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Islamic Republic of Afghanistan
Ministry of Higher Education
Shin Kan High School

Special English Grammar For 12th Class

Khost, Afghanistan

Ketabton.com

Pupil Name:

Neck Name:

Cell

Prepared by English Teacher Eng Noorkhan Noori

Preface

Special English Grammar For 12th Class is prepared according to English book of twelfth classes of high schools. So this chapter contains all the crucial grammar with vast details of vivid and clear examples. You can easily grasp the complicated grammar with so easiness without too much help of teacher. This grammar composition would be enough effective and will have positive effect on your studying, because it is written in an easy way, learners can easily attain the main idea of any topics he/she wants to learn. I have covered many and different topics according to twelfth class grammar. If you are a student in twelfth class don't miss the chapter and try your best to read once. I strongly recommend this book which was prepared by Eng Noorkhan Noori for all the students who are studying in twelfth classes.

In the end all interested and beloved readers are requested to give their valuable comments, suggestions as feedback at

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Your cooperation is our success.

Thanks,

Engineer Noorkhan Noori teacher at Sheen Kaan High School

Khost, Afghanistan

Acknowledgment

First of all, I am very pleased from our lord who is most gracious, merciful; created man and taught him speech. And who has given me the talent to write this special composition of grammar for my sweet learners. I would like to say huge thanks to my beloved parents for their unforgettable and everlasting help, helpful advices, encouragement, supervision throughout my educational life. Their struggle and support enabled me to complete my task successfully.

Eventually, I once again thank all preceptors, classmates, villagers, leaders, friends who have helped, directed, supported me.

I wish you all readers will take maximum advantages from this chapter and hoping that this small grammar will solve some of the fundamentals problems of you.

Sincerely Yours,

Eng Noorkhan Noori

Language is the way of communication among living beings.

ژبه د ژونديو موجوداتو د پوهولو او راپوهولو وسيله ده.

Language is a method through which we communicate each other.

ژبه د افهام او تفهيم وسيله ده.

Grammar is the key of a language.

گرامر د يوې ژبې كليي ده.

Grammar is the skeleton of a language.

گرامر د يوې ژبې سکلېت دی.

Grammar is the scientific study of a language.

گرامر د يوې ژبې علمي مطالغي ته ويل کيږي.

Letter is a symbol which has is called letter.

توري: يوه نښه چې اواز ولري توری بلل کيږي.

Letters are divided into two parts

A) Writing way د ليکلو له لارې

B) Pronunciation way د تلفظ له لارې

Writing way divided into two parts دي ويشل شوي دي

1) Upper Case (Capital Letters) لوی توري

Ex: A,B,C

2) Lower Case (Small letters) کوچني توري

Ex:a,b,c

Pronunciation way is divided into three parts.

تلفظ له لاري توري په دريو برخو ويشل شوي دي.

- Vowel Letters غريز (غر لرونكي توري)
- Semi Vowel letters نيمه غريز توري
- Consonant letters بي غره توري

Vowel letters are those letters which can make sound in the word.

غريز توري: هغه توري دي چې په كلماتو كې اواز رامتخته كوي.

Semi Vowel Letters: are those letters which make half sound in words.

نيمه غريزه توري: هغه توري دي چې په كلماتو كې نيمه غر جوړوي.

Consonant letters: are those letters which can't make voice in the sentences.

بي غره توري: هغه توري دي چې نه شي كولاى په كلماتو كې اواز رامنځته كړي.

Alphabet: a collection of letters arranged in order to form words.

الفبا: د تورو مجموعه چې د كليمو د تر تيب كولو لپاره په كار وړل كيږي.

Word: is a group of letters which can make sense and can be pronounced is called word.

لغت: د تورو يوه مجموعه چې ځانگړي معنا ولري او تلفظ كړاى شي كليمه يا لغت بلل كيږي.

Ex: Noorkhan, Sami, Adel

Sentence: is a group of words which has complete meaning is called sentence.

جمله: د لغاتو يوه مجموعه چې بشپړه معنه ولري جمله ورته وايي.

Verb is a word which is used to show an action, existence, state of being, possession and time in a sentence is called verb.

فعل: هغه کلیمه ده چې یو عمل، موجودیت، خالت، ملکیت، او وخت د بنودلو لپاره استعمالیږي.

Verbs are generally divided into two categories

په عمومي ډول افعال په دوه برخو یا کټیګوریو ویشل شوي دي.

