

English Grammar: Tense

Identify the right tense: My father ____before I came (44 BCS)

- would be leaving
- had been leaving
- had left
- will leave

- ল্যাটিন শব্দ Tempus থেকে ইংরেজি “Tense” শব্দের উৎপত্তি।
যার অর্থ হলো ‘কাল’ বা ‘সময়’।
- Tense: ক্রিয়ার সময়কে Tense বা কাল বলে। অর্থাৎ Verb বা ক্রিয়ার কাজ যে সময়ে সম্পন্ন হয়, সেই সময়কেই Tense বা কাল বলে।

- The Tense is the change of form in a verb to express the time of an action.

Tense কে প্রধানত তিন ভাগে ভাগ করা হয় ।

- Present Tense
- Past Tense
- Future Tense

- **Present Tense:** যে verb বা ক্রিয়া দ্বারা বর্তমান কোন কাজ হয় বা হচ্ছে বা হয়েছে এরূপ বুঝায় তাকে Present Tense বা বর্তমান কাল বলে।

➤ আমি ভাত খাই- I eat rice.

➤ আমি ভাত খাচ্ছি- I am eating rice.

➤ আমি ভাত খেয়েছি- I have eaten rice.

• **Past Tense:** যে Verb বা ক্রিয়া দ্বারা অতীতে কোন কাজ করা বুঝায়, তাকে Past Tense বা অতীত কাল বলে।

➤ আমি বাড়ি গিয়েছিলাম- I went home.

➤ আমি তাকে দেখেছিলাম- I saw him.

- **Future Tense:** যে Verb বা ক্রিয়া দ্বারা ভবিষ্যতে কোন কাজ হবে বা হতে থাকবে এরূপ কোন কাজ করা বুঝায়, তাকে Future Tense বা ভবিষ্যত কাল বলে।

	Present	Past	Future
Indefinite	Sub + verb এর Present form	Sub + verb এর Past form	Sub + shall/will + verb এর Base form
Continuous/ Progressive	Sub + am/is/are + (verb + ing)	Sub + was/were + (verb + ing)	Sub + shall be/will be + (verb + ing)
Perfect	Sub + have/has + V3	Sub + had +V3	Sub + shall have/will have + V3
Perfect Continuous/Progressive	Sub + have/has/been + verb এর সাথে ing	Sub + had been + verb এর সাথে ing	Sub + shall have been/will have been + verb এর সাথে ing

'z' sound is singular

- Is
- Was
- has

Forms of all 12 Tenses

Present	I do	I am doing	I have done	I have been doing
Past	I did	I was doing	I had done	I had been doing
Future	I shall do	I shall be doing	I shall have done	I shall have been doing

Tense (all in one)

- I eat rice. আমি ভাত খাই।
- I am eating rice. আমি ভাত খাচ্ছি।
- I have eaten rice. আমি ভাত খেয়েছি।
- I have been eating rice for 10 minutes. আমি দশ মিনিট যাবৎ ভাত খাচ্ছি।

- I ate rice. আমি ভাত খেয়েছিলাম ।
- I was eating rice. আমি ভাত খাচ্ছিলাম ।
- I had eaten rice. আমি ভাত খেয়েছিলাম ।
- I had been eating rice for 10 minutes. আমি দশ মিনিট যাবৎ ভাত খাচ্ছিলাম ।

- I will eat rice. আমি ভাত খাব ।
- I will be eating rice. আমি ভাত খেতে থাকব ।
- I will have eaten rice. আমি ভাত খেয়ে থাকব ।
- I will have been eating rice for 10 minutes. আমি দশ মিনিট যাবৎ ভাত
খেতে থাকব

Present Indefinite Marker

O = Often	G = Generally
U = Usually	A = Always
R = Regularly	R = Regularly
	D = Daily
	E = Everyday
	N = Normally
	S = Sometimes

❖ He always goes to the park.

❖ Amin takes coffee every day.

❖ The sun rises in the East.

Present Continuous Marker

- Now
- right now
- at present
- at this moment
- at this very moment

- The present condition is changing now.
- At this moment, he is doing his duty.

Present Perfect Marker

- Just
- Already
- Lately
- Recently
- Yet
- so far
- Since/for
- till now / just now

- He has already reached there.
- The scientists have discovered the
matter recently

Past Indefinite Marker

- Yesterday
- last + time (night, year, week, month)
- Ago
- for a while
- it is time
- it is high time
- wish, long since, once

- Mohsin woke up and saw an angel last
night.
- It is high time we changed our learning
systems.

Since/For

- Since: Point of time
- For: Period
- For-এর পরে সংখ্যা + সময় ব্যবহৃত হয়।
- কিন্তু since-এর পরে শুধু সময় উল্লেখ থাকে, সংখ্যা থাকে না।

- It has been raining for two hours.
- We have been working here since
Monday.

Structure:

Past perfect + Before + Past indefinite

Past indefinite + After + past perfect.

- Rule: Before/after: sentence-এ before-এর পূর্বে এবং after-এর পরে Past Perfect Tense হয় এবং বাকি অংশটি Past Indefinite tense হয়।
- সংক্ষেপে: Before- before অর্থাৎ before এর পূর্বে After- after অর্থাৎ after এর পরে Past Perfect বাকি দুটি Past Indefinite

- I had looked a good doctor before I met you.
- Zerlin had written the book before she retired.

