A) वर्तमान काल की सामान्य घटना
As : I write a letter.
(B) आदत या नियमित रूप से होने वाले कार्य
As : (i) I go for a walk daily.
(ii) Dogs bark at night.

विशेष—Dogs से पहले the का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ क्योंकि आदत प्रकट करने वाले बहुवचन के Common Noun के साथ 'the' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

- (C) शाश्वत सत्य (Universal truth) प्रकट करने वाले वाक्य जैसे—
(i) Man is mortal.
(ii) The earth moves around the Sun.
(D) तथ्य (Fact) प्रकट करने वाले वाक्य—
(i) My sister teaches in a school.
(ii) Wheat costs six rupees a kilo.
(E) कुछ विशेष Adverbs के प्रयोग वाले वाक्य—
(i) He always comes late.
(ii) She never tells a lie.
(iii) My father often goes to the movie.

विशेष—always, never, often, daily, everyday आदि का प्रयोग Present Indefinite Tense में Habit प्रकट करने के लिए किया गया है।

- (F) Historic events (ऐतिहासिक घटनाओं) को व्यक्त करने वाले वाक्य—
(i) Akbar attacks Maharana Pratap and defeats him.
(ii) Maharana Pratap collects the army.

नोट—इस प्रकार के vivid description में Past Indefinite Tense या Simple Past Tense के स्थान पर Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

- (G) जब भविष्य की बातें Context के आधार पर प्रकट करनी हों; जैसे—
(i) We go to the Kumbh Fair next week.
(ii) We begin practice tomorrow.
(iii) They leave for Dubai by the next flight.
(iv) Parliament session starts from 20th February.]

Present Tense showing
Future time

नोट—ऐसे वाक्यों में भविष्य प्रकट करने वाले (Futurity) शब्दों या वाक्यांशों का प्रयोग करना आवश्यक है।

विशेष—सामान्यतः Simple Present Tense को व्यक्त करने के लिए कुछ Adverbs का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—always, never, often, usually, rarely, seldom, sometimes आदि।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए—

1. She **never** goes to school in time.
2. We **often** meet each other on Sunday.
3. He **usually** goes to a movie on Sunday.
4. My brother **seldom** writes a letter to me.
5. He **sometimes** plays hockey.
6. I **always** go for a walk in the morning.

|| Exercise-1 ||

- *Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :*

1. Ram to school daily. (go)
2. Geeta does not food. (cook)
3. Your grandmother with the help of a stick. (walk)
4. I never a lie. (tell)
5. You always to school punctually. (go)
6. Rashmi a melodious song. (sing)
7. The servant milk in the evening. (bring)
8. My watch does not good time. (keep)
9. Fire and water do not (agree)
10. Two and two four. (make)
11. The cow us milk. (give)
12. Dogs at night. (bark)
13. Fortune the brave. (favour)
14. Where do you these days? (live)
15. The Haj Pilgrims for Macca. (sail)

|| Exercise-2 ||

- *Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :*

1. Does your father before breakfast? (shave)
2. Who you History? (teach)
3. When do classes ? (begin)
4. The milkman milk daily in the evening. (bring)
5. The earth around the sun. (move)
6. Where do you ? (live)
7. Can you the names of planets? (mention)
8. My father always the newspaper in the morning. (read)
9. Lata for half an hour daily. (swim)
10. Dogs at the strangers. (bark)
11. We practice tomorrow. (begin)
12. The sun in the east and in the west. (rise, set)
13. The sun by day and the moon by night. (shine)

14. All the trains here. (stop)
 15. Rice 10 Rs. a kilo. (cost)

PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE
(Present Progressive or Imperfect Tense)

इस Tense से यह पता चलता है कि कार्य वर्तमान समय में लगातार चल रहा है और पूरा नहीं हुआ है। इस Tense में Verb (present form) में ing जोड़ा जाता है।

Subject + helping Verb + (Verb + ing) + Object.

● **Examples :**

Affirmative Sentences :

- (i) I am going to school.
 (ii) He/she is going to school.
 (iii) We/you/they are going to school.

Negative Sentences :

- (i) I am not going to school.
 (ii) He/She is not going to school.
 (iii) We/You/They are not going to school.

Interrogative Sentences (Helping Verb) से प्रारम्भ :

- (i) Am I going to school?
 (ii) Is he/she going to school?
 (iii) Are we/you/they going to school?
 (Interrogative question word की मदद से)
 (iv) Where are you going?

1. Present Continuous Tense का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित रूपों में होता है—
 बोलते समय जब कार्य जारी हो।

(An action on Continuation at the time of speaking.)

Examples :

- (i) The boys are reading newspaper in the room.
 (ii) The girls are singing a song now.

2. ऐसा अस्थायी कार्य जो बोलते समय वास्तविक रूप से न हो रहा हो Present Continuous Tense में लिखा जाता है।

A temporary action not actually happening at the time of speaking is written in Present Continuous Tense.

Example :

I am writing a book.
 (Infact I am not writing a book at present.)

3. ऐसा कार्य जिसके निकट भविष्य में किये जाने की योजना हो।

An action that is planned or arranged to take place in the future.

Example :

My father is coming from Delhi tomorrow.
 (The action is not taking place at present but planned for tomorrow.)

4. ऐसे कार्य को बताने के लिए जो जारी हो किन्तु जिसका होना बोलते समय आवश्यक न हो।

To describe an action in progress but not necessary at the time of speaking.