- 1) **main verbs:** main verbs also called, ordinary, principle and common verbs these are the verbs which have only one function in a sentence (used as main verb)

اصلي فعلونه: دې فعلونو ته عادي، اساسي او عام فعلونه هم وايي، دا هغه فعلونه دي چې په یوه جمله کې یوه وظیفه ترسره کړي، او د اصلي فعل په شان استعمالیږي.

Ex: Go, Walk, whisper, eavesdrop

- 2) **Auxiliary verbs:** are those verbs which help with the main verb in the sentence or those verbs which show the mood of a sentence or those verbs which are used to help to form of a tense.

مرستندوی یا کومکلي افعال: دا هغه افعال دي چې په جمله کې د اصلي فعل سره یو ځای استعمال کیږي یا دا هغه فعلونه دي چې په یوه جمله کې د فعل حالت ښايي یا دا هغه فعلونه دي چې د زماني په جوړولو کې کومک کوي.

We can Categorize main verbs into two types

- 1) **Transitive and intransitive**
- 2) **Regular and Irregular**

Transitive verb is a verb which doesn't express a complete meaning and need object.

متعدي فعلونه: هغه فعلونه دي چې یو مفعول ته ضرورت ولري، بغير د مفعوله پوره معنا نلري.

Ex: ~~I need~~ ----- I need water.

Ex: ~~They write~~ -----They write a story.

Ex: ~~I open~~----- I open the door.

Intransitive verbs are those verbs which express complete meaning and doesn't need any objects.

(Go,Walk,Belong,Sit,Climb,Run,sleep etc.)

لازمي فعلونه: دا هغه فعلونه دي چي بشپړه معنا ولري او مفعول ته ضرورت ونه لري.

Ex: The baby cries.

Ex: The sun is shining.

Ex: Saminullah goes to Shin Kan High School everyday.

Ex: Noori sleeps at the guestroom every afternoon.

Regular verbs: are those verbs which have special rules for changing into second and third forms.

با قاعده فعلونه: هغه فعلونه دي چي د دوهم او دريم حالت د بدلولو لپاره خاص قوانين لري.

Ex: Walk, Talk, create

Irregular verbs are those verbs that don't have any special rules for changing into second and third forms of a verb and they should be memorized on by one.

بي قاعده فعلونه: دا هغه فعلونه دي چي د دوهم او دريم حالتونو ته د بدلولو لپاره كوم خاص قوانين نلري، بايد چي هر يو يو بي ځانگړي ياد شي.

Ex: Bespeak, sting, swim, feel, dream, speak, make, bring, go etc.

Simple present Tense خال ساده زمانه

This tense shows those actions which happen daily, habitually and factually.

دغه زمانه ورځني کارونه، عادتونه او حقيقتونه بنايي.

Daily activities: ورځني فعاليتونه

Hashmatullah goes to Sheen Kan high school everyday.

Adil goes to Kabul every year.

Hazratullah goes to Traqi every Friday.

Habits: عادتونه

Sami drinks green tea with dates.

Facts: حقيقتونه

The sun rises in the est.

Structures of simple present tense

Positive Structure

| Subject | Verb | Es/s | Complement |
|---------|-------|------|------------|
| Adil | play | s | cricket. |
| Cowboy | graze | s | goats. |

Negative structure

| Subject | Do/Does | not | verb | complement |
|--------------|-----------|----------|------------|---------------------|
| ↓ Hashmat | ↓ does | ↓ not | ↓ waste | ↓ his free time. |
| Hazrat | does | not | use | facebook. |
| Noori | does | not | take | bribe. |

Interrogative structure

| Do/Does | Subject | Verb | Complement |
|---------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| ↓ Do | ↓ you | ↓ know | ↓ Noorkhan? |
| Does | he | do | his homework? |
| Does | she | speak | to the radio? |

Negative and Interrogative structure

| Do/Does | Subject | Not | Verb | Complement |
|---------|----------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| ↓ Do | ↓ you | ↓ not | ↓ know | ↓ Noorkhan? |
| Does | he | not | do | his homework? |
| Does | she | not | speak | to the radio? |

Note: if a verb ends with (sh, ch,x,o,z) then we add es to the end of the verb in singular pronoun otherwise add only (s).

نوبت یا یادداشت: کچیری یوه کلیمه په **sh, ch,z,x,o** سره پای ته راسیدلې وه، نو مور د فعل په اخیر کې **es** اضافه کوو کني بیا یواځې **S** اضافه کوو.

