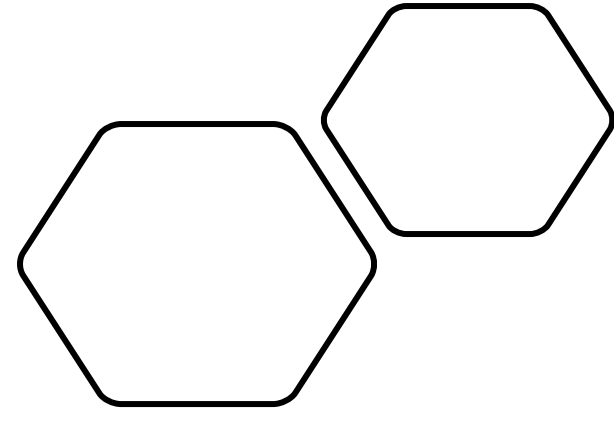




SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**



NON FINITES

By: Santosh Sir



Direct link with sub/tenses

Kinds of Verbs

H.V.

(Helping Verb)
(Auxiliary)

M.V.

(Main Verb/Action Verb)

(V¹ - go)

(V² - went)

(V³ - gone)

(Ving - going)

Be (is/am/are/was/were) + **Ving**

Do (do/does/did) + **V¹**

Have (has/have/had) + **V³**

Modals (will, shall, can, could, may, might, should, must, ought to, would, used to, needn't, daren't, has to, have to, had to) + **V¹**

no link with
sub/Tenses

non finites

- ① Infinitive - (to + V¹)
V + ता/ते/ती
- ② Gerund - (Ving)
वाता, छोटा, तेरा
- ③ Participle - V + 'इ' / 'ए' / 'आ'
 - Present - Ving 'पढ़ाई' 'खेला' 'गया' 'गई' 'गए'
 - Past - V³ 'पढ़ा' 'खेला' 'गया' 'गई' 'गए'
 - Past Perfect - Having + V³

-
- 1. She comes here to play. (F.V.) to + V1
- 2. I come here to play. (V1) NF.V.
- 3. I am coming here to play.
- 4. I have come here to play.
- 5. I came here to play.

* Finite Verb ऐसा रहता है
* N. Finite Verb हो भी सकता
है नहीं भी हो सकता है।

-
- INFINITIVE

(to + V)

V + निर्वाह

→

- GERUND

(Ving)

- It shows the purpose of sub.
- It may also come ^{as} subject
- It works as noun. ✓

- It also comes as subject ✓
- It also works as noun ✓
- It generally comes after prep./possessives (my / our / yours etc.)

•

1. He comes here to play.

Sub → purpose

2. To die is not easy.

Sub V
(N)

3. She wanted to learn English.

infinitive

-
1. Swimming is useful for health.
 S V शीतल
 2. He is fond of reading magazine.
 He prep. v-ing पढ़ने
 3. She was happy at my coming on time.
 She pass. v-ing आने