Examples :

- (i) What are you writing these days?
(The action of writing is not done at the time of speaking but it is in progress.)
- (ii) I am writing an article on India's foreign policy.
(The work or action is in progress but not at the time of speaking.)

5. ऐसे कार्य को व्यक्त करने के लिए जिसे बार-बार करने की आदत हो।

To express an action that has become a habit for doing it over and again.

Example :

Raj is always asking me questions on politics.

विशेष—सामान्यतः दो प्रकार की क्रियाओं (Verbs) का प्रयोग नहीं होता है—

1. ऐसी क्रियाएँ जो ज्ञानेन्द्रियों के अनुभव या भावनाओं को व्यक्त करती हैं; जैसे—believe, care, feel, hear, like, expect, know, see, remember, taste, want, forget etc.

Examples :

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| (a) I am knowing him. | (Incorrect) |
| (b) I know him. | (Correct) |
| (c) I am remembering your name. | (Incorrect) |
| (d) I remember your name. | (Correct) |
| (e) I am feeling it. | (Incorrect) |
| (f) I feel it. | (Correct) |

2. ऐसी क्रियाएँ जो उस अवस्था या दशा (condition) को व्यक्त करें जो होने वाले समय में स्थायी समझी जाए; जैसे—cost, belong, appear, resemble, own, contain

Examples :

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| (a) I am owning a car. | (Incorrect) |
| (b) I own a car. | (Correct) |
| (c) This box is containing my clothes. | (Incorrect) |
| (d) This box contains my clothes. | (Correct) |
| (e) He is resembling his brother. | (Incorrect) |
| (f) He resembles his brother. | (Correct) |

इस प्रकार के कुछ अन्य उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखिए—

1. मुझे मैदान में एक गाय दिखायी पड़ रही है।
I **see** a cow in the field.
2. गुलाब की गन्ध मीठी लग रही है।
The rose **smells** sweet.
3. दरवाजे पर कोई खटखटा रहा है।
Some one **knocks** at the door.
4. वह दुखी दिखायी दे रही है।
She **looks** sad.
5. आसमान नीला प्रतीत हो रहा है।
The sky **appears** blue.

उपर्युक्त हिन्दी के वाक्यों में रहा, रही, रहे आदि का प्रयोग होते हुए भी अंग्रेजी अनुवाद में Present Continuous Tense (क्रिया में 'ing' का प्रयोग) नहीं है।

|| Exercise-3 ||

● *Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :*

1. They are a letter. (write)
2. He is a book. (read)
3. They are to the garden. (go)
4. You are not to your friend. (talk)
5. Is she not in the sun? (sit)
6. Your brother is in a factory. (work)
7. These children are not their home-work, they are the T.V. (do, watch)
8. The farmer is not only the field but also seeds. (plough, sow)
9. I am at a problem in Physics. (work)
10. A meeting is on in the hall. (go)
11. The peon is the bell. (ring)
12. The sun is in the east. (rise)
13. Why are you not English to your students? (teach)
14. A cat is after the rats. (run)
15. Are the boys a noise in the class? (make)
16. The girls are not with the dolls. (play)
17. My mother is food for us. (cook)
18. The washerman is not the clothes properly. (wash)
19. The carpenter is a beautiful table. (make)
20. Your grandmother is stories. (tell)

PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

यह Tense बताता है कि पूर्व में शुरू हुआ कोई कार्य समाप्त हो गया है किन्तु उसे समाप्त हुए अधिक समय नहीं हुआ है। पहचानने के लिए देखें, इन वाक्यों के अन्त में चुका, चुकी, चुके हैं का प्रयोग सामान्यतः होता है। अंग्रेजी में has या have का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

● **Examples :**

Affirmative Sentences :

(i) I/You/We/They have gone.

(ii) He/ She has gone.

Negative Sentences :

(i) I/You/We/They have not gone.

(ii) He/she has not gone.

Interrogative Sentences :

(i) Have I/you/we/they gone?

(ii) Has he/she gone?

विशेष— इस Tense में चुका, चुकी, चुके हैं के अर्थ को स्पष्ट करने के लिए has या have के साथ Verb के third form का प्रयोग किया गया है। इस Tense का प्रयोग उस दशा में किया जाता है जब कार्य या घटना का सम्बन्ध भूतकाल से हो किन्तु उसका परिणाम या प्रभाव मस्तिष्क में वर्तमान समय में भी बना हो।

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

● **Examples :**

1. I have lived in the colony for five years.
2. Mr. S. P. Gupta has worked in the school for fifteen years.
3. This film has run for 100 days.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों से यह स्पष्ट है कि कोई कार्य भूतकाल में शुरू होकर वर्तमान समय में भी जारी है। for five years, for fifteen years, for 100 days ये Phrase period of time प्रकट करते हैं। Since last Sunday, since 1st January etc. phrase (point of time) निश्चित समय प्रकट करते हैं। जैसे—

