

Date = 11.6.21

~~English~~

tense

Date = 24.6.21

Time (ସମୟ)

Time ଦେଉଛି 3 ପ୍ରକାର, ଯଥା :-

- (i) present time (ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟ)
- (ii) past time (ଅତୀତ ସମୟ)
- (iii) Future time (ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ସମୟ)

Tense (କାଳ)

English

~~English~~ କି ବାସ୍ତବରେ Tense ଦେଉଛି 2 ପ୍ରକାର ଯଥା :-

- (a) present tense (ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କାଳ)
- (b) past tense (ଅତୀତ କାଳ)

- ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ସମୟରେ ଯାହାକୁ Englishରେ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବାକୁ ହେବ କିମ୍ବା ବୁଦ୍ଧି ନଥିବାରୁ Englishରେ Future tense tense ନାହିଁ.
- ତଥାପି ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ଆମେ present tense (ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କାଳ) କୁ କ୍ରିୟାରୁପ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁ.

PRESENT TENSE (ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ କାଳ)

present tense କୁ ଛାତ୍ରଛାତ୍ରୀଙ୍କୁ ବୁଝାଇ ଦେବାକୁ ହେବ । ସେହିପରି ଦେଖିବା :

- (1) present simple
- (2) present progressive. —→ (continuously)
3. present perfect.
4. present perfect progressive

(1) present simple

ବାସ୍ତବରେ ଅତୀତ ସମୟ, ଏହିପରି ନିଜର ବାସ୍ତବରେ ଯାହା

ନିଜାନ୍ତର ସାହାଯ୍ୟ ପ୍ରକାଶ କରିବା ପାଇଁ ~~the~~ present & simple
 କୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ

Example

subject + verb + object + Time

ମୁଁ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ସ୍କୁଲକୁ ଯାଏ ।

I go to school everyday.

ପାଣି ୧୦୦° ସେଣ୍ଟିଗ୍ରାଡ୍ରେ ଉଠେ ।

Water boils 100°C.

ତୁମେ ପ୍ରତିଦିନ ୧୦.୦୦ରେ ସ୍କୁଲକୁ ଯାଏ ।

You go to school at 10.00 Am everyday.

1st person	2nd person	3rd person
I, we ମୁଁ, ଆମେ	You ତୁମେ / ତୁମେମାନେ	He, (ସେ) ପୁରୁଷ She, (ସେ) ମହିଳା They, ସେମାନେ Ram, Sita, etc

• present simple tense ରେ 3rd person singular
 (he, she, it, Ram, Sita, you, ~~for friend~~ etc) ପରେ Verb
 ଶେଷରେ "s" କିମ୍ବା "es" ଯୋଡ଼ା କରାଯାଏ ।

ଯଥା :

ଗୋପାଳି ଘାନ୍ତି ଘୋଡ଼େ = Gopal brushes his teeth.

ସେ ଶେଷରେକି ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ଯାଏ = He goes to school early.

Auxiliary verb (ସାହାଯକ କ୍ରିয়া)

	present tense	past tense
1. Be verb	Am, is, are	was, were
2. Do verb	Do, does	did
3. Have verb	Have, has	had
4. modal verb	shall will	should would

ought to

can-could

may-might

must

ALL forms of present simple tense

	<u>Affirmative</u> (ଅ肯定)	<u>Negative</u> (ନାହିଁ)	<u>Interrogative</u> (ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ)
1st person			
Singular - I go (ମୁଁ ଯାଏ)	I go	I don't go (ମୁଁ ଯାଏନାହିଁ)	Do I go (ମୁଁ ଯାଏ କି?)
Plural - we go (ଆମେ ଯାଏ)	we go	we don't go (ଆମେ ଯାଏନାହିଁ)	Do we go (ଆମେ ଯାଏ କି?)
2nd person			
Singular - you go (ତୁ ଯାଏ)	you go	you don't go (ତୁ ଯାଏନାହିଁ)	Do you go (ତୁ ଯାଏ କି?)
Plural - you go (ତୁମେ ଯାଏ)	you go	you don't go (ତୁମେ ଯାଏନାହିଁ)	Do you go (ତୁମେ ଯାଏ କି?)
3rd person			
Singular - He goes (ସେ ଯାଏ)	He goes	He does not go (ସେ ଯାଏ ନାହିଁ)	Does he go (ସେ ଯାଏ କି?)
Plural - They go (ସେମାନେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି)	They go	They do not go (ସେମାନେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି ନାହିଁ)	Do they go (ସେମାନେ ଯାଆନ୍ତି କି?)

