

TENSES

Tenses denote the time of action. They show when the work is done. They are:

- (1) Present Tense
- (2) Past Tense
- (3) Future Tense

They are further divided into:

- (1) **Simple Present**- It is used to denote scientific facts, universal truths and work done on daily basis.

ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + V1 + s/es + object

Example – She writes a letter.

NEGATIVE RULE --- sub + does not + v1 + s/es + object

Example – She does not write a letter.

INTERROGATIVE RULE --- Does + sub + v1 + s/es + object

Example – Does she write a letter?

INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE ASSERTIVE --- Does + sub + not + v1 + s/es + object

Example – Does she not write a letter?

- (2) **Present Continuous**– It is used to express an action taking place at the time of speaking.

ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + is/am/are + v1 + ing + object

Example – she is writing a letter.

NEGATIVE RULE --- sub + is/am/are + not + v1 + ing + object

Example – She is not writing a letter.

INTERROGATIVE RULE --- is/am/are + sub + v1 + ing + object

Example – Is she writing a letter?

INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE RULE --- is/am/are + sub + not + v1 + ing + object

Example – Is she not writing a letter?

(3) **Present Perfect**– It is used to show an action that started in the past and has just finished.

ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + has/have + v3 + object

Example- She has written a letter.

NEGATIVE RULE --- sub + has/have + not + v3 + object

Example – She has not written a letter.

INTERROGATIVE RULE --- has/have + sub + v3 + object

Example- Has she written a letter?

INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE RULE ---has/have + sub + not + v3 + object

Example– Has she not written a letter?

(4) **Present Perfect Continuous**– This tense shows the action which started in the past and is still continuing.

ASSERTIVE RULE --- sub + has/have + been + v1 + ing + object

Example – She has been writing a letter.

NEGATIVE RULE --- sub + has/have + not been + v1 + ing + object

Example– She has not been writing a letter.

INTERROGATIVE RULE ---has/have + sub + been + v1 + ing + object

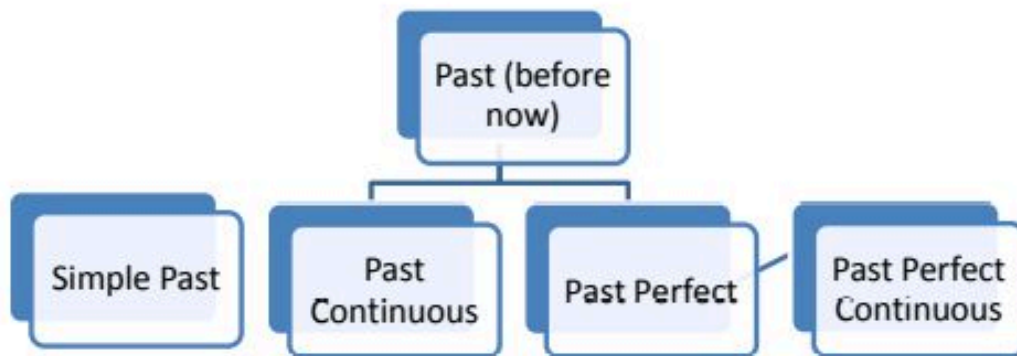
Example – Has she been writing a letter?

INTERROGATIVE NEGATIVE RULE --- has/have + she + not + been + v1 + ing + object

Example – Has she not been writing a letter?

Past Tense

Tense symbolizes the ever moving, non-stop wheel of time which is forever busy gathering moments of future and throwing them into the dustbin of past



Simple Past

Used to indicate an action completed in the past. It often occurs with adverb of time. Sometimes it is used without an adverb of time.

Used for past habits.

Eg. I played football when I was a child.

Rule: **Subject + V2**

Eg She wrote a letter

1. Assertive Sentences –
Subject + V2 + Object + (.)
She wrote a letter.
2. Negative Sentences-
Subject + didn't + V1 + Object + (.)
She didn't write a letter.
3. Interrogative Sentences-
Did + Subject + V1 + Object + (?)
Did she write a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Did + Subject + not + V1 + Object + (?)

