

## 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 components 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

1. The Infinitive . 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 .2 یہ verb کی infinitive والی قسم کے آخر 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۔

Cooking is my favorite hobby.

Cooking = gerund = subject of the verb “is”

### 3. **The Past :-**

usually ends in –ed

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

**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"

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

**Verb** = to cook

**Past participle** = have cooked

#### **Example:-**

I have cooked breakfast for my family many times.

## Chapter – 2

## Twelve verb tenses

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 perfect
4. Present perfect 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.

The Present Indefinite Tense . 1

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.

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

#### Example:-

He cooks 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.

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## 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:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>verbs</u>
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 ہیں۔ اگر جملے کا subject he, she, it یا کوئی singular noun ہو تو does not کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ اگر جملے کا subject I, You, We, they یا کوئی plural noun ہو تو do not کا اضافہ کریں گے۔

<u>Subject</u>	<u>do not or does not</u>	<u>verbs</u>
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 کوئی singular noun ہو تو Does کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ اگر جملے کا subject I, You, We, they یا کوئی plural noun ہو تو Do کا اضافہ کریں گے۔

<u>Do or does</u>	<u>subject</u>	<u>verbs</u>	<u>question mark</u>
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.

The Present Continuous Tense . 2  
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  
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:

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Helping verb</u>	<u>Verb</u>
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:**

<u>Subject</u>	<u>helping verb</u>	<u>"Not"</u>	<u>Verb</u>
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:**

<u>Helping Verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Question mark</u>
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 happening 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"

The Present Perfect Tense . 3 کوئی کام جو past سے شروع ہو کر

present تک ہو۔ اس tense کے لیے 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 آ رہا ہو تو has

استعمال کریں گے۔ اور اگر جملے کا subject کوئی plural noun ہو یا 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:-**

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Helping verb</u>	<u>Verb</u>
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:-**

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Helping Verb</u>	<u>“Not”</u>	<u>Verb</u>
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,  
The Present Perfect Continuous Tense . 4  
کوئی کام زمانہ ماضی سے شروع ہو کر اب تک جاری ہو۔ verb کی Present Participle والی  
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  
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 جملے بنانے کے لیے has/have اور been کے درمیان میں Not کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

**Examples:-**

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Has/Have</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Been</u>	<u>verb</u>
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:-**

<u>Helping verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Been Verb</u>	<u>Question mark</u>
Have	I	been	going ?
Have	we	been	going ?
Have	you	been	going ?
Has	she	been	going ?
Has	he	been	going ?

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Has it been going ?  
Have they been going ?

## Chapter- 4

## The Past Tense

### 1. The Past indefinite Tense

Past tense describes action happening in the past. The past tense is formed from the past form of the verb.

The Past Indefinite Tense 1.1 کسی کام کے ہونے یا

کرنے کا ذکر ہوتا ہے۔ اس Tense کے لیے verb کی past والی فام کو استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

Verb = to cook

Past tense = cooked

Example:-

He cooked dinner last night

### Affirmative, Negative and Interrogative Sentence

مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

#### 1. Affirmative sentence.

An affirmative sentence contains subject, verb “past” and object.

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

#### Examples:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	went.
We	went.
You	went.
He	went.
She	went.
It	went.
They	went.

**2. Negative Sentence.**

“Did not” comes between subject and the first form of verb.

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے Did not کو subject اور verb کے درمیان میں رکھ جاتا ہے۔ یاد رائے کہ verb کی past form کے بجائے verb کی first form کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

**Examples;-**

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Did Not</u>	<u>infinitive</u>
I	did not	go.
We	did not	go.
You	did not	go.
He	did not	go.
She	did not	go.
It	did not	go.
They	did not	go.

**3. Interrogative sentences.**

“Did” comes before subject and first form of verb is used in sentence. It ends in question mark.

سوالیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے Did کو subject سے پہلے رکھ جاتا ہے اور جملے کے آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگایا جاتا ہے۔ یاد رائے کہ verb کی past form کے بجائے verb کی first form کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

<u>Did</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Question mark</u>
Did	I	go	?
Did	we	go	?
Did	you	go	?
Did	he	go	?
Did	she	go	?
Did	it	go	?
Did	they	go	?

## 2. Past Continuous Tense

The past continuous means that at a time in the past we were in the middle of and action. Present participle is used with helping verb for this tense.

The Past Continuous Tense. 2  
 یا ہونے کے درمیان میں ہو۔ اس Tense کے لیے verb کی -ing والی قام کے ساتھ helping verb, "was" or "were" کا استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔  
 اور کوئی singular noun جملے کا subject ہو تو was کا استعمال کریں گے اور You, We, They, اور کوئی plural noun کے ساتھ were کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

Verb= to cook

Present participle = cooking

The past continuous = was/were cooking.

### Example:-

He was cooking dinner for his wife.

## Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences

## مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

### 1. Affirmative sentence

An affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb, verb and object.

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

### Examples:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Helping verb</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	was	going.
We	were	going.
You	were	going.
He	was	going.
She	was	going.
It	was	going.

They were going.

## 2. Negative Sentences.

“Not” is put between subject and helping verb.

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

### Examples:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Helping verb</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	was	not	going.
We	were	not	going.
You	were	not	going.
He	was	not	going.
She	was	not	going.
It	was	not	going.
They	were	not	going.

## 3. Interrogative Sentences

“Helping verb” comes before subject and ends in question mark.

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

<u>Helping verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Question mark</u>
Was	I	going	?
Were	we	going	?
Were	you	going	?
Was	he	going	?
Was	she	going	?
Was	it	going	?
Were	they	going	?

### 3. Past Perfect Tense

The past perfect tense describes action happening in the past before some other past tense action. The past perfect tense is formed by taking the past participle and putting in front of it a verb which is the past tense of the verb "to have".

The Past Perfect Tense . 3 ماضی میں کسی کام کے شروع ہونے سے

پہلے کوئی کام پورا ہو جائے۔ اس Tense کے لیے verb کی past

participle والی قام کے ساتھ helping verb had کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

Past participle of "to cook" = cooked

Past tense of "to have" = he had

Past perfect tense = he had cooked dinner when suddenly the doorbell rang.

#### Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences

## مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

### 1. Affirmative Sentences.

The affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb, and verb.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے

ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Subject	helping verb	verb
I	had	gone.
We	had	gone.
You	had	gone.
He	had	gone.
She	had	gone.
It	had	gone.
They	had	gone.

**2. Negative Sentences.**

“Not” comes between helping verb and verb.

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

**Examples:-**

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Helping</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	had	not	gone.
We	had	not	gone.
You	had	not	gone.
He	had	not	gone.
She	had	not	gone.
It	had	not	gone.
They	had	not	gone.

**3. Interrogative sentences.**

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

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

<u>Helping verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Question mark</u>
Had	I	gone	?
Had	we	gone	?
Had	you	gone	?
Had	he	gone	?
Had	she	gone	?
Had	it	gone	?
Had	they	gone	?

## 4. Past perfect continuous tense

It is used to denote an action that was finished at some definite time in the past, but which had been going on before it was finished: as,

The Past Perfect Continuous Tense . 4  
کسی مقررہ وقت سے شروع ہو کر کچھ وقت تک جاری رہا ہو اور پھر ختم ہو گیا ہو۔ اس tense کے لیے verb کی present participle والی قام یعنی -ing قام کے ساتھ helping verb had been کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ اس tense میں بھی ہم since اور for کا استعمال کریں گے۔ point of time کے لیے since اور period of time کے لیے for کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔  
1. It had been raining since 4 o'clock.  
2. We had been playing hockey for twenty minutes.

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

## Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences

### مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

#### 1. Affirmative sentence.

The affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb and verb.