1. I have lived in this colony since 1998.
2. Mr. S. P. Gupta has worked in this school since 1990.

उपर्युक्त दोनों उदाहरणों में since का प्रयोग करके point of time दर्शाया गया है।

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

● **Examples :**

1. Mr. Sharma has built a new shop. He is opening a departmental store in it tomorrow.
2. Mr. Chauhan has won the election of corporation. He is now a corporator.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में क्रियाएँ Present Perfect Tense में हैं। इस Tense में क्रिया का रूप Have/has + Verb का Third Form होता है। इसका प्रयोग उन कार्यों को व्यक्त करने के लिए भी किया जाता है जो भूतकाल में पूरे हो चुके हैं। ऐसे वाक्यों में क्रिया न केवल भूतकाल में किसी कार्य का होना प्रकट करती है बल्कि उस कार्य का भूतकाल में पूरा होना भी प्रकट करती है।

|| Exercise-4 ||

● **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences. Use Present Perfect Tense :**

1. Mr. Sharma has in this house since 1995. (live)
2. The M.L.A., has not our village since the last election. (visit)
3. The farmers have to their fields. (go)
4. Reeta has a car. (buy)
5. I do not want to see the movie as I already it yesterday. (see)
6. I have in this firm since 1985. (serve)
7. Have you ever a white elephant? (see)
8. We have not a holiday for five years. (have)
9. Have you ever by sea? (travel)
10. The sun has in the east. (rise)
11. The train has just (depart)
12. He has his breakfast just now. (have)
13. The teacher has us since morning. (teach)
14. We.....not these books for two hours. (read)
15. You not.....your home-work today. (do)

PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

इस काल से ज्ञात होता है कि कार्य बीते हुए समय (भूतकाल) में किसी निर्दिष्ट समय पर प्रारम्भ हुआ था और वर्तमान समय में भी जारी है। इस निर्दिष्ट समय को दर्शाने के लिए for या since का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

● **Examples :**

Affirmative Sentences :

- (i) I have been writing an essay for an hour.
- (ii) I have been reading a book since morning.

Negative Sentences :

- (i) He has not been writing an essay for an hour.
- (ii) She has not been reading a book since morning.

Interrogative Sentences :

- (i) Have I not been writing an essay for an hour?
- (ii) Has he not been reading a book since morning?

विशेष—For अनिश्चित समय (period of time) के लिए तथा since निश्चित समय (Point of time) के लिए प्रयोग किया जाता है।

For : 2 hours, 4 days, 7 months.

Since: 2 O'clock, January, Morning, Monday.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों से यह स्पष्ट है कि इस काल में स्वीकारात्मक वाक्यों में has been या have been (कर्ता के अनुसार) और Verb की -ing form का प्रयोग होता है। निषेधात्मक वाक्यों में has या have और been के बीच में not लगाते हैं तथा प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में has या have को Subject से पहले लगाते हैं तथा वाक्य के अन्त में प्रश्नवाचक का चिह्न लगाते हैं।

|| Exercise-5 ||

● **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences. Use Present Perfect Continuous Tense :**

1. I you for two hours. (teach)
2. They the fields since morning. (plough)
3. Radha a song for ten minutes. (sing)
4. Our college team the shield for three years. (win)
5. You your time all along. (waste)
6. Mukesh in Delhi since 1990. (live)
7. The servant on the floor for half an hour. (sleep)
8. The child for a long time. (cry)
9. Vinod in films for ten years. (act)
10. The hunter the deer for two hours. (chase)

FORMATION OF THE PAST AND PAST PARTICIPLE FORMS

अधिकांश अंग्रेजी क्रियाओं के क्रिया के Past Participle Forms क्रिया के base form में (d) तथा (ed) जोड़कर प्राप्त करते हैं। ऐसी क्रियाओं को Regular Verbs कहते हैं।

Examples:

Base form	Past	Past Participle Form
live	lived	lived
walk	walked	walked
act	acted	acted
turn	turned	turned
hope	hoped	hoped

अंग्रेजी की शेष क्रियाओं के Past तथा Past Participle Forms अन्य विभिन्न प्रकार से प्राप्त किये जाते हैं। ऐसे Verbs को Irregular Verbs कहते हैं। Irregular Verbs के Past तथा Past Participle Forms को प्राप्त करने का सुगम एवं सीमित नियम नहीं है अतः उन्हें कण्ठस्थ करना चाहिए।

यहाँ पर साधारणतः प्रयोग किये जाने वाले Verbs के Present , Past तथा Past Participle Forms की सूची प्रस्तुत है—

Present	Past	Past Participle
are	were	
arise	arose	arisen
awake	awoke	awoken
awaked	awaked	
bear	bore	born, borne
beat	beat	beaten
become	became	become
begin	began	begun
bend	bent	bent
bind	bound	bound
bite	bit	bitten
blow	blew	blown
break	broke	broken
bring	brought	brought
build	built	built
burn	burned	burned
burnt	burnt	
burst	burst	burst
buy	bought	bought
catch	caught	caught
choose	chose	chosen
come	came	come
cost	cost	cost
cut	cut	cut
dig	dug	dug
do	did	done
draw	drew	drawn
dream	dreamed	dreamed
dreamt	dreamt	dreamt

Present	Past	Past Participle
drink	drank	drunk
drive	drove	driven
eat	ate	eaten
fall	fell	fallen
feed	fed	fed
feel	felt	felt
fight	fought	fought
find	found	found
fly	flew	flown
forget	forgot	forgotten
freeze	froze	frozen
get	got	got
give	gave	given
go	went	gone
grow	grew	grown
hang	hanged	hanged
hung	hung	
hide	hid	hidden
hit	hit	hit
hold	held	held
hurt	hurt	hurt
is be	am	was been
keep	kept	kept
kneel	knelt	knelt
know	knew	known
lay	laid	laid
lead	led	led
leap	leapt	leapt
leave	left	left
land	lent	lent
let	let	let
lie	lay	lain
light	lighted	lighted
light	lit	lit
lose	lost	lost
make	made	made
meet	met	met
pay	paid	paid
put	put	put