Did she not write a letter?

Past Continuous Tense

Used to denote an action going on at some time in the past.

e.g. I was driving a car.

Rule: was/were + ing

1. Assertive Sentences –

Subject + was/were + V1 + ing + Object + (.)

She was writing a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + was/were + not + ing + Object + (.)

She was not writing a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Was/were + Subject + ing + Object + (?)

Was she writing a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Was/were + Subject + not + ing + Object + (?)

Was she not writing a letter?

Past Perfect Tense

Used to describe an action completed before a certain moment in the past, usually a long time ago. If two actions happened in the past, past perfect is used to show the action that took place earlier.

e.g. The patient had died before the doctor came.

1. Assertive Sentences –

Subject + had + V3 + Object + (.)

She had written a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + had + not + Object + (.)

She had not written a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Had + Subject + V3 + Object + (?)

Had she written a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Had + Subject + not + V3 + Object + (?)

Had she not written a letter?

Past Perfect Continuous Tense

Used to denote an action that began before a certain point in the past and continued up to some time in past.

e.g. I had been learning English in this school for 20 days.

1. Assertive Sentences –

Subject + had been + V1 + ing + Object + (.)

She had been writing a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + had + not been + V1 + ing + Object + (.)

She had not been writing a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Had + Subject + been + V1 + ing + Object + (?)

Had she been writing a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

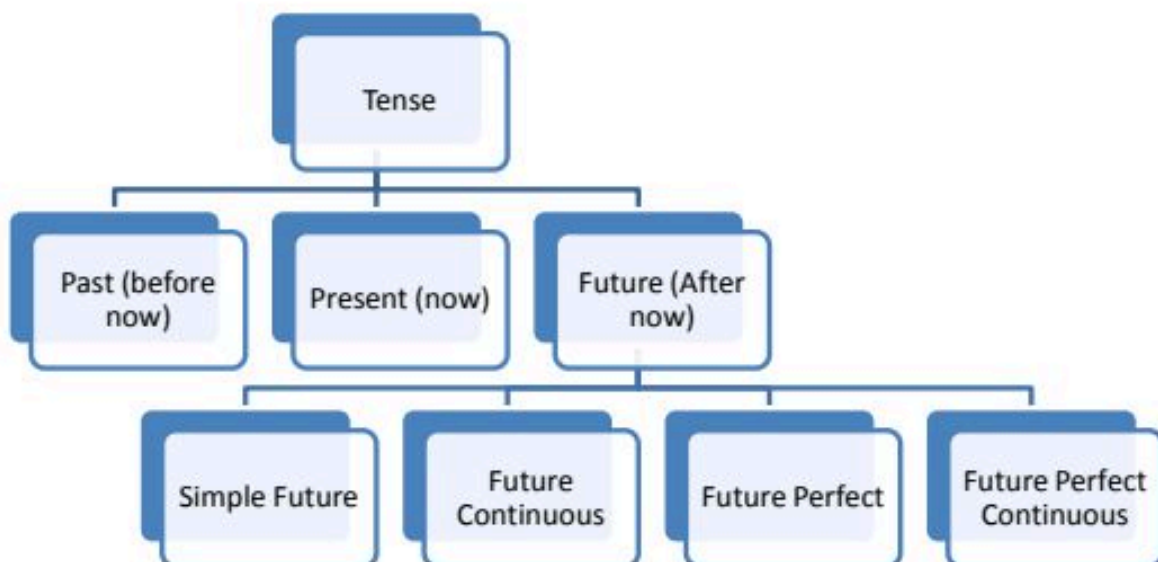
Had + Subject + not + been + V1 + ing + Object + (?)

Had she not been writing a letter?