• কিন্তু একটি কাজ থাকলে এবং ঐ sentence এ before থাকলে সেটি Past Indefinite হবে।

যেমন :

• Mamun saw Sanjida before.

- Independent Clause এ Future indefinite হলে dependent clause এ Present indefinite হয় ।

- When he comes, I will go.
- If he _____ (propose) her, he will get her as girlfriend.

- When he comes, I will go.
- If he proposes her, he will get her as girlfriend.

- অতীতে একটি কাজ চলার সময় অন্য একটি কাজ ঘটলে চলমান কাজটি Past Continuous হবে এবং ঘটমান কাজটি Past Indefinite Tense হবে। অতীত কালে দু'টি কাজ একই সময়ে/একসাথে চলছিল এমন বুঝাতে দুটি কাজই Past Continuous Tense-এ হয়।

- **Examples:**

- When I was sleeping, the phone rang.
- I was reading when it was raining.

By this বা by + time থাকলে বাক্যটি future perfect tense হবে।

- He will have reached Dhaka by this time.
- Bangladesh will have been a developed country by 2041.
- Amin will have married her by 2041.

Stative Verbs

Non-Action Verbs



I am enjoying a beautiful day at the park.

I see people everywhere.

I hear children laughing and people talking.



This man prefers the shade.

This woman likes the sun.

Everyone is relaxing.



I am enjoying a beautiful day at the park.

see people everywhere.

I hear children laughing and people talking.

Do you know
what kind of
verbs these
are?

This man prefers the shade.

This woman likes the sun.

Everyone is relaxing.



Stative Verbs (Non-Action Verbs)

- ◆ They do not express an action.
- ◆ They express a state.
- ◆ We use them to talk about thoughts, emotions, senses, and states of being.

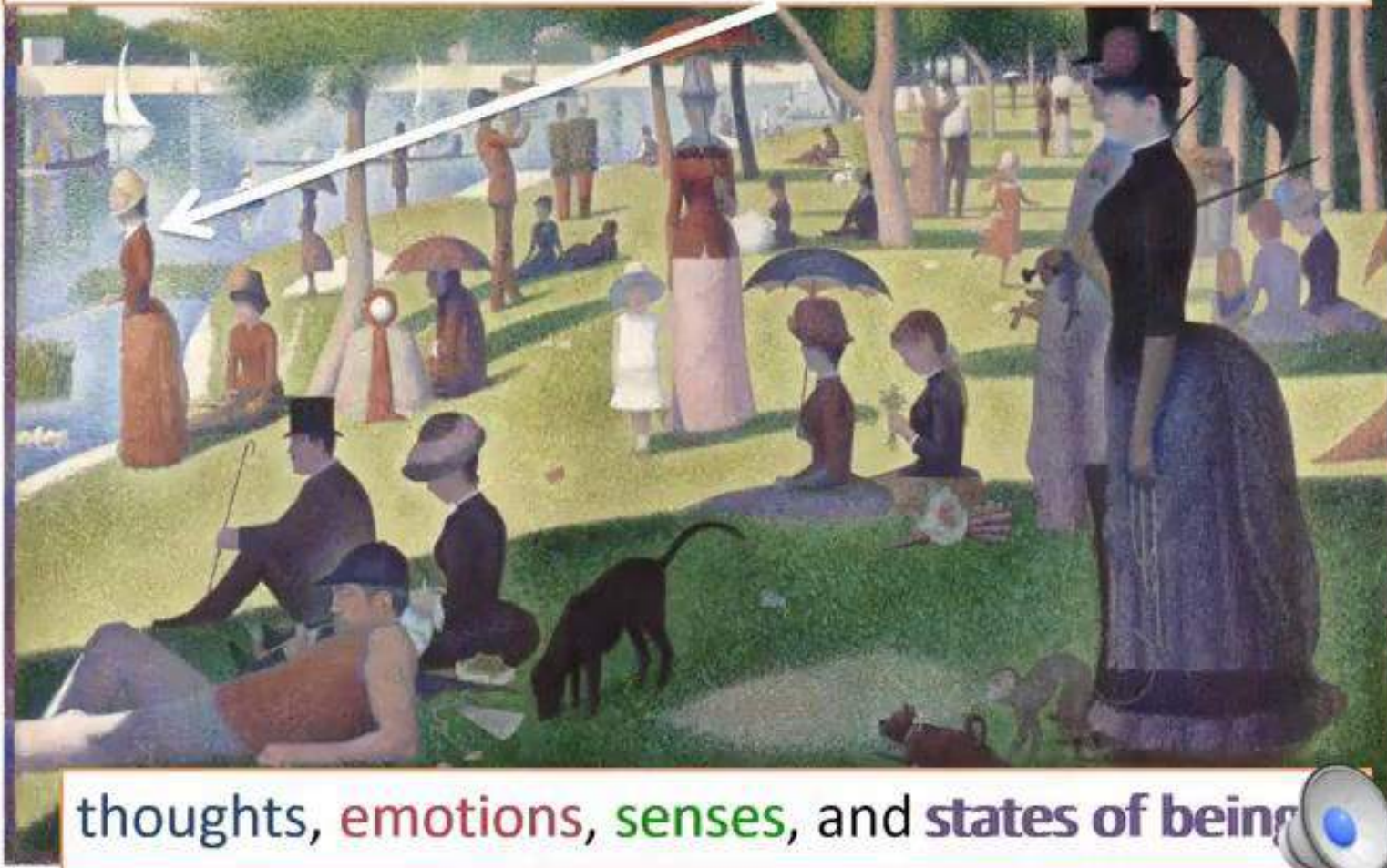


Stative Verbs (Non-Action Verbs)

