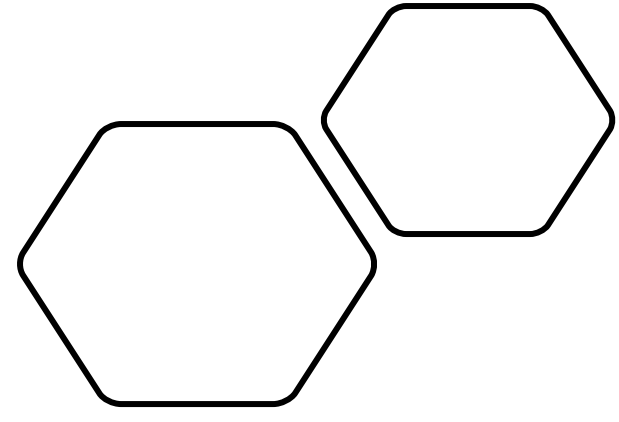




SAFALTA CLASS<sup>TM</sup>

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)

(V<sup>1</sup> - go)

(V<sup>2</sup> - went)

(V<sup>3</sup> - gone)

(Ving - going)

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

**Do** (do/does/did) + **V<sup>1</sup>**

**Have** (has/have/had) + **V<sup>3</sup>**

**Modals** (will, shall, can, could, may, might, should, must, ought to, would, used to, needn't, daren't, has to, have to, had to) + **V<sup>1</sup>**

no link with  
sub/Tenses

non finites

- ① Infinitive - (to + V<sup>1</sup>)  
V + ता/ते/ती
- ② Gerund - (Ving)  
वाता, छोता, खेता
- ③ Participle - V + 'इ' / 'उ' / 'आ'
  - Present - Ving 'पढाई' 'खेता'
  - Past - V<sup>3</sup> 'छोता' 'खेता'
  - Past Perfect - Having + V<sup>3</sup>

• to + V<sup>1</sup>  
1. She comes here to play.

↓ V<sup>1</sup> N.F.V.  
2. I come here to play.

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 <sup>as</sup> 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 शीत
  2. He is fond of reading magazine.  
S V<sub>ing</sub> शीत पढ़ने
  3. She was happy at my coming on time.  
S V<sub>ing</sub> शीत

