

Finite और Non-finite Verbs क्या हैं तथा इनमें क्या अन्तर है— इसकी जानकारी हमें Chapter 4 के Article 4 में मिल चुकी है। साथ-ही-साथ हमें यह भी जानकारी मिल चुकी है कि Non-finite Verbs तीन प्रकार के होते हैं, जिन्हें 1. Infinitive 2. Gerund और 3. Participle कहते हैं। इस chapter में हम इन तीनों का अध्ययन अलग-अलग विस्तारपूर्वक करेंगे।

1. Infinitive

The infinitive is the base form of the verb which is usually but not always preceded by 'to'. As, to work, to write, to go etc.

क्रिया का मूल रूप जिसके आगे प्रायः (हमेशा नहीं) 'to' लगा रहता है Infinitive कहलाता है।

1. Forms of Infinitive :

Infinitive के निम्नलिखित Forms (रूप) होते हैं :

- (a) Simple Form $\rightarrow To + V^1$ (to work, to write)
- (b) Continuous Form $\rightarrow To be + V^2$ (to be working, to be writing)
- (c) Perfect Form $\rightarrow To have + V^3$ (to have worked, to have written)
- (d) Perfect Continuous Form $\rightarrow To have been + V^4$
(to have been working, to have been writing)
- (e) Simple infinitive in Passive Form $\rightarrow To be + V^3$
(to be worked, to be written)
- (f) Perfect infinitive in Passive Form $\rightarrow To have been + V^3$
(to have been worked, to have been written)

2. Kinds of Infinitive :

Infinitives मुख्यतः दो प्रकार के होते हैं :

- (a) Full infinitive/To infinitive/Infinitive with 'to' / Infinitive
- (b) Bare infinitive/Infinitive without 'to'

3. The Functions of Infinitive :

Infinitive एक Verbal Noun है। इसका प्रयोग Noun के जगह पर किया जा सकता है। यह उन सारे Functions को Perform करता है जो एक Noun के द्वारा Perform होता है। Infinitive निम्नलिखित प्रकार के Functions को Perform करता है—

(A) Subject to a verb, जैसे—

To err is human.

To forgive is divine.

यहाँ infinitives 'to err' तथा 'to forgive' verb is के Subjects हैं।

(B) Object to a transitive verb, जैसे—

I want to write.

He wants to swim.

यहाँ infinitives 'to write' तथा 'to swim' क्रमशः verbs want तथा wants के Objects हैं।

(C) Object to a preposition, जैसे—

The sun is about to set.

He sat down to take rest.

यहाँ infinitives 'to set' तथा 'to take' क्रमशः prepositions about तथा down के Objects हैं।

(D) Complement (पूरक) to a verb, जैसे—

His habit is to praise others.

My greatest pleasure is to sing.

यहाँ infinitives 'to praise' और 'to sing' verb is के Complements हैं।

(E) Objective Complement to a transitive verb, जैसे—

I told him to attend the classes regularly.

He heard me sing. (Here 'sing' is Bare infinitive)

यहाँ infinitive 'to attend' और 'sing' क्रमशः transitive verbs told और heard के Objects हैं।

ध्यान दें : Objective Complement को ठीक से समझने के लिए Chapter 4 का Article 13 पढ़ें।

(F) Subjective Complement to an intransitive verb, जैसे—

He appears to be a gentlemen.

It is his habit to eat quickly.

यहाँ infinitives 'to be' और 'to eat' क्रमशः intransitive verbs appears और is के Complements हैं।

ध्यान दें : Subjective Complement को ठीक से समझने के लिए Chapter 4 का Article 14 पढ़ें।

4. Some More Functions of Infinitive :

(A) After a Verb as an Adverb, जैसे—

We eat to live.

यहाँ infinitive 'to live' verb 'eat' को modify कर रहा है। अतः यह Adverb का काम कर रहा है।

(B) After an Adjective as an Adverb, जैसे—

The moon is beautiful to look at.

यहाँ infinitive 'to look' adjective 'beautiful' को qualify कर रहा है; अतः यह Adverb का काम कर रहा है।

(C) As Sentence Adverb, जैसे—

To be honest, I just don't like him.

(ईमानदारीपूर्वक कहता हूँ, मैं उसे नहीं पसंद करता।)

यहाँ infinitive 'to be' पूरे sentence को qualify कर रहा है; अतः यह Sentence Adverb हुआ।

(D) After a Noun or Pronoun as an Adjective, जैसे—

I have many books to read. (कैसे books ? books to read)

यहाँ infinitive 'to read' noun 'books' को qualify कर रहा है; अतः यह Adjective का काम कर रहा है।

(E) After the verbs of knowing and thinking—assume, believe, consider,

know, suppose, think, understand, expect, feel, learn etc. (ये कुछ verbs के बाद आते हैं जो 'जानना' या 'सोचना' का अर्थ व्यक्त करते हैं) : जैसे—

I consider him to be the best man.

I expect you to win the race.

You are supposed to do it.

He is known to be honest.

ध्यान दें : 'Know' के बाद अगर infinitive का प्रयोग हो तो infinitive के पहले how या when/where/what का प्रयोग अवश्य होना चाहिए, अगर Sentence Affirmative रहे; जैसे—

He knows to operate a computer गलत Sentence है।

सही Sentence है— He knows how to operate a computer. इसी प्रकार

He knows to swim. (x) He knows how to swim. (✓)

I know to stop. (x) I know when to stop. (✓)

(F) too + Adjective / Adverb के बाद : जैसे—

She is too young to understand it.

He speaks too quickly to be understood.

(G) Adjective / Adverb + Enough के बाद : जैसे—

He walked fast enough to reach on time.

You are intelligent enough to answer this question.

(H) Question words के बाद : जैसे—

What to do ? (क्या करें) Where to go ? (कहाँ जाएँ)

Whom to invite ? (किससे निमंत्रण दें) How to do it ? (इसे कैसे करें)

(I) Purpose व्यक्त करने के लिए : जैसे—

I come here to learn English.

He has got a key to open this door.

I left the door unlocked for him to get in.

(J) In order to / So as के बाद : जैसे—

He got up early in order to have more time to read.

I moved to a new house so as to be nearer to my office.

(K) Be + infinitive : To express Commands or Instructions or Notices to convey Orders or Instructions, जैसे—

This form is to be filled by the candidate himself.

The notice is to be pasted on the notice board.

(L) To join two sentences, जैसे—

(i) I went to Delhi. I met the President. = I went to Delhi to meet the President.

(ii) He went to station. He wanted to catch the Rajdhani Express.
= He went to station to catch the Rajdhani Express.

(M) A Perfect Infinitive is used to show that a planned event did not happen (जब कोई पूर्वनिर्धारित घटना नहीं घटी, तो इसे बतलाने के लिए *infinitive* का प्रयोग होता है) : जैसे—

I was to have gone there today.

(मैं आज वहाँ जाने वाला था, लेकिन नहीं गया।)

He was to have started the work last year.

(वह पिछले ही साल काम शुरू करने वाला था, लेकिन नहीं किया।)

ध्यान दें : 'to have gone' और 'to have started' Perfect infinitives हैं।

(N) The infinitive is used after 'only' to express a disappointing sequel (Only के साथ निराशाजनक परिणाम बतलाने के लिए) : जैसे—

He survived the crash only to die in the desert.

He escaped the gang only to be looted by the police.

She hurried to the house only to find that it was empty.

(O) The infinitive is used to replace the relative clause (Relatives clause के स्थान पर कभी-कभी Infinitive का प्रयोग होता है।) :

Divanshu was the only one who qualified the test

= Divanshu was the only one to qualify the test.

Shweta is the first Indian girl who was crowned with Miss World.

= Shweta is the first Indian girl to be crowned with Miss World.

(P) 'To' can be separated from the rest of the infinitive by an Adverb (To infinitive में To के बाद adverb लग सकता है।) : जैसे—

I would like to really master English.

I would like you to kindly accept it.

(Q) If two infinitives are joined by and / except / like, the 'to' of the second infinitive is normally dropped (यदि दो infinitives and / except / like से जोड़े गये हों तो बाद वाले infinitive का to drop हो जाता है।) : जैसे—

He always wants to come here and talk to me.

Do you want to have your breakfast now or wait for Mohan ?

(R) Infinitives are used after 'the first, the second, the last, the only' and sometimes after superlatives (Infinitive का प्रयोग 'the first' 'the second', 'the last', 'the only' के बाद किया जाता है और कभी-कभी superlatives के बाद भी) : जैसे—

She was the first to win the prize.

He was the best / the only actor to act in the play.

(S) Sometimes 'to' is optional (कभी-कभी Infinitive का to नहीं भी प्रयुक्त होता) : जैसे—

Please help me (to) buy it.

The only thing which I need (to) do is (to) make more lessons.

- (T) Like other continuous forms the continuous Infinitives (*to be + V¹*) is used : जैसे—

It is very nice to be sitting with and talking to you.

(आपके साथ बैठे रहना और बातचीत करते रहना, अच्छा लगता है।)

He appears to be living in this village.

(ऐसा लगता है कि वह इस गाँव में रह रहा है।)

Mohan pretends to be working in America.

(मोहन ऐसा दिखा रहा है कि वह अमेरिका में काम कर रहा है।)

- (U) Like other perfect forms, the Perfect Infinitives (*to have + V²*) is used (*Perfective Infinitive* का प्रयोग अन्य *Perfect forms* की तरह ही होता है।) : जैसे—

It is very nice to have seen you here.

(आपको यहाँ देखकर बहुत अच्छा लगा।)

I am extremely sorry not to have kept my word.

(मुझे अत्यन्त खेद है कि मैं अपना वायदा नहीं निभा पाया।)

He is believed to have left India.

(उसके बारे में यह समझा जाता है कि वह भारत छोड़ चुका है।)

ध्यान दें : *Finite Verb* से जिस समय का बोध होता है उस समय के पहले ही समाप्त किए गए काम का यदि बोध हो, तो *Perfect Infinitive* का ही प्रयोग करना चाहिए। जैसे कि पहले *Sentence* में 'देखने का', दूसरे *Sentence* में 'वायदा नहीं निभाने का' तथा तीसरे *Sentence* में 'भारत छोड़ने' का काम पहले ही समाप्त हो जाने का बोध होता है। अतः उपरोक्त *Sentences* में *to have seen* की जगह पर *to see*, *to have kept* की जगह पर *to keep* तथा *to have left* की जगह पर *to leave* का प्रयोग बिल्कुल गलत होगा।

- (V) The Infinitives are used after certain Nouns (Ability, Anxiety, Demand, Desire, Determination, Promise, Refusal, Request, Offer, Plan, Scheme etc. इस संज्ञाओं के बाद कभी-कभी *infinitive* का प्रयोग होता है।) : जैसे—

His determination to get the Nobel Prize is admirable.

He has made a promise to help me in need.

The plan to give a new shape to Patna is still pending.

- (W) The Infinitives are used after certain Adjectives, As Able, Bound, Inclined, Liable, Surprised, Horrible, Interesting, Sorry, Ready, Amusing, Wise, Afraid, Lucky, Strange etc. (इन विशेषणों के बाद कभी-कभी *infinitive* का प्रयोग होता है।) : जैसे—

It was bound to happen.

I am inclined to do this work.

I am liable to perform my task.

He is not ready to accept a bribe.

Bare Infinitive

हम ऊपर देख चुके हैं कि 'to' infinitive का एक part है। लेकिन कुछ स्थितियों में infinitive के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है, फिर भी Verb का Infinitive Form ही रहता है। इसे ही *Bare Infinitive (Infinitive Without 'to')* कहते हैं। अतः ऐसा नहीं समझना चाहिए कि बिना 'to' के Infinitive का Formation हो ही नहीं सकता। निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में Infinitive के साथ 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं होता है—

- (A) 'To' is not used before a verb coming after the modals (*can, could, may, might, shall, should, will, would, must*) (इन Modals के बाद आने वाली क्रिया के पूर्व to नहीं लगता।) : जैसे—

We can write English. (Not 'to write English')

They could help me. (Not 'to help' me)

* We must go now. (Not 'to go' now)

I will do it. (Not 'to do' it)

- (B) 'To' is not used when 'Need' and 'Dare' are used as Marginal Modal Auxiliaries (*Marginal Modal Auxiliaries* के रूप में *need* तथा *dare* के साथ 'to' नहीं लगता।) : जैसे—

I need not go there. (Not 'to go' there)

He need not vex me. (Not 'to vex' me)

He dare not face me. (Not 'to face' me)

No one dare oppose him. (Not 'to oppose' him)

लेकिन यदि 'Need' और 'Dare' का प्रयोग Full Verb के रूप में किया गया हो Modals के रूप में नहीं, तो इनके बाद आनेवाले Verbs के पहले 'to' का प्रयोग निश्चित रूप से होगा।

He needs to qualify the test.

He dares to accept the challenge.

उपरोक्त दोनों Sentences में यदि *qualify* और *accept* के पहले 'to' को हटा दिया जाय, तो Sentence गलत हो जाएगा।

- (C) 'To' is not used before the infinitive coming after some phrases. (*had better, had rather, had sooner, would rather, would sooner* के बाद infinitive के साथ to का प्रयोग नहीं होता।) : जैसे—

You had better have a car. (Not 'to have' a car)

I would sooner die than beg. (Not 'to die')

I would rather sell this land. (Not 'to sell')

- (D) 'To' is not used before the infinitives coming after verbs like- let, make, feel, hear, see, watch, notice, absorb, help, know etc. (इन क्रियाओं के बाद infinitive without 'to' का प्रयोग होता है।) : जैसे—

Let us sing a song. (Not 'to sing' a song)

I made him understand. (Not 'to understand')

I saw him come in. (Not 'to come' in)

I heard them say so. (Not 'to say' so)

लेकिन Let को छोड़कर जब ये सारे Verbs Passive Form में use किए जाते हैं, तो इनके साथ to + infinitive का प्रयोग अवश्य होता है—

I made him understand.	— Active
He was made to understand.	— Passive
I saw him come in.	— Active
He was seen to come in.	— Passive

(E) If many infinitives are joined by 'and', the 'to' of the second infinitive is normally dropped (And से जुड़े infinitives में बाद वाले में 'to' नहीं लगाया जाता) : जैसे—

I would like to go to market and buy some books.	(Not 'to buy')
He asked me to go home and bring money.	(Not 'to bring')

(F) 'To' is not used before an infinitive coming after conjunction 'than' (Than के बाद आने वाले infinitive में 'to' नहीं लगता) : जैसे—

It is better to retire than work.	(Not 'to work')
It is better to go away from here than stay.	(Not 'to stay')

(G) If 'but' is used in the sense of 'except' and do/does/did comes before it, 'to' is not used before the verb coming after it (But यदि except के अर्थ में प्रयुक्त हो तो इसके बाद प्रयुक्त verb के पहले 'to' नहीं लगता) : जैसे—

He does nothing but (except) play.	(Not 'to play')
He did nothing but (except) waste his money.	(Not 'to waste')

2. Gerund

A gerund is a Verbal Noun. It is formed by adding 'ing' to a verb. It functions both as noun and verb.

जब verb + ing का प्रयोग Noun की तरह हो तब उसे Gerund कहते हैं। चूँकि यह verb से बना हुआ Noun है, इसलिए इसे Verbal Noun भी कहा जाता है।

नीचे दिए गए Sentence पर गौर करें—

Walking is a good exercise.

'Walking' यहाँ gerund है। यह verb भी है क्योंकि यह एक action (कार्य) को express करता है। साथ ही यह Noun भी है, क्योंकि यह verb is का Subject है। इस प्रकार 'Walking' यहाँ Verbal Noun (Verb + Noun) है। चूँकि 'Gerund' एक Noun भी है, इसलिए यह किसी Sentence में उन सारे functions को perform करता है जो एक noun के द्वारा perform किया जाता है।

1. The functions of Gerund

A gerund performs the following functions of a noun :

(A) Subject to a verb, जैसे—

Smoking is injurious to health.
Reading books is an interesting hobby.

'Smoking' तथा 'Reading' verb 'is' के Subjects हैं।

(B) Object to a verb, जैसे—

I like listening to music.

He admitted taking a bribe.

'Listening' और 'Taking' क्रमशः Verbs 'like' और 'admitted' के Objects हैं।

(C) Complement (पूरक) to a verb, जैसे—

My hobby is painting.

His habit is gambling.

'Painting' और 'Gambling' verb 'is' के complements हैं।

(D) Object to a preposition, जैसे—

He is good at driving.

I am fond of collecting stamps.

'Driving' और 'Collecting' क्रमशः prepositions at और of के Objects हैं।

ध्यान दें: जब Verb किसी Preposition के तुरत बाद आता है तो वह Gerund form में प्रयुक्त होता है।

(E) In Apposition to a noun (Noun के apposition यानी समानाधिकरण के रूप में): जैसे—

His tendency, insulting the poor, is not good.

Your idea, completing this work, is admirable (प्रशंसनीय).

It is not any use purchasing this book.

It is some use getting this job.

It is much use selling this flat.

It is no use living in Kathmandu.

ऊपर दिए गए Sentences में 'insulting' और 'completing' क्रमशः nouns tendency और idea के apposition में हैं। इसी प्रकार 'purchasing', 'getting', 'selling' तथा 'living' noun use के apposition में हैं।

2. More about Gerund

(A) The Gerund is used as a short Prohibition (संक्षिप्त निषेध के लिए): जैसे—

No smoking. (धूम्रपान निषेध)

No spitting (थूकना वर्जित)

No parking. (वाहन पड़ाव वर्जित)

No shouting (शोरगुल वर्जित)

(B) The Gerund is used after Possessive case and Determiners (Gerund का प्रयोग Possessive case तथा कुछ Determiners के बाद भी होता है।): जैसे—

Do you mind my coming here?

(Not I/me coming)

(मेरे वहाँ आने से आपको कोई दिक्कत तो नहीं न है?)

He postponed his going to Delhi.

(Not he/him going)

My father dislikes my working late.

(Not I/me working)

I hate all this useless arguing.

('This' is a determiner here)

(C) The Gerund is used to form Compound Nouns (Compound Noun बनाने के लिए भी Gerund का प्रयोग होता है): जैसे—

Noun + gerund Compound Noun

car + driving = car driving

weight + lifting = weight lifting

coal + mining = coal mining

Gerund + Noun

waiting + list = waiting list

driving + licence = driving licence

swimming + pool = swimming pool

reading + room = reading room

(D) The Gerund of a Transitive Verb has the following forms (*Transitive verb के gerund के रूप इस प्रकार हैं*) :

Active	Passive
Present form : (<i>V-ing</i>) = taking	being + V^3 = being taken
Perfect form : (<i>having + V^3</i>) = having taken	having been + V^3 = having been taken

Past Participle (V^3) के पहले being, having तथा having been जोड़कर बनने वाले Gerund को Compound Gerund कहा जाता है। अब इनसे बनने वाले Sentences पर गौर करें—

Mohan denied having taken my pen.

Perfect Gerund

The thief confessed having stolen his watch.

Perfect Gerund

Do you remember being taken to Shimla when you were a child ?

Passive gerund

(Present form)

He was talking about having been beaten by the policeman.

Passive gerund

(Perfect form)

(E) हम जानते हैं कि Gerund की तरह Infinitive भी एक Verbal Noun है। इसलिए Gerund का प्रयोग Infinitive के स्थान पर किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

To swim is good for health. *(infinitive)*

Swimming is good for health. *(gerund)*

I like to walk. *(infinitive)*

I like walking. *(gerund)*

लेकिन Object to a Preposition के रूप में केवल Gerund का ही प्रयोग किया जाता है, Infinitive का नहीं; जैसे—

I am fond of reading the Ramcharitmanas. *(√)*

prep. gerund

I am fond of to read the Ramcharitmanas. *(×)*

prep. infinitive

(F) Gerund मूलतः Noun का कार्य करता है लेकिन इसमें कई परिस्थितियों में Noun तथा Verb दोनों के Force मौजूद रहते हैं। इसे नीचे दिए गए Examples से समझकर अपना concept clear करें—

(i) I like reading poetry.

यहाँ 'reading' एक Gerund है, क्योंकि यह Transitive verb 'like' का Object है, अतः यह Noun है। फिर 'poetry' इसका Object है, अतः यह Verb है।

(ii) He began speaking fluently.

यहाँ 'speaking' एक Gerund है। Noun के रूप में यह verb 'began' का Object है तथा verb के रूप में adverb 'fluently' इसे modify कर रहा है।

(G) नीचे दिए गए verbs के बाद Gerund आता है, न कि Infinitive :

• enjoy, stop, finish, dislike, avoid, risk, admit, deny, postpone, dread, keep, favour, miss, suggest, forgive, anticipate, delay, detest, fancy, imagine, acknowledge, practise, excuse, mind, hate, etc.

I enjoy talking.

I avoid shopping.

I dislike drinking wine.

I do not risk getting sick.

He finished counting the coins.

You should stop wasting money.

She suggested going for a picnic.

He admitted committing the crime.

He postponed attending the function.

Mohan denied using unfair means in the examination.

(H) नीचे दिए गए Verb + Preposition तथा Adjective + Preposition के बाद Gerund आता है; न कि Infinitive :

abstain from, prevent from, refrain from, aim at, addicted to, look forward to, take to, bent on, insist on, go on, keep on, confident of, desirous of, think of, excel in, persist in etc.

I abstain from smoking.

They went on laughing.

He is addicted to drinking.

He insists on eating all the time.

I look forward to seeing you again.

He prevented me from going there.

She kept on watching the programme.

Shivam is confident of getting good marks.

He has refrained himself from criticizing the government in public.

The government is aiming at giving 100% employment by the end of 2025.

- (I) नीचे दिए गए Word/Phrase के बाद Gerund आता है, न कि Infinitive worth, it is no use, It is no good, can't help etc.

I couldn't help laughing. (मैं हँसे बिना नहीं सका।)

The scene is worth seeing. (दृश्य नयनाभिराम है।)

It is no good insulting others. (दूसरों का अनादर करना अच्छा नहीं है।)

It is no use crying over spilt milk. (बीती हुई बात के लिए विता करना व्यर्थ है।)

- (J) नीचे दिए गए words के बाद Gerund या Infinitive दोनों में से किसी का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है—

permit, remember, regret, forget, allow, recommend, advise, love, prefer, hate, like, attempt, can't bear, intend, begin, continue, start, need / require / want, mean, used to etc.

I hate to gamble. (to gamble—infinitive)

I hate gambling. (gambling—gerund)

I love to talk to children. (to talk—infinitive)

I love talking to children. (talking—gerund)

He prefers to drink coffee. (to drink—infinitive)

He prefers drinking coffee. (drinking—gerund)

Visitors are not permitted to take photographs. (to take—infinitive)

Visitors are not permitted taking photographs. (taking—gerund)

I still remember to have seen her in the garden.

(to have seen—perfect infinitive)

Do you remember being taken to New York when you were a child?

(being taken—Passive gerund, present form)

3. Participle

A participle is a word which is partly a Verb and partly an Adjective. It performs the function of both in a sentence and is therefore also known as Verbal Adjective.

Participle ऐसा शब्द है जो अंशतः Verb और अंशतः Adjective होता है। यह वाक्य में दोनों का काम करता है, इसलिए इसे Verbal Adjective भी कहते हैं।

जैसे— I saw a running train.

America is a developed country.

यहाँ 'running' और 'developed' participles हैं। ये दोनों Verbs हैं, क्योंकि ये 'some action' को denote करते हैं। साथ-ही-साथ ये दोनों Adjectives हैं, क्योंकि ये क्रमशः Nouns 'train' और 'country' को qualify करते हैं। प्रश्न कीजिए which train did I see? उत्तर मिलता है 'a running train'. पुनः प्रश्न कीजिए What type of a country is America? उत्तर मिलता है 'a developed country'.

1. Kinds of Participle

There are three kinds of Participle—

(a) Present Participle : *Verb + ing* → (V^4) working, writing, loving etc.

(b) Past Participle : *Verb + d/ed/n/en/t* → (V^3)

worked, written, loved etc.

(c) Perfect Participle : *having + V³*

having worked, having written, having loved. etc.

Present Participle, Passive form : *Being + V³*.

जैसे—being loved, being beaten, being taught, etc.

Perfect Participle, Passive form : *Having been + V³*.

जैसे—having been loved, having been beaten, having been taught, etc.

2. Difference between a Gerund and a Present Participle

• हम जानते हैं कि Gerund एक Verbal Noun है जिसका Formation verb के मूल रूप में 'ing' जोड़ने से होता है। Present Participle का Formation भी Verb के मूल रूप में 'ing' जोड़ने से होता है यानी दोनों का Form (स्वरूप) Same है। इसलिए कभी-कभी हम भ्रम में पड़ जाते हैं कि वाक्य में प्रयुक्त Verb + ing का प्रयोग Gerund के रूप में हुआ है या Present Participle के रूप में। ऐसी स्थिति में हमें इसके प्रयोग को भली-भाँति समझना है। अगर Verb + ing का प्रयोग एक Noun के रूप में हुआ हो तब इसे Gerund कहेंगे। अगर Verb + ing का प्रयोग एक Adjective के रूप में या Continuous Tense बनाने में हुआ हो तब इसे Participle कहेंगे; जैसे—

I like driving.

(driving = Noun = Gerund)

I am driving.

(driving = Continuous Tense making verb = Participle)

Here is my driving licence.

(driving) = Adjective = Participle

ध्यान दें : 'Participle' शब्द Verb के किसी Form (V^3 , V^4) को denote नहीं करता है बल्कि यह verb के दो forms V^3 (Past participle) और V^4 (Present participle) के function को denote करता है (When V^3/V^4 works as an Adjective to qualify a noun, it is called Participle.)

3. Present Participle form करते समय नीचे दिए गए Points को ध्यान में रखने की आवश्यकता है—

★ जब Verb के अंत में 'ie' हो तो 'ie' को 'y' में बदलकर 'ing' जोड़ते हैं। जैसे—
'lie'—lying, 'die'—dying.

★ जब Verb के अंत में 'e' हो तो 'e' को omit (विलुप्त) कर 'ing' जोड़ते हैं।
जैसे—'come'—coming, 'write'—writing

★ जब Verb के अंत में कोई Consonant हो तथा उसके पहले कोई short vowel हो तो Last letter को double कर 'ing' जोड़ते हैं; जैसे—'run'—running, 'put'—putting

★ 'Dye' (रंगना) का Present Participle 'dyeing' है।

4. The Use of Participle : Present and Past Participles are used :

(A) To form the Continuous Tense of the Active Voice, जैसे—

Tinku is eating sweets.	(Present)
Chiku was playing chess.	(Past)
Vipul will be coming back.	(Future)

(B) To form the Perfect Tenses of the Active Voice, जैसे—

Tuntun has finished his work.	(Present)
Ahmad had taken lunch.	(Past)
Khushi will have drunk milk.	(Future)

(C) To form the Perfect Continuous Tenses of the Active Voice, जैसे—

Soni has been reading English.	(Present)
Tom had been watching the programme.	(Past)
Salma will have been preparing for the examination.	(Future)

(D) To form the Passive Voice, जैसे—

A letter is being written.	(Present)
He was punished.	(Past)
The police will be informed.	(Future)

(E) किसी Adjective का प्रयोग दो तरह से किया जाता है; Attributively and Predicatively. जब इसका प्रयोग किसी Noun के पहले किया जाता है तो इसे Attributive तथा जब इसका प्रयोग किसी Verb के बाद किया जाता है तो इसे Predicative कहा जाता है— जैसे—

She is a good girl.	(Attributive)
adj. noun	
The girl is good.	(Predicative)
verb adj.	

चूँकि Participle भी Adjective ही है, अतः इसका प्रयोग भी या तो Attributively होता है या Predicatively; जैसे—

All worship the rising sun.	(Attributive)
participle noun	
We enjoy the sun rising.	(Predicative)
verb participle	
There was a fallen tree.	(Attributive)
participle noun	
The tree was fallen.	(Predicative)
verb participle	

(F) To form a Nominative Absolute, जैसे—

God willing, we shall win one day.
The teacher being absent, students made a noise.
The sun having risen, the birds began to chirp.

‘God willing’, ‘The teacher being absent’ और ‘The sun having risen’ पर गौर करने से पता चलता है कि participle, noun या pronoun के साथ मिलकर एक separate Phrase का formation कर सकता है जो प्रधान वाक्य (Main Sentence)

की बनावट से बिल्कुल स्वतंत्र होता है। इस प्रकार के Phrase को Absolute Phrase कहा जाता है, और participle के साथ प्रयोग किए गए Noun या Pronoun को Nominative Absolute कहा जाता है।

(G) Present Participles may be used like Adverbs, जैसे—

Come running. ('running' verb come को modify कर रहा है)

She went smiling to him. ('smiling' verb went को modify कर रहा है)

(H) Present Participles can sometimes replace a Relative Pronoun (कभी-कभी Present Participles, Relative Pronouns का स्थान ले लेता है।) : जैसे—

The woman who is sitting here is gentle = The woman sitting here is gentle. (Relative pronoun who को हटा दिया गया है)

The government which is ruling these days has many problems. = The government ruling these days has many problems. (Relative pronoun which को हटा दिया गया है)

(I) Present Participles can be used after the Verb of Sensation, जैसे—

I heard children crying.

I smell something burning.

Do you ever see him reading any book ?

I watched the girls performing the dance.

(J) Catch, Find, Leave + Object + Present Participle : जैसे—

The police caught him stealing red handed.

I found a boy reading under the street light.

Leave him talking to her, let's go.

(K) Present Participles after verbs Go, Come, Spend, Waste, Be busy (Go, Come, Spend, Waste, Be busy के बाद Present Participle का प्रयोग होता है।) : जैसे—

We shall go shopping/riding/sailing today.

He came dancing.

She spends five to six hours preparing her lessons.

They wasted a whole afternoon cleaning the room.

Since I have to leave for Delhi tomorrow, I am busy packing.

(L) A Present Participle may replace a Subordinate clause (Present Participle कभी-कभी subordinate clause का स्थान ले सकता है।) : जैसे—

Since it is a rainy day we have decided not to go anywhere = It being a rainy day, we have decided not to go anywhere.

As he knew that he wouldn't be able to pass the examination this year, he didn't fill up the form. = Knowing that he wouldn't be able to pass the examination this year, he didn't fill up the form.

(M) A Present Participle may replace a Main Clause (कभी-कभी Main clause के बदले Present Participle का प्रयोग होता है।) : जैसे—

- (a) जब एक ही Subject के द्वारा दो कार्य simultaneously (एक साथ) किए जाएँ तो इनमें से एक को Present Participle के द्वारा express किया जाता है। Participle को अपने choice के अनुसार Finite Verb के पहले या उसके बाद रखा जा सकता है; जैसे—

He went away. He smiled. =

He went away smiling. =

Smiling he went away.

- (b) जब एक ही Subject के द्वारा दो कार्य किए जाएँ तथा दूसरा कार्य पहले कार्य के तत्काल बाद (immediately after the first) किया जाए तो पहले कार्य को Present Participle के द्वारा express किया जाता है तथा Participle को पहले रखा जाता है; जैसे—

She heard the cry and came running out.

= Hearing the cry she came running out.

He jumped with joy and shared this news with me.

= Jumping with joy he shared this news with me.

- (N) जब एक ही Subject के द्वारा दो कार्य इस प्रकार किए जाएँ कि एक के बिल्कुल पूरा होने पर दूसरा कार्य सम्पन्न हो तो ऐसी स्थिति में पहले सम्पन्न होने वाले कार्य को Perfect Infinitive के द्वारा express किया जाता है; जैसे—

He finished his work. He came home. =

Having finished his work he came home.

Shivam worked hard. He got ninety five percent marks. =

Having worked hard Shivam got ninety five percent marks.

He ate his lunch. He went out. =

Eating his lunch he went out.

Last sentence ऐसा impression देता है जैसे lunch का प्लेट हाथ में लेकर वह बाहर गया। इसलिए यहाँ यह कहना ज्यादा अच्छा होगा कि Having eaten his lunch he went out. तब इससे स्पष्ट अर्थ निकलेगा कि वह खाकर बाहर गया।

- (O) जब Participles का प्रयोग सामान्य Adjective की तरह होता है तो Present Participle Active in Meaning, Past Participle Passive in Meaning तथा Perfect Participle Active/Passive in Meaning होता है; जैसे—

The rising sun. (The sun that is rising) (Active in meaning)
Pre. Participle

The stolen money. (The money that is stolen) (Passive in meaning)
Past Participle

Having completed the work. (Active in Meaning)
Perfect Participle

The work having been completed. (Passive in Meaning)
Perfect Participle

- (P) यदि कोई Participle किसी Wrong Noun/Pronoun से Connected होता है तो यह Vague sense (अस्पष्ट अर्थ) express करता है। ऐसी स्थिति में उक्त

Participle को Misrelated Participle कहा जाता है। जैसे—

'Waiting for a bus a stone fell on my head.'

इस Sentence से ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि stone ही bus का इंतजार कर रहा था, जिसका कोई sense नहीं है। इस प्रकार से किसी Noun या Pronoun से Wrongly linked Participle को Misrelated Participle कहा जाता है। अतः उपरोक्त Sentence को correctly इस प्रकार लिखा जाना चाहिए—

As/While I was waiting for a bus a stone fell on my head.

Errors in the Use of Participles

- चूँकि Participle Adjective का काम करता है, इसलिए Sentence में प्रत्येक Participle का 'Subject of reference' अवश्य रहना चाहिए यानी Sentence में उस Noun या Pronoun का स्पष्ट उल्लेख होना चाहिए जिसको इसे qualify करना है। ऐसा नहीं होने पर Sentence में Error of Misrelated Participle arise करता है। जैसे—

(a) Being a rainy day, I could not go out.

यह Sentence गलत है क्योंकि 'being' participle है और इसका Subject 'I' नहीं है यानी 'being' is not properly related with the subject of the sentence 'I' अतः 'being' का Subject of reference प्रारम्भ में देकर Sentence को हम इस प्रकार शुद्ध रूप से लिखेंगे—

'It being a rainy day, I could not go out.

इसी प्रकार निम्नलिखित Sentences को देखें जिनमें Errors of Misrelated Participle हैं—

- | | |
|---|---------|
| (b) Sleeping in the field, a dog bit Mohan. | (Wrong) |
| Sleeping in the field, Mohan was bitten by a dog. | (Right) |
| (c) When using this instrument it must be remembered... | (Wrong) |
| When using this instrument you must remember... | (Right) |
| (d) Having read the book, it must be returned to the library. | (Wrong) |
| Having read the book one must return it to the library. | (Right) |
| (e) Being a boring job, I decided to resign. | (Wrong) |
| It being a boring job, I decided to resign. | (Right) |
| (f) Entering the hall, the light was off. | (Wrong) |
| Entering the hall, I found the light off or when I entered the hall, the light was off. | (Right) |

- कुछ खास स्थिति में Participle का Subject of reference के बिना भी यानी Sentence में बिना उचित Noun/Pronoun के Participle का प्रयोग होता है। ऐसी स्थिति में प्रयुक्त Participle को Impersonal Absolute कहा जाता है; जैसे—

Considering his qualifications, he should have got a job earlier.

Taking everything into consideration, he is a suitable candidate for this post.

यहाँ Participle जिस Noun/Pronoun को refer करना चाहता है वह अनिश्चित (Indefinite) है जिसका उल्लेख करना आवश्यक नहीं है।

3. कभी-कभी Sentence में Participle understood (अव्यक्त) रहता है। जैसे—
Meeting (*having been*) over, we went out for a walk.
Dagger (*being*) in hand, he rushed on the robbers.

Exercise : 1

(A) Fill in the blanks, using the verbs within brackets with or without 'to'—

Examples :

1. fault is easy. (*find*) = To find fault is easy.
2. He wants football. (*play*) = He wants to play football.
3. The train is about (*start*) = The train is about to start.
4. My hobby is stamps. (*collect*) = My hobby is to collect stamps.
5. I advised him the work in time. (*do*) = I advised him to do the work in time.
6. It is his habit quickly. (*write*) = It is his habit to write quickly.
7. They heard me (*sing*) = They heard me sing.
8. He bade me (*go*) = He bade me go.
9. I will to my father. (*write*) = I will write to my father.
10. You needn't there. (*go*) = You needn't go there.
11. He needs money. (*earn*) = He needs to earn money.
12. Mohan doesn't dare his enemy. (*face*) = Mohan doesn't dare to face his enemy.
13. You had better a computer. (*have*) = you had better have a computer.
14. I would rather starve than (*beg*) = I would rather starve than beg.
15. He made me (*sing*) = He made me sing.
16. I was made (*sing*) = I was made to sing.
17. Let us milk. (*drink*) = Let us drink milk.
18. Father asked me to Delhi (*go*) and a car. (*buy*) = Father asked me to go to Delhi and buy a car.
19. It is better (*resign*) than (*join*) = It is better to resign than join.
20. You did nothing but your time. (*waste*) = You did nothing but waste your time.

ध्यान दें : यह exercise The Function of Infinitive (Article-3) और Bare Infinitive के Use पर आधारित है।

(ii) Test yourself :

1. is a vice. (*drink*)
2. I like fruits. (*eat*)
3. The sun is about (*rise*)
4. His habit is others. (*cheat*)
5. My greatest pleasure is novels. (*read*)
6. The Manager told me an account in the bank. (*open*)
7. I heard him (*sing*)

8. It is his habit loudly. (talk)
9. She appears a singer. (be)
10. Mohan will it. (do)
11. You must a good doctor. (consult)
12. She need not others. (abuse)
13. He dare not the Principal. (face)
14. Anyone need not loudly. (speak)
15. I need money. (earn)
16. Do you dare the challenge of the time ? (accept)
17. The mother heard her baby (cry)
18. I saw him (fall)
19. How dare you late ? (come)
20. You need not (worry)

(ii) Test yourself :

1. I would rather than (starve, beg)
2. You had better this job. (resign)
3. You had better a new dictionary. (buy)
4. I would sooner than here. (go, stay)
5. I saw him the bell. (ring)
6. He was seen the bell. (ring)
7. Let us (go)
8. Does Mohan need there ? (go)
9. Let me now. (speak)
10. She saw me in. (come)
11. He made me (laugh)
12. I was made (laugh)
13. My father told me (go) to market and (buy) some apples.
14. I would like (sell) this land and (purchase) that.
15. It is better (die) than (beg)
16. It is better (work) than (sit) idle.
17. Mantu does nothing but (play)
18. Khushi did nothing but (eat)
19. We ought (obey) our parents.
20. Soldiers would rather (die) than (surrender)

(B) Rewrite the following sentences filling in the blanks with infinitives with or without to—

Examples :

1. My mother went to the school..... the Principal. (see)
= My mother went to the school to see the Principal.
2. Your father is angry you here. (find)
= Your father is angry to find you here.
3., frank, I cannot support him. (be)
= To be frank, I cannot support him.

4. He has many letters (write)
= He has many letters *to write*.
5. I feel the weather favourable. (be)
= I feel the weather *to be* favourable.
6. He knows how a car. (drive)
= He knows how *to drive* a car.
7. It is too late..... anything now. (do)
= It is too late *to do* anything now.
8. Arvind is mature enough it. (understand)
= Arvind is mature enough *to understand* it.
9. How many persons ? (invite)
= How many persons *to invite* ?
10. She joined an institute last month in order / so as English. (speak)
= She joined an institute last month in order / so as *to speak* English.
11. This notice is circulated among students. (be)
= This notice is *to be* circulated among students.
12. He was the first man the accident. (see)
= He was the first man *to see* the accident.
13. My father was gone there. (have)
= My father was *to have* gone there.
14. He went to the house only it burning. (find)
= He went to the house only *to find* it burning.
15. Tinku is the only one at the examination. (appear)
= Tinku is the only one *to appear* at the examination.
16. Do you want (stay) here now or (go) for a walk ?
= Do you want *to stay* here now or *to go* for a walk ?
17. Dr Singh was the first (speak) in the meeting.
= Dr Singh was the first *to speak* in the meeting.
18. He pretends (teach) in Oxford University.
= He pretends *to be teaching* in Oxford University.
19. I am extremely sorry not (attend) your birthday party.
= I am extremely sorry not *to have attended* your birthday party.
20. The scheme.....(repair) the roads of Patna is admirable.
= The scheme *to repair* the roads of Patna is admirable.

ध्यान दें : यह exercise-Some More Functions of Infinitive Article (4) पर आधारित है।

(i) Test yourself :

1. People are standing (welcome) their leaders.
2. We learn English (develop) our personality.
3. I am delighted (see) you here.
4. She was surprised (hear) the news.
5. (be) honest, I just don't appreciate your conduct.
6. (be) frank, I just doubt your honesty.
7. I wish you (get) a suitable job.
8. The child needs milk (drink).
9. I think him (be) the most intelligent boy.
10. He is known (be) an honest leader.

11. She did not know what (*do*).
12. I do not know how (*operate*) a computer.
13. He writes too closely (*be*) read. (*te*)
14. Mohan is too weak (*understand*) Mathematics
15. He is wealthy enough (*help*) you.
16. She is wise enough (*manage*) it.
17. How many persons (*invite*) ?
18. What (*cook*) in the picnic ?
19. Do you have any work (*do*) ?
20. We go to the library (*read*) books.

(ii) Test yourself :

1. My brother got up early in order (*catch*) the morning train.
2. He switched over to a new business so as (*earn*) more and more.
3. Extra tax is (*be*) imposed by the government.
4. This tender is (*be*) published in the Hindustan Times.
5. I went to station. I wanted (*catch*) the Punjab Mail.
6. He was the first candidate (*face*) the interview.
7. He was (*have*) filled up the form.
8. She was (*have*) passed M. A. last year.
9. He survived the crash only (*die*) in the desert.
10. She rushed to the spot only (*find*) her parents dead.
11. C. Rajgopalachari was the first Indian (*become*) the Governor General.
12. Indira Gandhi was the only lady (*become*) the Prime Minister of India.
13. He always wants (*sit*) here and (*talk*) to me.
14. Do you want (*appear*) at the examination this year or (*drop*) it ?
15. Tagore was the first Asian (*win*) the Nobel Prize in literature.
16. Mamta Kulkarni was the best actress (*act*) in that film.
17. He appears (*be*) living in this area.
18. He pretends (*be*) attending classes regularly.
19. It is very nice (*have*) watched the valley of Kashmir.
20. Abhishek is believed (*have*) left Japur.

(C) Combine each of the following pairs of sentences by using an infinitive—

Examples :

1. He reads seriously. He wants to become an I.A.S. officer.
= He reads seriously *to* become an I.A.S. officer.
2. I shall go to the market. I shall buy some books.
= I shall go to the market *to* buy some books.
3. Rosy is the first girl in my family who secured the first position in Patna University.
= Rosy is the first girl in my family *to* secure the first position in Patna University.
4. His father was very much delighted. He had heard of his brilliant success.
= His father was very much delighted *to* hear of his brilliant success.
5. I tell you the truth. I do not like politics.
= To tell you the truth, I do not like politics.

Test yourself :

1. Mohan has come here. He will talk to you.
2. Dr. Thakur visits the poor. He wants to help them.
3. Abhishek is the first boy in my village who got the degree of M.B.B.S.
4. Ramesh is the only one who did Ph.D. in English.
5. I tell you frankly. I don't like his thinking.
6. Munnu is the only one in my family who married an employed girl.
7. Sori is saving money. She has to buy a necklace.
8. Rabari Devi is the only lady who became the Chief Minister of Bihar.
9. Prof. Sharma is going to America. He will attend a seminar.
10. Vipul, Tumul and Rahul go to the library. They study there.

(D) Rewrite the following sentences using Infinitives—

Examples :

1. Swimming is a good exercise.
= *To swim* is a good exercise.
2. Seeing is believing.
= *To see* is to believe.
3. Saying is easy but doing is difficult.
= *To say* is easy but to do is difficult.
4. I shall succeed and I am sure of it.
= I am sure to succeed.
5. It will be bad if you waste your money.
= It will be bad *to waste* your money.
6. He is not a man who can be trusted.
= He is not a man *to be* trusted.
7. They have come to Shimla so that they might enjoy the weather.
= They have come to Shimla *to enjoy* the weather.
8. Abhay is the first man who helped me.
= Abhay is the first man *to help* me.
9. I was delighted when I heard the news of your success.
= I was delighted *to hear* the news of your success.
10. He is so poor that he cannot buy a bicycle.
= He is too poor *to buy* a bicycle.

Test yourself :

1. Walking is a good exercise.
2. Writing a good answer is not easy.
3. Thinking is easy but doing is difficult.
4. She hopes she will pass this year.
5. He studied regularly so that he might secure the first class.
6. There was no place where they would sit.
7. It seems that it is impossible.
8. Ravi was the first man who arrived.
9. Ankit was told that he must not tell a lie.
10. Anshu is so weak that he cannot fight.
11. Taking all responsibilities is taking none.

12. I was surprised when I heard the news of his death.
13. It will be bad if you waste your time and money.
14. I hope that I shall meet you next month.
15. Give her a pen which she could write with.
16. He has come to Kashmir so that he might see the beauty of the valley.
17. He pretends that he is doing a job.
18. Everyone wishes that he might enjoy life.
19. He works hard. He has to feed his large family.
20. The boys went to the restaurant. They would have lunch there.

(E) Combine the following pairs of sentences into one sentence using 'too' with infinitive—

Examples :

1. He is very weak. He cannot walk.
= He is *too weak* to walk.
2. The tea is very hot. I cannot drink it.
= The tea is *too hot* to drink.
3. She is very poor. She cannot help you.
= She is *too poor* to help you.
4. He is so upright that he cannot accept a bribe.
= He is *too upright* to accept a bribe.
5. Mount Everest is so high that one cannot climb it.
= Mount Everest is *too high* for one to climb it.

Test yourself :

1. He is very dull. He cannot understand.
2. Mohan is so slow. He will not win the race.
3. Ritika is very shy. She cannot ask for help.
4. The news is so good. It cannot be true.
5. The river is very deep. I cannot cross it.
6. I was so late that I could not attend the function.
7. This box is very heavy. I cannot lift it.
8. The dog is so old that it will not learn new tricks.
9. The tree is very high. One cannot climb it.
10. The sun is very hot. One cannot go out.

(F) Combine the following pairs of sentences into one using *enough* with infinitive—

Examples :

1. He is bold. He can do it.
= He is *bold enough* to do it.

ज्ञान दें : Infinitive का प्रयोग *Enough* के बाद किया जाता है और यदि Sentence Passive Meaning express करता हो तो Noun/Pronoun के पहले 'for' preposition का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

2. The box is light. I can carry it.
= The box is *light enough* for me to carry it.

Test yourself :

1. Chiku is intelligent. He can understand it all.
2. The Principal was kind. He listened to students patiently.
3. Khushi is very sharp. She can answer all questions.
4. He is old. He can travel by himself.
5. Rahul is tall. He can see over the heads of the other people.
6. The poem is very short. You can remember it soon.
7. The problem is not easy. I cannot solve it.
8. The room is not comfortable. We cannot sleep in it.
9. The coffee was fairly cool. We could drink it.
10. They are very helpful. They can solve our problem.

(G) Write a sentence on each of the following patterns :

Examples :

1. Noun + Verb + Infinitive
= Shivam wants to play.
2. Noun + Verb + Pronoun + Infinitive
= The teacher ordered me to go.
3. Infinitive + Verb + Infinitive
= To see is to believe
4. It + Verb + Adjective + Infinitive
= It is easy to promise.
5. Subject + Verb + Adjective + Infinitive
= These mangoes are sweet to taste.

Test yourself :

1. Noun + Verb + Infinitive
2. Noun + Verb + Pronoun + Infinitive
3. Infinitive + Verb + Adjective
4. Subject + Verb + Infinitive + Noun
5. Subject + Verb + Adjective + Infinitive
6. Subject + Verb + Noun/Pronoun + Infinitive
7. It + Verb + Adjective + Infinitive
8. Noun + Verb + Preposition + Infinitive
9. It + Verb + Noun + Infinitive
10. There + Verb + Nothing + Infinitive

(H) Correct the following sentences :

Examples :

1. You can to do it.
= You can do it.
2. I was made do it.
= I was made to do it.
3. We shall watch him to dance.
= We shall watch him dance.
4. Let him to sit here.
= Let him sit here.
5. She was told keep quiet.
= She was told to keep quiet.

6. People saw her to weep.
= People saw her weep.
7. They made us to laugh.
= They made us laugh.
8. We decided starting the project.
= We decided to start the project.
9. He can do nothing but to weep.
= He can do nothing but weep.
10. Kindly tell me how learn car driving.
= Kindly tell me how to learn car driving.

Test yourself :

1. You can to sit here.
2. I heard him to sing.
3. He made me to run.
4. The postman was heard knocking at the door.
5. It is a pleasure meeting you.
6. Let him to do this work.
7. He was made eat.
8. She does nothing but to write.
9. He dared oppose his father.
10. He need not to go before the police.
11. Does Mohan need go to Delhi ?
12. He is rich enough for buying a car.
13. You had better to consult a good physician.
14. Speak the truth is a virtue.
15. She went to the house only find it burning.
16. He is rich enough lend you money.
17. The apples are sweet tasting.
18. It looks foolish advising you.
19. Will you let me to have a rest ?

(1) