

TENSE:

Simple Present Tense:

$S + \underline{V_1/V_5} + O/C$

- चूँकि present indefinite का इस्तेमाल habit या regular क्रियाकलाप बताने के लिए किया जाता है, ऐसे शब्द जैसे seldom, usually, sometimes, often, everyday इत्यादि जो habitual action बताते हैं के साथ simple present का इस्तेमाल किया जाता है।

He is always talking nonsense. (✗)

He always talks nonsense. (✓)

He always talks nonsense. (✓)

How often are you going gymnasium? (✗)

How often do you go gymnasium? (✓)

(V₁)

Simple Present Tense
(Adverb of frequency)

दो शब्द never और always इस मायने में अलग हैं कि इनके साथ simple present और present perfect tense दोनों का ही इस्तेमाल होता है।

He has always been a friend of mine. (✓)

I have never visited such a place. (✓)

be ⇒ होना
(V₁₁)
been (होना, रहा)

2. If, when या whenever के साथ indefinite form का ही इस्तेमाल होता है।

(V_1/V_5) ✗

Whenever he is getting, he watches films. (✗)

Whenever he gets time, he watches films. (✓)

V_1/V_5

$\Rightarrow V_1/V_5 \Rightarrow$ zero condition

$\Rightarrow$ shall/will/can/may/

Modals
Conditional L

should/ought to
+ V_1

→ The earth moves round the sun.

⇒ universal truth, Natural phenomenon,

Scientific observation

↳ Water boils at 100°C .

Honesty is the best policy.

MV (Static verb)

is/am/are ⇒ MV (Static verb)

→ Simple Present Tense.

⇒ Quotation ⇒ Simple Present Tense

⇒ permanent activity

⇒

possess, own, belong
Consist, contain

Simple Present Tense
This book is belonging to me. → (belongs to)

⇒ Future & fixed plan / programme.

⇒ Simple Present Tense

The Chief Minister comes tomorrow.

Present Continuous: S + is/am/are + V₄

3. अगर वाक्य में presently, at present, at the moment,

Key Words

now या still (अभी भी) लगा हो तो वाक्य का verb present continuous form में होता है।

Key word

(Adv.) Still the bulk of Indian women lives below poverty line. (X)

SS 1st Prepⁿ V₅

Still the bulk of Indian women is living below poverty line. (✓)

Don't disturb him, he has been studying at the moment. (X)

Don't disturb him, he is studying at the moment. (✓)

4. चूँकि present continuous एक ऐसे काम के बारे में बताता है जो थोड़ी देर के लिए चल रहा है या किया जा रहा है, ऐसी कोई भी क्रिया जो स्वाभाविक रूप से होती है (feel, hear, see, smell) या ऐसी कोई क्रिया जो स्थायी भावना बताती है (hate, like, admire, fear, love, respect, dislike, want, wish) या ऐसी कोई भी क्रिया जो स्वाभाविक मानसिक क्रिया है (agree, know, mean, think, suppose, understand, believe) या ऐसी कोई भी क्रिया जो स्थायी अधिकार या स्वामित्व बताती है (belong, has/have, possess)

Verbs of Sensation

(V_n - X)
(-ing)
X

V_n

V_n (-ing)

continuous form में नहीं रखी जाती।

(is having X)
(is feeling)

-ing form नहीं

(natural mental status)