- ◆ They do not express an action.
- ◆ They express a state.
- ◆ We use them to talk about thoughts, emotions, senses, and states of being.



Mary believes that sun can make her happy.

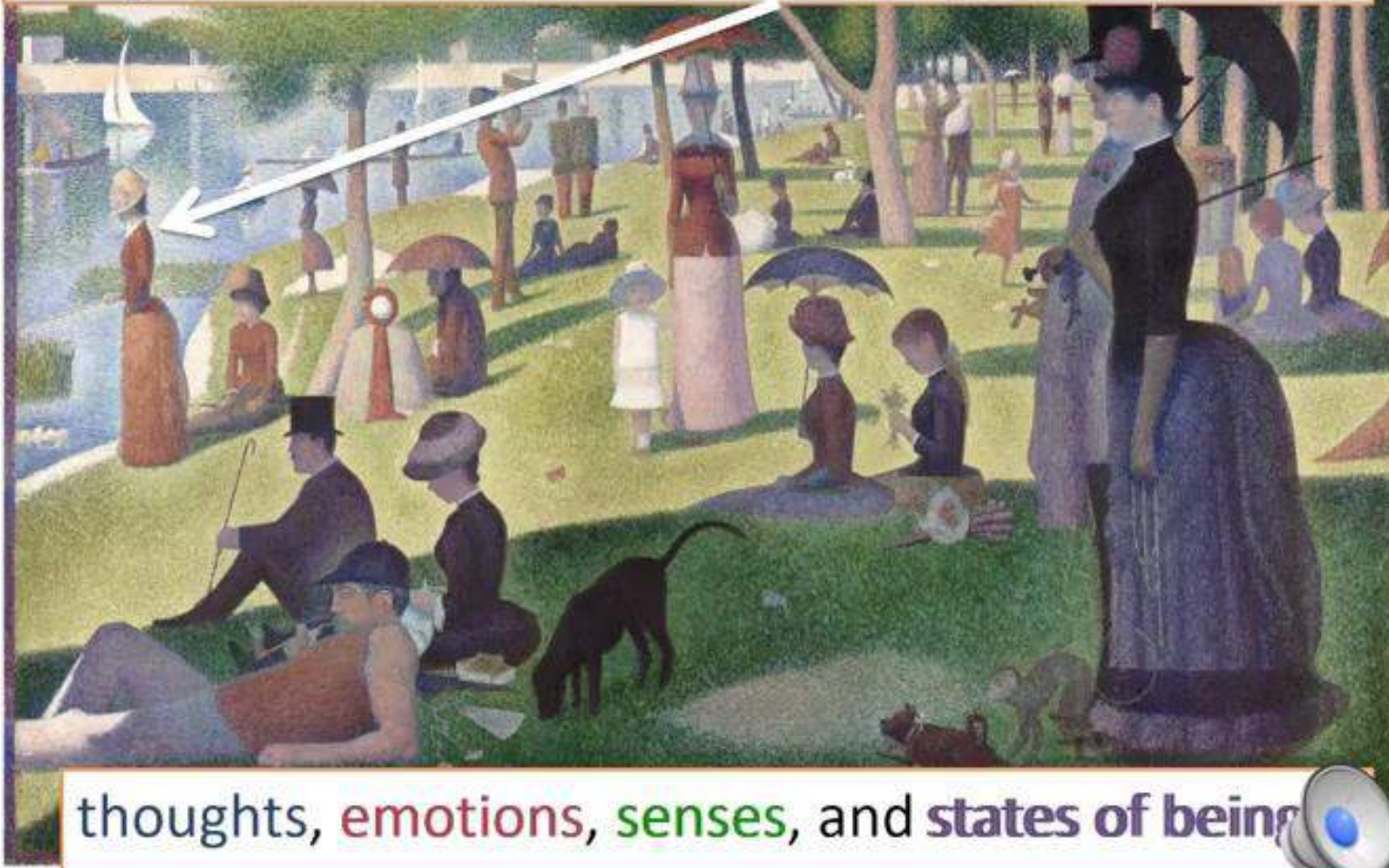


thoughts, emotions, senses, and states of being



Mary believes that sun can make her happy.