gerund (verbal noun)  
ving form,  
Noun 2 शीत  
function शीत  
है।



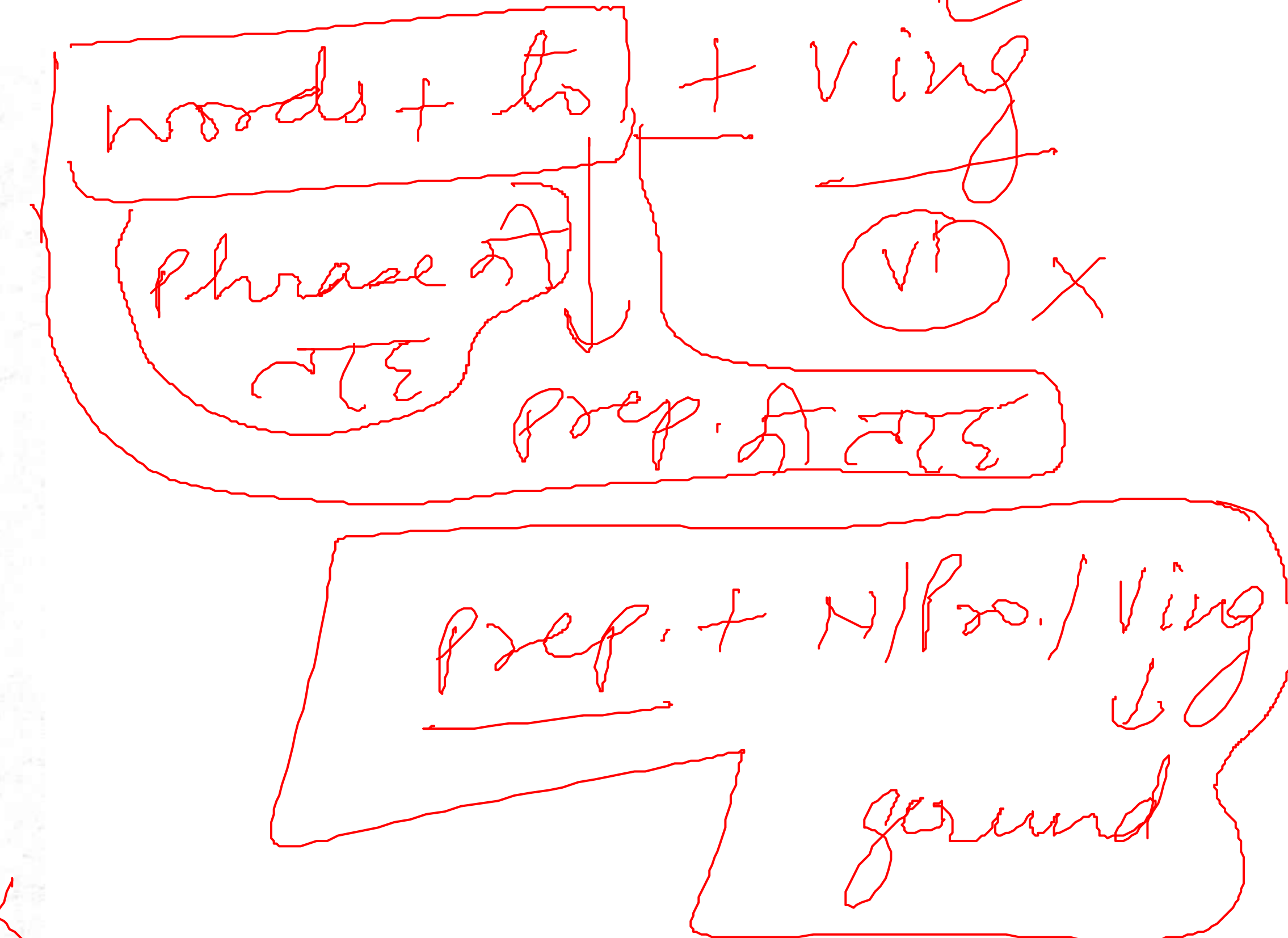
## 1. TO + Ving

- 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 + V<sup>1</sup> (✗)]





•

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 + V<sup>1</sup> (✗)]

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 <sup>1</sup> (✗)]
• 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 + V<sup>1</sup> – incorrect)

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

+ Ving (✓)

[to + V<sup>1</sup> (✗)]

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

(ii) I avoid mingling with the bad company.

to mingle ✗

ग़ा तना



•

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!

✓ V<sup>1</sup> / to + V<sup>1</sup>

ving st

to + V<sup>1</sup>

V<sup>1</sup>

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. ✓  
✓<sup>2</sup> 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 गजदीनी left या right वाले N/Pro (जो sentence 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.

(I) <sup>Added</sup> 4. Going to the field, he saw a snake coming towards him. ✓

(II) 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.~~

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

seeing ✓

- 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. 7                      Adj (v3)                      N

↓                      चलाए

↓                      लक्ष सुझा

① Crossing the road, a bus ran over him.

→ he was run over by a bus. ✓

② <sup>while</sup> Crossing the road/ a bus/ ran over him.

✓ while he was crossing the road

a

↓

past continuous

•

*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.



4. Wandering in the street, a dog bit him.

① while he was, ————— he was bitten by a dog.

5. Walking along the road, a scooter knocked him down.

————— he was knocked down  
while he was walking, —————

•

*It* → ~~Being a rainy day~~ ✓

1. Being a rainy day, Vijay decided to stay at home and work further on the problem. ✓

② 2. Being a beautiful sight, it charmed all of us. ✓

~~Being a fine day~~ ✓  
• 3. Being a fine day he went out for a walk.

It being a fine day, he went out for a walk.



- 

✓ 4. Being very intelligent, he was promoted twice even in a year.

✓ • 5. Being honest, she is respected everywhere.

It • 6. Being a cloudy day, we went out to enjoy the weather.

•  
✓ 7. She came here to help me.