(2) present progressive :-

* କୌଣସି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବା ଘଟଣା କହିବା ବେଳେ ଚାଲୁଥିବା କ୍ରିୟାକୁ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟରେ present progressive ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।
ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବା ଘଟଣାରେ ସମୟ ସୀମା ନାହିଁ ।

* କୌଣସି ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବା ପରିସ୍ଥିତିର ପରିବର୍ତ୍ତନ ହେଉଥିବା ବ୍ଯକ୍ତିଙ୍କୁ ନେଇ present progressive ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ । ଯାହାଦ୍ୱାରା ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଯାତ୍ରା ହୁଏ ।

ଯାଉଅଛି, ଯୋଉଅଛି, ଶାଉଛନ୍ତି, ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି ଆଦି "ଉ" ଚିହ୍ନାଦ୍ୱାରା ଆୟତ୍ତରେ ବାକ୍ୟର present progressive tense ରେ ଅଛି ବୋଲି ଜାଣିବା ।

form

* He / she / It + is + verb + ing + object.

* We / you / they + are + verb + ing + object.

* I + am + verb + ing + object.

Example

ମୋ ଭ୍ରାତୃ ଚିତ୍ରି ଦେଖୁଛନ୍ତି

My brother is watching t.v.

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ବର୍ଷା ହେଉଅଛି

It is raining now.

ବିଶ୍ୱାସ କରନ୍ତୁ ଦିନ ଦିନ ବଢୁଛି

prices are rising from day to day.

ମୁଁ ହାତକୁ ଯାଉଅଛି

I am going to market.

ସେମାନେ ବିଦ୍ୟାଳୟକୁ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି

They ~~are~~ ^{are} going to school.

All tenses of present progressive tense

Affirmative

1st [Singular - I am going
(ମୁଁ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ)]

plural - we are going
(ଆମେ ଯାଉଛୁ)

2nd [Singular - you are going
(ତୁମେ ଯାଉଛୁ)

plural - you are going
(ତୁମେ ଯାଉଛୁ)

3rd [Singular - He is going
(ସେ ଯାଉଛି)

plural - They are going
(ସେମାନେ ଯାଉଛନ୍ତି)

Negative

I am not going
(ମୁଁ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ)

We are not going
(ଆମେ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ)

You are not going
(ତୁମେ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ)

You are not going
(ତୁମେ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ)

He is not going
(ସେ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ)

They are not going
(ସେମାନେ ଯାଉ ନାହିଁ)

Interrogative

Am I going?
(ମୁଁ ଯାଉଛି କି?)

Are we going
(ଆମେ ଯାଉଛୁ କି?)

Are you going?
(ତୁମେ ଯାଉଛୁ କି?)

Are you going?
(ତୁମେ ଯାଉଛୁ କି?)

Is he going?
(ସେ ଯାଉଛି କି?)

Are they going?
(ସେମାନେ ଯାଉଛୁ କି?)

3- present perfect

• ଆମେ ୟେ ଅବସ୍ଥା କେତେକ ସମୟ ଦା ଉପରେ, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ହୁଏ। ତେଣୁ present perfect tense ହୁଏ।

• କିମ୍ବା

ଆମେ ୟେ ଅବସ୍ଥା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟ ହୋଇଛି। ତେଣୁ present perfect tense ହୁଏ।

ଆମେ ୟେ ଅବସ୍ଥା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟ ହୋଇଛି। ତେଣୁ present perfect tense ହୁଏ।

form

Subject + have / has + verb "3rd" form + object.