Yes/No questions: are those questions which need short answer.

Or those questions which we answer with yes or no. we can make questions with helping verb, model verbs.

Like(is, are, was, were, do, does, did, can, could, will, has, have, etc)

بلي يا نا سوالونه: دا هغه سوالونه دي کوم چې لنډ ځواب ته ضرورت لري. يا دا هغه سوالونه دي چې په بلي يا نا سره ورته ځواب ورکول کېږي. دغه سوالونه په کومکي او نمونه يي فعلونو په استعمال سره سواله جوړېږي.

Ex: Is Adil listening to Noori? Yes, he is.

Are they playing cricket now? No, they are not.

Pronoun is a word which is used instead of a noun and prevents from repetition.

Ex: **Noorkhan** is an English and computer teacher. **He** is a teacher

ضمير هغه کلمه ده چې د نوم پرځای استعمالېږي او د اسم د تکرار مخه نیسي.

Kinds of pronouns

د ضمیرونو ډولونه

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 Personal Pronouns | شخصي ضمير |
| 2 Demonstrative Pronouns | اشاروي ضميرونه |
| 3 Possessive Pronouns | ملکي ضميرونه |
| 4 Distributive Pronouns | توزیعي ضميرونه |
| 5 Interrogative Pronouns | پښتنيز ضميرونه |
| 6 Indefinite Pronouns | نا معلوم ضميرونه |
| 7 Emphasizing Pronouns | تینگاري يا تاکيدي ضميرونه |
| 8 Reflexive Pronouns | انعکاسي ضميرونه |
| 9 Relative Pronouns | تړونکي يا موصولي ضميرونه |
| 10 Reciprocal pronouns | متقابل ضميرونه |
| 11 Exclamatory Pronouns | غږي يا ندايي ضميرونه |

Personal Pronouns are used instead of people and things in the sentence.

شخصي ضميرونه: هغه ضميرونه دي چې په جملو کې د خلکو او شيانو لپاره استعمالیږي.

Personal Pronouns are divided into two parts

شخصي ضميرونه په دوه برخو ویشل شوي دي.

1) subject pronoun

2) Object pronouns

Subject is the doer of an action is called subject.

فاعل : د يوه کار اجرا کونکي ته فاعل وايي.

| Subject Pronouns | | | | | | |
|------------------|-----|----|------|-------------------|-----|----|
| Plural Pronouns | | | | Singular Pronouns | | |
| I | You | We | They | He | She | it |

Object Pronouns: object pronouns are used instead of object in the sentence.

مفعولي ضميرونه: هغه ضميرونه دي چې په جمله کې د مفعول په ځای استعمالیږي.

Object is the receiver of an action is called object.

| Object Pronouns | | | | | | |
|-----------------|-----|------|-----|-----|----|----|
| Me | You | Them | Her | Him | Us | it |

Ex: I saw them yesterday.

I played with my classmates.

They win from us.

They are watching it.

Demonstrative Pronouns are those which are used instead of nouns and point out some person place or thing.

اشاروي ضميرونه: هغه ضميرونه دي چې د نوم په ځای کارول کيږي او يوشې شخص او ځای ته اشاره کوي.

They are ----This These That Those

Ex: This is a teacher.

That is a student. These are students.

Those are boys.

Note:This and That are used for singular nouns which are near the speaker and these and those are used for plural nouns far from speaker.

Possessive Pronouns: are used instead of a noun and show possession or ownership.

They are(Mine,Yours, His, Hers,Its, ours, theirs)

ملکي ضميرونه: هغه ضميرونه دي چې د نوم په ځای کارول کيږي چې ملکيت يا مالکيت ښيي.

This pen is mine. That car is hers. Those books are him.

These shoes are ours. These notebooks are theirs.

This book is yours. This goat is theirs. This lid is its.

Distributive Pronouns: are used instead of noun and indicate each person of a number or group. Or are used to replace nouns individually.

توزیعي ضميرونه: هغه ضميرونه دي چې د نوم په ځای راوړل کيږي او د يوې ډلې په هر غړي دلالت کوي.

They consist in:

Each, Every, Either, Neither

Samingul has two boots. Each is old.

Noori has two cars. Each runs fast.

Qismat has cars. Every is very expensive.

Note: **Each** is used for two things. **Every** is used for more than two things.

I have two phones. Each is android.

I have students. Every is smart.

Interrogative Pronouns: are those pronouns which are used to ask about noun or pronoun.

