

STUDY 46 **STUDIO 46**GRAMMAR 46.1 **GRAMMATICA 46.1**

The Perfect Tenses

**I tempi perfetti**

These tenses are used to report the completion of actions. The point of view expressed is at a moment in the past, present or future.

Questi tempi sono usati per segnalare il completamento delle azioni. Il punto di vista espresso è in un momento nel passato, nel presente o nel futuro.

Perfect Tense ( <i>in theory</i> ) Tempo perfetto (in teoria)	Meaning Significato	Bengali Use Uso bengalese
Past Perfect * Passato perfetto / Trapassato prossimo *	had been completed era stato completato	Only used in its literal sense in narrative. (See <i>Grammar 46.3</i> ) Questo è usato solo nel suo senso letterale nella narrativa. (Vedi <i>Grammatica 46.3</i> )
Present Perfect Passato prossimo	has been completed è stato completato	Commonly used Usato comunemente
Future Perfect Futuro anteriore	will have been completed sarà stato completato	No special tense. Use other forms of expression. (See <i>Grammar 46.4</i> ) Nessun tempo speciale. Usa altre forme di espressione. (Vedi <i>Grammatica 46.3</i> )

\* Past Perfect or Pluperfect

\* Trapassato prossimo o Passato perfetto o Piùperfetto

GRAMMAR 46.2 **GRAMMATICA 46.2**

Present Perfect and Past Perfect Tenses

**Il passato prossimo e il trapassato prossimo/passato perfetto**

These tenses are formed by suffixing an auxiliary element to the past participle. (See *Study 45* for derivation of past participles.) The tail elements shown below appear to be related to the verb “to be”—“আছি” “aachi”, and so forth.

Questi tempi sono formati dal suffisso di un elemento ausiliario al participio passato. (Vedi *Studio 45* per la derivazione di participi passati.) Gli elementi di coda mostrati di seguito sembrano essere correlati al verbo “essere”—“আছি” “aachi”, e così via.

Perfect Tense Auxiliary Endings					
Desinenze dei ausiliari usati nei tempi perfetti					
Person		Present Perfect		Past Perfect	
Persona		Passato prossimo		Trapassato prossimo/Perfetto passato	
আমি	aami	-ছি	-chi	-ছিলাম	-chilaam
তুমি	tumi	-ছো *	-cho *	-ছিলে	-chile
সে	se	-ছে	-che	-ছিলো*	-chilo *
আপনি	aapani	-ছেন	-chen	-ছিলেন	-chilen
তিনি	tini	-ছেন	-chen	-ছিলেন	-chilen

\* Sadhu/Chalito: “ছ” “-cha”, “ছিল” “-chila”.

Examples of Present Perfect Tense

**Esempi di perfetto prossimo**

	Chalito	Sadhu
I have gone sono andato	আমি গিয়েছি aami giyechi	আমি গিয়াছি aami giyaachi
you have come sei venuto	তুমি গিয়েছো [/-ল] tumi esecho [/-cha]	তুমি আসিয়াছ tumi aasiyaacha
he has seen lui ha visto	সে দেখেছে se dekheche	সে দেখিয়াছে se dekhiyaache
we have sat ci siamo seduti	আমি বসেছি aamaraa basechi	আমি বসিয়াছি aamaraa basiyaachi
YOU have put <b>Avete messo</b>	আপনারা রেখেছেন aapanaaraa rekhechen	আপনারা রাখিয়াছেন aapanaaraa raakhiyaachen
He has said <b>Lui ha detto</b>	তিনি বলেছেন tini balechen	তিনি বলিয়াছেন tini baliyaachen

Examples of Past Perfect Tense

**Esempi di trapassato prossimo / perfetto passato**

	Chalito	Sadhu
I had told L'avevo detto	কহেছিলাম kahechilaam	কহিয়াছিলাম kahiyaachilaam
he had read lui aveva letto	পড়েছিলো [/-ল] parechilo [/-la]	পড়িয়াছিল pariyaachila
we had stayed noi eravamo rimasti/e	থেকেছিলাম thekechilaam	থাকিয়াছিলাম thaakiyaachilaam
YOU had slept voi avevate dormito	ঘুমিয়েছিলে ghumiyechile	ঘুমাইয়াছিলে ghumaaiyaachile
you had gone tu eri andato/a	গিয়েছিলে giyechile	গিয়াছিলে giyaachile
she had heard lei aveva sentito	শুনেছিলো [/-ল] shunechilo [/-la]	শুনিয়াছিল shuniyaachila