gerund (verbal noun)
 v-ing form,
 Noun & शीतल
 function करता
 है।

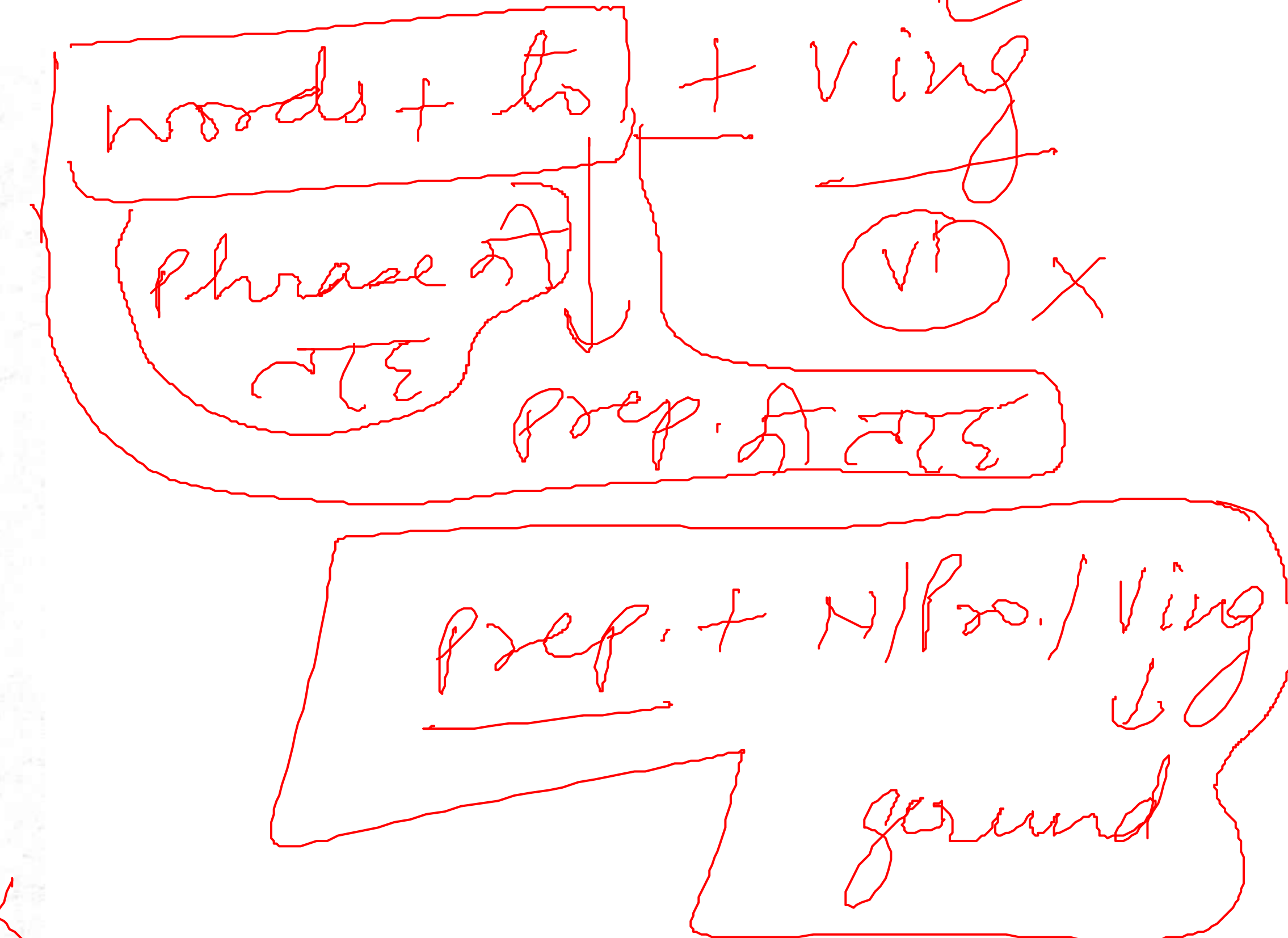
1. TO + Ving

- Addicted to – लत लगना
- Accustomed to – अभ्यस्त होना
- With a view to – के लिए
- Look forward to – आशा करना
- Object to – आपत्ति जताना
- In addition to – के अलावा
- Habituated to – आदत होना
- Is/am/are/get/was/were/got + used to –

Eg. He is addicted to smoking.

+ Ving (✓)

[to + V¹ (✗)]



•

1. He is addicted to gamble. *gambling*
2. She looks forward to meet the MD very soon. *meeting*
3. He is used to get up in the morning. *getting*

21/2/21

2. VERB + (Prep. + Ving)

- | | |
|----------------|------|
| • Abstain | from |
| • Prevent | from |
| • Desist | from |
| • Debar | from |
| • Hinder | from |
| • Refrain | from |
| • Disqualified | from |
| • Assist | in |
| • Excel | in |
| • Fortunate | in |
| • Difficulty | in |

to + V

to + VI

Ving

• Difficulty	in
✓ • Persist	in
✓ • Succeed	in
• Successful	in
• Difficulty	in
✓ • Harm	in
✓ • Fond	of
✓ • Capable	of
• Aim	at
• Passion	for
• Thirst	for
• Capacity	for
✓ • Bent	on/upon

+ Ving (✓)

[to + V¹ (✗)]

to do ✗

Eg. (i) He succeeded in doing that.

(ii) I feel a lot of difficulty in completing it.