thoughts *agree remember understand prefer know*

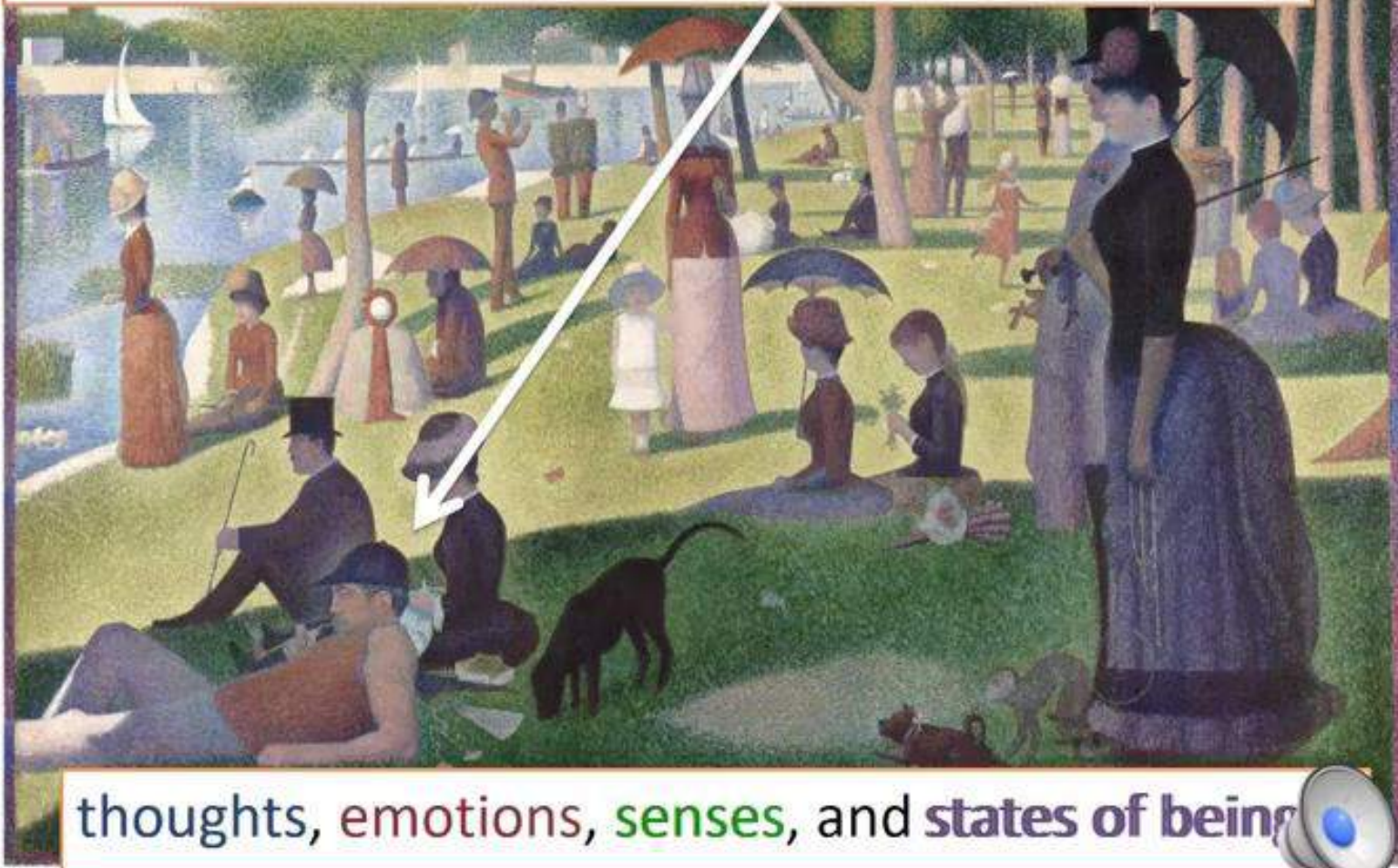


thoughts, **emotions**, **senses**, and **states of being**



John hates the sun, so he is sitting in the shade.