**GRAMMAR 46.3 GRAMMATICA 46.3**

Colloquial Use of "Past Perfect Tense" as a Simple Past Tense

**Uso colloquiale di "trapassato prossimo" come passato semplice**

The Past Perfect Tense is still used literally in Bengali narrative to recount a previously completed action. However, this form is used frequently these days as a colloquial alternative for the Simple Past Tense.

Il trapassato prossimo è ancora usato letteralmente nella narrativa bengalese per raccontare un'azione precedentemente completata. Tuttavia, questo modulo è usato frequentemente in questi giorni come alternativa colloquiale per il passato remoto.

	Literal Meaning Significato letterale	Colloquial Use Uso colloquiale
আমি বলেছিলাম aami balechilaam	"I had written" "Avevo scritto"	"I wrote" "Io scrissi"

**GRAMMAR 46.4 GRAMMATICA 46.4**

Conveying the Meaning of a Future Perfect Situation

**Trasmettere il significato di una situazione futura anteriore**

Bengali avoids the use of a special tense for the Future Perfect. We may prefer to say: “This will have been done”. On the contrary, Bengali uses various other ways to express the same idea, such as a different tense, adverbs, adjectives, or Passive Voice. (See *Study 52*). It depends on the context.

Il bengalese evita l’uso di un tempo speciale per il futuro anteriore. Potremmo preferire dire: “Questo sarà stato fatto”. Al contrario, il bengalese usa vari altri modi per esprimere la stessa idea, come un tempo diverso, avverbi, aggettivi o Voce Passiva. (Vedi *Studio 52*). Dipende dal contesto.

Literal meaning in original Hebrew language of <i>Nehemiah 1:9</i> : <b>Significato letterale nella lingua ebraica originale di <i>Neemia 1: 9</i> :</b>	“When YOU will have returned to me...” <b>“Quando sarete tornati a me...”</b>	
Simplified meaning and its Bengali translation : <b>Significato semplificato e traduzione in bengalese :</b>	“If YOU return to me...” <b>“Se ritornate a me...”</b>	“যদি তোমরা আমার কাছে ফিরে এসো...” <b>“yadi tomaraa aamaar kaache phire eso...”</b>
Preferred Bengali expression and its literal meaning—see <i>Grammar 47.3</i> : <b>Espressione bengalese preferita e il suo significato letterale—vedi <i>Grammatica 47.3</i>:</b>	“If YOU come {having turned the mind around} ...” <b>“Se venite {avendo girato la mente intorno} ...”</b>	তোমরা যদি {মন ফিরিয়ে} এসো...” <b>“tomaraa yadi {man phiriye} eso...”</b>

The Passive Voice is also used to express a Future Perfect situation. For example:-

**La Voce Passiva è anche usata per esprimere una situazione futura anteriore. Per esempio:-**

Original expression <b>Espressione originale</b>	What will have been done? <b>Cosa sarà stato fatto?</b>	
Preferred Bengali expression <b>Espressione bengalese preferita</b>	What will go and get done? <b>Cosa [andrà e] verrà fatto?</b>	<b>“কী করা যাবে” kii karaa yaabe?</b>

