

V_3 → Main Verb (Active voice & Passive voice)
 V_3 → Adjective
 V_3 = Past Participle [V_3 -Non-finite]

Non-Finite Verb

⇒ Gerund (V_4)
 ⇒ Infinitive ($To + V_1$)
 ⇒ Participle [

- Present Participle (V_4)
- Past Participle (V_3)

]

} Dual nature

Verb की स्थिति में
 Noun की भाँति
 स्थिति में

Perfect Participle
 (Having + V_3)

- चार तरीके से प्रयोग
1. Main verb (is/am/are/was/were/be/been)
 2. Gerund (Verb और Noun)^{+ V₄}
 3. Adjective के तौर पर प्रयोग
 4. Present Participle (V₄ - NF)

V₄ ⇒ Adj. के तौर पर Noun और Pronoun की विशेषता बनाता है। Non-Finite

① जब Noun/Pronoun का Purpose या-वाला भी Sense दें।
 Ex. running ^(N) track ⇒ एक दौड़ने वाला track
 Adj.

The movie is frightening.

मुकी डरावना (डराने वाला) है।

He is frightening.

वह डराने वाला है।
डरावना

V₃ → डरा हुआ
↓
डरल

The book is interesting.

पुस्तक रुचि देने वाला है।

रुचिकर / रोचक

$V_4 \rightarrow$ Adjective $\Rightarrow$ 2nd तरीका

$\Rightarrow$ जारी प्रक्रिया / बर्त
(Adj.) के sense में

A burning train : एक जलती हुआ ट्रेन
 Det. Adj. N
 ज्वलंत -ता/-नी/-री + हुआ/हुई/हूए

A burning issue : एक जलता हुआ मुद्दा
 ज्वलंत

V₄ ⇒ Present Participle (V₄ - Non-Finite)
(Pure Non-Finite)

→ जब कभी भी "V₄" → Main Verb ना हो
→ Gerund ना हो
→ Adjective ना हो

तब V₄ ≈ Present Participle होगा (V₄-NF)

⇒ V₄ ⇒ Non-Finite (Present Participle) को "finite बनाते"

के लिए ⇒ इसे पहले Noun/Pronoun के अगुला एक 'Relative Pronoun'

(who/which/that) जो जोड़ और 3rd Noun/Pronoun के अनुसार आगे verb.

NF

V₄

[सहज वार्त HV गै, ना MV गै]
→ जो (Gerund) होत, Subj होत

The students (appearing) for this examination

PS

has

plur Noun

downloaded their admit cards.

MV

verb

are appearing

I have [HV]

(PV)

⇒ The students

plur Noun

Antecedent

who

(RP)

are

HV

MV

Relative Pronoun ~ clause
↓
1 MV

for this examination have downloaded their admit cards.

Proposition 2 $V_4 \Rightarrow \text{Gerund}$

↓
Noun के रूप में होते हैं

का

Object का नाम कहलाता है

$V_4(\text{Gerund})$

$X(V_u) \text{ Adj} \Rightarrow$ ଅବିଭକ୍ତ ଶବ୍ଦ
 $\propto V_u (\text{Present-participle} - \text{NF})$

Gerund:

$(to + V_1) \Rightarrow$ Infinitive

32. नीचे दिए गए शब्दों/phrases के बाद आनेवाला verb

V^4 (V^{ing}) रूप में होता है इसके बावजूद कि इनके पहले

'to' लगा हुआ होगा:
 Preposition $\rightarrow$ $to + V_1 \rightarrow$ Gerund ✓

Look forward to, Take to, Addicted to, Accus-
tomed to, Habituated to, is/am/are + used to,
With a view to, Dedicated to, Devoted to,
Committed to
 लाना/आदि
 समर्पित

When I was young I was used to play for hours
 at a stretch. (✗)

Replace 'play' with 'playing' because here 'to' is a preposition and after preposition verb is in Ving form.

v₄ → Gerund

The entire country is looking forward to welcome the U.S. President. (✗)

Prepⁿ

v₄

Replace 'welcome' with 'welcoming'. ✓

33. V^{ing} (gerund) क पहले का pronoun possessive (my, our, your) form में होता है।

Please excuse me coming late. (X)
 (PA) Verb my ← Noun object

Please excuse my coming late. (✓)

I - me, we - us
 you - you, he - him,
 she - her, it - it,
 they - them

The boss resented Shyam going on such long leave. (X)
 (N's) N object
 Det.

