9. TIME & TENSE

Tense क्रिया के विभिन्न रूपों पर आधारित एक रचना है जो यह बतलाता है कि कोई काम या दशा (State) किस समय 'हो' रहा है, किस समय 'हुआ' या किस समय 'होगा'।

Ex:—

Sita is reading a novel. (सीता उपन्यास पढ़ रही है।)

I went home. (मैं घर गया था)

Ram will go to Patna tomorrow. (राम कल पटना जायेगा)

Time के आधार पर Tense के तीन भेद होता है—

1. Present Tense (वर्तमान काल) - जो वर्तमान की बात बतायें।

2. Past Tense (भूतकाल) - जो बीते समय की बात करें।

3. Future Tense (भविष्य काल) - जो भविष्य की बात करें।

पुन: एक ही काल में क्रिया की भिन्न-भिन्न अवस्थओं को व्यक्त करने के लिए प्रत्येक Tense के चार-चार उपभेद है-

(a) Simple या Indefinite

(b) Continuous या Progressive

(c) Perfect

(d) Perfect Continuous.

I. PRESENT TENSE

1. SIMPLE PRESENT

बनावट:-

(a) Subject + V^1 या V^5 + ...

(b) Subject + is/are/am + Complement

Ex :—

I *live* in Patna.
V^1

He *works* in the office.
V^5

The Earth is round.

Uses

(i) वर्तमान की आदत (habit) को व्यक्त करने के लिए

Ex :—

He takes tea every morning.

He gets up before sunrise.

(ii) जो बात हमेशा के लिए सत्य है।

Ex:—

The sun rises in the east.

Fortune favours the brave.

(iii) जो काम निकट भविष्य में होने वाला हो।

Ex:—

He leaves for Patna tomorrow.

She goes to Mumbai next month.

(iv) किसी लेखक की बात, Radio, T.V. Commmentary या Historical truth को व्यक्त करने के लिए।

Ex:—

Kalidas is the Shakespear of India.

Sachin hits the huge six.

(v) अगर किसी वाक्य में always, often, usually, generally, daily, everyday इत्यादि शब्दों का प्रयोग समय का बोध कराने के लिए किया गया हो, तो उस वाक्य की क्रिया Simple Present में होती है। Ex:-

He is always coming late. (x)

He always *comes* late. (√)
V^5

इसी प्रकार,

He is going to school every day. (x)

He goes to school everyday. (√)

(vi) जब भविष्य की दो घटनाओं का जिक्र हो तो If, when, unless, untl, as soon as, as long as, in case से शुरू होने वाले clause की क्रिया Simple Present (V^1 या V^5) में होती है। Ex:—

As soon as I *will* reach Patna, I will inform you. (x)

AS soon as *I reach* Patna, I will inform you. (√)
V^1

If you will work hard, you will pass. (x)

If you *work* hard, you will pass. (√)
V^1

याद रखें : इनके साथ वाले clause में कभी भी shall या will का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

Ex:—

I will wait, until he *wall* come back. (x)

I will wait until he *comes* back. (√)
V^5

2. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

बनावट:-

Subject + is/are/am+ V^4 (v+ing) + ...

Ex:—

I am going home.

Ram is playing football.

Uses

(i) जो काम हो रहा है।

Ex:—

We are playing cricket.

She is singing a song.

(ii) निकट भविष्य मे निश्चित Programm के लिए।

Ex:—

I am going to Delhi tonight.

He is buying a car tomorrow.

(iii) निम्नलिखित Verb का प्रयोग Continuous tense (Present, Past, Future) में कभी भी नहीं होता है। Appear, desire, think, feel, hope, love, forget, remember, see, want, suppose, know, understand, hear, taste.

Ex:—

I am hearing your voice. (x)

I hear your voice. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

I am loving you. (×)

I love you. (√)

(iv) वाक्य में now, thesedays, at present, at this moment का प्रयोग होने पर वह वाक्य Present Continuous में होता है। Ex—

He reads now. (x)

He is reading now. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

They do not take milk these days. (x)

They are not taking milk these days. (√)

3. PRESENT PERFECT

बनावट –

Subject + has/have + V³ + ...

Ex:-

I have done my work.

He has read a novel.

Uses

(i) यदि कोई काम अभी-अभी समाप्त हुआ हो। Ex—

The bus has left.

I have finished the job.

(ii) ऐसे कार्य के लिए Past में हुए किन्तु वर्तमान महत्त्व के बने हुए है।

Ex—

I have seen the Taj Mahal.

I have visited Mumbai.

(iii) ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो Past में शुरू हुए, किन्तु अब भी जारी है।

Ex:—

I have lived here for a month.

They have slept since 4 pm.