* He / she / Ram / it + Has + verb 3rd form + object

* They / you + have + verb 3rd form + object

Example :

• ମୁଁ ମୋର ସୁଇଚ୍‌ବେସ୍ ହରାଇ ଦେଇଛି।

I have lost my suitcase.

• (ତେଣୁ ହେଉଛି ଓ ହେଉଛି ମୋର ଉପାଦାନ ସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ present perfect tense ହୋଇଛି)

• ଟ୍ରେନ୍ ଆସି ପାରିବ।

The train has arrived.

• ମୁଁ ମୋର ଘର ପାଠ ସେଇ କରିଛି।

I have done my homework.

• ହେଉଛି ମୋର ପଢ଼ିବା।

The have read.

• ସେମାନେ ଲେଖିଛନ୍ତି - They have written.

ALL FORMS OF PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

- ഒരു കുട്ടി കപ്പൽ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല = The boy has not seen a ship.
- കമലാ സ്കൂൾ കണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട് = Kamala has seen our school.
- മേശാണി കളികളെ കണ്ടിട്ടില്ല = The men have not seen kollada.

		<u>Interrogative</u>	
1st	Singular	Have I changed (ഞാൻ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)	Have I changed (ഞാൻ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)
	Plural	Have we changed (ഞങ്ങൾ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)	Have we changed (ഞങ്ങൾ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)
2nd	Singular	You have not changed (നീ മാറിയിട്ടില്ല)	Have you changed (നീ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)
	Plural	You have not changed (നിങ്ങൾ മാറിയിട്ടില്ല)	Have you changed (നിങ്ങൾ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)
3rd	Singular	He has not changed (അയാൾ മാറിയിട്ടില്ല)	Has he changed (അയാൾ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)
	Plural	They have changed (അവർ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ട്)	They have changed (അവർ മാറിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)

(9) present perfect progressive

* ଏହି କେବଳ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ continuously ଚାଲୁଥିବା ବା ଶାନ୍ତସ୍ୱର କରୁଥିବା, ଏହା ଯେତେବେଳେ ~~has~~ present perfect progressive tense ରୁ।

ନିୟମ

ଯେଉଁ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆଜିତାକା ଆରମ୍ଭ ହୋଇଥିଲା କିମ୍ବାକି ଚାଲିଛି ବାକିର ୩ ବର୍ଷରୁ ଓ ଯେତେବେଳେ present perfect progressive tense ରୁ।

form

Subject + has / have + been + verb + ing + object

* He / she / it ~~has~~ ^{has} + been + verb + ing + object

* They / I / you + have + been + verb + ing + object

example :-

• ସେ ଦୁଇଘଣ୍ଟା ଧରି ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିଛି ।

- He has been waiting for two hours.

• ସେ ଦଶବର୍ଷ ଧରି ଏହି କମ୍ପାନୀରେ କାମ କରିଛନ୍ତି ।

- He has been working for this company for the last ten years.

• ସେମାନେ ଦୁଇଘଣ୍ଟା ଧରି ଟାଙ୍କି ଚଳାଉଛନ୍ତି ।

- They have been driving the car.

• ମୁଁ ଦୁଇଘଣ୍ଟା ଧରି ଏଠାରେ ଅପେକ୍ଷା କରିଛି ।

- I have been waiting here for two hours.

• ମୁଁ ଏକ ସପ୍ତାହ ଧରି ମହାଭାରତ ଓ. ପଢୁଅଛି ।

- I have been reading the mahabharat for a week now.

