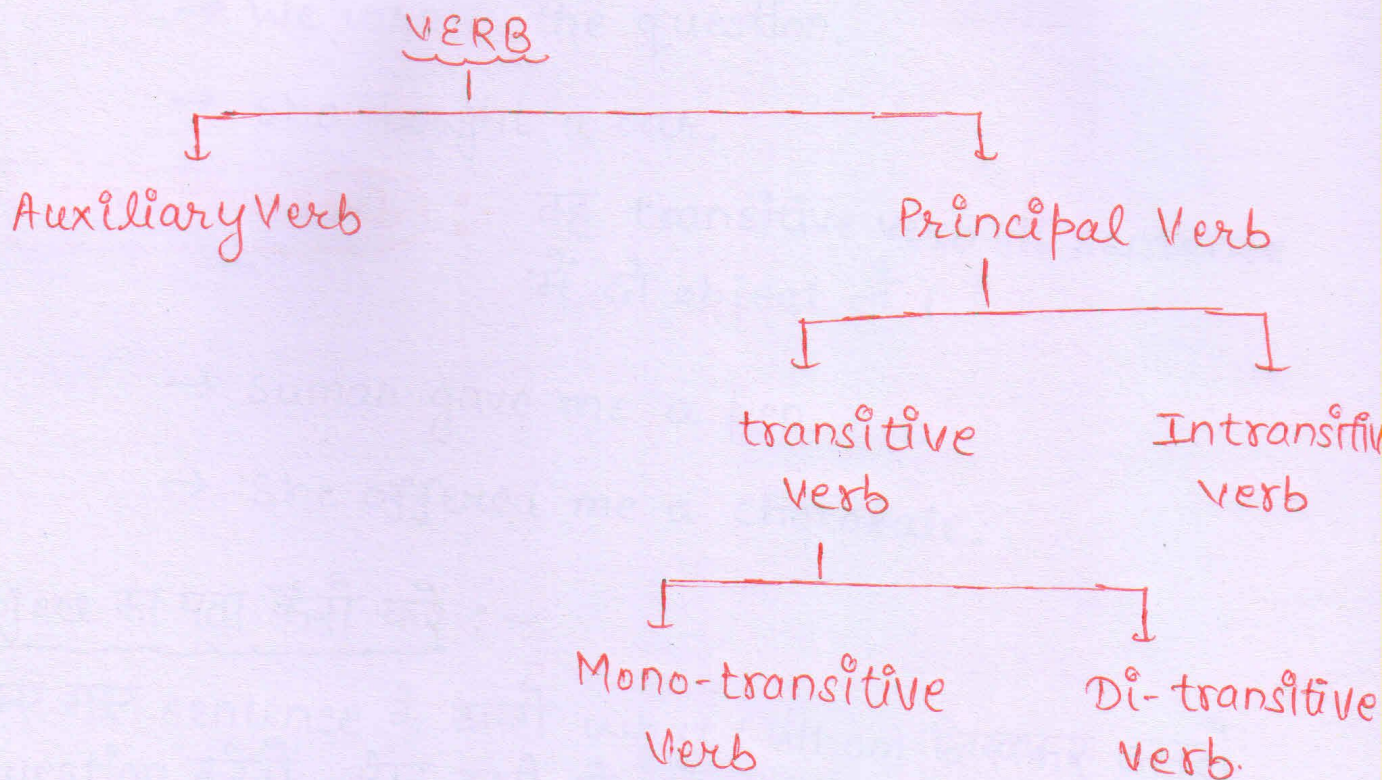


VERB (ADVANCE)



1) Transitive Verb :- Transitive verb requires an object in the form of a noun or pronoun to complete its meaning.

→ What का Answer 'direct object' होता है।

→ Whom का Answer 'Indirect object' होता है।

→ My friends are playing cricket.
(What)

→ Ritu eats apples.
(What)

i) Mono transitive :- वह transitive verb जो वाक्य में एक object ले।

→ We wrote the question.