FUTURE TENSE

Time and tide wait for no man. So, a period of time following the moment of speaking or writing is called as future tense.

For e.g- She will write a letter.



Simple Future

This tense tells us about an action which has not occurred yet and will occur after saying or in future

Rule – **Will/Shall + Verb (1st form)**

In Future Tense helping verb 'Shall' is used with 'I' and 'We'. Helping verb 'Will' is used with all others. When you are to make a commitment or warn someone or emphasize something, use of 'will/shall' is reversed. 'Will' is used with 'I' & 'We' and 'shall' is used with others.

In general speaking there is hardly any difference between 'shall & will' and normally 'Will' is used with all.

Now, let us use this rule in various forms of sentences;

1. Positive / Affirmative Sentences –

Subject + Will/Shall + Verb (Ist form) + Object + (.)

She will write a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + Will/Shall + Not + Verb (Ist form) + Object + (.)

She will not write a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Verb (Ist form) + Object + (?)

Will she write a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Not + Verb (Ist form) + Object + (?)

Will she not write a letter?

Future Continuous Tense

It is used to express an ongoing or continued action in future.

e.g. He will be distributing sweets in temple tomorrow at 12 o'clock.

In the example, the action will start in future (tomorrow) and action is thought to be continued till sometime in future.

We use the future continuous to talk about something that will be in progress at or around a time in the future.

Rule: **Will/Shall + Be + Verb (Ist form) + Ing**

Now, let us use this rule in various forms of sentences;

1. Positive / Affirmative Sentences –

Subject + Will/Shall + Be + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (.)

She will be writing a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + Will/Shall + Not + Be + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (.)

She will not be writing a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Be + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (?)

Will she be writing a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Not + Be + Verb (1st form) + Ing + Object + (?)

Will she not be writing a letter?

Future Perfect Tense

It is used to express an action which will happen/occur in future and will be completed by a certain time in future.

We use the future perfect to say that something will be finished by a particular time in the future.

e.g. They will have shifted the house by Sunday morning.

Rule: **Will/Shall + Have + Verb (3rd form)**

Now, let us use this rule in various forms of sentences;

1. Positive / Affirmative Sentences –

Subject + Will/Shall + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (.)

She will have written a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + Will/Shall + Not + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (.)

She will not have written a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (?)

Will she have written a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Not + Have + Verb (3rd form) + Object + (?)

Will she not have written a letter?

Future Perfect Continuous Tense

It is used to talk about actions that will commence at a fix time in future and will continue for some time in future.

If there is no time reference, then it is not a Future perfect continuous tense.

Without continued time reference, such sentences are Future Continuous Tense.

Continued time reference only differentiates between Future Continuous Tense and Future Perfect Continuous Tense.

The future perfect progressive emphasize the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.

e.g. This time tomorrow, I will be enjoying the cricket match in the stadium.

It is also used to talk about planned actions or actions expected to happen.

e.g. They will be staying for a week's

The future perfect progressive emphasize the duration of an activity that will be in progress before another time or event in the future.

Rule: **Will/Shall + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing**

Now, let us use this rule in various forms of sentences;

1. Positive / Affirmative Sentences –

Subject + Will/Shall + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (.)

She will have been writing a letter.

2. Negative Sentences-

Subject + Will/Shall + Not + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object+ (.)

She will not have been writing a letter.

3. Interrogative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (?)

Will she have been writing a letter?

4. Interrogative Negative Sentences-

Will/Shall + Subject + Not + Have been + Verb (Ist form) + Ing + Object + (?)

Will she not have been writing a letter?

Pippa's Song

The poem "Pippa's Song" is selected from a dramatic piece "Pippa Passes" by Robert Browning. Browning was an important poet of the Victorian period. His poems are related to human emotions, motives, and simplicity.

