

Past continuous tense



Past continuous tense

- Past continuous tense is used
 - for activities that were incomplete and in progress at a point in the past

Past continuous tense

- For making past continuous tense remove 'na' from infinitive and add 'raha', 'rahey' for masculine and 'rahi' for feminine. Then add various forms of verb 'hona' 'to be' (in past).

Subject	Verb root	Verb ending	To be verb (in past)
Ali	so so-na to sleep	raha	thha

These forms of verb 'hona' '*to be*' is used to represent the past tense (masculine)

Pronoun Singular	Corresponding verb form	Pronoun Plural	Corresponding verb form
main /	thh-a was	hum we	thh-ey were
tum aap you	thh-ey thh-ey were	tum aap you	thh-ey thh-ey were
voh he/she/it	thh-a was	voh they	thh-ey were

These forms of verb 'hona' '*to be*' is used to represent the past tense (feminine)

Pronoun Singular	Corresponding verb form	Pronoun Plural	Corresponding verb form
main /	thh-i was	hum we	thh-een were
tum aap you	thh-i thh-i were	tum aap you	thh-een thh-een were
voh he/she/it	thh-i was	voh they	thh-een were

How to make

Infinitive	Without 'na'	Sing. masc. Verb	Sing. fem. Verb
khol-na <i>to open</i>	khol	khol-raha	khol-rahi
parh-na <i>to read</i>	parh	parh-raha	parh-rahi
kha-na <i>to eat</i>	kha	kha-raha	kha-rahi
pi-na <i>to drink</i>	pi	pi-raha	pi-rahi

How to make

Infinitive	Without 'na'	Sing. masc. Verb	Sing. fem. Verb
dekh-na <i>to see, to watch</i>	dekh	dekh-raha	dekh-rahi
likh-na <i>to write</i>	_____	_____	_____
bata-na <i>to tell</i>	_____	_____	_____
keh-na <i>to say</i>	_____	_____	_____

Different forms of 'raha'

	Singular	plural
Masculine	raha	rahey
Feminine	rahi	rahi

Different forms of 'raha'

	Singular	plural
Masculine	rah a lark a kha rah a <i>boy eating</i>	rah ey lark ey kha rah ey <i>boys eating</i>
Feminine	rah i lark i kha rah i <i>girl eating</i>	rah i lark ian kha rah i <i>girls eating</i>

Agreement in past progressive tense

- The verb agrees with the subject in past progressive tense.
- Lark**a** akhbar(m) parh rah**a** thh**a**.
- The boy was reading newspaper.
- Larka roti(f) kha raha thh**a**.
- The boy was eating bread.
- Lark**i** akhbar(m) parh rah**i** thhi.
- The girl was reading newspaper.

Proper noun

		Singular	plural
3rd person	Masc.	Ali kha rah a thh a <i>Ali was eating</i>	Ali aur Usman kha rah ey thh ey <i>Ali and Usman were eating</i>
	Fem.	Ayesha kha rah i thh i <i>Ayesha was eating</i>	Ayesha aur Fatima kha rah i thh een <i>Ayesha and Fatima were eating</i>

Common noun

		Singular	plural
3rd person	Masc.	Lark a kha rah a thh a <i>The Boy was eating</i>	Lark ey kha rah ey thh ey <i>The Boys were eating</i>
	Fem.	Lark i kha rah i thh i <i>The girl was eating</i>	Lark ian kha rah i thh een <i>The girls were eating</i>

1st person

		Singular	plural
1 st person	Masculine	Main kha rah a thh a <i>I was eating</i>	Hum kha rah ey thh ey <i>We were eating</i>
	Feminine	Main kha rah i thh i <i>I was eating</i>	Hum kha rah i thh een <i>we were eating</i>

2nd person

		Singular	plural
2 nd person	Masculine	Tum kha rah ^{ey} thh ^{ey}	Aap kha rah ^{ey} thh ^{ey}
		Aap kha rah ^{ey} thh ^{ey}	Aap kha rah ^{ey} thh ^{ey}
		<i>You were eating</i>	<i>You were eating</i>
	Feminine	Tum kha rah ⁱ thh ⁱ	Aap kha rah ⁱ thh ^{een}
		Aap kha rah ⁱ thh ^{een}	Aap kha rah ⁱ thh ^{een}
		<i>You were eating</i>	<i>You were eating</i>

3rd person

		Singular	plural
3 rd person	Masculine	Voh kha raha a thha a <i>He was eating</i>	Voh kha rahe y thhe y <i>They were eating</i>
	Feminine	Voh kha rahi i thhi i <i>She was eating</i>	Voh kha rahi i thhe een <i>They were eating</i>

Practice



Practice

- Voh keya ker rahay thhey?
- *What were they doing?*
- Voh T.V. daikh rahay thhey.
- They were watching T.V.

Let's play a game

- Directions: Look at the following pictures for one minute, try to remember the event and then answer the questions.



Practice

- Bachchey keya ker rahay thhey?
- *What were the kids doing?*
- _____.



Practice

- Baavarchi keya ker raha thha?
- *What was the chef doing?*
- _____.



Practice

- Larkey keya ker rahey thhey?
- *What were the boys doing?*
- _____.



Practice

- Bachcha keya ker raha thha?
- *What was the kid doing?*
- _____.



Practice

- Voh keya ker rahi thheen?
- *What were they doing?*
- _____.



Practice

- Voh keya ker rahey thhey?
- *What were they doing?*
- _____.



Practice

- Voh keya ker rahi thheen?
- *What were they doing?*
- _____.



Practice

- Larkian keya ker rahi thheen?
- *What were the girls doing?*
- _____.



Practice

- Bachha keya ker raha thha?
- *What was the boy doing?*
- _____.



Practice

- Bachchey keya ker rahey thhey?
- *What were the kids doing?*
- _____.

Indicating possession

- When two pronouns are used, one personal and one possessive for the same person in one sentence, then 'apna', 'apney' and 'apni' are used as possessive pronoun.
- Example:
- Main mairey ghar gya. *I went to my house.* ✗
- Main apney ghar gya. *I went to my house.* ✓

Examples

- Oos ney ooska kamra saaf kiya. ✗
- *He cleaned his room.*
- Oos ney apna kamra saaf kiya. ✓
- Hum ney hamara kaam kiya. ✗
- *We did our work.*
- Hum ney apna kaam kiya. ✓

Practice

- Oos ney ooska kamra saaf kiya.
- Oos ney apna kamra saaf kiya.
- Hum ney apna kaam kiya.
- Hum ney hamara kaam kiya.
- Tum tumharey ghar gaey.
- Tum apney ghar gaey.

Haftey key din/ *Days of the week*

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
peer	mangal	buddh	jum'eh'raat	jummah	hafta	itvaar

Saal key maheeney/ *Months of the year*

January	February	March	April	May	June
janwary	farwary	maarch	april	maii	joon

Saal key maheeney/ *Months of the year*

July	August	September	October	November	December
July	agust	sitammber	aktoober	navamber	dicember