

Present Perfect:V₃

⇒ Completion of work

(key words)

5. So far, uptill now, ever के साथ verb का form

present perfect होता है।

→ चुका है, चुकी है, चुके हैं
- आ है, ई है, ए है

Did you ever think of going abroad? (x)

as of now, up to the present, already

Have you ever thought of going abroad? (✓)

Key words: recently, lately, of late, over the years / decades

We sent call-letters to many candidates, but only

Several times, twice, thrice,
a few had reported so far. (x)

many times. Just, yet (negative)

We sent call-letters to many candidates, but only

He has not done his homework yet.

a few have reported so far. (✓)

Over the centuries
Over the ages,during these years / days
months

Present Perfect:

5. So far, uptill now, ever के साथ verb का form present perfect होता है।

Have you ever been to Mumbai?

✓₂ Did you ever think of going abroad? (✗)

✓₃ Have you ever thought of going abroad? (✓)

We sent call-letters to many candidates, but only a few had reported so far. (✗)

We sent call-letters to many candidates, but only a few have reported so far. (✓)

जाता/होना / रहा

कोकटिआ (V₃)

7. अगर वाक्य में since + point of time या for + period of time लगा हो और दिया हुआ काम इस वक्त नहीं चल रहा हो, तो verb present perfect form में होता है।

V₂ ✗

India faced four foreign countries' attacks since independence. (✗)

India has faced four foreign countries' attack since independence. (✓)

8. अगर वाक्य में since + point of time या for + period of time लगा हो और वाक्य में कोई verb नहीं हो, तो has/have + been का इस्तेमाल होता है।

For ages, India is a champion of peace and non-violence. (✗)

For ages, India has been a champion of peace and non-violence. (✓)

Perfect Continuous:

✓₃ 9. अगर कोई काम past में शुरू हुआ हो और अभी तक चल रहा हो तो verb form present perfect continuous में होता है। किसी भी tense का perfect continuous प्रायः since + point of time तथा for + period of time के साथ स्वाभाविक है। ✓

The meeting was already going on, when I reached there. (✗)

✗ [The meeting had already been going on, when I reached there. (✓) V₂ *Past Perfect Continuous*]

He must be tired as he is watching television since morning. (✗)

Present Perfect Continuous

He must be tired as he has been watching television since morning. (✓)

अब 2 Present Perfect

परंतु अगर for/since + time के साथ अगर past indefinite आया हो तो इसे भी सही माना जाता है-

rare

I worked for this organisation for seven years. (✓)

Past Indefinite: Simple Past Tense: S + V₂ + c

10. अगर वाक्य में भूतकाल को बताने वाला कोई भी

शब्द लगा हो तो वाक्य के verb का form सिर्फ past indefinite (V₂) हो सकता है। → the previous + time

→ Key words: yesterday, last / past + time, ago. → V₂

I don't know where he is now, but I had seen him yesterday. (X) V₂ ⇒ in + Past time (year) (month)

I don't know where he is now, but I saw him yesterday. (✓)

India got freedom in 1947.
V₂

11. अगर वाक्य की मुख्य क्रिया past में हो तो वाक्य के
अन्य verb भी past में ही रहेंगे। ^{V₂}

Past
Synthesis

V₂ / had + V₃
was/were
+ V₄

The manger wanted to know whether he has done
any mistake. (X) ^{V₂}

(Sentence Synthesis) × (did)

(Narration ^{V₂ → had + V₃}
Direct - Indirect

The manger wanted to know whether he had
done any mistake. (✓)

Nobody has ~~answered~~ the questions properly was
his opinion. (X)

Nobody had answered the questions properly
was his opinion. (✓)

12. लेकिन मुख्य क्रिया अगर past में भी हो परंतु आगे
 आनेवाला वाक्य universal truth हो तो उसकी क्रिया
past में नहीं बदलकर यथावत रहेगी। Relative pro-
noun (who, which, that) के बाद आनेवाली क्रिया
 पर भी past tense का असर नहीं पड़ता है।

Today I missed my morning train which I usually
 caught. (X) → Adv. of frequency
V1/V2 V2 (RP)

Today I missed my morning train which I usually
 ✓ catch. (✓)

Present Perfect Tense & <1191 "Simple Past"
Tense

Sub. + has/have + V₃ + ^{o/c} Since S + V₂ + o/c

I have known you
Since I joined your
class.