emotions love like dislike



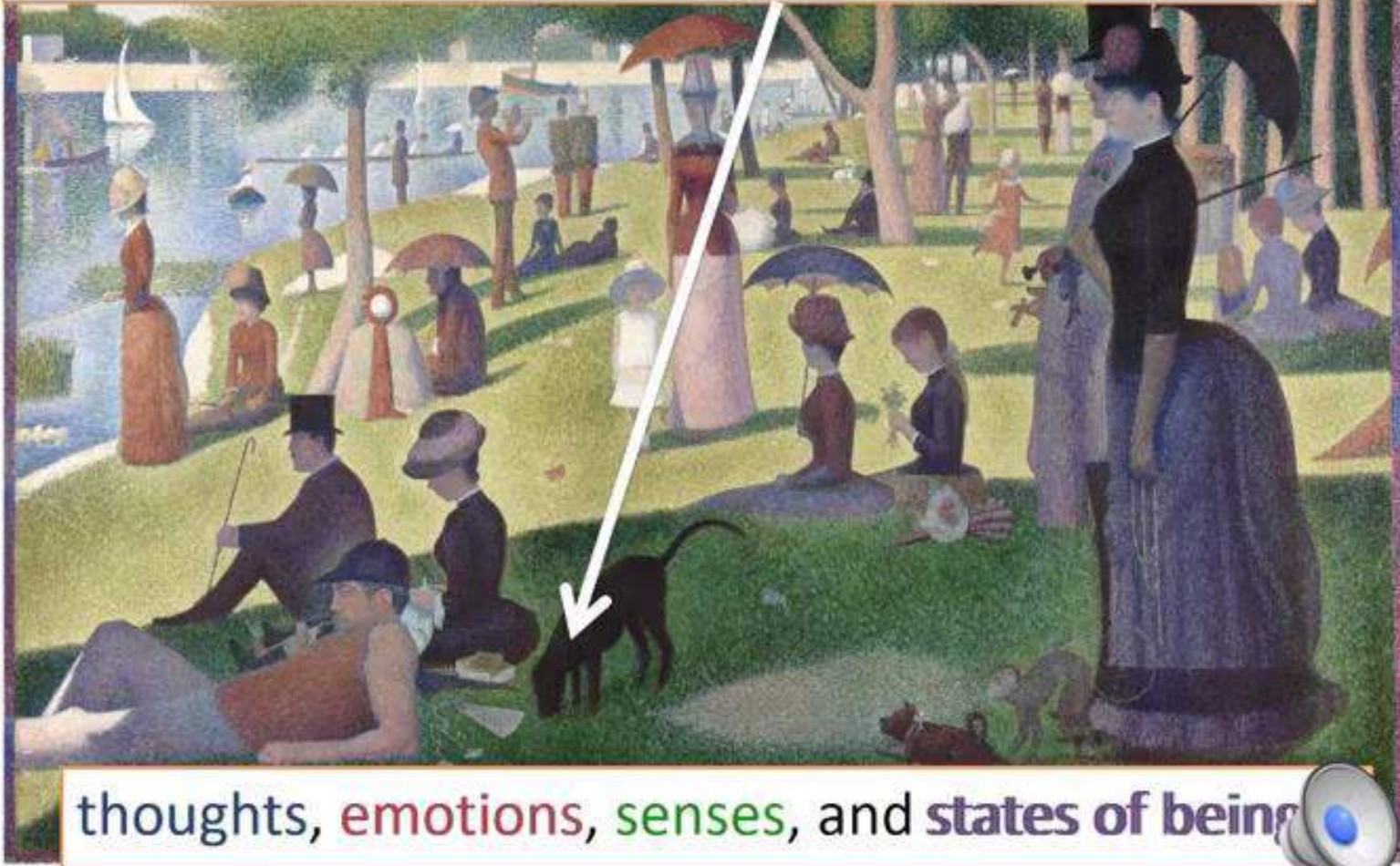
thoughts, emotions, senses, and states of being



Mmm this grass tastes good!