Present	Past	Past Participle
read	read	read
ride	rode	ridden
ring	rang	rung
rise	rose	risen
run	ran	run
say	said	said
see	saw	seen
sell	sold	sold
send	sent	sent
set	set	set
shake	shook	shaken
shine	shone	shone
shoot	shot	shot
sing	sang	sung
sink	sank	sunk
sit	sat	sat
sleep	slept	slept
smell	smelt	smelt
sow	sowed	sown
speak	spoke	spoken
spell	spelt	spelt
spend	spent	spent
spin	span	spun
spread	spread	spread
spring	sprang	sprung
stand	stood	stood
steal	stole	stolen
stick	stuck	stuck
sting	stung	stung
strike	struck	stricken
swear	swore	sworn
sweep	swept	swept
swim	swam	swum
take	took	taken
teach	taught	taught
tear	took	taken
tell	told	told
think	thought	thought
throw	threw	thrown

Present	Past	Past Participle
thrust	thrust	thrust
understand	understood	understood
wake	woke	woke
waked	waked	woken
wear	wore	worn
weave	wove	woven
weep	wept	wept
win	won	won
wind	wound	wound
write	wrote	written

PAST INDEFINITE TENSE

इस Tense का प्रयोग उन कार्यों या घटनाओं के लिए किया जाता है जो बीते हुए समय में किए गए थे या किए जाते थे— निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

● **Examples :**

- (i) He went there yesterday.
- (ii) I never told a lie in my life.
- (iii) He used to go for a walk daily.
- (iv) They used to play cricket regularly.

Past Indefinite Tense के वाक्यों से भूतकाल में कार्य के पूर्ण होने या अपूर्ण होने के विषय में मालूम नहीं पड़ता। इस tense में Positive, Negative और Interrogative वाक्यों का रूप निम्नलिखित होता है—

Positive Sentences :

- (i) I wrote a letter.
- (ii) You read a book.
- (iii) She sang a song.

Negative Sentences :

- (i) I did not write a letter.
- (ii) You did not read a book.
- (iii) She did not sing a song.

Interrogative Sentences :

- (i) Did I write a letter?
- (ii) Did you read a book?
- (iii) Did she sing a song?

विशेष—

1. Past Indefinite Tense के स्वीकारात्मक वाक्यों में प्रत्येक Subject के साथ Verb के Past Form का प्रयोग होता है।
2. निषेधात्मक वाक्यों में did not के साथ Verb के Ist form का प्रयोग करते हैं।

3. प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में did को Subject से पहले लगाते हैं और Subject के बाद Verb के Present Form का प्रयोग करते हैं।
4. जिस प्रकार 'नहीं' के लिए did not का प्रयोग होता है उसी प्रकार 'कभी नहीं' के लिए never का प्रयोग होता है।

|| Exercise-6 ||

- **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences. Use Past Indefinite Tense :**

1. Rakesh to the market. (go)
2. The sun brightly today. (shine)
3. You teach me yesterday. (do not)
4. Akbar wisely. (rule)
5. The child his hand with a knife. (cut)
6. The little bird about and sang. (hop)
7. Yesterday Mohan.....and you. (come, help)
8. Rana Pratap.....the army again and..... the Mughal Emperor. (collect, defeat)
9. Indira Gandhi was in 1984. (kill)
10. He back to India in 1973. (come)
11. Who such an insulting letter? (write)
12. Did you the servant last night? (call)
13. Where did you this book? (find)
14. Did he his purse in the market? (lose)
15. She me a good present on my birthday. (give)

Present Perfect Tense तथा Past Indefinite Tense में अन्तर

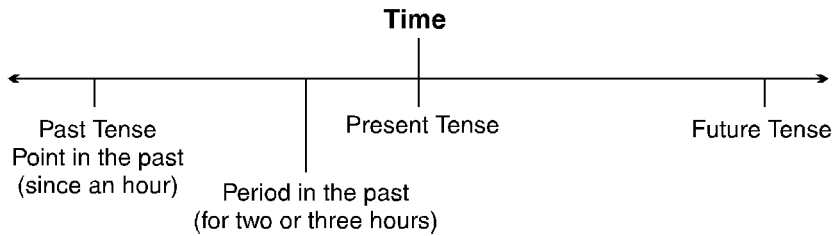
कुछ उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

- **Examples :**

Simple Past Tense (Past Indefinite Tense)	Present Perfect Tense
1. I wrote a letter yesterday morning.	I haven't written any letter since yesterday morning.
2. She lived in Agra for five years.	She has lived in Agra for five years (She still lives in Agra).
3. Two prisoners escaped from the jail.	Two prisoners have escaped from the jail. The police are looking for them.

