VERB TENSES

اُردو زبان میں

SCHOOL BUS

BY
SAJID HUSSAIN

Verb Tenses

Brought to You By: http://www.learnenglishlanguage-in-urdu.blogspot.com

Contents

Chapter -1   Introduction

Verb tenses describe the time when an action occurs, they are made mostly from two components:

verb tenses کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کے وقت کو ظاہر کرتے ہیں ۔

یہ دو اہم compenents پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔

1. The Principal Parts of the verb and, in some cases
2. Helping verbs

There are four principal parts of any verb in English:

ہر ایک verb کے چار خاص حصے ہوتے ہیں۔

1. The infinitive
2. The present participle
3. The past
4. The past participle

1. The infinitive:

The basic form of the verb

The Infinitive .1 یہ verb کی بنیادی قسم ہوتا ہے

Verb = to cook
Infinitive = cook
Basic form = cook

2. The Present Participle:-

 ends in –ing. It is always used with a helping verb which is a form of the verb "to be"

The Present Participle یہ verb کی infinitive والی قسم کے آخر .2
میں -ing کا اضافہ کر کے بنایا جاتا ہے۔ اور اس کے ساتھ ہمیشہ ایک
helping verb استعمال کیا جاتا ہے جو "to be" verb کی ایک قسم ہوتی
ہے

Verb = cook
Present participle = cooking

Example:-
I was cooking breakfast when the telephone rang.
Helping verb = was

Notice

Notice that the present participle, which ends in –ing looks the same as a gerund

The present participle جس کے آخر میں ing- ہے جو gerund کی
طرح دکھتا ہے

Gerund of cook = cooking

The present participle is used as a verb with a helping verb "a form of the verb "to be".

A gerund is used in place of a noun.

The present participle کے ساتھ helping verb کو ملا کر ہم اس کو
بطور verb استعمال کرتے ہیں جبکہ Gerund بطور noun استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

Coking is my favorite hobby.
Cooking = gerund = subject of the verb "is"

3. **The Past** :-

usually ends in –ed

<div dir="rtl">

3 . The Past : verb کی infinitive والی قسم کے آخر میں ed- لگانے سے
Past بھی کی verb بنائی جاتی ہے۔

</div>

Verb = to cook
Past = cooked

Example:-

I cooked breakfast for my sister yesterday morning.

4. **The Past Participle:-**

looks like the past; it usually ends in –ed. It's always used with a helping verb which is a form of verb "to have"

<div dir="rtl">

4 . The Past Participle کے آخر میں ed- کا اضافہ کر کے ہم the
past participle کے verb کو بناسکتے ہیں۔ اس verb کو past کے
verb کی طرح بنایا جاتا ہے مگر اس verb کے ساتھ ایک helping verb کا
اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

</div>

Verb = to cook
Past participle = have cooked

Example:-

I have cooked breakfast for my family many times.
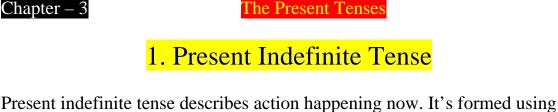
Chapter – 2   <mark>Twelve verb tenses</mark>

There are twelve tenses in English language.

Tenses یعنی زمانے تین قسم کے ہوتے ہیں، , present حال، past ماضی
اور future مستقبل۔ ہر ایک Tense کو مزید چار چار حصوں میں تقسیم کیا
گیا ہے۔ اس طرح کُل بارہ Tenses ہیں۔

1. present indefinite
2. Present continuous
3. Present prefect
4. Present prefect continuous
5. Past indefinite
6. Past continuous
7. Past perfect
8. Past perfect continuous
9. Future indefinite
10. Future continuous
11. Future perfect
12. Future perfect continuous

Chapter – 3   The Present Tenses

1. Present Indefinite Tense

Present indefinite tense describes action happening now. It's formed using the basic form of the verb. We usually use basic form of verb in the sentence of present indefinite tens.

1 . The Present Indefinite Tense زمانہ حال میں کسی کام کا کرنا یا ہونا ظاہر ہو۔ اس tense کے لیے verb کی پہلی قسم استعمال کی جاتی ہے ۔

Verb = to cook
Basic or infinitive form = cook
Present tense = I cook.

- We use above verb without any change, when "I, you, **we, they** or **a plural noun**" come in a sentence as a subject.

اوپر والے verb کو ہم I,you,we,they or any plural noun کے ساتھ بغیر کسی تبدیلی کے استعمال کرے گے۔

Example:-

I cook breakfast every morning.

- We always add "e or es" to a basic form of the verb, when "he, she, it or any singular noun" come in a sentence as subject.