senses

hear smell sound see feel look

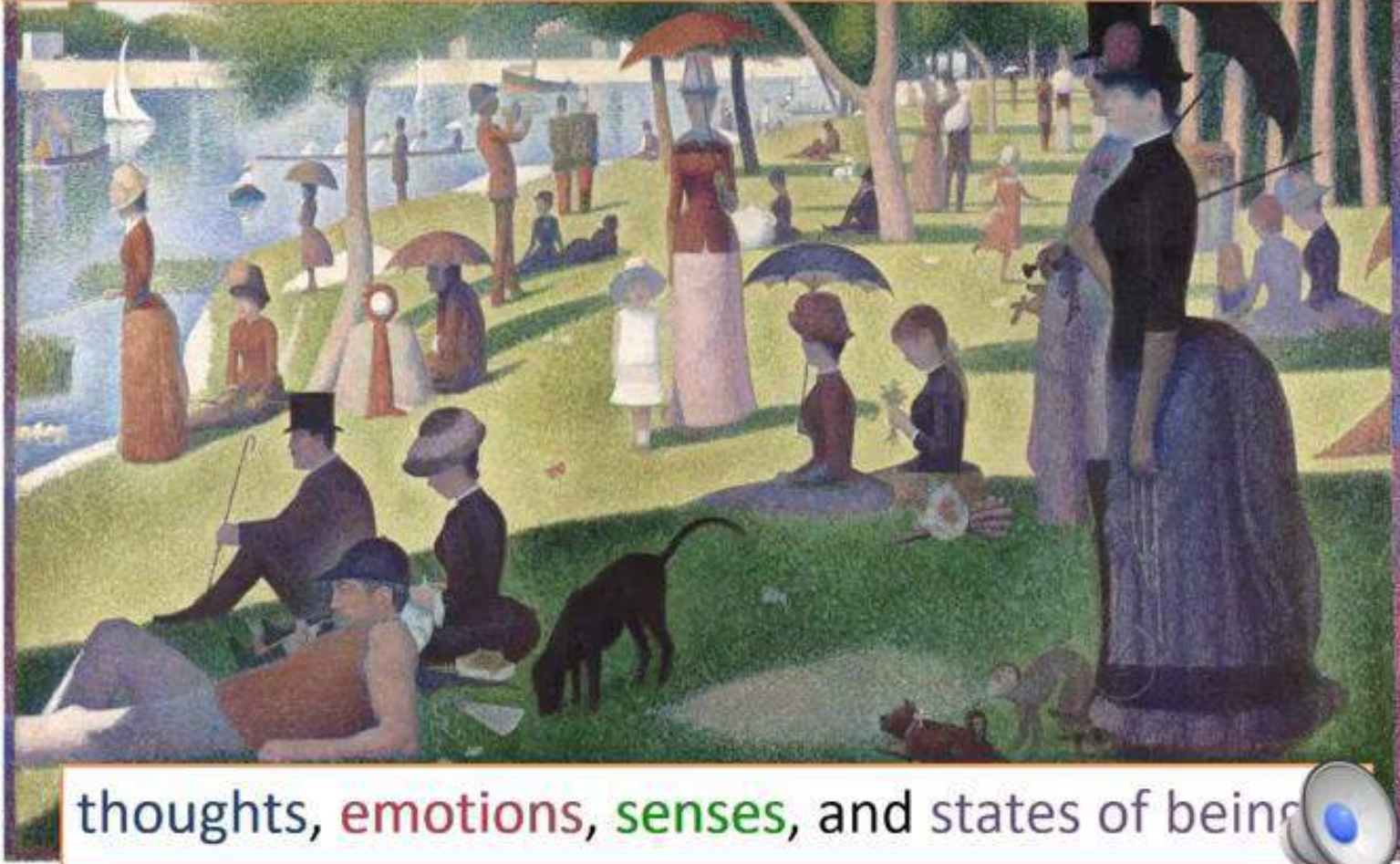


thoughts, emotions, senses, and states of being



Almost everyone has a hat.

states of being *be appear need want*

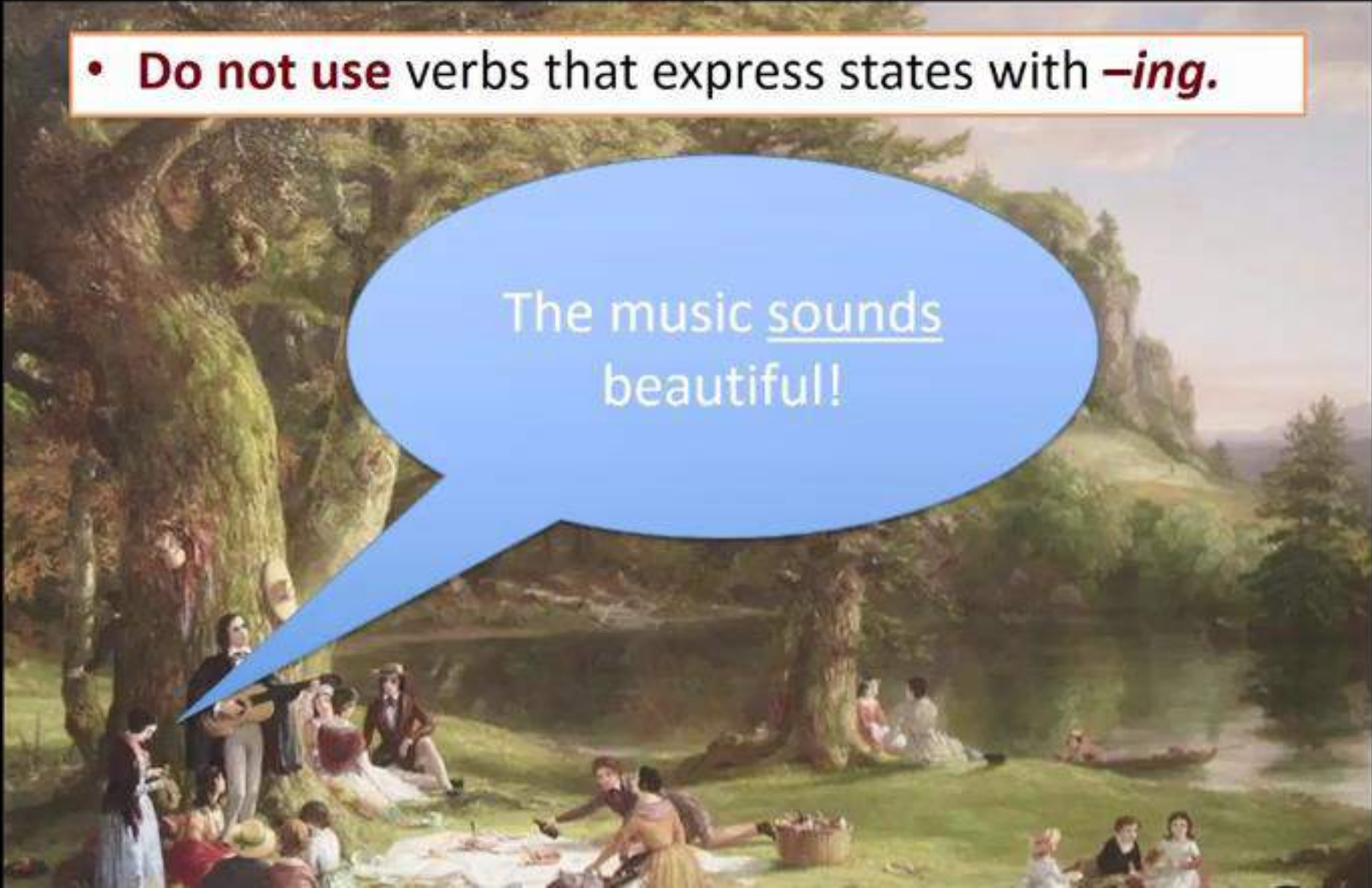


thoughts, **emotions**, **senses**, and states of being



- **Do not use** verbs that express states with **-ing**.