उपर्युक्त उदाहरणों से स्पष्ट है कि Past Indefinite Tense में उस कार्य का बोध होता है जो भूतकाल में घटित हो चुका होता है। किन्तु Present Perfect Tense में कार्य भूतकाल का होता है किन्तु उसका प्रभाव वर्तमान पर भी पड़ता रहता है। प्रथम उदाहरण को ही देखिए। मैंने पत्र कल सुबह लिख लिया (I wrote a letter yesterday morning) में पत्र लिखने का कार्य समाप्त हो गया है, उसका कोई भी प्रभाव वर्तमान पर नहीं है। अतः यह Past Indefinite Tense का वाक्य जबकि I haven't written a letter since yesterday morning (मैंने कल सुबह से कोई पत्र नहीं लिखा है।) इस वाक्य में भूतकाल का प्रभाव वर्तमान पर भी पड़ रहा है। अर्थात् कल सुबह से मैंने कोई पत्र नहीं लिखा है। इसी प्रकार दूसरे तथा तीसरे उदाहरण में भी यह बात प्रदर्शित होती है।

Tense और Time के सम्बन्ध में निम्नलिखित रेखाचित्र से समझिए—



Past Indefinite Tense :

1. Mr. Sharma worked in the college for four years.
2. Mr. Sharma worked in the college since last Monday.

Present Perfect Tense :

1. Mr. Sharma has worked in the college for four years.
2. Mr. Sharma has worked in the college since last Monday.

Present Perfect Tense के साथ just, already, yet, so far, lately, ever, never आदि Adverbials का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

Examples :

1. My father has **never** bought a car.
2. I have not **yet** done my work.
3. She has **already** finished his work.
4. He has **just** come here.
5. The train has not arrived **yet**.
6. Have you **ever** seen a white elephant?
7. The milkman has not come **so far**.

PAST CONTINUOUS TENSE

इसे Imperfect या Progressive Tense के नाम से भी जाना जाता है। जिस प्रकार Present Continuous Tense का प्रयोग वर्तमान काल में कार्य के अपूर्ण रहने अथवा जारी रहने को प्रकट करता है इसी प्रकार Past Continuous Tense का प्रयोग भूतकाल में कार्य जारी रहने या कार्य के अपूर्ण रहने को प्रकट करता है। Positive, Negative, Interrogative sentences को Past Continuous Tense में इस प्रकार रखा जाता है—

Positive Sentences :

- (i) I was going to Agra.
- (ii) You were writing a book.
- (iii) She was reading a book.

Negative Sentences :

- (i) I was not going to Agra.
- (ii) You were not writing a book.
- (iii) She was not reading a book.

Interrogative Sentences :

- (i) Was I going to Agra?
- (ii) Were you writing a book?

- (iii) Was she not reading a book?
 (iv) Why were you crying?
 (v) What was she cooking?

विशेष—

- Past Continuous Tense भूतकाल में होने वाले (किसी समय विशेष पर) किसी कार्य के जारी रहने को व्यक्त करता है/चाहे उसका समय दर्शाया गया हो या नहीं।
 The Past Continuous Tense is used to denote an action going on at sometime in the past. The time of the action may or may not be indicated. As—
 We were watering the plants in the evening.
- इस Tense का प्रयोग always, continuously आदि के साथ भूतकाल की persistent habits अर्थात् दृढ़ आदतों को प्रकट करने के लिए भी किया जाता है। जैसे—
 He was always gambling.

|| Exercise-7 ||

- Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences. Use Past Continuous Tense :

- At 8 a.m. Ram his breakfast. (eat)
- When I saw Radha, she tea. (make)
- I when my friend called upon me. (sleep)
- My sister the sums. (solve)
- Which boy you yesterday? (accompany)
- Who you at the gate? (call)
- That is the boy whom I about. (talk)
- It yesterday. (rain)
- Was he to you yesterday? (talk)
- You in the river yesterday. (swim)
- We not football yesterday. (play)
- Rakesh not flowers. (pluck)
- Was the teacher not Hindi in the class? (teach)
- They in the field. (jump)
- He his clothes. (wash)

PAST PERFECT TENSE

इस Tense का प्रयोग भूतकाल (बीते हुए समय में) इन कार्यों या घटनाओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए किया जाता है जो बीते हुए समय में ही किसी अन्य घटना या कार्य से पहले समाप्त हुई हो।

Note : Past Perfect Tense के स्वीकारात्मक वाक्यों में प्रत्येक Subject के साथ had और Verb की Past Participle Form (IIIrd form) का प्रयोग होता है। Negative Sentences में had और Verb की Past Participle Form के बीच में not लगाते हैं और प्रश्नवाचक वाक्यों में had को Subject से पहले लगाते हैं।

जैसे—

Positive Sentences :

- (i) I had written a letter.
- (ii) You had read the newspaper.

Negative Sentences :

- (i) I had not written a letter.
- (ii) You had not read the newspaper.

Interrogative Sentences :

- (i) Had I written a letter?
- (ii) Had you read the newspaper?

नोट—निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

1. I had written the letter before Ramesh came.
रमेश के आने से पूर्व मैं पत्र लिख चुका था।
2. You read the newspaper after Ramesh had gone.
रमेश के जाने के पश्चात् तुमने अखबार पढ़ लिया था।

उपर्युक्त प्रकार के वाक्यों में Before तथा After का प्रयोग होता है। पहले होने वाले कार्य के लिए Past Perfect Tense तथा बाद में होने वाले कार्य के लिए Past Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Past Perfect Tense के कुछ अन्य उदाहरणों को ध्यान से पढ़िए—

- (a) When she left the house, he **had locked** all the rooms.
- (b) By ten O'clock, all the shops **had closed**.
- (c) At sixteen years of age she **had become** a graduate.