→ she bought a car.

ii) Di-transitive Verb :- वह transitive verb जो sentence में दो object ले।

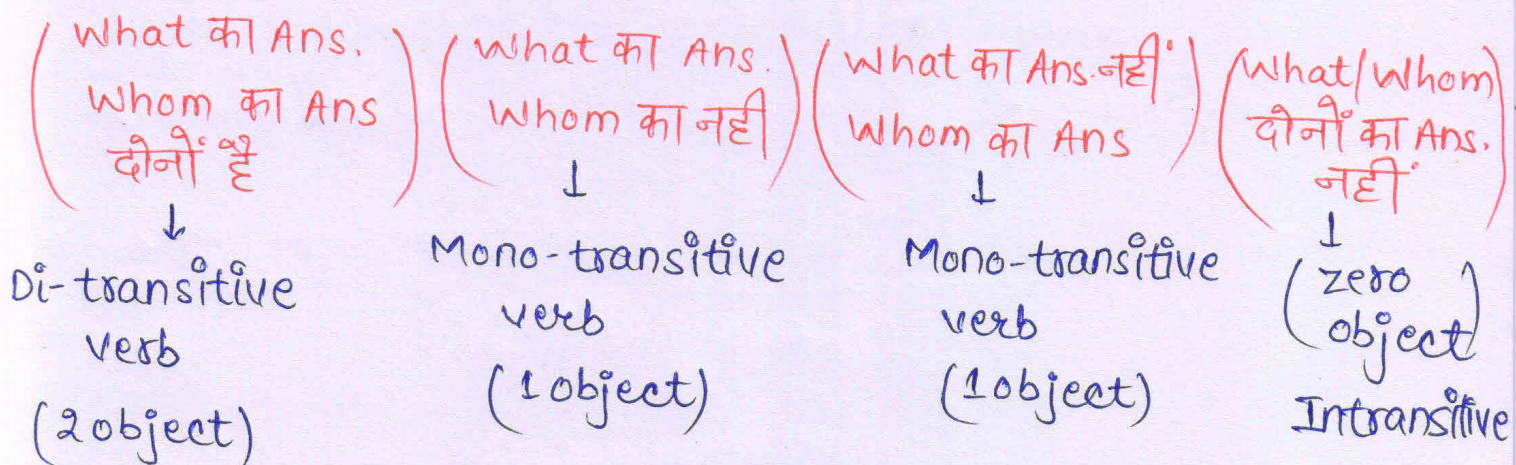
→ Suman gave me a pen.

→ She offered me a chocolate.

→ object का पता कैसे करे :-

दिए गए sentence के आगे what / whom लिखकर उससे Question करेंगे, और इसी से जो उत्तर आएगा, उससे पता चलेगा कि 1 object है कि 2 object है।

What/Whom + H.V + Sub + M.V -- ?



* अगर हमारे पास दोनो, what का Answer और whom का Answer है तो :-

Sub + verb + (What का Ans) to (Whom) का Ans.
Sub + verb + (whom का Ans) (What का Ans)

→ I teach English to you.

→ I teach you English.

2) **Intransitive Verb** :- An intransitive verb is an action verb that does not require an object to complete its meaning.

→ The girls laughed loudly.

→ The bus stopped suddenly.

→ इसका passive नहीं बन सकता, क्योंकि इसमें object नहीं है।

1) **Finite Verbs** :- वे verbs जो अपने subject के Number तथा tense से प्रभावित होते हैं।