The music sounds
beautiful!



- **Do not use** verbs that express states with **-ing**.

sounding

wanting

being

hearing

knowing

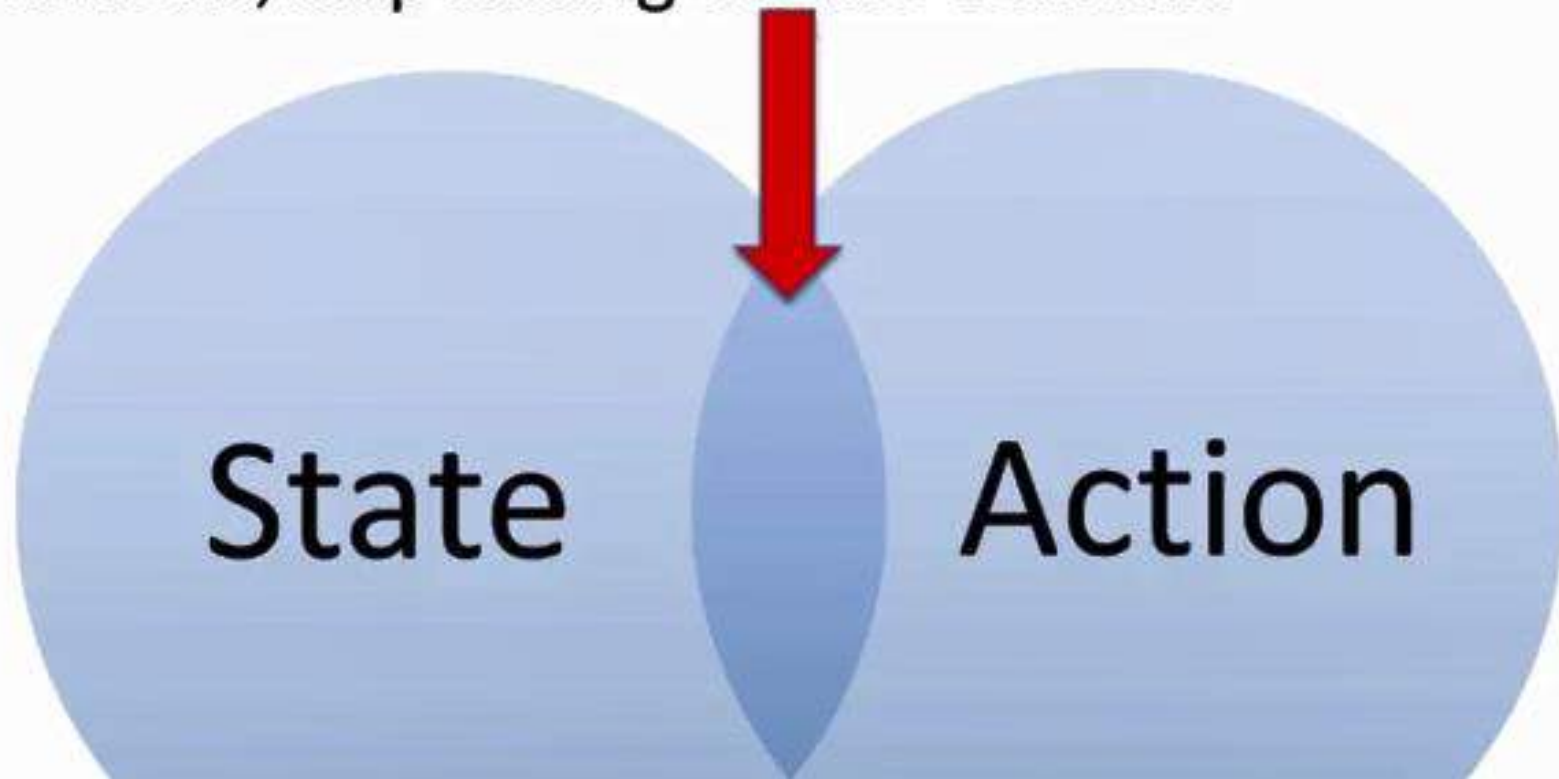
• Action verbs may be used with *-ing*.

- ◆ They are listening to music.
- ◆ They are eating food.
- ◆ A man is singing.
- ◆ The children are playing with each other.



Exceptions

- ◆ Some verbs can express both states and actions, depending on the context.



THINK
(action)

THINK

THINK
(state)

He is thinking
about lunch.
He is not thinking
about class.



THINK
(action)

THINK

THINK
(state)

He is thinking
about lunch.
He is not thinking
about class.

She thinks the
teacher is boring.