The boss resented Shyam's going ~~on~~ such a long leave. (✓)

34. नीचे दिए verbs/expressions के बाद यदि कोई अन्य verb आता है तो वह verb V⁴ (gerund) रूप में होगा:

Admit, Avoid, Delay, Deny, Detest, Enjoy, Excuse,
Finish, Forgive, Mind, Prevent, Resent, Can't stand,
 (Can't help, It's no use/good, Worth. ✓ [Noun + Worth + V₄]

Now let's get back home; it is no use to go in the meeting. (✗)

Replace 'to go' with going'. ✓

I always enjoy to talk to strangers. (✗)

Replace 'to talk' with 'talking'.

Stop/start + V₄

{ It's no use/good/sense/
point + V₄ }

Infinitive: (to + V₁)

27. नीचे दिए गए verbs के बाद अगर कोई infinite (to V¹) आए तो इस verb और infinitive के बीच वाक्य के अर्थ के अनुसार एक wh- pronoun (how, when, why इत्यादि) का इस्तेमाल आवश्यक होगा: ✓

Ask, Forget, Know, Learn Remember, Think,
Want to know, Wonder

He did not know to solve this question. (X)

Know (to + V₁)

Know + wh-words
+ to + V₁

He did not know how to solve this question. (✓)

The students usually ask me to start their preparation. (✗)

obj

The students usually ask me when/how to start their preparation. (✓)

wh-words

जब इन verbs के बाद दो infinitives आएँ तो whether का इस्तेमाल होगा।

to + V₁

The little girl wanted to know whether to play or study. (✓)

V₁

conj.

Modal Auxiliary + V₁ (Base-Inf.)

28. Needn't, Dare not, Would rather, Rather than,

Had better - इनके बाद infinitive आता है जिसका

'to' नहीं होता अर्थात् इनके बाद सिर्फ V¹ आता है।

Present Participle (V₁-NF)

Looking at the disturbed condition, we had better

× gone from here. (×)