Some are these.

Who, Whom, Whose, which, what

Who is your close friend?

What is in your pocket?

Whom did you see yesterday?

Whose is this book?

Indefinite pronouns: are used instead of noun and denote some unknown person place or thing.

نا معلوم ضميرونه: هغه ضميرونه دي جي د نوم پرځای راځي او په ناپاکلي شخص، ځای او شي باندې دلالت کوي.

| Person | Place | Thing |
|-----------|------------|------------|
| Everybody | Everywhere | everything |
| Someone | somewhere | something |
| Anyone | anywhere | anything |
| no one | No where | nothing |
| | | |
| | | |

Someone has broken the chair. بعضي چا دا کرسی ماته کړه.

Emphasizing or intensive pronouns: are those which are used instead of noun and emphasize on performing some action.

تاکیدی ضمیرونه: هغه ضمیرونه دي چې د نوم په ځای راځي او د یو کار په کولو نینگار کوي.

Below are some:

Myself, yourself, Himself, herself, itself.

I myself saw him in the park last day.

They do their homework for me.

Reflexive Pronouns: are those which show that the subject and object of the sentence are the same. That is to say they show that the action reflexes from subject to object and from object to subject.

They are same to emphasizing pronouns

They washed themselves.

She saw herself in the mirror.

I hurt myself.

Relative Pronouns: are those which are used instead of noun and connect two parts of sentence.

تړونکي ضمیرونه: هغه ضمیرونه دي چې د نوم په ځای راوړل کيږي او د یوې جملې دوه برخې سره وصل کوي.

Such as: Who, Whose, Whom, What, That

Ex: this is my teacher. He is very good teacher.

The teacher who is very good is my teacher.

This is the boy whom I met yesterday.

Adel was the student whose pen I borrowed.

The book that is full tenses is useful.

Reciprocal Pronouns are used for persons or things that their act or react is upon one another.

متقا بل ضميرونه: هغو اشخاصو او شينانو لپاره استعماليري چې د دوي عمل او عكس المعل دوه طرفه وي.

They are helping each other (two persons)

They are asking one another (more than two persons)

Exclamatory Pronouns are used for persons or things to express some sudden feeling.

What! I forgot again.

W.H questions: W.H or information questions are those questions by which we can get information (What, When, Where, Why, How, Whose, How much, How Many, How Old, How long).

معلوماتي سوالونه: دا هغه سوالونه دي چې د دې پواسطه مور معلومات ترلاسه کولای شو.

When was the explosion?

What time is it?

How is your health?

How old are you?

How much water do you drink?

How many students are there in your class?

Simple Fast Tense: this tense shows an activity which occurred in a specific time in the past.

ساده تیره زمانه: دا زمانه یو داسی عمل بنایي چي په تیر معلوم وخت کي ترسره شوی وي.

Positive Structure

Subject + Verb2 + Complement.

| | |
|---|--|
| I went to Khost yesterday. | زه تیره ورځ خوست ته لاړم |
| I played cricket in ShinKan stadium Yesterday | ما تیره ورځ د شین کان لوبغاری کي لوبه وکړه |
| I graduated from Alfathah high school in 2014 | زه په ۲۰۱۴ کال کي د الفتح عالی لیسې څخه فارغ شوم |

Negative Structure

Subject + did+ not + verb + Complement.

| | |
|---|---|
| I did not to Khost yesterday. | زه تیره ورځ خوست ته نه لاړم |
| I did not play cricket in ShinKan stadium Yesterday. | ما تیره ورځ د شین کان لوبغاری کي لوبه ونه کړه |
| I did not graduate from Alfathah high school in 2014. | زه په ۲۰۱۴ کال کي د الفتح عالی لیسې څخه فارغ نشوم |

Interrogative Structure

Did + Subject + Verb + Complement+?

| | |
|---|--|
| Did I go to Khost yesterday? | ايا زه تيره ورځ خوست ته لاړم |
| Did I play cricket in ShinKan stadium Yesterday? | ايا ما تيره ورځ د شين كان لوبغاړی کي لوبه وکړه |
| Did I graduate from Alfathah high school in 2014? | ايا زه په ۲۰۱۴ کال کي د الفتخ عالي ليسي څخه فارغ شوم |

Negative Interrogative structures.