verb → ing X

Most of the Indians are not thinking God to be
just imagination. (✗) ↑ V₄ ✗

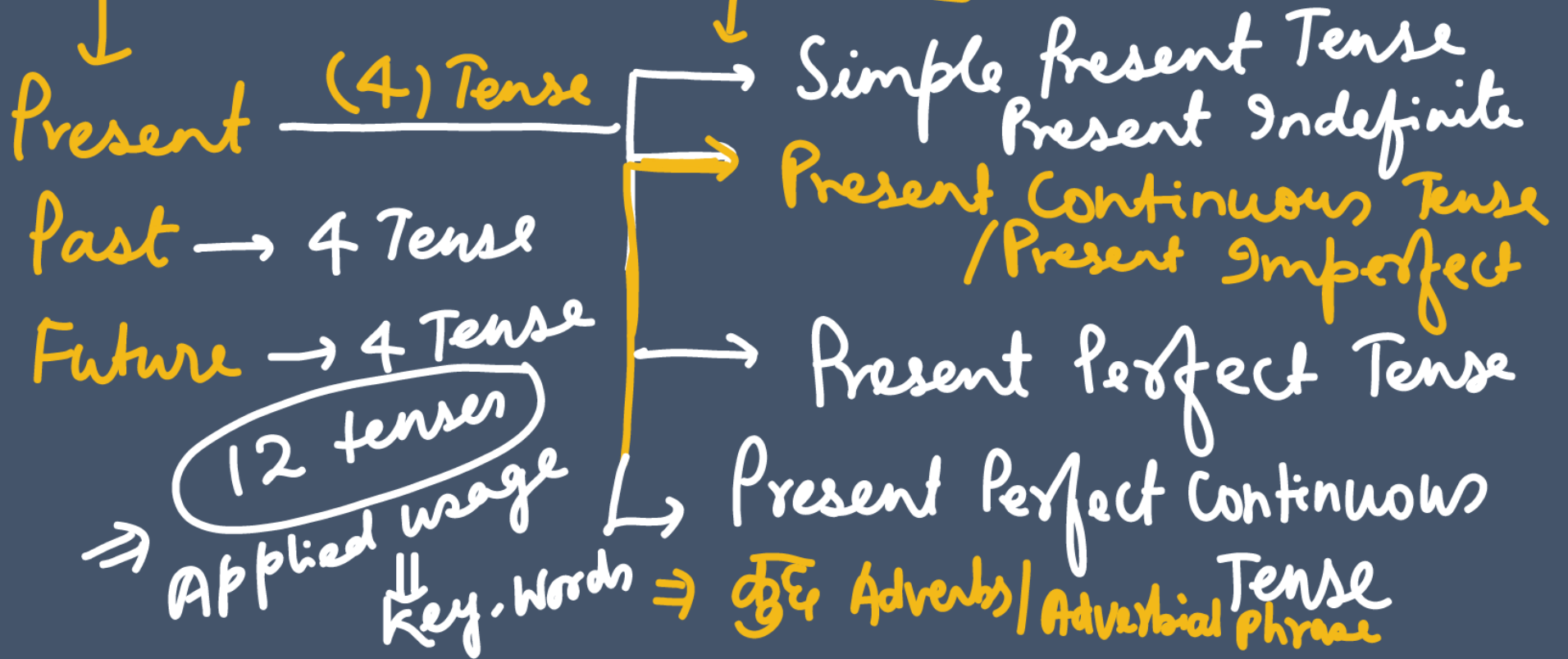
Most of the Indians do not think God to be just
imagination. (✓) P_S ↓ P_V V₁

SS ← Every living being, be it animal or man, is feeling
cold in winter. (✗) ↓ 1st comma 2nd 4th 5th ✗

Every living being, be it animal or man, feels
cold in winter. (✓) clause V₅ FB (comⁿ) V₅ →

The instruction clearly mentions that each item
✗ (is having) two option. (has) ✓

Time & Tense



Tense $\Rightarrow$ Active voice

Structures : (Tense)

① Simple Present Tense: S.Wb. + V_1/V_5 + O/C
Active voice

Passive voice: $V_1/V_5 \rightarrow$ is/am/are + V_3

V_1/V_5 or is/am/are + V_3 $\Rightarrow$ Simple Present Tense
Active voice Passive voice

Present Continuous Tense

Active voice: Sub. + is/am/are + V₁ + o/c

Passive voice: Sub. + is/am/are + being + V₃

Present Perfect Tense

Active voice: Sub. + has/have + V₃ + o/c

Passive voice: Sub. + has/have + been + V₃ + . . .

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

↓ इसका सिर्फ Active voice ही practical use है।
structure: Sub. + has / have + been + V₁ + O/C
+ since / for + time

Past Tense

Simple Past Tense:

Active Voice: Sub. + V₂ (अद्वैत है, ता (V₂)) + O/C
Passive voice: Sub. + was / were + V₃ + ...

Past Continuous Tense

Active voice : Sub. + was/were + V₄ + O/C

Passive voice : Sub. + was/were + being + V₃ + ...

Past Perfect Tense:

Active voice : Sub. + had + V₃ + O/C

Passive voice : Sub. + had + been + V₃ + ...

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

↓ ↓ क्रिया Active voice 'Practical Use' में है ।

Active Voice : Sub. + had + been + V_4 + O/C
+ for / Since + time

⇒ Future Tense

Simple Future Tense:

Active voice : Sub. + shall/will + V_1 ($V_5^x/V_2^x/V_3^x/V_4^x$)
Passive voice : Sub. + shall/will + be + V_3 ---

normally (I, we)
(you, he, she, it, any subject)
(Direct)

Future Continuous Tense

Active voice की Practical use में है ।

→ Structure: Sub. + shall/will + be + V₄

Future Perfect Tense:

Active voice: Sub. + shall/will + have + V₃

Passive voice: Sub. + shall/will + have + been + V₃
+ ---

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

→ शिक्ष "Active Voice" Practical use में है।

Structure: Sub. + shall/will + have + been

+ V₁ + for/from (इसके has/had नहीं होते)

Past T
↑ Particular
time
(Point)
Since
Present/Past
Tense

Period of time

[future T Particular
time]

Since

Present / Past
Tense



Point of time



Past का

Particular time

(कब से) ⇒ पीढ़ी का

for

Present / Past / Future

Period of time

duration

⇒ कितना / कितनी /
कितने (अवधि)

for hours

for ages

for centuries

from

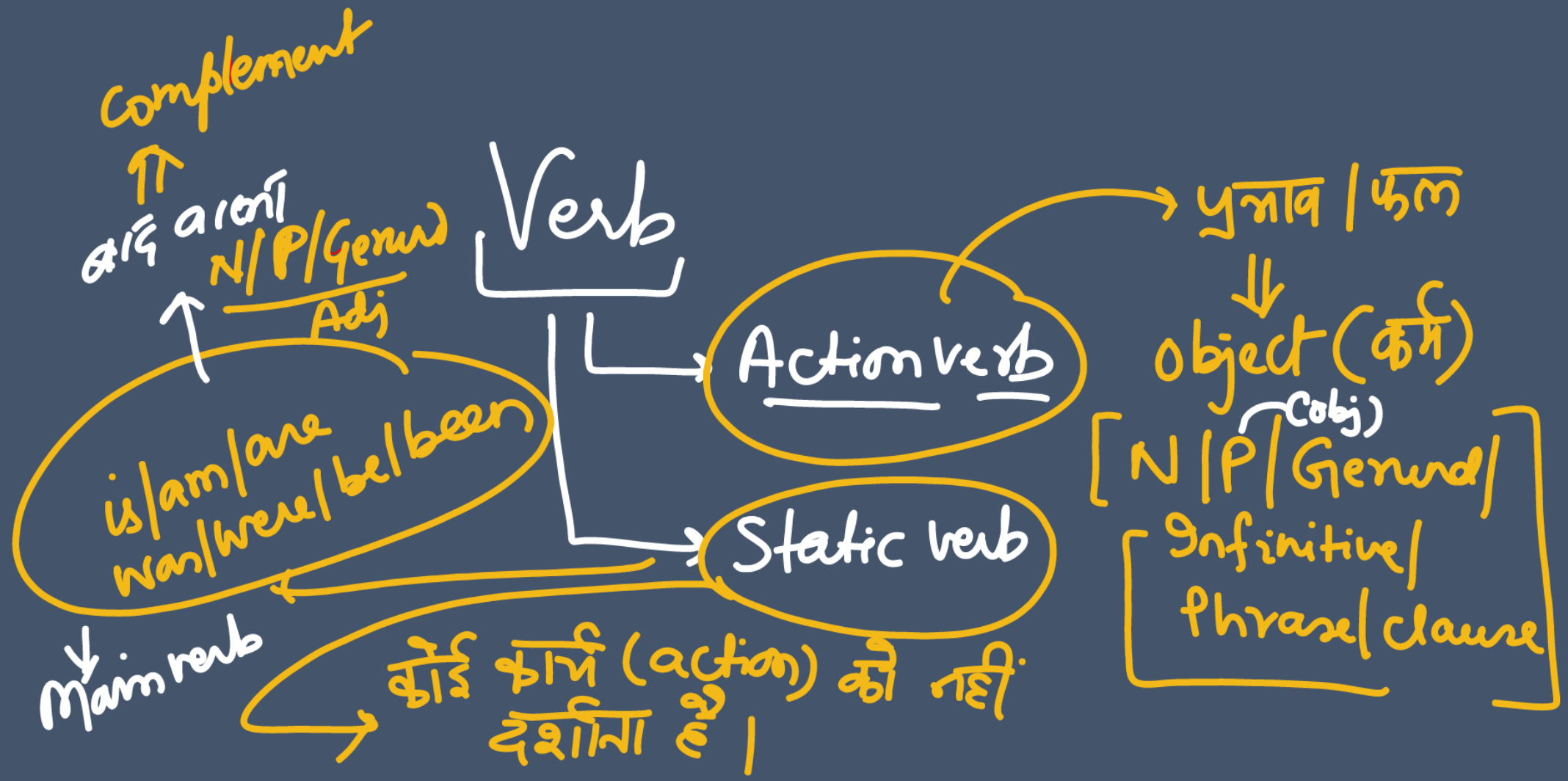
normal रूप में

Present Tense / Future

Tense में प्रयोग

करते हैं।

Future के Particular
time को दर्शाने के
लिए करते हैं।



Me ^{o/c} plays Cricket. ^{obj}
mv (action verb) (N)

He is a player.
Static verb (N)
Complement

Verb "to be"
is/am/are (was/were/
be/been

(HV) → MV

Static verb होगा
→ इसके बाद Complement

→ अगर इसके बाद
MV नहीं है, तब
रुकुद ये MV होते हैं।

Verb

action verb

इसका प्रभाव होने वाला
"Object"

Position
of Adverbs

→ की विशेषता बनाने वाले

→ को "Adverb" कहते हैं।

① Verb + Adverb
(MPT)

② Verb + Obj. + Adv. (MPT)

(Adverb of Manner,
Adverb of place,
Adverb of time)

③ position

Verb

Adverb
of frequency

କେ ପଢ଼ନ୍ତି

⇒

ବାର-ବାର ହୋଇ ଥାଏ ପଢ଼ିବା

often, always, once,
Seldom, rarely, occasionally,
never

ଏହା Adverb of frequency "Main verb" ଓ ଏହା ଶୁଦ୍ଧ "Simple Present Tense"