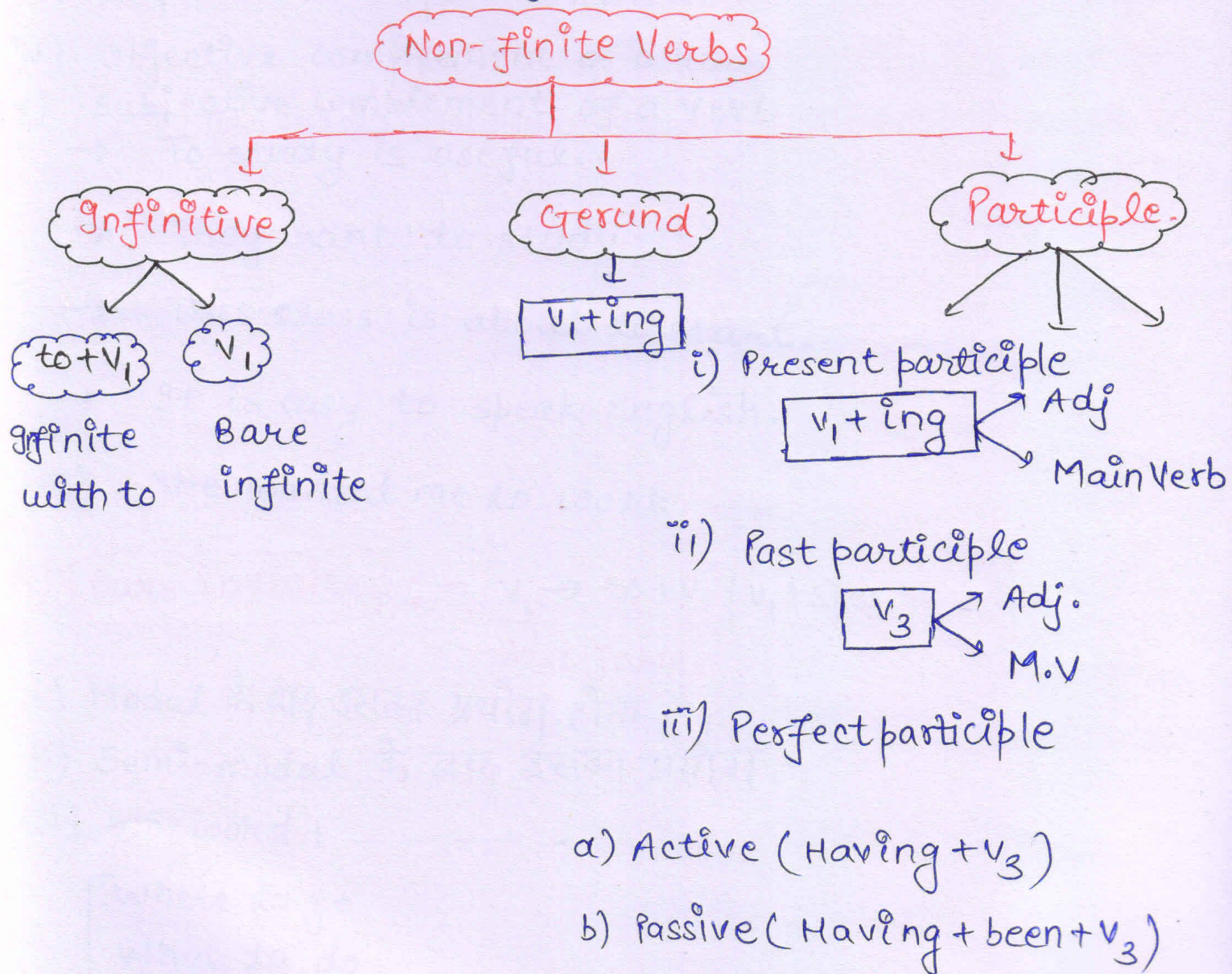
→ She reads a letter.

→ Mahi wrote an application.

2) **Non-finite Verbs** :- वे verbs जो subject के Number तथा वाक्य के tense से प्रभावित नहीं होती हैं।

→ I want to go there.

→ I love eating apples.



i) Simple Infinitive :- वह Infinitive भी Noun की तरह कार्य करे।⁵

→ They want to sing.

Noun Infinitive (object)

→ To smoke is injurious to health.