Did + Subject + Not + Verb + Complement+?

| | |
|--|---|
| Did I not go to Khost yesterday? | ايا زه تيره ورځ خوست ته نه لاړم |
| Did I not play cricket in ShinKan stadium Yesterday? | ايا ما تيره ورځ د شين كان لوبغاړی کي لوبه ونه کړه |

Active voice and passive voice

We have two kind of voices 1 active voice and 2 passive voice

Active voice: is a voice which is used to show what the subject does.

Or is the sentence in which the subject performs an action.

فعال غږ: هغه غږونه يا جملې دي چې په هغې کي فاعل يو کار ترسره کوي.

They are washing the dishes.

We are playing cricket.

they are writing their homework.

She broke the spoon.

Passive voice is a voice or sentence in which a subject receive and action.

غير فعال غږو: هغه غږ يا جملي دي چي پکي يو فاعل يو عمل تر لاسه کوي.

They are given some gifts.

The glass was broken.

Note: changing of active sentences to passive sentences.

Here are some rules for that.

- 1) Verb should be transitive
- 2) Intransitive can't be changed
- 3) Take the object of active sentence and used as the subject of passive.
- 4) To be + v3 form in always used

Changing of tenses to passive voice **زمانی بدلون په غیر فعال اواز باندې**

1. Simple present tense (Object + To be + v3)

Ex I play cricket (active) change to passive Cricket is played by me (passive)

2. Present continuous tense (Object + To be + being +v3)

Ex she is playing cricket (active) Cricket is being played by her.

3. Present perfect tense (object + have/has + been +v3)

Ex: she has eaten lunch (active) lunch has been eaten by her (passive)

4. Present perfect progressive tense (object + have/has + been + v3)

Ex: He has been cooking lunch (active) Lunch has been being cooked by him.

5. Simple past tense (object + was/ were + v3)

Noori studied English (active) English was studied by Noori (passive)

6. Past continuous tense (object was/were + being +v3)

Ex : Salim was playing cricket (active) Cricket was being played by Salim (passive)

7. Past perfect tense (object + had + been + v3)

Ex : Sami had eaten dinner. Dinner had been eaten by Sami.

8. Past perfect continuous tense (object + had + been + being + v3)

Ex Noori had been studying English. English had been being studied by Noori.

9. Simple future tense (object + will + be + v3)

Ex: I will wash the car. The car will be washed by me.

10.Future continuous tense (object + will + be + being+v3)

Ex: Noori will be teaching English. English will be being taught by Noori.

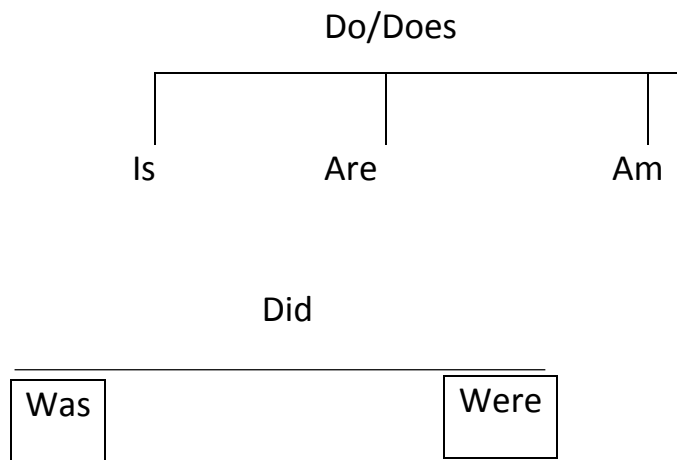
11.Future perfect tense (object + will + have + been+v3)

Ex: I will have called him. He will have been called by me.

12.Future perfect continuous tense (object + will + have + been + being +v3)

Ex: they will have been studying English. English will have been being studied by them

When “do/Does” are used in active sentences they must be changed to “is,are and am” in passive voice and so did to “ was/were” especially in questions.



Ex: Dose Adel speak English?

Is English spoken by Adel?

Do you teach the students?

Are the students taught by you?

Did Noori get my gift?

Was my gift gotten by Noori?

Did he meet his friends?

Were his friends met by him?

Where will she submit the gift?

Where will the gift be submitted by her?

When he will call you?

When you will be called by him?

Why did he call you?

Why were you called by him?

Who are teaching us?

By whom are we being taught?

Memo: who change into by whom phrase.

Imperative sentences in active voice and passive voice (Let + be + V3)

Open the door.

Let the door be opened.

Bring a glass of water.

Let a glass of water be brought.

Kill the snake.

Let the snake be killed.

