

పదోతరగతి ఇంగ్లీష్

Tenses (Verb Forms)

మార్కులపరంగా అత్యంత కీలకాంశమైన గ్రామర్‌లోని Tenses గురించి తెలుసుకుందాం... The TENSE of a VERB shows the TIME OF ITS Action and its degree of completeness. క్రియారూపాలనే (Forms of Verbs) Tenses అంటారు.

There are three main tenses. Present, Past and Future. Each of them has four forms. Observe the table given in this page.

కింది పట్టికను అధ్యయనం చేస్తే Time Adverbs ను అనుసరించి మారే క్రియారూపాల వాడకంపై పట్టు సాధించవచ్చు.

Tenses Used With Adverbs Of Time

Tense Forms	Present Tense	Past Tense	Future Tense
Simple	sing/ sings always, never, often rarely, usually, etc.	sang ago, earlier, yesterday last week, etc	shall/ will sing tomorrow, shortly, next week, month...
Continuous	am is/ are singing now, presently, etc.	was/ were singing when, while, etc.	shall/ will be singing at this time tomorrow, etc.
Perfect	has/ have sung just, already, yet, recently, still, etc.	had sung already, when, before, after, etc.	shall/ will have sung by this time tomorrow, etc.
Perfect continuous	has/ have been singing since, for, by now, etc.	had been singing during those days, etc.	shall/ will have been singing onwards, from tomorrow, etc.

★ Time Adverbs లేకుండా time sense స్ఫురించే వాక్యాలు ఉంటాయి.

e.g.: The cow likes to eat grass and straw. ఇక్కడ always, often లాంటి adverbs లేకపోయినా habits ను తెలుపుతుంది కాబట్టి 'likes' అనే verb ఇక్కడ Simple Present Tense ను సూచిస్తోంది.

Simple Present Tense

a) **Form:** I/ We/ You/ They → do

He/ She/ It → does

Note: Third Person Singulars కు Verb కు 's' చేర్చాలి.

b) **Use:** We use this tense to talk about/ in

.... habitual actions (అలవాట్లు), universal truths (నిత్యసత్యాలు) future actions (భవిష్యత్ కార్యక్రమాలు), announcements (ప్రకటనలు), news headlines (వార్తా శీర్షికలు), proverbs (సామెతలు).

Examples:

1. The sun rises in the East. (Truth)
2. We never go late to school. (Habit)
3. The circus show starts at night. (Announcement)
4. A stitch in time saves nine. (Proverb)

★ **Negative Sentences** విషయంలో జాగ్రత్త అవసరం. పై 1, 3, 4 వాక్యాలు Negatives గా మారినప్పుడు ఎలాంటి మార్పులొస్తాయో గమనించండి:

- ★ The sun does not rise in the East.
- ★ The circus show does not start at night.
- ★ A stitch in time does not save nine.

Note: We sing అనేది We do not sing అవుతుంది.

Present Continuous Tense

a) **Form**

{	I	→ am	}	doing
	He/ She/ It	→ is		
	We/ You/ They	→ are		

b) **Use:** We use this tense to talk about an action that is being done presently (i.e., at the time of speaking). అంటే ప్రస్తుతం- మన కళ్ల ముందు జరుగుతున్న పని గురించి చెప్పడానికి దీన్ని వాడతాం.

Examples:

1. Look, the snake is going into the hole.
2. Don't disturb me, I am doing my homework.

Question: What are you doing?

Positive: I am watching TV.

Negative: I am not doing homework.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with either simple present or present continuous forms of the verbs given in brackets.

1. What there? I a large crowd.

(happen/ see)

2. She to be sick.

(seem)

3. Shruthi always late. But today she early.

(come)

Answers:

1) is happening, see

2) seems

3) comes, is coming.

Present Perfect Tense

a) **Form** } I We You They
 } He She It

b) **Use:** This tense is used to denote an action beginning at sometime in the past and continuing upto the present moment. గతంలో ప్రారంభమైన పని ఇంకా కొనసాగితే.....

Examples:

1. I have cut my finger (and it is bleeding now.)

2. We have lived in Utnoor for twenty years. (We are still living there.)

★ It is used for an action that is completed in the immediate past.

e.g.: The newspaper has just come.

★ It is used for an action with no definite time.

e.g.: I have seen this film.

Present Perfect Continuous Tense

- a) **Form** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I/ We/ You/ They} \rightarrow \text{have} \\ \text{He/ She/ It} \rightarrow \text{has} \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} \text{been} \\ \text{doing} \end{array}$

- b) **Use:** This tense is used for an action that started long ago and is still in progress.
గతంలో ప్రారంభించిన పని ఇంకా కొనసాగుతోందని చెప్పడానికి దీన్ని వాడతాం.

e.g.: 1. It has been raining since yesterday.