All Forms of present perfect tense

Affirmative

- I have been doing well
(മുଁ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞു)

- we have been doing well
(ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞു)

1st [singular
plural]

- you have been doing well
(തൂണേ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞു)

- you have been doing well
(തൂണേ ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞു)

2nd [singular
plural]

- He ~~has~~ been doing well
(അദ്ദേഹം ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞു)

- They have been doing well
(അവർ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞു)

3rd [singular
plural]

Negative

I have not been doing well
(മുଁ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല)

we have not been doing well
(ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല)

you have not been doing well
(തൂണേ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല)

you have not been doing well
(തൂണേ ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല)

He has not been doing well
(അദ്ദേഹം ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല)

They have not been doing well
(അവർ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല)

Interrogative

Have I been doing well?
(മുଁ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)

Have we been doing well?
(ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)

Have you been doing well?
(തൂണേ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)

Have you been doing well?
(തൂണേ ഞങ്ങൾ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)

Has he been doing well?
(അദ്ദേഹം ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)

Have they been doing well?
(അവർ ഇതു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടോ?)

past tense (ଅତୀତ କାଳ)

past tense କୁ ଚାରିଭାଗରେ ବିଭକ୍ତ କରାଯାଉଛି ଯେଉଁଥିରୁ ତିନିଟି ହେଲା

- (a) ~~past~~ past simple
- (b) past progressive
- (c) past perfect
- (d) past perfect progressive

(1) Simple past :- (past simple)

ଅତୀତରେ କିଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଆରମ୍ଭ ହେଉ ଆଉ ସମାପ୍ତ ପଡ଼େ ତେଣୁ ହେଉଥିଲା ଅତୀତରେ କି ଅଭ୍ୟାସପାଟ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ, ଅତୀତରେ ଧରି ଧରି ଧରି ପାଉଁ past simple tense ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।

Form

- ଅଭ୍ୟାସ verb ର ଦ୍ଵିତୀୟ ପିଢ଼ି (base form) ଓ ed ଲାଗି କିମ୍ବା verb ର past form ହେଉଥାଏ ।

ଯଥା :- play - played

kick - kicked

go - went

win - won

- Negative ବା question ପାଇଁ ଆମେ did ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁ ।

Example:

- ଗତ ରାତିରେ ଘରଟି ଲାଗି ନିଆଁ ଲାଗି ଯାଇଥିଲା ।

= A house caught fire last night.

- ଅଶୋକ କେବେ ମୃତ୍ୟୁବରଣ କରିଥିଲେ ।

= When did Ashok die?

- ଭାରତ ଶାନ୍ତି ହେବା ପରେ ଲାଗି ଘଟିଲା ।

= India became free in 1947.

- ଇଂରେଜ ଗାଳି ଅଞ୍ଚଳକୁ ଅନେକ ବର୍ଷ ଧରି ଶାସନ କରନ୍ତେ ।

= The british ruled over india for many years.

All form of present simple tense

Affirmative

I played
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

Singular

1st person

We played
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

plural

You played
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

Singular

2nd person

You played
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

plural

He played
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

Singular

3rd person

They played
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

plural

Negative

I did not play
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

We did not play
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

You did not play
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

You did not play
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

He did not play
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

They did not play
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്)

Interrogative

Did I play?
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്?)

Did we play?
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്?)

Did you play?
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്?)

Did you play?
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്?)

Did he play?
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്?)

Did they play?
(ഈ കളിക്കിട്ട്?)