2. VERB + (Prep. + Ving)

• Abstain	from	<div></div>	
• Prevent	from		
• Desist	from		
• Debar	from		
• Hinder	from		
• Refrain	from		
• Disqualified	from		
• Assist	in		
• Excel	in		
• Fortunate	in		
• Difficulty	in		
• Persist	in		+ Ving (✓)
• Succeed	in		[to + V ¹ (✗)]
• Successful	in		
• Difficulty	in		
• Harm	in		
• Fond	of		
• Capable	of		
• Aim	at		
• Passion	for		
• Thirst	for		
• Capacity	for		
• Bent	on/upon		

- Eg.** (i) He succeeded in doing that.
(ii) I feel a lot of difficulty in completing it.

•

1. She prevented me to enter the class. *from entering ✓*

2. I am fortunate to have students like you. *in having*

3. He is capable to cross the river. *of crossing ✓*

4. The peon debarred me to enter the hall. *from entering*

3. Word + Ving (to + V¹ – incorrect)

- ✓ • Avoid
- ✓ • Enjoy
- ✓ • Mind
- Remember
- ✓ • Keep
- Catch
- ✓ • Stop
- ✓ • Can't / couldn't help
- ✓ • Worth
- It is no (good/ use)

+ Ving (✓)

[to + V¹ (✗)]

Eg. (i) Would you mind having a cup of coffee with me ?

(ii) I avoid mingling with the bad company.

to mingle
✗

✓
गुना होता है

•

1. He avoids to mingle with bad company.

mingling

2. It is worth to pay him Rs. 200.

paying

3. She can't help meet her friend if she is in Delhi.

meeting

4. Bare infinitive (without 'to')

- Needn't
- Daren't
- Make
- Let
- Would rather
- Had better/ had sooner
- Bid / bade/ bidden
- Than
- But
- Except

- See
- Hear
- Watch

- Help (to)

- Eg.** (i) He needn't do this. ✓
(ii) He made me weep. ✓
(iii) I bade him open the window. ✓

You don't need to go there.

(H.V.) +ve
mv!

✓ V¹ / to + V¹

ving st

to + V¹

V¹

in + ving

He helped me to solve it.
- solve it.
- in solving it.

• *अज्ञात*

1. He bade me to go out of the room.

2. She let me to do that task.

3. She was made to laugh. ✓
passive voice

*I made her laugh. ✓
✓² Active voice*

4. You had better completed it. ✓
complete it

-
- 1. He is looking forward a)/ to meet an old friend b)/ next month. c)/ No error d)

meeting ✓

- 2. He did a)/ nothing but b)/ to play. c)/ No error d)

play

-
- 3. Do not prevent a)/ her to go b)/ there. c)/ No error d)
from going
- 4. I have enjoyed a)/ to read b)/ your book. c)/ No error d).
reading

•

3. We go to school with a view

to + v ing

- a) to study
- ✓ • b) to studying
- c) studying
- d) for studying

•

. 5. One should avoid _____ mistakes.

a) make

b) made

✓ c) making

d) to make

PARTICIPLES

(Pr. | P. Perf. | Past)

Participles are used to add two or more sentences.

It tells the action of the nearest N/Pro (acting as subject) either side.

ये अपने गजरी left या right वाले N/Pro (जो subject की तरह काम करे)
के action को बताता है।

- 1. He was going to the field.
- 2. He saw a snake.
- 3. The snake was coming towards him.

① Added 4. Going to the field, he saw a snake coming towards him. ✓

② 5. He saw a snake going to the field coming towards him. (Non sense)
senseless

Present Participle

- ① When two actions take place together or one happens just after the other, we use present participle.

It also works as an adjective.

- ① sitting in the chair, she is talking to me.
- ② seeing a snake, she ran away.
- ③ He saw a man crossing the river. एक मनुष्य नदी
- ④ she is sitting in a revolving chair. Adj

Past perfect participle (Having + v3)

When there is a gap between two actions, we use past perfect participle.

Having washed the plates, the servant went home.

~~washing the plates, the servant went home.~~

•

seeing ✓

- 1. Having seen a lion , she started running.

- 2. Taking lunch, he left for the class.

Having taken lunch ✓

Past participle. (v³)

- ① works as an adjective
- ② It shows already completed action

→ * She has broken a heart.

S HV⁺ mv³ N

He has a broken heart.

S mv⁺ Adj (v³) N

↓ वृत्त सुझा

•

burning

1. A burnt candle was extinguished. ✓

Having taken

2. Taking food, she left for office.

Having passed

3. Passing high school, I got a job.