इस Tense का प्रयोग उन अपूर्ण इच्छाओं को प्रकट करने के लिए भी किया जाता है, जिनका सम्बन्ध भूतकाल से

हो; जैसे—

- (a) I wish I **had seen** him earlier.
- (b) I wish I **had listened** to my parent's advice.

|| Exercise-8 ||

● **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences. Use Past Perfect Tense :**

1. Ramthe sums before the teacher came. (solve)
2. He a book. (read)
3. You your work before the sun set. (finish)
4. My friend told me that Raja (pass)
5. I had never such a tall man before. (see)
6. He told me that he the work. (complete)
7. When I reached the theatre, the picture already (begin)
8. The patients after the doctor (die, go)
9. The police there after the bus (reach, burn)

10. The boys away before the time
..... over. (run, be)
11. I wish that I my time properly. (use)
12. Rekha wept as she a child. (be)
13. The captain his army successfully. (lead)
14. The rain when we came out. (stop)
15. When the boys reached the college, the bell (ring)

PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

इस Tense का प्रयोग भूतकाल (Past Tense) में हुए उन कार्यों या घटनाओं को बताने के लिए किया जाता है जो Past Tense में एक निश्चित समय तक चलती रहीं और Past Tense में दी गयी एक निश्चित अवधि से पहले समाप्त हो गयीं। निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

Positive Sentences :

- (i) I had been writing a letter since evening.
(ii) You had been writing a letter for three hours.

Negative Sentences :

- (i) I had not been writing a letter since evening.
(ii) He had not been writing a letter for two weeks.

Interrogative Sentences :

- (i) Had they been writing a letter since evening?
(ii) Had she been writing a letter since Monday?
(iii) Had you not been writing a letter for two days?

[नोट—उपर्युक्त सभी प्रकार के उदाहरणों में 'पत्र लिखने का' कार्य एक निश्चित अवधि तक Continued रहा और एक निश्चित अवधि (since Monday, for two days, for two weeks etc.) से पूर्व समाप्त हो गया।]

विशेष—Past Perfect Tense के स्वीकारात्मक वाक्यों (Positive Sentences) में प्रत्येक Subject के साथ had been और Verb + ing form का प्रयोग करते हैं। Negative Sentences में had और been के बीच में not (had + not + been) लगाते हैं और Interrogative Sentences में had को Subject से पहले लगाते हैं।

|| Exercise-9 ||

● **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences. Use Past Perfect Continuous Tense :**

1. He in this college since July 1990. (teach)
2. The mother food since 7 a.m. (cook)
3. The peon the bell for 5 minutes. (ring)
4. The boys not
..... cricket for two hours. (play)
5. The boys not
..... in the river since morning. (bathe)
6. This film had for 100 days. (run)
7. The farmers the field since yesterday. (plough)
8. The washerman washing clothes since morning. (wash)

9. When you called me, I a book. (read)
 10. I for the test since yesterday. (prepare)
 11. The child for ten minutes. (weep)
 12. I chess when my father called me. (play)
 13. At 6 a.m., I in the park. (walk)
 14. Who to you when I called you? (speak)

FUTURE INDEFINITE TENSE (Simple Future Tense)

इस Tense के वाक्यों से भविष्य में कार्य के पूर्ण होने या न होने के विषय में कुछ पता नहीं चलता है। दूसरे शब्दों में यह Tense बताता है कि कोई कार्य भविष्य काल में शुरू होगा किन्तु वह कब पूर्ण होगा या अपूर्ण (Incomplete) ही रहेगा इस बात का ज्ञान नहीं हो पाता है। निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

Positive Sentences :

- (i) I shall write a letter.
 (ii) He will write a letter.

Negative Sentences :

- (i) I shall not write a letter.
 (ii) He will not write a letter.

Interrogative Sentences :

- (i) Shall I write a letter?
 (ii) Will he not write a letter?

नोट—इस Tense के Positive Sentences में shall या will का प्रयोग (Subject के accordingly) Verb की Ist form के साथ होता है। (will, shall + Verb का first form). Negative Sentences में shall, will + not + Verb Ist form की स्थिति रहती है और Interrogative Sentences में will या shall को Subject से पहले रखते हैं।

विशेष—अनिवार्यता तथा बाध्यता प्रकट करने के लिए He, she, it के साथ भी shall का प्रयोग होता है। इसी प्रकार I और We के साथ भी will का प्रयोग होता है।

Future Time प्रकट करने की अन्य विधियाँ भी हैं; जैसे—

1. The test match begins the day after tomorrow.
2. The Prime Minister arrives in the morning tomorrow.

इन दोनों वाक्यों में Present Indefinite Tense का प्रयोग कर Future Time बताया गया है। इसी प्रकार नीचे Present Continuous Tense का प्रयोग करते हुए Future Time बताया गया है—

1. We are going to Agra tomorrow.
2. We are playing the finals on Monday.

|| Exercise-10 ||

● **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences. Use Future Indefinite Tense :**

1. Rekha for Delhi tomorrow. (start)
2. I this book tomorrow. (finish)
3. The postman soon. (come)
4. If you work hard, you definitely. (succeed)

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|----------|
| 5. I | a letter to him next day. | (write) |
| 6. If she comes here, I | her. | (meet) |
| 7. She.....not | her classes tomorrow. | (attend) |
| 8.he | for Agra on Sunday. | (start) |
| 9. I | for Mumbai day after tomorrow. | (leave) |
| 10. She | here after a day. | (come) |

FUTURE CONTINUOUS TENSE

इस Tense के वाक्यों से पता चलता है कि भविष्य में कार्य जारी रहेगा किन्तु पूर्ण नहीं होगा। इस Tense में will be/shall be का प्रयोग क्रिया के साथ -ing form लगाकर होता है।

Verb pattern : will be/shall be + Verb + ing.