Home work: change the following active sentence into passive voice.

I know Noorkhan Noori.

Past Perfect Tense

This tense shows an activity that was completed before another activity or time in the past.

ماضي بعیده زمانه یا تیره لری زمانه: دا زمانه هغه کار څرگندوي کوم چې په تیر شوي وخت کې د کوم بل کار څخه مخکې تر سره شوي او یا هم د بل وخت څخه مخکې پېښ شوی وي.

Or expresses an activity or situation that was completed before another action in the past.

هغه فعالیت(کار) یا وضعیت (حالت) تشریح کوي چې په تیر وخت کې د یوه بل عمل نه مخکې مکمل شوی وي.

Positive Structure.

| | | | |
|---------|-----|----|------------|
| subject | had | V3 | Complement |
|---------|-----|----|------------|

Ex: before another action

The patient had died when the doctor came.

Before another time

He had studied English before two o'clock.

I had played cricket in Shin Kan cricket Arena.

I had driven a car.

We had cleaned the room.

Adel had washed his face.

Negative Structure.

| | | | | |
|---------|-----|-----|----|------------|
| Subject | had | not | V3 | complement |
|---------|-----|-----|----|------------|

Ex

The child had not eaten lunch before 12:00.

Sami and Hazratullah had spoken to Noorkhan before us.

He had not fixed the car.

Question Structure.

| | | | |
|-----|---------|----|------------|
| Had | subject | V3 | Complement |
|-----|---------|----|------------|

Ex

Had Noori driven a motorcycle?

Had we washed the quest room?

Had we learnt the lessons?

Negative and Interrogative Structure.

| | | | | |
|-----|---------|-----|----|-----|
| Had | subject | not | V3 | com |
|-----|---------|-----|----|-----|

Ex

Had Noori not come to school?

Had Satar not taught you?

Had Adil not come done his homework?

Had Ashraf Ghani traveled to India?

Had you not finished your homework?

Tag questions: are those questions which are added at the end of a sentence in order to get information, confirmation and agreement.

ضمیمه (مل) پوښتې: دا هغه پوښتنې دي چې د یوې جملې په پای کې ددې لپاره اضافه کيږي ترڅو وایونکی د مخاطب څخه معلومات، تایید یا توافق ترلاسه کړي.

Note: tag question has two parts.

- 1) Statement
- 2) Tag ending

General rules: when the sentence is positive, the tag is negative if the sentence is negative the tag is positive.

Structure for positive sentence (Auxiliary + Not + subject pronoun)

Structure for negative sentence (Auxiliary + subject pronoun)

A comma is used before a tag question.

Ex: Noori is writing a letter, is not he?

Noori is not writing a letter, is he?

He went to the party, didn't he?

He didn't go to the party, did he?

They were studying English, were not they?

They were not studying English, were they?

Sharif plays cricket, doesn't he?

Note: sentences which contain auxiliaries the auxiliaries are repeated in the tag.

Ali must play cricket, must not he?

They should not go, should they?

You can speak Pashto, can't you?

Sentences initiating with (Let's) have the tag (shall we)

Let's go to the cinema, shall we?

Let's write the homework, shall we?

Imperative sentences have the tag (will you)

Please come on time, will you?

Open the door, will you?

come in, please, will you?

Stand up, will you?

The tag of (I am) is (are not I)

I am a student, are not I?

I am not a student, am I?

Present Perfect Tense

It expresses an activity or situation that has happened at an unspecified time in the past.

ماضي قریبہ زمانہ یا تیرہ نردی زمانہ: هغه فعالیت یا وضعیت بنایی کوم په تیر نا معلوم وخت کی ترسره شوی وی.

We have tree forms of present perfect tense.

- 1) With already the action is completed.**
- 2) With several times, a couple of times, 3 times, so the here the action is iterated.**
- 3) With since and for the action is continuous.**

Ex

We have already taken the exam.

We have already eaten lunch.

Ex

I have visited India many times.

I have gone to Zadrán four times in my whole life.

I have driven Wdz for several times.

I have eaten fish a couple of times.

Positive structure

| | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|
| Subject | Has/have | V3 | Complement |
|----------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------|

Ex

He has spoken to the principal.

I have seen him.

He has fixed the car.

Negative structure

| | | | | |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|------------|
| Subject | Has/have | Not | V3 | Com |
|----------------|-----------------|------------|-----------|------------|

Ex

I have not completed my homework.

You have not come here.