Pippa's Song is a short lyric poem. Its story centers on a fourteen-year-old girl, Pippa, who works in a silk mill. She was an orphan girl. She was abused by her employer and by society. She had to work long hours under bad conditions. When she makes her journey on a holiday, she meets many people and sees many things. She has a positive outlook and kindness. She

sings a song during the journey. Her songs teach the lessons of goodness and kindness to the people. Browning seems to convey the idea that despite all the injustice and evil in the world, we should believe that God is with us, and therefore, all is right with the world.

The songs tells about the beautiful season of springtime. The time is seven o'clock in the morning. The hillside is filled with dew and looks like pearls. The skylarks are flying in the sky and snails are walking on the thorn. God is in heaven and everything is right with the world.

R.K. NARAYAN

The Guide

A Critical Study by
Shakti Batra



Surjeet Publications

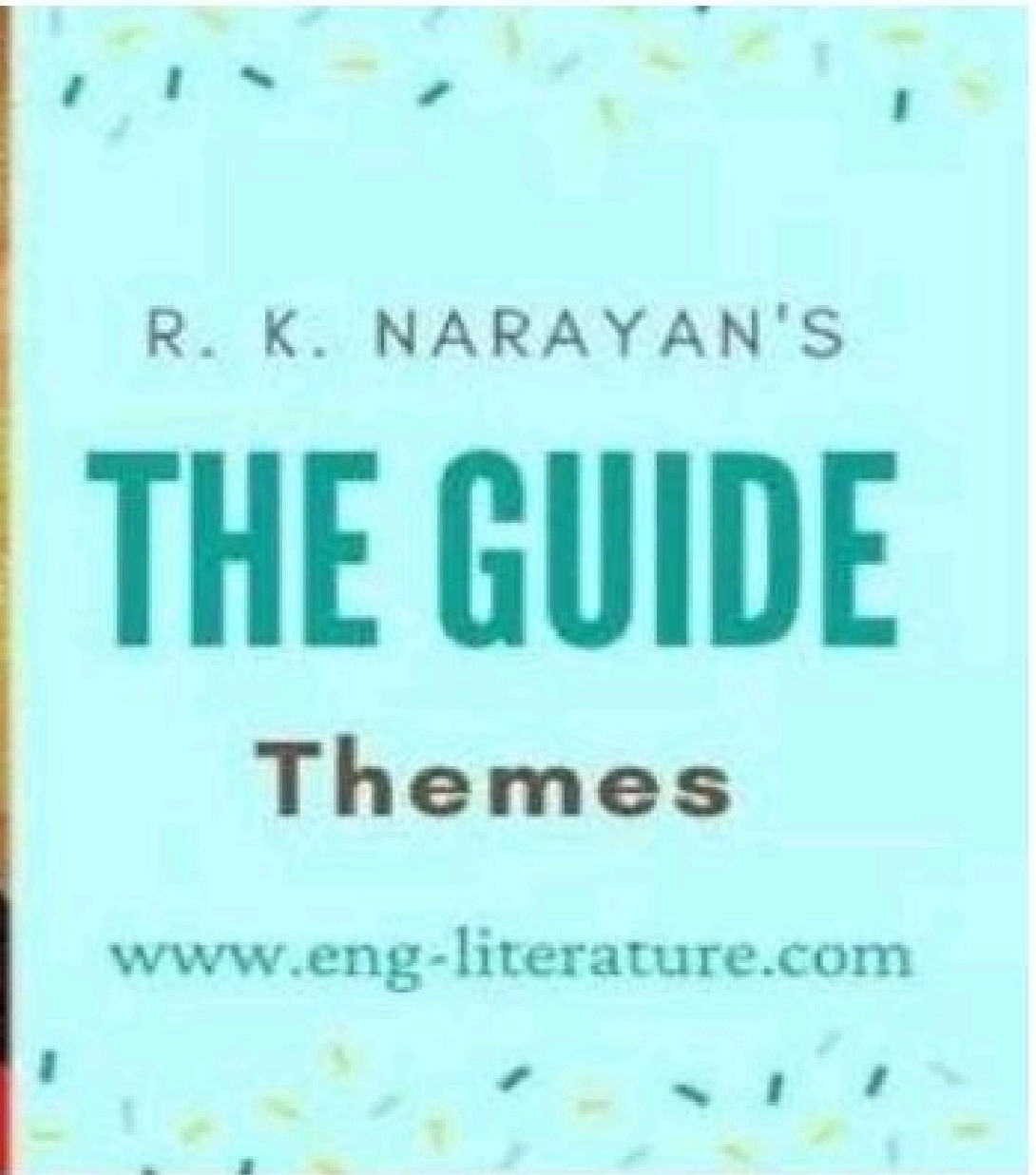
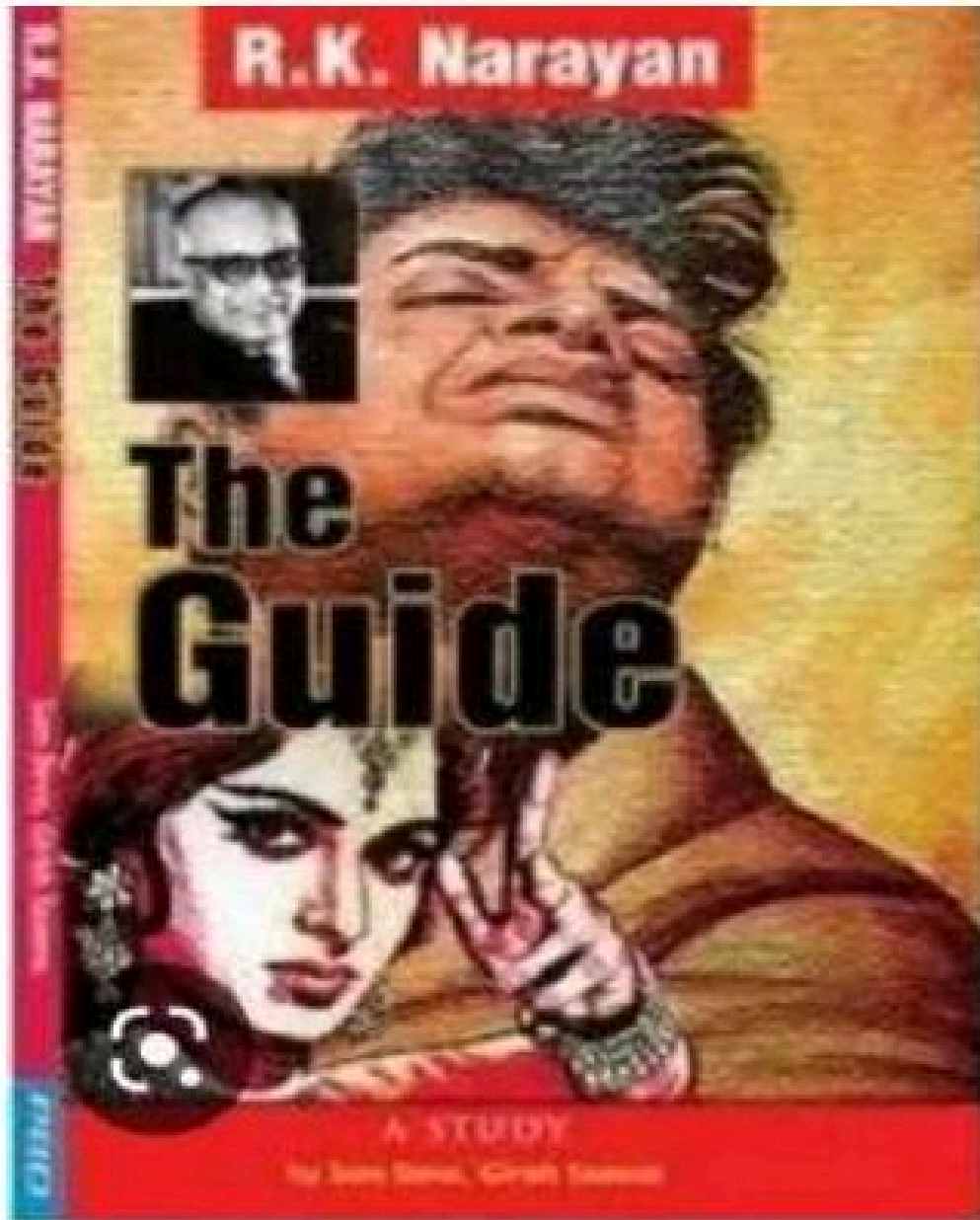
INTRODUCTION OF R.K. NARAYAN

