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1. Present Indefinite Tense (Simple Present)

This is the most common tense for daily conversation. It is used to state facts, daily routines, and universal truths.

Hindi Identification: **ता हूँ / ती हूँ / ते हैं / ता है / ती है** (जाता हूँ, पढ़ती है, खेलते हैं)

Structure & Rules

- **Rule for Positive Sentences: Use the Base Form of the Verb (V1).**
- **The "s/es" Rule: If the subject is Third Person Singular (He, She, It, or any singular name), you MUST add "s" or "es" to the main verb (e.g., *play* becomes *plays*, *go* becomes *goes*).**
- **Helping Verbs (for Negatives/Questions):**
 - **Do:** Used with I, You, We, They, and plural nouns.
 - **Does:** Used with He, She, It, and singular nouns. (Note: As soon as you use "does", the main verb loses its "s/es" and goes back to V1).

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + V1 (s/es if singular) + Object
Negative	Subject + do/does not + V1 + Object
Interrogative	Do/Does + Subject + V1 + Object + ?

Uses

- To express habits or daily routines.
- To state general facts or universal truths (e.g., *The sun rises in the east*).
- To give instructions or directions.

Examples

- Positive: He plays football every evening. (*Subject is 'He', so 'play' gets an 's'*)
- Negative: I do not like spicy food.
- Interrogative: Does she speak French? (*Notice: 'Does' is used, so 'speak' does not have an 's'*)

2. Present Continuous Tense (Present Progressive)

This tense is used for an action that is happening right at this very moment of speaking, or a temporary ongoing situation.

Hindi Identification: **रहा हूँ / रही हूँ / रहे हैं / रहा है / रही है**

Structure & Rules

- Rule: Always use the "-ing" form of the verb (V4).
- Helping Verbs:
 - Am: Used ONLY with I.
 - Is: Used with He, She, It, and singular nouns.
 - Are: Used with You, We, They, and plural nouns.

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + is/am/are + V1+ing + Object
Negative	Subject + is/am/are not + V1+ing + Object
Interrogative	Is/Am/Are + Subject + V1+ing + Object + ?

Uses

- To describe something happening right now (e.g., *I am typing*).

- To describe temporary situations (e.g., *I am living in Delhi for a month*).
- To talk about changing or developing situations (e.g., *The climate is getting warmer*).

Examples

- **Positive:** The students are listening carefully.
- **Negative:** She is not working today.
- **Interrogative:** Are you coming to the party?

3. Present Perfect Tense

This tense connects the past to the present. It is used when an action happened in the past, but the *result* or *impact* of it is still felt right now.

Hindi Identification: ****चुका हूँ / चुकी हूँ / चुके हैं / या है / यी है / ए हैं****

Structure & Rules

- **Rule:** Always use the Third Form of the Verb (V3).
- **Helping Verbs:**
 - **Has:** Used with He, She, It, and singular nouns.
 - **Have:** Used with I, You, We, They, and plural nouns.

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + has/have + V3 + Object
Negative	Subject + has/have not + V3 + Object
Interrogative	Has/Have + Subject + V3 + Object + ?

Uses

- To describe an action completed very recently (often used with words like *just, already, yet*).
- To talk about life experiences up to now without stating exactly when they happened.

- To describe a past action that has a result in the present (e.g., *I have lost my keys* means I still don't have them).

Examples

- **Positive:** We have finished our assignment.
- **Negative:** He has not arrived yet.
- **Interrogative:** Have you ever visited the Taj Mahal?

4. Present Perfect Continuous Tense

This tense is used when an action started in the past and is *still continuing* right now.

Hindi Identification: **से ... रहा हूँ / रही है / रहे हैं**

Structure & Rules

- **Rule:** Combines Perfect (has/have been) and Continuous (V1+ing).
- **Time Words:** You must use **Since** (for a specific starting point in time, e.g., since 8 AM, since Monday) or **For** (for a duration of time, e.g., for two hours, for ten years).

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + has/have been + V1+ing + Object + since/for + Time
Negative	Subject + has/have not been + V1+ing + Object + since/for + Time
Interrogative	Has/Have + Subject + been + V1+ing + Object + since/for + Time + ?