She has not visited America.

interrogative structure

| | | | |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|
| Has/have | Subject | V3 | Com+? |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------|--------------|

Ex

Have I completed my homework?

have you come here?

has she visited America?

Negative and interrogative structure

| | | | | |
|----------|---------|-----|----|-------|
| Has/have | Subject | not | V3 | Com+? |
|----------|---------|-----|----|-------|

Ex

Have I not completed my homework?

have you not come here?

has she not visited America?

Past continuous tense

This tense shows an action which was in progress at a specific time in the past.

تیره جاري زما: دا زمانه هغه عمل بنایي کوم چي په تیر معلوم وخت کي د جریان په حالت کي وي.

Or this tense expresses an action which was or was not in progress in a particular time in the past.

Positive Structure

| |
|------------------------------------|
| Subject + was/were + v + ing + com |
|------------------------------------|

Ex

Qismatullah was playing cricket in Shin Kan cricket ground yesterday.

Jahadullah was studying English last Friday.

Ghairatullah was watching T.V last IPL.

They were singing a song on last Tuesday.

Negative Structure

| |
|---|
| Subject + was/were + Not+ v + ing + com |
|---|

Ex

Qismatullah was not playing cricket in Shin Kan cricket ground yesterday.

Jahadullah was not studying English last Friday.

Ghairatullah and Shafiqullah were not watching T.V last IPL.

interrogative Structure

Was/were + Subject + v + ing + com+?

Ex

Was Qismatullah playing cricket in Shin Kan cricket ground yesterday?

Was Jahadullah studying English last Friday?

Were Ghairatullah and Shafiqullah watching T.V last IPL?

Negative Interrogative Structure

was/were + Subject + Not+ v + ing + com+?

Ex

Was Qismatullah not playing cricket in Shin Kan cricket ground yesterday?

Was Jahadullah not studying English last Friday?

Were Ghairatullah and Shafiqullah watching T.V last IPL?

Articles

Articles are words which limits a noun or pronoun is called article.

مقاله يا د تعريف توري: هغه توري دي چي د اسم يا ضمير محدودوي.

Articles are divided into two parts.

- 1) Definite articles**
- 2) Indefinite articles**

Definite article: it is an article which is known to both speaker and listener. Or it is an article which specialize a person, place or thing.

Ex

Give me the book.

Note: the definite article can be used before any noun singular, plural, count and none countable nouns when the noun is specific.

1) Indefinite articles

It is an article which is unknown to both speaker and listener (a, an)

Did you read a book?

I have a book.

Possessive adjective

Possessive adjectives are placed before noun to show possession or ownership.

ملكي صفتونه: ملكي صفتونه هغه صفتونه دي چې د اسم څخه مخکي راځي چې تصرف او مالکیت
بنایي.

They are: my, your, his, her, its, their.

That is my class.

That is your book.

This is Noori book.

Since: is used for the started point of an action

Ex: Noorkhan has been teaching since 2019 at Shin Kan high school.

For: is used for duration of an action.

Ex: I have studied English for nine years.

Ordinary verbs are divided into two parts

- 1) Transitive verbs
- 2) Intransitive verbs

A transitive verb is a verb which doesn't express a complete meaning and is needy for an object.

متعدي فعلونه: هغه فعلونه دي چې معنی يې بشپړ نه وي او مفعول ته اړتیا ولري.

Ex

I need a pen (~~I need~~)

They sing songs (~~they sing~~) _____

Intransitive verbs

Is a verb which expresses a complete meaning and does not need any object.

لازمي فعلونه: هغه فعل دی چې بشپړه معنی ورکوي او مفعول ته اړتیا ونلري.

The baby cries.

The sun is shining.

Verb is a word which is used to show an action, existence, possession and condition.

Verbs are divided into three parts.

- 1) Auxiliary verbs
- 2) Ordinary or main verbs
- 3) Linking verbs

Are those verbs which help with the main verbs in the sentences. Or those verbs which are used to make forms, tenses and voices.

Ex

Noorkhan **is** teaching English and computer.

Ordinary verbs: is a word which shows an action.

Ex

She is **looking** nice.

Linking or out of control verb or non-progressive verbs: is the verb that shows state of being and is not usually used in continuous tense without special cases.

Or are those verbs which connect subject with adjective or other parts of a sentence.

Ex

I like playing hockey.

She wants some water.

Adel looks nice.

The rose smells great.

It seems so good in the night time.