(iv) It is/This is + Superlative Degree के बाद Present Perfect Tense का प्रयो होता है। Ex—

It is the best that you *do*. (x)

V^1

It is the best that you have done. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

This is the worst that you are *doing*. (x)

V^5

This is the worst that vou have *done*. (√)

V^3

(v) Yet का प्रयोग Negative वाक्य में Present Perfect Tense के अंत में होता है। Ex:—

He has not yet come. (x)

He has not come yet. ((√)

4. PRESENT PERFECT CONTINUOUS

बनावट :

(a) Subject + has/have+been + V-ing + ... + for/since + time

(b) Subject + has/have + been + Adj. + for/since + time

Ex:—

I have been *teaching* you for three months.

V+ing

I have been *ill* since Sunday.

Adj.

Uses

(i) ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो Past में शुरू हुए और अब भी जारी है। Ex:—

I have been living here for a month.

We have been writting since September.

(ii) for' का प्रयोग period of time (समय की लम्बाई) के लिए होता है जबकि 'since' का प्रयोग point of time (समय के नाम) के लिए। Ex:—

I have been reading here for *4 o'clock*. (x)

point of time

I have been reading here *since 4 o'clock*. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

We have been writting since *two years*. (x)

period of tans

We have been writting *for two years*. (√)

याद रखें: For + the last week/year/month सही होता है।

Since + last week/year/month सही होता है।

Ex:-

I have been playing since the last week. (x)

I have been playing for the last week. (√)

(iii) यदि किसी वाक्य में **For + Period of time** या **Since + Point of time** का प्रयोग हो तो उस वाक्य की क्रिया **has/ have + been + v+ing** की होगी।

Ex:—

I am living here since 1994. (x)

I have been living here since 1994. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

He is doing this work for two days. (x)

He has been doing this work for two days. (√)

(iv) **Marriage, death, childhood, arrival, departure** इत्यादि का प्रयोग **Present Perfect Continuous Tense** में होने पर इनके साथ **since** का प्रयोग होता है न कि **for** का।

Ex:—

Sita has been weeping for her marriage. (x)

Sita has been weeping *since her marriage.* (√)

इसी प्रकार,

We have been working for his arrival. (X)

We have been working since his arrival. (√)

II. PAST TENSE
1 SIMPLE PAST

बनावट :

(a) Subject + V² + O ....

(b) Subject + was/were + Complement

Ex:-

I ate a mango.

He was a lawyer.

Uses

(i) ऐसा कार्य जो Past में समाप्त हो गया हो।

Ex:—

He lost his book yesterday.

Pt. Nehru died in 1964.

(ii) Past की आदत (Habit) को बतलाने के लिए।

Ex:—

He always came to see me.

He studied many hours everyday.

याद रखें : Past की आदत बतलाने के लिए 'used to' का भी प्रयोग होता है।

Ex:—

He used to come to see me.

He used to study many hours everyday.

(iii) Yesterday, last + night/week/month/year, ago आदि के साथ Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex:—

Ram has come here yesterday. (x)

Ram came here yesterday. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

He has completed his work last night. (×)

He completed his work last night. (√)

(iv) Past की दो साथ-साथ होने वाली क्रिया को बतलाने के लिए, Simple Past Tense का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Ex:—

She was cooking while the children played. (x)

She cooked while the children played. (√)

(v) It is time या It is high time या It is right time जिसका अर्थ है-'समय हो चुका है' के बाद सिर्फ Simple Past Tense का ही प्रयोग होता है। अर्थात् सही होता है।

Ex :-

It is time we started for the station.

(अब हमारे स्टेशन जाने का समय हो चुका है।)

(vi) वर्तमान के Unfulfilled wish, condition, desire आदि को व्यक्त करने के लिए I wish, If, as if, as though के बाद Simple Past का प्रयोग होता है। Ex:-

I wish I were the P.M. of India.

If I were a bird.

याद रखें : If + S + were + ... S + would + V¹ सही होता है।

अतः If I were a bird, I will fly. (x)

If I were a bird. I would fly. (√)

2. PAST CONTINUOUS

बनावट :

Subject + was/were + V⁴ (v+ing) + O ....

Ex: —

He was playing cricket.

They were doing their work.

Uses

(i) ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो Past में जारी थे।

Ex:—

He was writting a letter.

They were watching television

(ii) जब Past में दो घटनाएं एक साथ जारी हो।

Ex:—

While Rita was dancing, Radha was singing.

While he was playing, I was dancing.

(iii) यदि किसी वाक्य में then या those days शब्द का प्रयोग समय का बोध कराने के लिए किया गया हो, तो उस वाक्य की क्रिया Past Continuous Tense में होती है।

Ex:—

He is reading then. (x)

He was reading then. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

He and I are playing cricket those days. (x)

He and I were playing cricket those days. (√)

4. PAST PERFECT

बनावट: **Subject + had + V³ + ...**

Ex:—

The patient had died before the doctor came.

याद रखें : Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग वैसे वाक्य के लिए नहीं होता जिसमें केवल एक Subject और एक Verb होता है। इस स्थिति में वाक्य की क्रिया Simple Past में होती है।

Ex:—

I had meet him (x)

I met him. (√)

Uses

(i) जब Past में दो घटनाएं घटी हो तो घटना पहले घटे उसके लिए Past Perfect (S + had + V³) तथा जो बाद में घटे उसके लिए Simple Past का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex:—

He reached the station after the train had Stented.