पहले

आद मे

\* एका 2 actions मे हे Infinitive  
आमा action पहले कामा हो तो उहे  
Perfective infinitive  
(to have + 3)

मे मिला जाता है।

✓ 8. Govinda asked me to go there.

पहले

आद कामा Action

मे मिला जाता है।  
आमा Action - पहले कामा

• 9. She confessed to murder the child yesterday.

आद कामा

(to + VI)

to have murdered

• 10. He informed us to be a witness of a terrible murder in his vicinity.

आद कामा

आद कामा

to have been ✓

(परीक्षा)



- . 15. My mother made a)/ the servant <sup>X</sup>to b)/ complete the work. c)/ No error d)
- 16. I was made a)/ to laugh b)/ by him. c)/ No error d)

मुझे हँसना मिला  
 → passive voice में (make) के बाद to+V1 आता है

- 

- 1. She doesn't mind to be disturbed. *being ✓*
- ~~a) being disturbed~~                      b) to being disturbed
- c) being disturbing                      d) No improvement

- 
- 2. He is fond of saving money.
- a) hoarding      b) not spending
- c) spending carefully      d) No improvement

शुद्धता

अच्छा

जमावारी      बचत

1 save  
2 spend



- 
- 3. Americans do not object my calling them by their first names.
- a) my calling the ~~b)~~ to my calling them
- c) been called      d) No improvement.

## Structures

- Keep on
- keep
- Go on
- Go
- Continue to

जाती रहना (Action करते रहना)  
V + रहा/रहता है/रहेगा  
Ving

- 1. She went on talking about her illness.
- 2. She keeps/keeps on fighting with her brother.

•

• Start

• Begin to

start  
begin ] + v ing

• She started crying/to cry.

• She began to cry/ crying.

• Everyone began talking at once.

began to talk

Action करने लगा  
लगा/लाग है/लगी



•

- Is/am/are/was/were + to+V1
- Is /am/are/was/were+ about to+V1

Action होने वाला है/था  
अब

- 1. He is to go.= He is about to go.

अब जाने वाला है/ अब जाने को है।

- 2. She was to have lunch when I met her.



mob at a music concert on the campus, police on Wednesday arrested 10 people, all students of other Delhi University colleges and private varsities in Noida, who were seen forcibly entering the college in CCTV footage.

The arrests were based on footage from three cameras at the college gates. In one clip, the youths were seen pushing a car belonging to a caterer against the college gate and forcing it open. Some also climbed over the gates to enter the college.

Cops, however, do not have footage of the youths committing objectionable acts, since no cameras were pointed at the concert site.



...safety ...

Dharamveer's father, Jagdin Ram, claimed: "My grandson, Prashant, had bought a new vehicle and the family had gone to offer prayers to some place on November 1. While returning from there, Sanjay intentionally hit our vehicle twice. We resolved the matter, but later he opened fire at him. Mann and Saniav ...

Scanned with CamScanner



गान्धी जी

ये Auction  
पहले जी

Ram, who claims to have retired from the Indian Army, further added that both he and his son, Devender, had



Scanned with  
CamScanner



**He has been humiliating us, saying his accommodation is earning a bad name due to the crime**

अपमान होना

प्र. प्र.  
कहे 54

accommodation,” her mother said. When contacted, landlord Sunil Kumar said that they wanted to get the entire accommodation vacated as he wanted to get some repair work done. However, he denied manhandling of the family.



subject motivates directly by Causative Verb That inspires

(make/cause to)

Sub + (make) + obj + V'

Bare infi-  
nitve

I made him sing.

(get/have)

Sub + (get/have) + obj + V'

I got him beaten.

past  
participle



Pr. Ind. 9 have beaten him. ~~77~~ 36 पीटा है।  
S HV mv3 0

Pr. Ind. 9 have him beaten past participle  
S mv1 0

Pr. C. 9 am having him -  
have had him -

Pr. P. 9 had had him -  
had had him -

Past I. 9  
past P. 9 had had him -  
H.V. (mv3)

~~77~~ 36 पिटाया है।

I cut my hair.

got / had my hair cut  
V2 O V3 (P.P.)

I injured my finger.

got my finger injured.

I Painted my home yesterday.  
got my home painted