He, she,it or any singular noun بطور subject جملے میں آرہے مگر ہو تو verb کی فرسٹ فام کے ساتھ s یا es کا اضافہ کریں گے۔

Example:-

He cook**s** breakfast for his wife every morning.

Rules of "s or es"

Verb کے ساتھ s یا es کا اضافہ کرنے کے اصول۔

1- After s, sh, ch and x we add es.
  Pass – passes   wash- washes
  Catch – catches   mix - mixes
2- some verbs ending in o have es.
   Go – goes   do – does
3- when a verb ends in a consonant + y,
The y changes to ies.
   Hurry – hurries   copy – copies
We do not change y after a vowel.
-

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences

مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

1. Affirmative sentence
Affirmative sentence consist of "subject, verb and objective".

مثبت جملہ subject, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	verbs
I	go
We	go
You	go
He	goes
She	goes

It   goes
They   go

2. Negative sentence

"Do not or does not" is used between subject and verbs.
Example:-

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے subject اور verb کے درمیان میں do not یا does

not کا اضافہ کرتے ہے۔اگر جملے کا subject he, she, it یا کوئی

singular noun ہو تو does not کا اضافہ کرتے ہے۔ اگر جملے کا

subject I, You, We, they یا کوئی plural noun ہوتو do not کا اضافہ

کریں گے۔

Subject	do not or does not	verbs
I	do not	go
We	do not	go
You	do not	go
He	does not	go
She	does not	go
It	does not	go
They	do not	go

3. Interrogative

"Do or does" is used before subject and ends in question mark.
Example:-

سوالیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے Do یا Does کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر اور جملے

کے آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگایا جاتا ہے۔اگر جملے کا subject he, she, it یا کو

ئی singular noun ہو تو Does کا اضافہ کرتے ہے۔ اگر جملے کا subject

I, You, We, they یا کوئی plural noun ہو تو Do کا اضافہ کریں گے۔

Do or does	**subject**	verbs	**question mark**
Do	I	go	?
Do	we	go	?
Do	you	go	?
Does	he	go	?
Does	she	go	?
Do	they	go	?

2. Present Continuous Tense:-

The present continuous means that we are in the middle of an action.
Present participle is used with helping in a sentence.

2 . The Present Continuous Tense سے مراد ، ہم کسی کام کے
کرنے کے درمیان میں ہیں۔ verb کی ing- والی قسم کو helping verb
"is"اور "are" کے ساتھ استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔ He,She,It یا کوئی
singular noun کے ساتھ is استعمال کرتے ہے اور you,we, they اور
کوئی plural کے ساتھ are اور I کے ساتھ am کا اضافہ کرتے ہے جب یہ
بطور subject جملے میں آر ہے ہو۔

Verb = to cook
Present participle = cooking
Present continuous tense = I am cooking.

Example:-

I am cooking lunch for my wife.

Rule of "-ing"

Verb کے ساتھ ing- کا اضافہ کرنے کے اُصول۔

1. we normally leave out e when we add ing to a verb.
Take – taking   drive – driving
But we keep a double e before ing.
See – seeing   agree – agreeing

2. when a verb ends in ie, it changes to ying.
Die – dying   lie – lying
But y does not change.
Hurry – hurrying

3. Sometimes we double a final consonant. This happens when a one-syllable verb ends with one vowel and one consonant, e.g. win, put.

Win – winning   put – putting

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences

مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

1. Affirmative Sentence

Affirmative sentence of present continuous consist of "Subject, helping verb, verb, object.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:

Subject	Helping verb	Verb
I	am	going.
We	are	going.
You	are	going.
He	is	going.
She	is	going.
It	is	going.
They	are	going.

2. Negative Sentence

"Not" is used between helping verb and verb to form negative sentence.

helping verb اور verb کے درمیان میں "Not" کا اضافہ کر کے ہم نافیہ جملے بناتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:

Subject	helping verb	"Not"	Verb
I	am	not	going.
We	are	not	going.
You	are	not	going.
He	is	not	going.
She	is	not	going.
It	is	not	going.
They	are	not	going.

3. Interrogative Sentences

"Helping verb" is used before subject and ends in question mark to form an interrogative sentence.

Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر جملے کے آخر میں question mark لگاتے ہیں ۔

Examples:

Helping Verb	**Subject**	**Verb**	**Question mark**
Am	I	going	?
Are	we	going	?
Are	you	going	?
Is	he	going	?
Is	she	going	?
Is	it	going	?
Are	they	going	?