नीचे दिए गए उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

Positive Sentences :

- (i) I shall be writing a letter.
- (ii) He will be writing a letter.

Negative Sentences :

- (i) I shall not be writing a letter.
- (ii) You will not be writing a letter.

Interrogative Sentences :

- (i) Shall I be writing a letter?
- (ii) Will she not be writing a letter?

संकेत—इस Tense के Positive Sentences में will be, shall be + Verb + ing का प्रयोग Negative Sentences में shall + not + be + Verb + ing form, का प्रयोग होता है जबकि Interrogative Sentences में Shall या Will का प्रयोग Subject से पहले होता है।

|| Exercise-11 ||

● **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences. Use Future Continuous Tense :**

- | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|--------|
| 1. I shall be | a newspaper. | (read) |
| 2. I shall be | chess with my father. | (play) |
| 3. They will be | to Aligarh with Ram. | (go) |
| 4. Mohan will not be | a melodious song. | (sing) |
| 5. We shall be | Tagore's 'Gitanjali'. | (read) |
| 6. Your sister will be | food. | (cook) |
| 7. Will the boys not be..... | a noise in the class? | (make) |
| 8. The birds will not be | in the sky. | (fly) |
| 9. She will not be..... | you. | (help) |
| 10. The train will be | late. | (come) |

FUTURE PERFECT TENSE

इस Tense के वाक्यों से ज्ञात होता है कि कार्य भविष्य काल में शुरू होकर भविष्य काल में ही पूरा हो जायेगा। इसके लिए I, We के साथ shall have तथा अन्य कर्ताओं (Subjects) के साथ Will have का प्रयोग होता है। किसी कार्य

की अनिवार्यता या बाध्यता प्रकट करने के लिए shall से सम्बन्धित नियम Future Indefinite Tense के अनुसार ही लागू होता है। Verb की स्थिति इस प्रकार होती है—

Verb pattern : Will have/shall have + Verb + third form.

निम्नलिखित उदाहरणों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़िए—

Positive Sentences :

- (i) I shall have written a letter.
- (ii) You will have written a letter.

Negative Sentences :

- (i) I shall not have written a letter.
- (ii) They will not have written a letter.

Interrogative Sentences :

- (i) Shall I have written a letter?
- (ii) Will he not have written a letter?

विशेष—Negative Sentence का Verb Pattern shall/ will + not + have + Verb का IIIrd form होगा और Interrogative Sentence में Subject से पहले shall या will लगेगा।

|| Exercise-12 ||

● **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences. Use Future Perfect Tense :**

1. He will have to Agra tomorrow. (go)
2. The students will have the school by 9.45 a.m. (reach)
3. You will not have your work by 8 a.m. (finish)
4. The father will have to the office by 9.45 a.m. (go)
5. Will he have it before you.....? (do, sleep)
6. The robber will have the work before the teacher (finish, come)
7. The peon will have the bell before you..... (ring, go)
8. Will they have not the doctor? (call)
9. Will the train have at the station? (arrive)
10. They will not have their friends. (call)

FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS TENSE

इस Tense के वाक्यों से ज्ञात होता है कि भविष्य में कार्य कुछ समय तक चलता रहेगा किन्तु पूरा नहीं होगा। निम्नलिखित वाक्यों का अध्ययन कीजिए—

Positive Sentences :

- (i) I shall have been writing a letter for two hours.
- (ii) He will have been writing a letter since morning.

Negative Sentences :

- (i) I shall not have been writing a letter for two hours.
- (ii) They will not have been writing a letter since morning.

Interrogative Sentences :

- (i) Shall I have been writing a letter for two hours?
- (ii) Will he not have been writing a letter since morning?

विशेष—इस Tense के Positive Sentences में shall या will के साथ have been लगाकर Verb की -ing form का प्रयोग करते हैं। Negative वाक्यों में shall, will और have के बीच में not का प्रयोग करते हैं और Interrogative sentences में shall/will को Subject से पहले लगाते हैं।

नीचे छात्रों के अभ्यास के लिए कुछ miscellaneous exercise दी जा रही हैं। छात्रों से अपेक्षा है कि वाक्यों को अच्छी तरह समझकर Tense का उचित प्रयोग करेंगे।

|| Exercise-13 ||

● **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :**

1. He your name. (know)
2. The sun in the east and.....in the west. (rise, set)
3. My car a lot of trouble these days. (give)
4. Sita could not there. (reach)
5. By next July, I shall the book. (complete)
6. You should not off the bus till it..... . (get, stop)
7. Who you History today? (teach)
8. I think he should have earlier. (come)
9. I have smoking. (give up)
10. He has in the school since July 1993. (teach)
11. His hand when he wrote the letter. (shake)
12. The river Nile in Central Africa. (rise)
13. The bell rang after I an essay. (finish)
14. My mother seldom in the afternoon. (sleep)
15. You your health by working hard. (ruin)

|| Exercise-14 ||

● **Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :**

1. Look, a boy after the moving car. (run)
2. She was reading a book when you (come)
3. The master was the servant. (beat)
4. My father for a walk daily. (go)