Uses

- To emphasize how long an ongoing action has been happening.
- To describe an action that recently stopped, but the physical evidence is still present (e.g., *The ground is wet because it has been raining*).

Examples

- **Positive:** I have been waiting here for an hour.
- **Negative:** She has not been feeling well since yesterday.
- **Interrogative:** How long have they been living in this city?

5. Past Indefinite Tense (Simple Past)

This is the most common past tense. We use it to talk about an action that started and finished at a specific time in the past.

Hindi Identification: **ता था / ती थी / ते थे / या / यी / ए**

Structure & Rules

- **Rule:** This is the *only* tense in English grammar where the **Second Form of the Verb (V2)** is used, and it is strictly used in positive sentences.
- **Rule for Negatives/Questions:** As soon as you use "**did**" (which is already the V2 of 'do'), the main verb **MUST** change back to the **Base Form (V1)**.

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + V2 + Object
Negative	Subject + did not + V1 + Object
Interrogative	Did + Subject + V1 + Object + ?

Uses

- To express completed actions in the past (e.g., yesterday, last year, in 2010).
- To describe past habits.
- To list a series of completed actions in the past.

Examples

- **Positive:** I **went** to the market yesterday. (*V2 of go*)
- **Negative:** She **did not eat** her lunch. (*did + V1*)
- **Interrogative:** **Did** they **win** the match? (*did + V1*)

6. Past Continuous Tense (Past Progressive)

This tense is used for an action that was ongoing or in progress at a certain time in the past.

Hindi Identification: **रहा था / रही थी / रहे थे**

Structure & Rules

- **Rule:** Always use the "-ing" form of the verb (V4).
- **Helping Verbs:**
 - **Was:** Used with I, He, She, It, and singular nouns.
 - **Were:** Used with You, We, They, and plural nouns.

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + was/were + V1+ing + Object
Negative	Subject + was/were not + V1+ing + Object
Interrogative	Was/Were + Subject + V1+ing + Object + ?

Uses

- To describe an action going on at some time in the past.
- To show an action that was interrupted by another action (e.g., *I was reading when the phone rang*).
- To describe two actions happening at the exact same time (parallel actions).

Examples

- **Positive:** The students **were writing** their exam.
- **Negative:** He **was not watching** TV last night.
- **Interrogative:** **Were** you **sleeping** when I called?

7. Past Perfect Tense

This tense is often called the "past of the past." It is used when you are talking about two actions in the past, and you need to show which one happened *first*.

Hindi Identification: **चुका था / चुकी थी / चुके थे**

Structure & Rules

- **Rule:** Always use the **Third Form of the Verb (V3)**.
- **Helping Verb: Had** (used with all subjects, singular and plural).
- **Golden Grammar Rule:** In sentences with two past actions, the *first completed action* takes the **Past Perfect** (had + V3), and the *second action* takes the **Past Indefinite** (V2).

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + had + V3 + Object
Negative	Subject + had not + V3 + Object
Interrogative	Had + Subject + V3 + Object + ?

Uses

- To describe an action completed before a certain moment in the past.
- To show cause and effect in the past.

Examples

- **Positive:** The train **had left** before I reached the station. (*Train leaving happened first, so it gets 'had left'. Reaching happened second, so it gets V2 'reached'.*)
- **Negative:** I **had not seen** that movie before today.
- **Interrogative:** **Had** she **completed** the assignment before the deadline?

8. Past Perfect Continuous Tense

This tense shows that an action started in the past and continued up until another time in the past.

Hindi Identification: **से ... रहा था / रही थी / रहे थे**

Structure & Rules

- **Rule:** Combines elements of Perfect (had been) and Continuous (V1+ing).

- **Time Words:** You must use **Since** (for a specific point in time, e.g., since morning, since 2020) or **For** (for a duration of time, e.g., for two hours, for five days).

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + had been + V1+ing + Object + since/for + Time
Negative	Subject + had not been + V1+ing + Object + since/for + Time
Interrogative	Had + Subject + been + V1+ing + Object + since/for + Time + ?

Uses

- To emphasize the duration of an action that was in progress before another action or time in the past.