3 . Present Perfect Tense:-

Present perfect tense describes action happing in the past up to the present. The present perfect tense is formed by taking the past participle and putting in front of it the present tense of the verb "to have"

3 . The Present Perfect Tense کوئی کام جو past سے شروع ہوکر present تک ہو۔ اس tense کے لیے اس verb کی Past Participle والی قسم کے ساتھ helping verb "has" یا "have" استعمال کرتے ہیں۔, He, She, it یا کوئی singular noun جملے میں بطور subject آرہا ہو تو has استعمال کریں گے۔ اور اگر جملے کا subject کوئی plural noun ہویا I, You, We or they ہو تو have استعمال کریں گے۔

Past participle of "to cook" = cooked
Present tense of "to have" = he has
Present perfect tense = he has cooked

Example:-
He has cooked breakfast for his family every day for the last year.

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences

مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

1. Affirmative Sentence:-
The affirmative sentence of present perfect tense consist of "subject, helping verb, verb and object.

مثبت جملہ subject , helping verb, verb and object پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	Helping verb	Verb
I	have	gone.
We	have	gone.
You	have	gone.
He	has	gone.
She	has	gone.
It	has	gone.
They	have	gone.

2. Negative sentence

"Not" is put between helping verb and subject to form a Negative sentence.

Helping verb اور verb کے درمیان میں Not کا اضافہ کر کے ہم نافیہ

جملے بناتے ہیں۔ جیسے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Example:-

Subject	Helping Verb	"Not"	Verb
I	have	not	gone.
We	have	not	gone.
You	have	not	gone.
He	has	not	gone.
She	has	not	gone.
It	has	not	gone.
They	has	not	gone.

3. Interrogative Sentence.

"Helping verb" is put before subject and ends in question mark.

Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر اور آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگایا

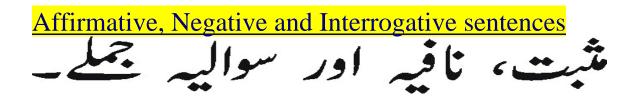جاتا ہے۔جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Helping verb	subject	verb	question mark
Have	I	gone	?
Have	we	gone	?
Have	you	gone	?
Has	he	gone	?
Has	she	gone	?
Has	it	gone	?
Have	they	gone	?

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used to indicate an action that began in the past and is still going on; as,

4 . The Present Perfect Continuous Tense کوئی کام زمانہ ماضی

سے شروع ہو کر اب تک جاری ہو۔ verb کی Present Participle والی

قائم helping verb کے ساتھ استعمال ہوتی ہے۔ He, She, It, اور کوئی

singular noun کے ساتھ has been اور I,You,We, They اور

plural noun کے ساتھ have been کا استعمال کریں گے۔ since اور for

جو Prepositions ہیں، since کو point of time اور for کو period of

time کے لیے اس tense میں استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

It has been raining since 4o'clock.
We have been playing hockey for twenty minutes.

The present participle is use for present perfect continuous tense "go = going".

Note:- The prepositions since and for are used to denote point of time and a period of time respectively.

Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative sentences

مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

1. Affirmative sentence
An affirmative sentence consist of subject, helping "have been" , and object.

مثبت جملہ subject, helping verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتا ہے۔ جیسے

نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	helping verb	verb
I	have been	going
We	have been	going
You	have been	going
He	has been	going
She	has been	going.
It	has been	going.
They	have been	going.

2.Negative Sentence:

"Not" is put between has/have and been to form a negative sentence.

نافیہ جملہ بنانے کے لیے has/have اور been کے درمیان میں Not کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Subject	**Has/Have**	**Not**	**Been**	**verb**
I	have	not	been	going.
We	have	not	been	going.
You	have	not	been	going.
He	has	not	been	going.
She	has	not	been	going.
It	has	not	been	going.
They	have	not	been	going.

3. Affirmative sentence

"Helping verb" comes before subject and ends in question mark.

سوالیہ جملہ بنانے کے لیے has/have کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر اور جملے کے آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگایا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

Helping verb	**Subject**	**Been**	**Verb**	**Question mark**
Have	I	been	going	?
Have	we	been	going	?
Have	you	been	going	?
Has	she	been	going	?
Has	he	been	going	?

Thank You for previewing this eBook

You can read the full version of this eBook in different formats:

> ➤ HTML (Free /Available to everyone)

> ➤ PDF / TXT (Available to V.I.P. members. Free Standard members can access up to 5 PDF/TXT eBooks per month each month)

> ➤ Epub & Mobipocket (Exclusive to V.I.P. members)

To download this full book, simply select the format you desire below