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| 5. Ramesh had been | the book since Monday. | (read) |
| 6. The man is | fruits in the lane. | (sell) |
| 7. He has never | the Taj. | (see) |
| 8. The show was | on when the light was off. | (go) |
| 9. Where has the bird | ? | (fly) |
| 10. She was not | a letter. | (write) |
| 11. She | a sari for her sister yesterday. | (buy) |
| 12. She | a sari for her sister tomorrow. | (buy) |
| 13. The boy has been | for his misconduct. | (punish) |
| 14. He has | English for a year. | (study) |
| 15. New broom | clean. | (sweep) |

|| Exercise-15 ||

- *Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :*

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|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
| 1. Why did he not | to meet me yesterday? | (come) |
| 2. She did not | on Sunday. | (work) |
| 3. Two and two | four. | (make) |
| 4. He could not | his friend today. | (help) |
| 5. The postman | here daily. | (come) |
| 6. Do you | your teacher? | (obey) |
| 7. He has been | the magazine since morning. | (read) |
| 8. Either you or I | in the wrong. | (be) |
| 9. The boy does not | to fly kites. | (like) |
| 10. Exercises should be | in the open air. | (do) |
| 11. The cow with her calves | near the house. | (stand) |
| 12. Tom | on the tree eating apples. | (sit) |

|| Exercise-16 ||

- *Fill in the blanks with 'One' of the two words given in the brackets in the following sentences :*

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|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Ram or Mohan | here. | (was, were) |
| 2. He | not tell a lie. | (does, do) |
| 3. Rana Pratap | bravely. | (fight, fought) |
| 4. The doctor came after the patient | died. | (has, had) |
| 5. He | been punished by the teacher. | (has, have) |
| 6. I | not agree to your proposal. | (can, could) |
| 7. Today Ram | going to Firozabad. | (is, was) |
| 8. We do not | on Sunday. | (work, worked) |
| 9. Iron as well as coal | found in plenty in India. | (is, are) |
| 10. The boy does not | to fly kites. | (like, liked) |

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|---|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| 11. By keeping up late at night I | my health. | (ruin, ruined) |
| 12. He was | very fast when he fell down. | (run, running) |
| 13. His hand shook as he | a letter yesterday. | (write, wrote) |
| 14. Some trains | by electricity. | (run, running) |
| 15. The news | not good. | (is, are) |
| 16. She | in Kolkata. | (live, lives) |
| 17. He | never been punished by the teacher. | (has, have) |
| 18. Had I not | the letter before he arrived. | (write, written) |
| 19. How can you | me dishonest? | (call, called) |
| 20. My pen does not | properly. | (work, works) |

|| Exercise-17 ||

- *Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :*
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|---|---------|
| 1. The doctor reached home after my mother..... | (die) |
| 2. My brother in Kanpur for the last ten years. | (live) |
| 3. My brother and his companions T.V. | (watch) |
| 4. Have you ever to Delhi. | (be) |
| 5. The farmer has already the seed. | (sow) |

|| Exercise-18 ||

- *Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :*
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|--|---------|
| 1. He in Delhi for the last ten years. | (live) |
| 2. There a football match in the school yesterday. | (be) |
| 3. Gandhiji was dead in 1948. | (shoot) |
| 4. My brother and his companions TV. | (watch) |
| 5. He always avoids to the meeting. | (go) |
| 6. He has been since last night. | (sleep) |

|| Exercise-19 ||

- *Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the Auxiliary 'Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :*
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|---|
| 1. The naughty boy ran away as he..... sentences afraid of punishment. (be) |
| 2. She would have.....suicide. (commit) |
| 3. I shall go home, when he.....(come) |
| 4. The work is being.....by me. (do) |
| 5. She has been.....hard since last night. (work) |

6. The doctor reached after the patient.....(die)
7. My father will go home when the rain.....(stop)

|| Exercise–20 ||

- *Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the ‘Verbs’ given in the brackets in the following sentences :*

1. My brother.....in Kanpur for the last ten years. (live)
2. He has been.....since last night. (sleep)
3. Her toys.....stolen yesterday. (be)
4. Shalu will not play football as he.....ill. (be)
5. Do not go out until your father.....back. (come)
6. This house.....to me. (belong)
7. They.....the show for three hours. (watch)

|| Exercise–21 ||

- *Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the ‘Verbs’ given in the brackets in the following sentences :*

1. Have you ever.....to Hyderabad ? (be)
2. They.....working hard for five days.
3. My brother and his companions.....TV. (Watch)

|| Exercise–22 ||

- *Fill in the blanks with the correct forms of the ‘Verbs’ given in the brackets in the following sentences :*

1. My brother and his friends.....TV for two hours. (watch)
2. Rita was.....by her mother. (beat)
3. Kalka Mail has just.....at platform No. 3. (arrive)
4. My brother has.....his new books. (bring)
5. My friend.....in Delhi for the last five years. (live)
6. My father.....working hard for ten days.
7. He sold off his house last month and.....a new one. (build)