Noun Infinitive (subject)

Use of Infinitive :-

- i) Verb के sub के रूप में
- ii) Verb के object के रूप में
- iii) Preposition के object के रूप में
- iv) Objective complement of a verb
- v) Subjective complement of a verb

→ To study is useful.

→ They want to study

→ This class is about to start.

→ It is easy to speak English.

→ She wanted me to work.

ii) Bare Infinitive :- $V_1 \rightarrow \cancel{to} + V_1 / V_1 + s/es$
Base form

- i) Modal के बाद इसका प्रयोग होता है।
- ii) Semi-modal के बाद इसका प्रयोग
- iii) Wh-word + _____ .

[Where to go
What to do
How to remember

→ किसी भी wh-word के बाद to + V₁

लेकिन why + (V₁) → Bare infinitive

1) यदि आपके sentence की Main Verb ये है :-

Make, help, know, feel, see, notice, watch, hear, let, bid, have, behold

sub + M.V + object + V₁ + object (Active)

sub + beका form + V₃ + --- + to + V₁ + --- } (passive)

(अगर Active में है ये Verb तो V₁ आरम्भ और अगर passive है तो to + V₁ आरम्भ)

→ He was made me difficult to solve the equation.

→ He did not have tickets, so the conductor made him buy the tickets.

Note see, hear, help के बाद V₁ + ing का और Help के बाद to - Infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।

* And, than, but, except, or, as के बाद Bare infinitive का प्रयोग होगा

→ I will go there and talk to him.

→ They have nothing to do except play cricket.

Some important facts about infinitive :-

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- 1) Attempt, afford, begin, bother, beg, care, dare, choose, consent, continue, endeavour, intend, hesitate, learn, love, like, wish, want, manage, mean, offer, need, prefer, prepare, pretend, neglect, try, proceed, refuse, agree, decide, desire, happen, fail, decide, promise

→ I tried to complete this question.

→ He had decided to solve these questions.

→ Ritu decided to cook food.

- 2) Allow, advise, expect, ask, beg, command, compel, encourage, force, forbid, invite, imagine, instruct, persuade, require, remind, tell, teach, oblige, order, warn, tell, want

↓
इनके बाद object + infinitive का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

→ My brother allowed me to play cricket.

→ My sister encouraged me to play cricket.

→ अगर इनका प्रयोग passive में हुआ, तो इनके बाद to + V, आरगा।।

→ I was encouraged to play cricket.

→ Visitors were not permitted to enter the park after dark.

3) Know के बाद how/when/why/where ही, तो infinite का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

→ We know how to solve these questions.

→ He knows when to start work.

4) Too + Adjective तथा Adjective + enough के बाद (to + V₁) का प्रयोग होता है।

→ She is intelligent enough to answer this question.

→ Radha is too weak to lift this box.

5) Purpose और Reason के लिए भी to + V₁ का प्रयोग :-

→ I am going to market to buy some books.

→ She came here to help you.

6) Noun को Qualify करने के लिए :-

→ I have no house to live in.

→ Do you have books to read?

7) Appear, happen, pretend, seem के साथ perfect infinitive का प्रयोग होगा।

→ My friend pretended to have seen the movie.

→ You seem to have eaten food.

8) Delight, angry, glad, astonished, surprised, horrified, disappointed → to + V₁

9) Believe, think, like, love, hope, seem, consider, appear, happen, report, pretend → to + be + V₁ + Ing

2. Gerund :- Verb का वह form जिसमें -ing जुड़ा होता है और जो Noun के equivalent होता है।

V₁ + ing

Gerund → V₁ + ing (Noun या Pronoun के स्थान पर) → Subject
→ object
→ prep. का object.

- 1) subject of a Verb.
→ smoking is harmful.
- 2) object of a verb
→ I like writing in English.
→ I like going out to restaurants.
- 3) complement of a verb
→ Her hobby is reading.
- 4) object of preposition
→ I am fond of eating apples.

5) { Avoid, like, dislike, admit, mind, love, detest, appreciate, resist, delay, deny, forgive, enjoy, mention, postpone, stop, start, defer, prefer, finish, risk, propose, escape, suggest, consider, practise, imagine, anticipate, hate, mean, regret, endure, fancy, contemplate, pardon, miss, excuse, resent, remember, recollect, suggest, mind, understand, worth, prevent, keep, consider, dread, Loathe, Involuntary }

- Do you enjoy reading?
→ She kept complaining.

6) Gerund से पहले possessive case होता है।

my, his, our, her, your, Ram's etc + Gerund

- I do not like your talking to him.
- Meena insisted on Suman's reading.

7) Preposition के बाद verb को (V, +ing) के रूप में लिखा जाता है

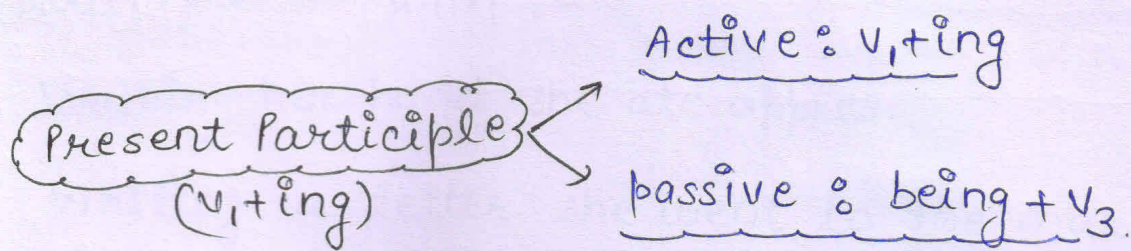
- On reaching home, I will call you.
- My brother is fond of playing football.

8). Admit to, Accustomed to
 be used to, averse to
 owing to, addicted to
 with a view to, devoted to
 in addition to, object to,
 prone to, look forward to
 given to, take to,
 fed up with, habituated to
 used to

+(V, +ing)

- He is used to reading books in the morning.
- He reluctantly admitted to knowing her.
- She was accustomed to hanging up her own coat.

1) Present Participle :-



Uses :

i) continuous tense बनाने के लिए

→ My father was cooking food in the kitchen.

ii) While + V₁+ing + object, sub + verb + object.
V₁+ing + object, sub + verb + object

→ While walking in a park, a dog bit him

he was bitten by a dog.

iii) (V₁+ing) का use Adjective के रूप में Noun को Qualify करने के लिए present participle का प्रयोग :-

→ My vacation was so relaxing.

→ I read an interesting book.

iv) see, smell, hear, feel, find, watch, tease के बाद (V₁+ing) का use object complement के रूप में।

→ I found her crying.

→ I watched him playing.

→ My friend watched him cooking.

v) Subject के द्वारा एक कार्य के बाद, दूसरा कार्य किया जाए, तो present participle का प्रयोग :-

→ Washing her hand she ate apples.

→ Writing a letter she went to the market.

vi) Subject के द्वारा एक साथ होने वाले दो कार्य पूरे ही ।

→ The teacher left the classroom running.

→ My students went out shouting.

2. Past Participle :- (V₃)

→ Used as an adjective or for verb tense.

→ He has written a letter.

→ They have completed

1) Perfect tense बनाने के लिए Past participle :-

→ I had cooked food.

→ I have eaten food.

2) Passive voice में भी इसका प्रयोग :-

→ A letter has been written.

→ My books was stolen yesterday.

3) Adjective के रूप में :-

→ I have a written letter.

→ He burnt the broken chair.

3) Perfect Participle : (Having + V₃) → an action as completed in the past.

→ Having done, with it, they got down to work.

Uses :-

1) जब पहला कार्य दूसरे कार्य के शुरू होने से पहले ही समाप्त हो जाए

→ Having cooked food, Seema called me.

→ Having eaten food, my daughter started playing.

Passive form of perfect participle :-

Having + been + V₃

→ Having been cooked, Seema taught me.

→ Having been taught English, she went to her home.