R.K. Narayan is one of the most prominent Indian novelists of the twentieth century. Born in 1906, Narayan was the recipient of the National prize of the Indian Literary Academy , Indian's highest literary honor.

R.K. Narayan , in full Rasipuram Krishnaswami Narayan, original name Rasipuram Krishnaswami Narayanswami , (born October 10, 1906, Madras [Chennai], India-died May 13, 2001, Madras), one of the finest Indian authors of his generation writing in English .

R.K. NARAYAN WORK EXPERIENCE

- Narayan's mentor and friend Graham Greene was instrumental in getting publishers for Narayan's first four books including the semiautobiographical trilogy of *Swami and Friends*, *The Bachelor of Arts* and *The English Teacher*. The fictional town of Malgudi was first introduced in *Swami and Friends*. *The Financial Expert* was hailed as one of the most original works of 1951 and Sahitya Academy Award winner. *The Guide* was adapted for the film (winning a Filmfare Award for Best Film) and for Broadway.
- Narayan highlights the social context and everyday life of his characters. He has been compared to William Faulkner who created a similar fictional town and likewise explored with humor and compassion the energy of ordinary life. Narayan's short stories have been compared with those of Guy de Maupassant because of his ability to compress a narrative.



THEME OF THE NOVEL

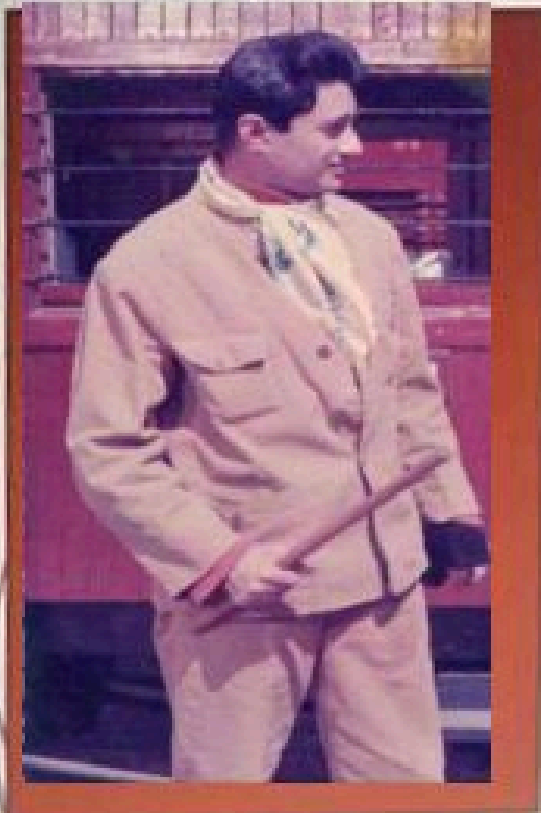
- ▶ Raju the protagonist and occasional is a character whose entire life is built upon the sins of hypocrisy and dissimulation. His multiple careers—including his work as a tourist guide in his hometown of Malgudi, southern India, his career as a "dance manager" for Rosie/Nalini the (the seductive dancer he begins an affair with when she visits Malgudi with her husband, marco), and his final reincarnation as a holy man in a small village in southern India – are all premised on deceptions and lies. The novel dramatizes the ways in which Raju's propensity for deceit leads him into trouble. Ultimately, Narayan suggests that Raju's deceptions not only lead basis. Raju tells velan that his lectures to the visitors about the sights depended largely on the mood he was in on the day he escorted clients. He ascribes different ages to the same site, for instance, according to his humour. He exaggerates the singularity of some of the sights, contending that a particular spot in town is "the greatest, the highest, the only one in the world", when this is not necessarily true. He also adjusts his stories and "facts" according to his customers, depending on what he thinks they want to hear. Raju's dissimulation and consistent misinformation is so successful that his reputation only grows as a result, leading tourists, innocent of his deceptions, to seek him out in droves, asking for him by his nickname, "Railway Raju".