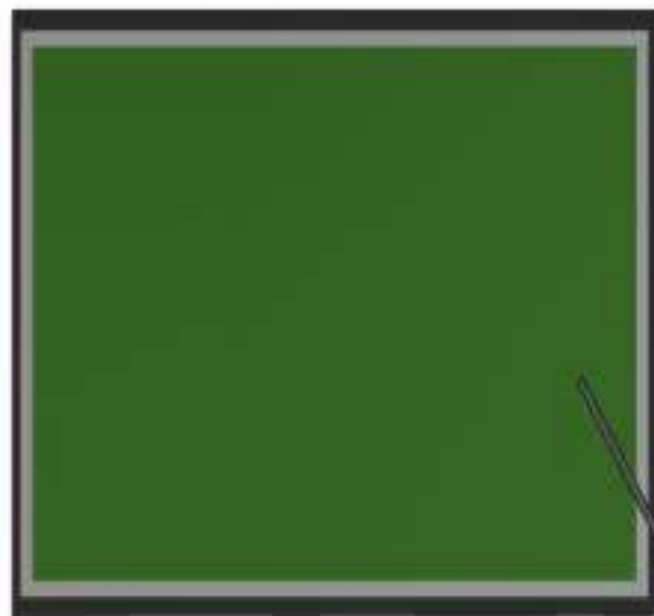


Action Verbs

✓ **action verbs**

~~✱ non-action verbs~~

I have been
~~knowing~~ my
best friend
for ten years.



Action Verbs

✓ action verbs

~~✱ non-action verbs~~

I have known
my best friend
for ten years.



The Present Tense

Simple Present	Present Progressive
facts habits	activities in progress right now

Simple Present

It **is** nice to meet you.

My name **is** Emily.

I **am** an English teacher.



Use the simple present
to express states and
unchanging facts.

Simple Present

I teach students
from all over the world.



Use the simple present
to talk about habits or
daily routines.

Present Progressive



Right now, I am talking
with you.

Are you listening carefully?

Use the present progressive to talk
about an activity in progress at the moment of speaking.

Why is it wrong?

These days,
the world becomes smaller.

Why is it wrong?

These days,
the world **becomes** smaller.

Correction:

These days, the world
is becoming smaller.

Why is it wrong?

Each time a new advancement
in technology is made,
the world is becoming smaller.

Why is it wrong?

Each time a new advancement
in technology is made,
the world is becoming smaller

Correction:

Each time a new advancement
in technology is made,
the world **becomes** smaller.

The Present Perfect

An Overview



Present Perfect- Form

have/ has (not) + **past participle**

Judy **has traveled** all over the world.

Joe **has not visited** every country.

They **have met** friends from other cultures.

Present Perfect- Uses

1. *unspecified time in the past*

I have traveled to China.

- ◆ activity started and finished in the past
- ◆ no mention of a specific time (~~last week, yesterday~~)
- ◆ life experience
- ◆ may be used to describe repeated events (__times)

2. *for / since*

I have lived here for three years.

- ◆ activity began in the past and is still going on now
- ◆ *how long*
- ◆ *For* + duration of time (1 year, 3 months, 5 days)
- ◆ *Since* + specific point in past (last year, September, (9:00))



Judy's Experience

- 1. She has traveled all over the world.
- 2. She has lived in China and Japan.
- 3. She has studied English for fifteen years.
- 4. She has been a member of the International Club since 2014.



Completed past
event?
No specific
time?



Present Perfect Tense



past



**SINCE
FOR**



present

Present Perfect Tense



Where have you worked before?



I have worked at ABC company for 5 years.

Present Perfect Tense



Where have you worked before?



I have worked at ABC company for 5 years.



Great! How long have you studied English?



I have studied English since I was 12 years old.



SINCE

**the specific time an
event started**




**My friend has studied English
since 2000**



SINCE

**the specific time an
event started**



**My friend has studied English
since spring**



SINCE

**the specific time an
event started**




**My friend has studied English
since last year**



SINCE

**the specific time an
event started**



**My friend has studied English
since she was 8**

the length of time since
something started

FOR

My friend has studied English
for a day



**the length of time since
something started**

FOR

**My friend has studied English
for two weeks**



SINCE

year (1940, 2005)

season (winter, spring, summer, fall)

day of the week (Monday, Tuesday...)

month (Jan., Feb., March...)

last + week, month, year


subject + verb

FOR

a day, week, month, year...

numbers (2, 3, 4...) or "many" +

days, weeks, months, years




Which sentence is correct?

- Judy **has visited** Thailand **in 2014**.
- Judy **has visited** Thailand **many times**.

past simple specified time	present perfect unspecified time
---------------------------------	---------------------------------------

for
since




Which sentence is correct?

- Judy **has visited** Thailand **in 2014**.
- Judy **has visited** Thailand **many times**.

past simple I. specified time	present perfect I. unspecified time
----------------------------------	--

for
since



Which sentence is correct?

- Judy visited Thailand in 2014.
- ~~Judy has visited Thailand in 2014.~~
- Judy has visited Thailand many times.

Present Perfect Tense: Frequently Used Adverbs

Adverb	Use	Meaning
Ever	Questions (Aff./Neg.)	experienced at some time in your life
Never	Statements (Neg.)	not experienced at any time in your life
Yet	Questions (Aff./Neg.) & Statements (Neg.)	not finished but believe you will
Already	Questions (Aff./Neg.) & Statements (Aff.)	finished and there is no need to do it again



Have you ever been to
Canada? I'm going
there by myself next
month.