इसी प्रकार,

The Patient had died before the doctor came.

(ii) Before का प्रयोग Past Perfect के बाद तथा Simple Past के पहले होता है जबकि After का प्रयोग Past Perfect के पहले तथा Simple Past के बाद।

Ex:—

The patient died before the doctor had come. (x)

The patient had died before the doctor came. (√)

इसी प्रकार,

I came after he went. (x)

I came after he had gone. (√)

(iii) Past के Unfulfilled wish, condition, desire को व्यक्त करने के लिए I wish, if, as if, as though के साथ Past Perfect Tense का प्रयोग होता है।

Ex:-

I wish I had passed in the first division.

याद रखें : इस स्थिति में I wish, if, as if, as though वाले clause में कभी भी would have/could have/should have का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, लेकिन दूसरे clause के साथ इनका प्रयोग अवश्य होता है।

Ex:—

If he would have come on time, he would have caught the train. (√)

If he had come on time, he would have caught the train.(√)

4. PAST PERFECT CONTINUOUS

बनावट :

Subject + had + been + V⁴ (v+ing) + O + ... + for/since + time.

Ex:—

Ram had been lying there for an hour.

Uses

(i) इस Tense का प्रयोग वैसे कार्य के लिए होता है जो भूतकाल में ही शुरू होकर कुछ देर चलने के बाद समाप्त हो गये हो।

Ex:—

I had been reading a novel since 4 o'clock

पुन: They had been dancing for two hours.

III. FUTURE TENSE

1. SIMPLE FUTURE

बनावट : Subject + shall/will + V¹ + ...

Ex:—

He will do it.

I shall go home.

Uses

(i) ऐसे कार्य के लिए जो भविष्य में होंगे।

Ex:—

I shall go to Patna.

Ram will help you.

(ii) जब किसी वाक्य में Tomorrow, Next + year/month/week का प्रयोग हो तो वह वाक्य Simple Future में होता है

Ex:—

He will take his examination next year.

He will do it tomorrow.

(iii) Conditional sentence में यदि subordinate clause 'Simple Present' में हो तो उसका Principal clause 'SimpleFuture' में होता है। Ex:—

If you come here. *I shall help you.*
Subordinate clause Principal clause
She will come. *If you write to her.*
Principal clause Subordinate clause

याद रखें : If, as if, I wish, until, unless के ठीक बाद Simple Future का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

2. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

बनावट : Subject + shall/will + be + V⁴ (v+ ing) +.....

Ex—
I shall be going there.
He will be writting some letters.

Uses

(i) ऐसे कार्य जो भविज्य में कुछ समय तक जारी रहने वाले हो।
Ex—
She will be staying there.
I shall be watching the film.

(ii) भविष्य (Future) के सुनिश्चित कार्यक्रम या योजना (Plan) का बोध कराने के लिए।
Ex:—
Ram will be staying there till Monday.
He will be meeting me tomorrow.

3. FUTURE PERFECT

बनावट : Subject + shall/will + have + V³ +......

Ex—
I shall have written a letter by this time tomorrow.
His brother will have finished the work by next month.

Uses

(i) वैसे कार्य (action) को व्यक्त (Express) करने के लिए, जिससे यह बोध होता है कि action (कार्य) Future में किसी निर्धारित समय तक समाप्त हो चुकेगा। Ex:—
She will have come back by evening.
(वह शाम तक घर वापस आ चुकी होगी।)
I shall have finished the book by August.
(मैं अगस्त तक यह किताब समाप्त कर चुका हुंगा।)

(ii) इस **Tense** के साथ समय निर्धारण करने के लिए by का प्रयोग होता है, न कि **for** या **since** का। Ex:—
I shall have finished this book since July. (x)
I shall have finished this book by July. (√)

याद रखें : इस Tense के साथ केवल Point of time का ही प्रयोग होता है, न कि Period of time का।

अत: I shall have come by 15th July होगा न कि 15th days.

4. FUTURE PERFECT CONTINUOUS

बनावट : Subject + shall/will + have + V⁴ (v+ ing) + O + ... + for/from + time.

Ex—
I shall have been looking from 4 o'clock.
Sita will have been singing from morning.

Uses

(i) इस **Tense** का प्रयोग वैसे कार्य (action) को अभिव्यक्त (Express) करने के लिए होता है जो **Future** में किसी निश्चित समय तक जारी रहेंगे। Ex:—
He will have been playing cricket for two days. **याद रखें**: इस Tense में Point of time को अभिव्यक्ति करने के लिए from का प्रयोग होता है न कि since का।
Ex:-
Ram will have been ploughing the field since morning. (x)
Ram will have been ploughing the field from morning. (√)

याद रखें: सामान्यत: इस Tense के साथ By + time expressing word का प्रयोग सही होता है।
Ex:—
By six o'clock I shall have been reading for four hours. (√)