2. We have been living in Boath for six years.

- ★ ఈ Tense లో ఉపయోగించే Time Adverbs ముఖ్యంగా ఒకటి 'since', రెండోది 'for'.

i) Since is used with a point of time.

e.g.: Since Christmas/ Monday/ January/ Morning, etc.

ii) For is used with a period of time.

e.g.: For 7 years/ 2 months/ a few days.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the Present Perfect Continuous Tense of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Harshini and Sneha for a long time. (quarrel)
2. Shruthi her homework since morning. (do)
3. We in the same house since my childhood. (live)
4. My father the newspaper for ten minutes. (read)

Answers: 1. have been quarrelling 2. has been doing 3. have been living
4. has been reading.

Simple Past Tense

- a) **Form:** All persons: I/ We/ You/ He/ She/ It/ They → went

- b) **Use:** 'We use this tense to talk about an action that was done sometime ago'. See the following carefully and note the three kinds of sentences.

Question → Did you pay your exam fee?

verb: Did pay

Positive → I paid my exam fee.

verb: paid

Negative → I did not pay my exam fee.

verb: did not pay

★ ఈ Tense ను వాడే సందర్భాలు:

For past habits, అంటే గతంలో అలవాటుగా చేసే పనులను తెలపడానికి.

e.g.: I used to claw when I was a child (but not now.)

★ It is often used to tell a story.

e.g.: Once upon a time/ Long ago, there lived a monster.

★ ఊహజనితమైన (Unreal past) పనిని తెలపడానికి...

e.g.: He behaves as if he were a landlord (but he is not).

★ Time Adverbs used in Simple Past: Ago, before, last, week, etc.

Some more examples:

1. Columbus discovered America in 1498.
2. The plane to Mumbai took off a minute ago.
3. The old man died yesterday.
4. Abraham Lincoln abolished slavery centuries ago.

Past Continuous Tense

a) **Form** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I/ He/ She/ It} \rightarrow \text{was} \\ \text{We/ You/ They} \rightarrow \text{were} \end{array} \right\} \text{doing}$

b) **Use:** We use past continuous tense to talk about an action that being done sometime in the past. గతంలో జరుగుతూ ఉండేది.

Examples:

1. I was having a bath when the phone rang.
2. When we reached the bus stand, the bus was moving.

★ పై వాక్యాల్లోని was moving → past continuous,

అలాగే phone rang → simple past

reached bus stand → simple past

అలాగే was moving → past continuous.

- ★ It is also used to express two past simultaneous events: They were dancing while she was singing.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with the past simple or past continuous forms of the verbs given in brackets.

1. Everyone when the thief the house. (sleep/ enter)
2. When power Padmasri homework. (go off/ do)
3. Manasa tv when her aunt (watch/ arrive)
4. The firebrigade when the huts (come/ burn)

Answers:

1. was sleeping/ entered
2. went off/ was doing
3. was watching/ arrived.
4. came/ were burning.

Past Perfect Tense

- a) **Form** → All persons: I/ We/ You/ He/ She/ It/ They → had + PP
- b) **Use:** Both the Simple Past and the Past Perfect refer to completed actions. But unlike the simple past, the past perfect shows that an action happened before a particular past moment or before another past action happened. అంటే గతంలో రెండు పనులు జరిగితే రెండింటిలో ముందుగా జరిగిన పనిని తెలపడానికి Past Perfect ఉపయోగిస్తాం.

e.g.: They had sung the prayer before I reached school. (నేను వెళ్లడానికంటే ముందు గాన ప్రార్థన ముగిసింది.)

ఈ వాక్యాన్ని చూడండి: The train left before we reached the station. అంటే We reached the station after the train left. ఏ పని ముందు జరిగిందో అది past perfect. ట్రైయిన్ వెళ్లిపోవడం ముందు జరిగింది. తరువాతిది simple past (మనం స్టేషన్ చేరడం).

- ★ The past perfect usually occurs with Time Adverbs such as before/ after/ already/ by the time..., etc.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with either past simple or past perfect forms of the verbs given in brackets.

1. By the time the doctor the patient (arrive/ die)
2. I that I to bring my keys. (find/ forget)
3. The teacher our notebooks after he/ she them. (return/ correct)

Answers: 1. arrived/ had died

2. found/ had forgotten

3. returned/ had corrected

Past Perfect Continuous

- a) **Form:** I/ We/ You/ He/ She/ It/ They → had been doing.
- b) **Use:** Past perfect continuous tense is used for an action that began before certain point in the past and continued upto that time. అంటే గతంలో ఒక పని ప్రారంభమై ఒక సమయం వరకు జరుగుతూ ఉంటే దీన్ని వాడతాం.