2. past progressive:

- ଅଟ୍ଟାଳର କୋଣାଣି ଧନ ସମୟ ସ୍ୱର୍ଣ୍ଣ ଆହୁର ହୋଇଥିବା ସେହି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଚାଲିଥିଲା, ହୋଇ ହେଉନ ଥିଲା ଏହି ଅର୍ଥରେ past progressive tense ହୁଏ ।
- ଅଟ୍ଟାଳରେ କି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଧନ ସମୟରେ ଚାଲୁଥିଲା past progressive tense ହୁଏ ।
- ଯାହାକୁ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଯାଉଥିଲା, ଯାଉଥିଲା, ଯାଉଥିଲେ ଆଦି "ଉ" ଥିଲା ଉଚ୍ଚାରିତ ହେଉଥିଲେ, ବାକ୍ୟରେ past progressive tense ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ।
- ଅଟ୍ଟାଳରେ କୋଣାଣି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଚାଲିଥିବା କେଳି ଧନ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଧନ ଧନରେ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଧନ past & progressive ତେ ଅଟ୍ଟାଳ ସମୟ ତ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଧନ past simple.

Form :-

subject + Auxiliary (was/were) + verb + ing + object

* He / she / It / Ram / Sita

* was + verb + ing + object

* you / we / they + were + verb + ing + object

Example:-

• ମୁଁ ଗୀତ ଗାଉଥିଲି

- I was singing song

• ସେମାନେ ବଜାର ଯାଉଥିଲେ

They were going to market.

• ମୁଁ ଗାଧୋଇଥିବା କେଳି ଫୋନ୍ ବାଜିଲା ।

- The phone rang while I was bathing.

All form of present perfect progressive tense

Affirmative	Negative	Interrogative		1st person	2nd person	3rd person
Singular - I was going (ඔ'වාලා යාම)	Singular - I was not going (ඔ'වාලා නොයාම)	Was I going? (ඔ'වාලා යාමක්ද?)		Plural - we were going (මාලා යාම)	Singular - you are going (ඔබ යාම)	Singular - He was going (ඔහු යාම)
				Plural - we were not going (මාලා නොයාම)	Singular - you are not going (ඔබ නොයාම)	Singular - He was not going (ඔහු නොයාම)
					Plural - you are going (ඔබ යාම)	Plural - You are going (ඔබ යාම)
					Singular - you are not going (ඔබ නොයාම)	Plural - You are not going (ඔබ නොයාම)
						Plural - They were going (ඔවුන් යාම)
						Plural - They were not going (ඔවුන් නොයාම)
						Plural - Were they going? (ඔවුන් යාමක්ද?)

3) past perfect :-

- ଅନେକ କୋଣାର୍କ ଓ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ସମୟ ପୂର୍ବରୁ କରିଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ past perfect tense ହୁଏ ।
- ଅନେକ କରିଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଗୁଡ଼ିକ ପାଇଁ ପ୍ରଥମେ କରିଥିବା କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ past perfect ତ ଶେଷରେ ପାଠିଆ କାର୍ଯ୍ୟ ପାଇଁ past simple tense ହୁଏ ।
- ଶାପାର୍ଥକ ବାକ୍ୟରେ ଯାହା ଧାତୁ, ଯାହା ଧାତୁ, ଯାହା ଧାତୁ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗରେ ଯୋଗାଯୋଗ ହୋଇଥିବା ବାକ୍ୟରେ past perfect tense ତେଣୁ ଅଛି ବୋଲି ଜାଣିବା ।

Form

Subject + Had + verb 2nd form + object

* I / we / you / she / they + had + verb 2nd form + object.

Example :-

ଘରଟି ୧୯୮୬ ମସିହା ଦେଖିବା ପୂର୍ବରୁ ଖାଲି ଥିଲା ।
= The house had been empty for 5 years by 1986.

ଆମେ ସବୁ ଖାଉଥିଲୁ ।

= We ~~have~~ had eaten it all.

ସେ ପରୀକ୍ଷାରେ ଖେଳି ହେଉଥିବାରୁ ହାରା ହେଲା ।

= He had sad because he had failed in examination.