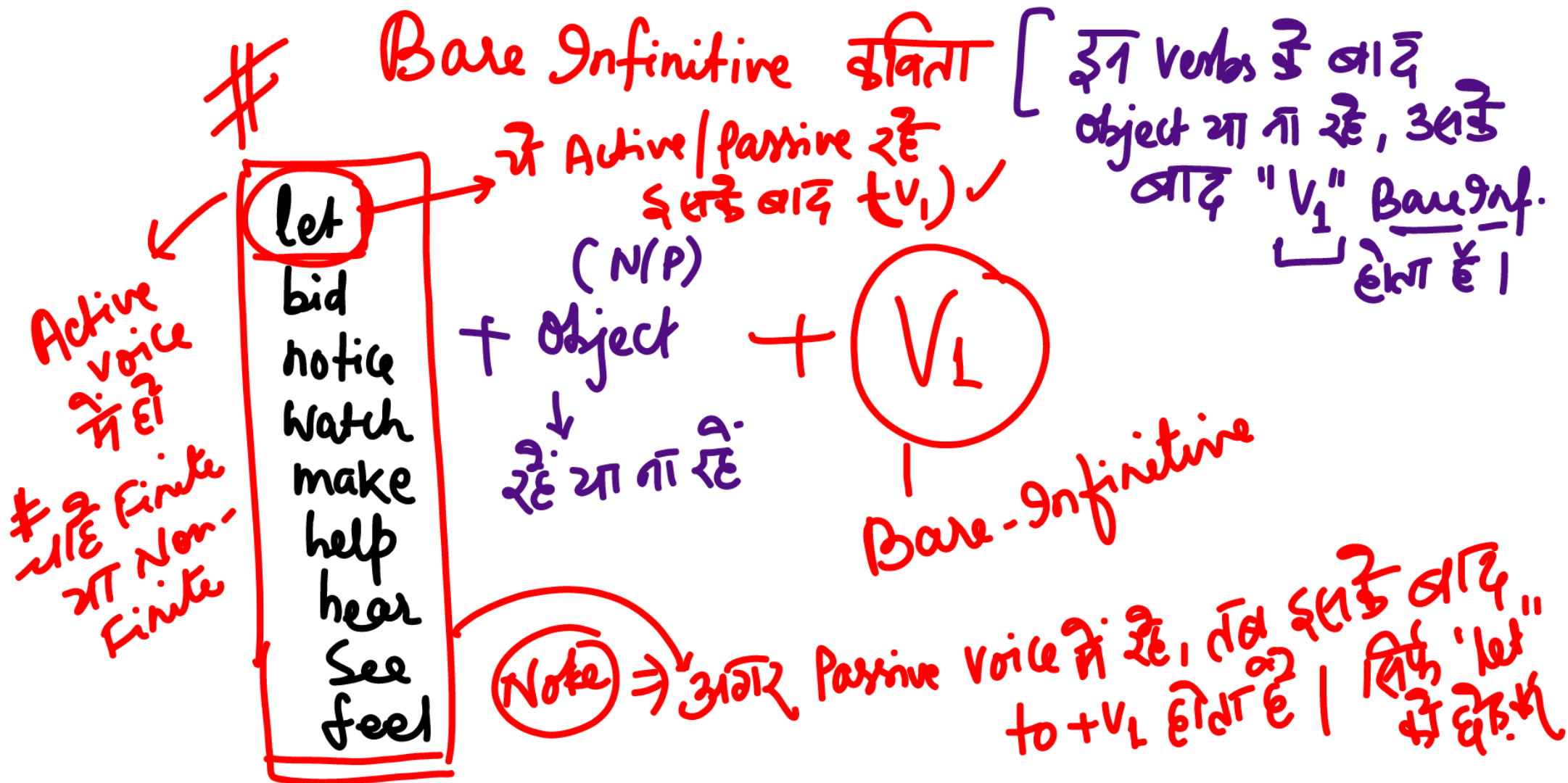
Non-finite (NF)

Looking at the disturbed condition, we had better

go from here. (✓)

To + V₁ ⇒ Infinitive
"V₁" ⇒ Bare Infinitive (NF)

V₁ जो V₁ Main Verb है।



^{Does}
31. Do + anything/nothing/everything + but/except/than
+ infinitive without 'to'

Bare-Infinitive (V₁)

It is quite boring because we do nothing but
sitting idle. (X)

It is quite boring because we do nothing but sit
 idle. (✓)

*# Note: Do के अन्तर्गत कोई भी Verb है, V₁
 + anything/nothing/everything
 जो but/except/than के साथ "to + V₁"*

Participle:

35. Present participle (Ving active voice में और Being V³ passive में) तथा Perfect participle (Having V³ active voice में और Having been V³ passive में) मुख्य क्रिया तो नहीं होते परंतु इनका संबंध मुख्य वाक्य के subject से अवश्य होता है।

Seeing the police on the road, the dacoits fled a way. (✓)

Having listened to both the parties, the judge delivered his verdict. (✓)

V₄ Present participle (V₄), S+V₂

Action gap 5th

या Simultaneous

Action gap 5th

V₄

Having + V₃, S+V₂

Does

Subject

V₂ (mv)

Subj