Point of time
Past & Particular time

V₂

V_2 ← last night / past night (time)

[has / have + V_3]
 had
 [has / have + been + V_4] ← Since last night (time)
 had Since past night (time)

[has / have / had + V_3]
 has / have / had
 + been + V_4

for the last / past five hours
 since × Number (PCN)

Past Continuous:

13. यदि दो वाक्य past tense में हों और उनमें से एक वाक्य कोई घटना बता रहा हो जबकि दूसरा वाक्य यह बता रहा हो कि वह घटना कब घटी, तो घटना वाले verb का form V² (past indefinite) होगा जबकि उस वाक्य का verb जो यह घटना कब घटी बता रहा हो, past continuous में होगा।

When Monika entered the office, a speeding car dashed her. (was entering)

When the theft occurred in the house, the family attended a night party. (was attending)

2 actions

→ एक रहा है
(past)
→ V₄

↓
दूसरा action
बोचने है
→ V₂

2 clause

→ want
want
+ V₄
कब
घटना → V₂

Past Perfect ⇒ had + V₃ ⇒ much earlier, never...
 & before, already.

14. Past के वाक्य में अगर एक काम के शुरू होने के पहले दूसरा खत्म होने का बोध हो तो जो काम पहले खत्म हो जाए past perfect में होगा जबकि बाद में समाप्त होने वाला काम past indefinite में होगा। यह प्रायः before या after के साथ स्वाभाविक होता है। (Key Words)

After the food was served, people folded their hands in prayer. (X) ^{V₂} (had been served)

After the food had been served, people folded their hands in prayer. (✓) ^{V₁} ^{V₂}

15. अगर past में दो वाक्य हों और एक वाक्य कोई अधूरा काम या उद्देश्य का अर्थ दे तो दूसरा वाक्य past perfect में रहेगा जबकि अधूरा उद्देश्य बताने वाला वाक्य past indefinite में रहेगा।

✓₂

Although we reached his house on ~~time~~, he left for the station. (had left)

1st action

had left

On reaching the school campus, he was disappointed as the bus went. (had gone)

Before he was seventeen, he had learnt to speak three languages. (✓)

1st action
✓₂

✓₂
1st action

Future Indefinite: Simple Future Tense (S + shall/will + V₁)

16. समय (when, until, till, so long as, as long as इत्यादि) और शर्त (if, unless, in case, whether, provided (इत्यादि) के तुरंत बाद आनेवाले वाक्य में will, shall या किसी भी modal auxiliary का इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है।

Keywords: tomorrow, next + time

Until you will stay here, how will you meet the chairman? (X)

Until you stay here, how will you meet the chairman? (✓)

conⁿ (-) unless = if not
until → -ve
इसलिए
-ve Adv.
नहीं

17. आजकल किसी भी person के साथ 'will' का इस्तेमाल होता है। परंतु प्रश्नवाचक वाक्य में I, we के साथ shall का ही इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए। यहाँ 'will' का इस्तेमाल गलत होगा।

We will stay here ^{vs ✓} untill he comes back. (✓)

But

लेकिन

~~Will we continue doing it?~~ (✗)

Shall we continue doing it? (✓)

18. Future बताने के लिए present continuous का भी इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। एक अन्य structure भी future बताने के लिए इस्तेमाल होता है -is/am/are + going + to V¹ →

✓ I am meeting the chairman today to present my grievances. (✓)

I am going to meet the chairman today to present my grievances. (✓)

Future Perfect: → Completion → shall/will + have + V₃

19. अगर future के वाक्य में by then, by that time या by + future time लगा हो तो verb का form future perfect में होगा। *Keywords: by then, by + future time*

We hope that by 2030 A.D., India will be a developed country. (✗)

V, (Simple future)

We hope that by 2030 A.D., India will have been a developed country. (✓)

V₃ (free almt)

Time & Tense : Part 2

Present Continuous Tense

↳ Key words: now, at present, presently,
still, at the moment, these days,

now-a-days

↓
What are you doing these days?

He is reading Mathematics now-a-days.

Shall / will / Modals + have + V₃
[+ have + been + V₃
→ have + been + V₄

X has / had

कभी नहीं

Conditional Sentence [1]

If / provided / in case / when / Suppose / supposing /
अगर Once / till / until / unless

✓ S + V₁ / V₅ + O/C, S + shall / will / may /
कभी भी shall / will / Modals
नहीं जाना Can / should / ought to /
must + V₁ + O/C