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

#### Example:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Helping verb</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	had been	going.
We	had been	going.
You	had been	going.
He	had been	going.
She	had been	going.

It had been going.

## 2. Negative sentences.

“Not” is put between “had” and “been”.

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے Not کو had اور been کے درمیاں میں رکھا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Had</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Been</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	had	not	been	going.
We	had	not	been	going.
You	had	not	been	going.
He	had	not	been	going.
She	had	not	been	going.
It	had	not	been	gong.
They	had	not	been	going.

## 3. Interrogative Sentences.

“Had” is put before subject and ends in question mark.

سوالیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے had کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھا جاتا ہے اور جملے کے آخر میں سوالیہ نشان لگایا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

**Examples:-**

<u>Had</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Been</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Question mark</u>
Had	I	been	going	?
Had	we	been	going	?
Had	you	been	going	?
Had	he	been	going	?
Had	she	been	going	?
Had	it	been	going	?
Had	they	been	going	?

## Chapter- 5

## The Future Tense

A verb that refers to the future time is said to be in the future tense.

### 1. Future Indefinite.

It is used to denote a single act that has still to take place; as,

The Future Tense . 1 زمانہ مستقبل میں کسی کام کے کرنے یا ہونے کا

شکر ہو۔ verb کی first form کے ساتھ helping verb اور shall

استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ I اور we کے ساتھ Shall باقی تمام nouns and

pronouns کے ساتھ will کو استعمال کیا جاتا ہے۔

1. I shall go to Karachi tomorrow.
2. He will take the examination in April, 2006

### Affirmative, negative and interrogative Sentences

## مثبت، ناقیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

#### 1. Affirmative sentences

The affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb and object.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے

ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

#### Examples;-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Helping verb</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	shall	go.
We	shall	go.
You	will	go.
He	will	go.
She	will	go.
It	will	go.
They	will	go.

**2. Negative sentences.**

“Not” comes between shall/will and verb.

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:-**

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Shall/Will</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	shall	not	go.,
We	shall	not	go.
You	will	not	go.
He	will	not	go.
She	will	not	go.
It	will	not	go.
They	will	not	go.

**2. Interrogative Sentences.**

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

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

**Examples:-**

<u>Helping verb</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Question mark</u>
Shall	I	go	?
Shall	we	go	?
Will	you	go	?
Will	he	go	?
Will	she	go	?
Will	it	go	?
Will	they	go	?

## 2. Future Continuous

It is used to represent an action that will keep going on, at some time in the future ; as

The Future Continuous Tense .2 کوئی شخص زمانہ مستقبل میں کسی

کام کے کرنے کے درمیاں میں ہو گا یا کوئی کام ہو رہا ہو گا۔ verb کی

-ing والی قسم کے ساتھ helping verb اور Shall be اور will be کا اضافہ

کرتے ہیں۔ I اور we کے ساتھ shall be اور تمام nouns and

pronouns کے ساتھ will be کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔

He will be taking a bath in the morning.

### Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences

#### 1. Affirmative sentences.

“Not” is put between will/shall and be.

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے shall/will اور be کے درمیاں میں Not کا اضافہ

کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

#### Examples:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Shill/will</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Be</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	shall	not	be	going.
We	shall	not	be	going.
You	will	not	be	going.
He	will	not	be	going.
She	will	not	be	going.
It	will	not	be	going.
They	will	not	be	going.

## The Future Perfect Tense

It is used to denote an action that will be completed at some point in the Future; as

3. The Future Perfect Tense زمانہ مستقبل میں کسی کام کے شروع ہونے سے پہلے کوئی کام مکمل ہو چکا ہو گا۔ verb کی past participle والی قسم کے ساتھ helping verb اور shall have اور will have کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ I اور we کے ساتھ Shall have اور باقی تمام nouns and pronouns کے ساتھ will کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔  
I shall have returned from school before the clock strikes four.

## Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences

# مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

### 1. Affirmative Sentence

The affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb, verb and object.

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

#### Examples:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Helping</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	shall have	gone.
We	shall have	gone.
You	will have	gone.
He	will have	gone.
She	will have	gone.
It	will have	gone.
They	will have	gone.

## 2. Negative sentence

“Not” is put between “shall/will” and “have”.

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے shall/will اور have کے درمیان میں Not کو رکھا جاتا ہے۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں میں ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Examples:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Shall/will</u>	<u>“Not”</u>	<u>Have</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	shall	not	have	gone.
We	shall	not	have	gone.
You	will	not	have	gone.
He	will	not	have	gone.
She	will	not	have	gone.
It	will	not	have	gone.
They	will	not	have	gone.

## 3. Interrogative sentence

“will/shall” comes before subject and ends in question mark.

question Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر جملے کے آخر میں

mark لگاتے ہیں۔

<u>Will/shall</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Have</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Question mark</u>
Shall	I	have	gone	?
Shall	we	have	gone	?
Will	you	have	gone	?
Will	he	have	gone	?
Will	it	have	gone	?
Will	they	have	gone	?

## 4. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used to denote an action as going on continuously, but not completed in the Future; as,

The Future Perfect Continuous Tense. 4  
مستقبل میں کوئی زمانہ

کام کسی مقررہ وقت یا مقررہ مدت سے شروع ہو کر جاری رہے۔ verb کی

shall have helping verb کے ساتھ present participle والی قسم کے

will have been اور been کا استعمال کرتے ہیں۔ I اور We کے ساتھ

will shall have been باقی تمام nouns and pronouns کے ساتھ

have been کا اضافہ کرتے ہیں۔ اس tense میں بھی for اور since کا

استعمال کریں گے جو prepositions ہیں، since کو point of time کے

لیے اور for کو period of time کے لیے استعمال کرتے ہیں۔

1. I shall have been saving a rupee a day since July 1.
2. I shall have been saving a rupee a day for two years.

This tense is seldom used. But whenever it is used like every other perfect continuous tense, the preposition since and for are used to denote a point of time and a period of time respectively.

## Affirmative, negative and interrogative sentences

مثبت، نافیہ اور سوالیہ جملے۔

## 1. Affirmative Sentence

The affirmative sentence contains subject, helping verb, verb and objective.

مثبت جملے subject, helping verb, verb اور object پر مشتمل ہوتے

ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے۔

Subject	Helping verb	verb
I	shall have been	going.
We	shall have been	going.
You	will have been	going.
He	will have been	going.
She	will have been	going.
It	will have been	going.
They	will have been	going.

## 2. Negative sentences

“Not” is put between “shall/will” and “have”.

نافیہ جملے بنانے کے لیے shall/will اور have کے درمیان میں Not کا اضافہ

کرتے ہیں۔ جیسے نیچے مثالوں سے ظاہر ہو رہا ہے،

### Examples:-

<u>Subject</u>	<u>Shall/Will</u>	<u>Not</u>	<u>Have</u>	<u>Been</u>	<u>Verb</u>
I	shall	not	have	been	going.
We	shall	not	have	been	going.
You	will	not	have	been	going.
He	will	not	have	been	going.
She	will	not	have	been	going.
It	will	not	have	been	going.
They	will	not	have	been	going.

## 3. Interrogative sentences

“Shill/will” comes before subject and ends in question mark.

Helping verb کو جملے کے شروع میں رکھ کر جملے کے آخر میں question

mark لگاتے ہیں۔

### Examples:-

<u>Shill/will</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>Have Been</u>	<u>Verb</u>	<u>Question mark</u>
Shall	I	have been	going	?

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Shall	we	have been	going	?
Will	you	have been	going	?
Will	he	have been	going	?
Will	she	have been	going	?
Will	it	have been	going	?
Will	they	have been	going	?

**The End**