All forms of present perfect progressive tense

Affirmative

Singular I have played

(ଏମିତି ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି)

1st person

Plural We have played

(ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି)

2nd person

Singular - You have played

(ତୁ ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି)

3rd person

Plural You have played

(ତୁମେ ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି)

1st person

Singular He has played

(ଏମିତି ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି)

2nd person

Plural They have played

(ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି)

3rd person

Negative

I have not played

(ଏମିତି ଖେଳିନାହାନ୍ତି)

We have not played

(ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଖେଳିନାହାନ୍ତି)

You have not played

(ତୁ ଖେଳିନାହାନ୍ତି)

You have not played

(ତୁମେ ଖେଳିନାହାନ୍ତି)

He has not played

(ଏମିତି ଖେଳିନାହାନ୍ତି)

They have not played

(ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଖେଳିନାହାନ୍ତି)

Interrogative

Had I played?

(ଏମିତି ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି କି?)

Had we played?

(ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି କି?)

Had you played?

(ତୁ ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି କି?)

Had you played?

(ତୁମେ ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି କି?)

Had he played?

(ଏମିତି ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି କି?)

Had they played?

(ସାଙ୍ଗରେ ଖେଳିଛନ୍ତି କି?)

(4) past perfect progressive

- କୌଣସି ଅନ୍ଧ ଦିନ ଚଳୁ ଲାଗିଲା ଏହାତେ ଧଳା ମୁହଁ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଆହୁ ମୋର ସେହି ମୁହଁ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚାଲିଥିଲେ ବା ଚାଲି ଥିବା ସମୟ ପ୍ରଭୃତି ଯୋଗୁ ହେଉଥିଲେ past perfect progressive tense ହୁଏ ।

Form :-

subject + had been + verb + ing + object.

* I/we/you/He/she/they + had been + verb + ing + object

Example:

- ସେମାନେ ଏ ଯାତ୍ରା ପରି ଚାଲିଚାଲିଥିଲେ : ଯେତେବେଳେ ସେମାନଙ୍କ କାନ୍ଦୁ ଉଠିଗଲା - They had been driving for two hours when their car broke broken down.
- ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦିଷ୍ଟ ସମୟ ପର୍ଯ୍ୟନ୍ତ ଚାଲୁ ଥିବା କାମ କରୁଥିଲେ ।
- The doctor had been working alone till a nurse came.
- ସେ କିଛି ଘଣ୍ଟା ଧରି ପଢ଼ି ଥିବା କାମ ପରି ସରିଥିଲା ।
- she had been reading for several hours before she went to bed.

All tenses of present perfect progressive tense

Affirmative

Interrogative

Negative

Singular - I had been working
(ඔබ් කම කළා)

I had not been working
(ඔබ් කම කළ නිවුණ)

Had I been working?
(ඔබ් කම කළා කි?)

Plural - We had been working
(අපාලෙ කම කළා)

We had not been working
(අපාලෙ කම කළ නිවුණ)

Had we been working?
(අපාලෙ කම කළා කි?)

Singular - You had been working
(ඔබ් කම කළා)

You had not been working
(ඔබ් කම කළ නිවුණ)

Had you been working?
(ඔබ් කම කළා කි?)

You had been working
(ඔබ් කම කළා)

You had not been working
(ඔබ් කම කළ නිවුණ)

Had you been working?
(ඔබ් කම කළා කි?)

Singular - He had been working
(ඔබ් කම කළා)

He had not been working
(ඔබ් කම කළ නිවුණ)

Had he been working?
(ඔබ් කම කළා කි?)

Plural - They had been working
(ඔබ් කම කළා)

They had not been working
(ඔබ් කම කළ නිවුණ)

Had they been working?
(ඔබ් කම කළා කි?)