Examples

- **Positive:** They **had been playing** cricket **for** three hours when it started raining.
- **Negative:** She **had not been feeling** well **since** Monday.
- **Interrogative:** **Had** you **been waiting** long before the bus finally arrived?

9. Future Indefinite Tense (Simple Future)

This tense is used to talk about actions that will happen at some point in the future. It is the most basic way to express a future plan or prediction.

Hindi Identification: **ऊँगा / एगी / एगा / एँगे**

Structure & Rules

- **Rule:** Always use the **Base Form of the Verb (V1)**.
- **Helping Verbs:** **Will** or **Shall**.
 - *Grammar Note:* Traditionally, "Shall" is used with **I** and **We**, and "Will" is used with everything else. However, in modern spoken English, **Will** is perfectly acceptable for all subjects.

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + will/shall + V1 + Object
Negative	Subject + will/shall not + V1 + Object
Interrogative	Will/Shall + Subject + V1 + Object + ?

Uses

- To state a future fact or prediction.
- To express a sudden decision made at the moment of speaking (e.g., *I will pay for the coffee!*).
- To make promises or offers.

Examples

- **Positive:** I **will call** you tomorrow.
- **Negative:** She **will not attend** the meeting. (*will not = won't*)
- **Interrogative:** **Will** they **win** the tournament?

10. Future Continuous Tense (Future Progressive)

This tense is used to describe an action that will be in progress or ongoing at a specific time in the future.

Hindi Identification: ****रहा होऊंगा / रही होगी / रहे होंगे****

Structure & Rules

- **Rule:** You must use **be** along with the "-ing" form of the verb (V4).

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + will/shall be + V1+ing + Object
Negative	Subject + will/shall not be + V1+ing + Object

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Interrogative	Will/Shall + Subject + be + V1+ing + Object + ?

Uses

- To describe an action that will be happening continuously at a certain point in the future.
- To ask politely about someone's future plans.

Examples

- **Positive:** This time tomorrow, we **will be traveling** to Delhi.
- **Negative:** He **will not be working** on Sunday.
- **Interrogative:** Will you **be using** the laptop tonight?

11. Future Perfect Tense

This tense is used to express that an action will be 100% completed *before* a specific time or another action in the future. It is almost always used with time indicators like "by," "by the time," or "before."

Hindi Identification: ****चुका होऊंगा / चुकी होगी / चुके होंगे****

Structure & Rules

- **Rule:** Always use the **Third Form of the Verb (V3)**.
- **Helping Verbs:** **Will have** (used for all subjects, singular or plural. Never use "will has").

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + will/shall have + V3 + Object
Negative	Subject + will/shall not have + V3 + Object
Interrogative	Will/Shall + Subject + have + V3 + Object + ?

Uses

- To show that an action will be finished by a certain future deadline.

Examples

- **Positive:** I **will have finished** my homework by 8 PM.
- **Negative:** They **will not have built** the bridge by next year.
- **Interrogative:** **Will** she **have reached** the station before the train leaves?

12. Future Perfect Continuous Tense

This is the rarest tense in daily conversation, but crucial for advanced grammar. It is used to show that an action will continue up until a specific point in the future, emphasizing the *duration* of that action.

Hindi Identification: **से ... रहा होऊँगा / रही होगी / रहे होंगे**

Structure & Rules

- **Rule:** Combines Perfect (have been) and Continuous (V1+ing).
- **Time Words:** You use **For** (to show duration) or **From** (to show starting point).
Note: We generally do not use "Since" in the future tense; we use "From" instead.

Sentence Type	Rule / Formation
Positive	Subject + will have been + V1+ing + Object + from/for + Time
Negative	Subject + will not have been + V1+ing + Object + from/for + Time
Interrogative	Will + Subject + have been + V1+ing + Object + from/for + Time + ?

Uses

- To emphasize how long an action will have been going on by a certain future time.

Examples

- **Positive:** By next December, she **will have been teaching** at Verchas Academy **for** five years.
- **Negative:** I **will not have been sleeping for** long when you arrive.
- **Interrogative:** **Will** they **have been playing** cricket **for** three hours by sunset?