The link between Raju the Guide and Raju the swami /Mahatma make up a natural sequence. Everything that happens to Raju in the novel – his being a tourist guide, closeness with Rosie and Marco , his landing in jail – reflects his nature. At the end of the novel, the confident young man becomes the holy man deserving devotion of people. Standing in knee-deep water, he comes up to the expectations and faith of the people. Rain falls as the clouds thunder. We are not sure whether raju dies or survives after his ordeal of the fast unto death. But one thing was certain . This was the first time in his life that he was completely at peace with himself, satisfied profoundly with existence itself.

We can say without a shadow of doubt that Raju lives upto his reputation in the beginning of the novel and at the end although there is the stigma of forgery on his name. the title of the novel is quite appropriate . It captures the theme as well as the odyssey of Raju's life, the hero of the novel.

Character Sketch of Raju

- The guide as in most of his novels is Malgudi a fictional town in southern India . The novel is told through a series of flashbacks.



Raju the central character grows up near the railway station and becomes a shopkeeper and then a resourceful tourist guide. He meets Rosie a beautiful dancer, and her husband whom Raju nicknames Marco, because the man dresses in a thick jacket and helmet as if undertaking an expedition like Marco Polo. Marco a scholar and anthropologist, who is more interested in his research than in his young wife Rosie . Rosie and Marco engage Raju service as a tourist guide, and he takes them sightseeing . she wants to see a King cobra dancing ; Marco remains cool and aloof toward Rosie . While Marco is away studying cave paintings Raju who falls in love with Rosie. When Marco discover that Raju and Rosie have become lovers Marco abandons her and returns to Madras..

Raju becomes infatuated with Rosie. He is obsessed with Rosie that he forgot his business, falls into debt and lose his mother's respect because he is loving with a married woman. Raju's mother moves out of their house is claimed to pay off his debts.

Raju encourages Rosie to resume her career as a dancer, and becomes her manager launching her on a successful career as an interpreter of Bharatanatyam, the classical dance of India. But he spends money extravagantly, and is tricked by Marco into forging Rosie's signature for a package of her jewelries a mistake that earns him a two - year prison sentences.

On his release from prison Raju stops to return near an abundant temple, where a villager named Velan mistakes him for a holy man. Raju does not want to return in disgrace to his friends in Malgudi and reluctantly decides to play the part of a holy man. He is happy to except the daily offering of food which the villagers bring to him. Gradually accepts the role which has been thrust upon him and he acts as spiritual advisor to the village community, a typical Indian Society portraits in *The Guide*.

Raju is content with the arrangement until a drought occurs, and to save face he has to take up a 12 day fast. As a great crowd gathers to watch him during his ordeal, he begins to believe in the role he has created. He has taken on an unselfish task not for love or money for the first time in his life. Despite grave danger to his health he continues to fast until he collapses. His legs sag down as he feels that the rain is falling in the hills. The ending of the novel leaves unanswered the question of whether he dies or whether the drought has really ended.