Future time (ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ ସମୟ)

- Future time to କି ସୁଚାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଆମେ ନିମ୍ନଲେଖିତ କିଛି ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁ ।

1) Be going to + main verb + future time

2) present progressive

3. present simple

4. shall / will + main verb's base form

1) part - 1 :- ନିମ୍ନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ଘଟିବା କିଛି କାର୍ଯ୍ୟକୁ ସୂଚାଇବା ପାଇଁ ଆମେ be going to + main verb ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁ ।

form:-

Be going to + main verb

Example

- ମୋ ଚାଲୁଲେଲୁ ନି ମୁରୁଚା, ମୁଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ନୂଆ ଚାଲୁଲେଲୁ କିଣିବି ।
- my bicycle is old. I am going to buy a new one.
- ସୀତା ଆଶ୍ଚର୍ଯ୍ୟ ହେଉଛି ବିବାହ କରିବା ।
- Sita is going to get married soon.
- ମୁଁ ଉପକୂଳ ଉପରେ କିଣିବି; ମୁଁ ଯୋଗେ ଗୋଟିଏ ନୂଆ ଘର ଗଢ଼ାବି ।
- I have bought a plot of land. I am going to build a new house there.
- ମୁଁ ~~କି~~ ବୟସ ଉତ୍ତରୀୟ ନାହିଁ ।
- I am not going to take the examination this time.

- ସେ ଆଜି କବିତା ଲେଖିବେ କି ?

⇒ Is he going to write poems today?

- If sentence ରେ he going to ବ୍ୟବହୃତ ହୁଏ ନାହିଁ with ବ୍ୟବହୃତ କରାଯାଏ ।

- କୌଣସି ଘଟଣା ଶୀଘ୍ର ଘଟିବ, ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ଆସିବାକୁ ବେଳା ~~ହୁଏ~~ କୁହାଯାଏ ।

- ଧର୍ମ ଶେଷରେ Be going to + main verb form କୁ ବ୍ୟବହୃତ କରାଯାଏ ।

Example:

- ଆକାଶ ଲେଉଟୁଆ । ଶୁଣି ଶୀଘ୍ର ବର୍ଷା ହେବ ।

- The sky is cloudy. It is going to rain soon.

All form

:- Affirmative

- I am going to play
- we/you / They are going to play
- He/she is going to play.

:- Negative

- I am not going to play.
- we/you / They are not going to play.
- He/she is not going to play.

:- Interrogative

- Am I going to play?
- Are we/you / they going to play?
- Is he/she going to play?

Part - II

ନିମ୍ନ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତରେ ଆମେ ଯାହା କହିବୁ ତାହା ବୋଲି ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ମାନସ
କହିବୁ ତ ସେଥିପାଇଁ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ ଦେବାକୁ କହିବୁ, ସେ କଥା କହିବା
କେବଳ present progressive ~~form~~ tense କୁ ବ୍ୟବହାର କରୁ.

Example:-

- ମୋ ପିତାମାତା ଆସନ୍ତା ମାସରେ ମୋ ଜନ୍ମଦିନ ପାଳନ କରୁଛନ୍ତି
- My parents are celebrating my birthday next month.
- ତୁମେ ଚାହିଁ ଗୋଟିଏ ସାଙ୍ଗ କାମ କରୁଛୁ ?
- What are you having for dinner?

Part III

କେବଳ ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ କାଳରେ ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ବା ଆଣବିକ କାଳରେ କିଛି
କେବଳ ସମ୍ଭାବନା କହିବା, ସେଥିପାଇଁ present simple tense କୁ
ବ୍ୟବହାର କରାଯାଏ ।

ବର୍ତ୍ତମାନ ସମୟରେ ନିର୍ଦ୍ଦେଶ (Time table) calendar ଆଦିରେ
ସୂଚନା ଦିଆଯାଏ ।

ସେଥିରେ ବ୍ୟକ୍ତି କିପରି କାମ କରୁଛି ତାହା ଦିଆଯାଏ ।

Example:-

କାଲି ଭବିଷ୍ୟତ - Tomorrow is Sunday.

ଉତ୍କଳ ଉପକ୍ରମ ଓ ଉତ୍କଳ ବିକଳରେ ଆସିବି

→ The utkal express is late by five hours.