**EXERCISE 46.1 ESERCIZIO 46.1**

Translate these examples to and fro:-

Traduci questi esempi da a:-

1.	ঢেঁচিয়ে বলতে লাগলো, “হে যিশু!” ce <sup>^</sup> ciye bal-te laag-lo, “he yishu!”	He began crying out, “Oh, Jesus!” Cominciò a gridare: “Oh, Gesù!”
2.	স্বর্গের বিরুদ্ধে আমি পাপ করেছি। svarger biruddhe aami paap karechi.	I have sinned against heaven. [Luke 15:18] Ho peccato contro il cielo. [Luca 15:18]
3.	এ চিত্র আমাদেরকে কোন্ সংবাদ দেখিয়েছে? e citra aamaader-ke kon’ san <sup>o</sup> baad dekhiyeche?	What message has this picture given us? Quale messaggio ci ha dato questa immagine?
4.	গত কাল তুমি গিয়েছিলে, সেজন্য আমি তোমাকে দেখিনি। gata kaal tumi giyechile, sejanya aami tomaake dekhini.	Yesterday you had gone [went], so I did not see you. Ieri te ne eri andato, quindi non ti ho visto.
5.	আমরা আপনাদের জন্য ভালো সংবাদ এনেছি। aamaraa aapanaader janya bhaalo san <sup>o</sup> baad enechi.	We have brought a good message for <u>YOU</u> . Abbiamo portato un buon messaggio per <u>voi</u> .
6.	তারা একটি বাইবেল পেয়েছে। taaraa ek-ti baaibel peyeche.	They have received a Bible. Hanno ricevuto una Bibbia.
7.	আপনারা আমাদের কথা শুনেননি। aapanaaraa aamaader kathaa shunen-ni.	<u>YOU</u> did not hear what we are saying. Non <u>avete</u> sentito quello che stiamo dicendo.
8.	“তুমি কেন থেমেছিলে?” “tumi kena themechile?”	“Why did you stop?” “Perchè ti eri fermato?”
9.	তিনি প্রার্থনা করেছিলেন। tini praarthanaa karechilen.	<u>He</u> prayed [/ had prayed]. <u>Lui</u> ha [/ aveva] pregato.
10.	“আমি এ বিষয় বুঝেছিলাম!” “aami e bisay bujhechilaam!”	“I understood [/ had understood] this subject!” “Ho [/ Avevo] capito questo argomento!”

11.	সে এ পত্রের উত্তর দিয়েছিলো। se e patrer uttar diyechilo.	He had given the answer of this letter. [Lui] aveva dato la risposta di questa lettera.
12.	“তুমি কি কিছু লিখিয়েছিলে?” “tumi ki kichu likhiyechile?”	“Did you get anything written?” “Hai [/ Avevi] scritto qualcosa?”
13.	তাঁদের চোখ যেন বন্ধ হয়ে গিয়েছিলো, তাই তাঁরা যিশুকে চিনতে পারলেন না। taa^der cokh yena bandha haye giyechilo, taai taa^raa yishuke cin-te paar-len naa. [bcl]	Their eyes were kept from recognizing him. (/ Jesus). I loro occhi erano trattenuti dal riconoscerlo. (/ Gesù).
14.	তিনি এখানে নেই, কিন্তু উঠেছেন। tini ekhaane nei, kintu uthechen.	He is not here (/ It is not the case that he is here), but has risen. [Luca 24:6a] Egli non è qui, ma è stato destato. [Luca 24:6a]
15.	গালীলে থাকতে থাকতেই তিনি তোমাদেরকে যা বলেছিলেন, তা স্মরণ করো? gaaliile thaak-te thaak-te-i tini tomaader-ke yaa balechilen, taa smaran karo?	Recall what he used to tell YOU when he was yet staying in Galilee? [Luca 24:6b] Ricordate come vi parlò mentre era ancora in Galilea? [Luca 24:6b]
16.	তারা কবরের কাছে গিয়েছিলেন। taaraa kabarer kaache giyechilen.	They [some women] had gone to the grave. [Luca 24:22] Certe donne... essendo andate alla tomba commemorativa. [Luca 24:22]
17.	সেই স্ত্রীলোকেরা যেমন বলেছিলেন, তেমনি দেখতে পেলেন। sei striilokeraa yeman balechilen, temani dekh-te pelen.	They found [saw] it so, just as those women had said. [Luca 24:24] L'hanno trovata così, come avevano detto le donne. [Luca 24:24]
18.	আমি ঈশ্বর হতে এসেছি। aami iishvar hate esechi.	I have come from God. Sono venuto da Dio.