

## Simple Present Tense

**CLASS OBJECTIVE** - I am able to understand Simple Present tense, identify them and apply them in sentences in Marathi.

The period in which the action takes place is called the **present tense**. Present tense also indicates an action that is a habitual act or a term that indicates a condition that exists now or in general.

ज्या काळात क्रिया घडत असते त्या वर्तमानकाळ म्हणतात.

सवयीने केलेली एखादी क्रिया किंवा सैध्या किवा सामान्यतः अस्तित्वात असलेली स्थिती दर्शवणारा काळ म्हणजे वर्तमानकाळ.

Jya kalat kriya ghadat asate tyala **vartmankal** mhantat.

Savayine kelei ekhadi kryia kinva sadhya kinva samantyataha astitvat asaleli sthiti darsvinara kal mhanje **vartamankal**.

### Concept A: - Simple Present Tense - साधा वर्तमानकाळ - Sadha Vartmankal

Verb for example - To Eat - Khane - खाणे

| Sr. No. | Simple Present Tense | Sadha Vartmankal   | साधा वर्तमानकाळ   |
|---------|----------------------|--|---|
| 1       | I eat                | Mi khato (if Male)/ Mi khate (if female)   | मी खातो (if Male)/ मी खाते (if female)  |
| 2       | He eats              | To khato   | तो खातो   |
| 3       | She eats             | Ti khate   | ती खाते   |
| 4       | You eat              | Tu khato(if male singular)<br>Tu Khate (if female singular)<br>Tumhi khatat ( if plural) | तू खातो (if male singular)<br>तू खाते (if female singular)<br>तुम्ही खातात ( if plural) |
| 5       | We eat               | Amhi khato   | आम्ही खातो  |
| 6       | They eat             | Te khatat  | ते खातात  |