ଆର୍ଥିକ ବର୍ଷ ମାର୍ଚ୍ଚ ମେ ୩୧ ତାରିଖରେ ଶେଷ ହେବ ।

→ The financial year ends on 31st March.

pakṛi :-

ଉଦାହରଣ କିଛି ଘଟଣା ଘଟିବ କି ନାହିଁ କହିବା ପାଇଁ will / shall ବ୍ୟବହାର ହୁଏ ।

ଯଦି କାହିଁକି ଘଟଣାଟି ଘଟୁଛି ତେବେ ଆମେ ଏହା ଘଟିବ ।

Form

• shall / will + main verb

* I / we + shall / she / it / they + will + main verb

Example:-

1. କାଲି ଶାବିତ୍ରୀ ହେବ - Tomorrow will be Saturday.

• ଦିନେ ଆମେ ମରିବୁ - One day we shall die.

କାଲି ସୂର୍ଯ୍ୟ ଧଳା କେନେ ଉଠିବୁ ହେବ - The sun will rise at ~~6~~ tomorrow.

All forms:-

∴ Affirmative Negative

I shall work

I shall not work

You will work

You will not work

They will work

They will not work

We shall work

We will not work

∴ Interrogative

shall i work?

will you work?

will you work?

will we work?

	<u>present</u>	<u>past</u>	<u>past participle</u>
ଆକ୍ରମଣ କରିବା	Attack	attacked	attacked
ଉଠାଉଛି	awoke	awoked	awaked
ଉଠିବା	Arise/get up	Arose/get up	Arisen/get up
ଶାୟୋଇବା	Bathe	Bathed	Bathed
ଜନ୍ମ କରିବା	Beam	borne	borne
ସହିଯିବା	Bear	bone	borne
ମାଗିବା	Beg	begged	begged
ଖାଇବା	eat	ate	eaten
ଆସିବା	come	came	come
ବିନାଶ କରିବା	construct	constructed	constructed
ଢୋଳିବା	build	built	built
କଣିକା	buy/purchases	bought/purchased	bought/purchased
ଘୋଡ଼ିବା	Burn	Burnt	Burnt
ଆଣିବା	Bring	brought	brought
ପିଟିବା	beat	beat	beaten
ଆରମ୍ଭ କରିବା	begin	began	begun
ପାଇବା	find	found	found
ଦେଖିବା	hehold	beheld	he held
	see	saw	seen
ଆଜ୍ଞା ଦେବା	bid	bade	bidden
	order	ordered	ordered

	<u>present</u>	<u>past</u>	<u>P.P</u>
ଭାଙ୍ଗିବା	break	broke	broken
ଧରିବା	catch	caught	caught
କାଟିବା	cut	cut	cut
ନାହିବା / ପସନ୍ଦ କରିବା	choose	chose	chose chosen
ଖୋଳିବା	dig	dug	dug
ଆଙ୍କିବା, ଟାଣିବା	draw	drawn	drawn
ପିଇବା	drink	drank	drank drunk
ଘଟିବା	fall	fell	fatten
ଝୁଲି କରିବା	fight	fought	fought
ଆହୁତ କରିବା	feel	felt	felt
ଖୁଆଇବା	feed	fed	fed

(i) Most singular count Nouns can be made plural by adding 's' to them.

<u>Singular</u>	<u>plural</u>
goat	goats
tree	trees
cand	cands
cow	cows
flute	flutes
stream	stream

(ii) Generally we add -'es' to singular count Nouns ending in -s, -ss, -tch, -sh, -x to make their plurals

<u>singular</u>		<u>plural</u>
gas	_____	gases
glass	_____	glasses
fox	_____	foxes
watch	_____	watches
dish	_____	dishes

(iii) For singular count Nouns ending in -y with a consonant before it replace -y with -ies to make them plurals.

<u>Singulars</u>		<u>plural</u>
country	_____	countries
party	_____	parties
body	_____	bodies

(iv) In case of name ending in -f or -fe