- e.g.:
1. The phone had been ringing for five minutes but no one attended to it.
 2. They had been living in Australia for two years before the World War began.
 3. At that time he had been writing a novel for three months.

రాబోయే కాలంలో జరిగే పనుల గురించి చెప్పడానికి Future Tense వాడతాం. We use the Future Tense to tell about actions to be done sometime in the future. The time adverbs used are tomorrow, next day, next week, etc.

Simple Future

- a) **Form**

}	I/ We → shall/ will	}	do
	You/ He/ She/ → will		
It/ They			

- b) **Use:** We use this tense to talk about an action that has still to take place. భవిష్యత్లో జరగబోయేదాన్ని గురించి చెప్పడానికి ఉపయోగిస్తాం.

Examples:

1. I shall return your book in a week.
2. We will go on a picnic next weekend.
3. He will help you if you ask politely.

Note: Shall + verb ను కేవలం First Persons - I/ We లకే వాడాలి; తక్కిన persons కు వాడకూడదు.

The Use of 'Be going to + Verb'

ఈ sentence ను గమనించండి. We are going to whitewash our house shortly. ఇందులో 'are going to' కు బదులు will వాడినా సరిపోతుంది. ఇలా:

We will whitewash our house shortly. ఇక్కడ 'going to'... అంటే (ఒకచోటికి) వెళ్లడం కాదు; ఫలానా పని చేయబోవడం అని. మరికొన్ని వాక్యాలు చూడండి:

1. I am going to get my bicycle painted.
= I will get my bicycle painted.

2. We are going to bring a new car.
= We will bring a new car.

★ It is going to rain అంటే likelihood ను సూచిస్తోంది.

★ I am going to become a doctor లో intention (అభిమతం) సూచితమవుతోంది.

Future Continuous

- a) Form
- | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|---|-------------|---|----------|
| { | I/ We | { | shall/ will | { | be doing |
| | You/ He/ She/ It/ They | | will | | |

- b) **Use:** This tense is used for an action as going on at sometime in the future.
భవిష్యత్లో నిర్ణీత కాలంలో జరుగుతున్న పనిని తెలపడానికి దీన్ని వాడతాం.

Examples:

1. It will be raining for days!
2. A fresh stock of crackers will be arriving next week.
3. Our relatives will be staying here till Friday.

Future Perfect Tense

- a) **Form** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I/ We} \rightarrow \text{shall/ will} \\ \text{You/ He/ She} \\ \text{It/ They} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{will have done}$

- b) **Use:** This tense is used to indicate the completion of an action by certain future time. భవిష్యత్లో ఒక పని లేదా సంఘటన ఒక నిర్ణీత సమయానికి పూర్తవుతుందని చెప్పడానికి దీన్ని వాడతాం.

Examples:

1. I shall have finished writing this book by next month.
2. She will have left the place before you go to see her.
3. He will have completed his studies by next year.

Future Perfect Continuous

- a) **Form** $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I / We} \rightarrow \text{shall/ will} \\ \text{You/ He/ She} \\ \text{It/ They} \end{array} \right\} \rightarrow \text{will have been doing}$

- b) **Use:** It is used to express an action that will have been going on at sometime in the future.

భవిష్యత్లో జరిగే ఒక పని కొంత సమయం వరకు జరుగుతూ ఉంటుందని తెలపడానికి దీన్ని ఉపయోగిస్తాం.

Examples:

1. By 2016, we shall have been living here for ten years.
2. By next month, he will have been working here for 15 years.
3. When he gets his degree, he will have been studying at Cambridge for four years.

Exercise

Fill in the blanks with right forms of verbs given in brackets.

1. My parents never at all. (quarrel)
2. Hema her clothes pressed in Paris. (get)
3. When I returned home, my brother and sister (play)
4. The elephant meat. (not eat)
5. When I the snake to my heels. (see/ take)
6. We ... the poem after the teacher it to us. (understand/ explain)
7. I to you soon after I the information. (inform/ receive)
8. She will catch the train if she fast. (walks)
9. until the bus (Not get down/ stop)
10. Karthik his homework just now. (finish)
11. The dog for a long time. (bark)
12. I something burning. (smell)

Answers

- | | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. quarrel | 2. gets | 3. were playing |
| 4. does not eat | 5. saw, took | 6. understood, had explained |
| 7. will inform, receive | 8. walks | 9. Dont get down, stops |
| 10. has finished | 11. has been barking | 12. smell. |

Note: నిన్న ఇచ్చిన Past Perfect Tense ఉదాహరణలో train had left.... అని ఉండాలి.

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