Auxiliary verbs are divided into three parts

- 1) **Principal auxiliary verbs**
- 2) **Model auxiliary verbs**
- 3) **Semi modal auxiliary verbs**

1 principal or primary auxiliary verbs are those verbs which mainly have two functions in a sentence.

- 1) As main verb
- 2) As auxiliary verb

Principal auxiliary verbs are generally divided into three categories.

- 1) To be verbs
- 2) To do verbs
- 3) To have verbs

Principal auxiliary verbs

| To be verbs | To do verbs | To have verbs |
|-------------|-------------|---------------|
| be | do | have |
| Is | does | has |
| am | did | had |
| are | done | |
| was | | |
| Were | | |
| Been | | |
| being | | |
| | | |

Simple present tense

ساده حاضره زمانه

It shows an action which happens habitually, regularly, and daily.

دا هغه عمل ښايي چه پېښېږي عادتاً، په منظم ډول، او روزانه

(p) Structure: sub+verb+com, es+com.

Ex: Noori goes to school every day.

(n) Structure: sub+Do/dose+not+verb+com.

Ex: She does not clean the room every day.

دي هره ورځ كوټه نه صفاكوي.

Ex: we do not play cricket very afternoon.

مونږ دكريكټ لوبه هر ماسپينين نه كو.

(Q) Structure: Do/dose +sub+verb+com?

Ex: Do you play football every day?

آيا ته د فوټبال لوبه هره ورځ کوي؟

Does he work every day?

آيا هغه هره ورځ کار کوي؟

(N and Q) structure: Do/does +sub+not+verb+com?

Ex: Do you not play soccer every day?

آيا ته هره ورځ د سکر لوبه نه کوي؟

Ex: Does she not fix a car?

آيا دي موټر نه جوړوي؟

Yes/no question: are those questions that we answer with yes or no.

Or are those questions which need a short answer.

We can make questions with helping verb, model verbs.

Like (is , are, am, was, were, do, does, did, can, could, will, has, have, etc)

بلي يا نا سوالونه: دا هغه سوالونه دي کوم چي په بلي يا نا سره ځواب ورکول کيږي.

Ex

Is Saminullah studying English? Yes, he is.

Are they playing cricket now? No, they are not.

Am I going to Dubai? Yes, you are.

Was Adil at school yesterday? Yes, he was.

Does Noori assist his students? Yes, he does.

Did you do your homework? Yes, I did.

Could you swim before? No, I could not.

Will Chris Gayle come to Afghanistan? No, he will not.

Have Sami and Amanullah mad noise in the class? No, they have not.

Affixes

Affixes are small letters or syllables which are added at the beginning or end of some words to change their meaning or grammatical positions.

Or are those letters which are used before and or after the words to convert their meaning.

They are divided into two parts

- ❖ **Prefixes** مختاري
- ❖ **Suffixes** وروستاري

Prefix is a syllable which is used before the words and changes their meaning.

مختاري: هغه څپه ده چې د کلمو په پيل کې ورسره اضافه کيږي او معنی ته يې تغير ورکوي.

The most important prefixes are as follow.

Un: is used before the verbs and adjective to convert their meaning.

Un: is place before the verbs and adjectives to convert their meaning.

Do undo happy unhappy fair unfair

In: is placed before adjectives and convert their meaning.

Correct incorrect expensive inexpensive

Complete incomplete

Dis:

Agree disagree place displace honest dishonest

Re:

Read reread do redo write rewrite, replay, reuse, repay

Suffixes are syllables which are placed at the end of the words and convert their meaning.

وروستاري: هغه څپه دي چې د کلمو په پای کې راځي او معنی ته يې تغير ورکوي.

er, or: are placed at the end of a verb to change them into nouns.

Do doer play player act actor sing singer

Al: is placed at the end of the nouns and change them into adjective.

Ex

Nation national central, final

Ion: is placed at the end of the nouns and change them into noun.

Ex: participate participation locate location

Direction, translation

Sion: is placed at the end of the verbs and change them into abstract noun

Ex: decide decision permit permission admit admission

Ize: nouns or adjective turn into verbs.

Islam Islamize mobile mobilize

ness: is used at the end of adjectives and convert them into abstract nouns.

Kind kindness dark darkness laze laziness

Less: convert adjectives into negative.

Effect effect less warm warm less

Ful: convert nouns into adjective

Truth truthful care careful

Ment: change verbs into noun:

Agree agreement

[Sources: Google, Wikipedia, Books](#)

The end of the chapter

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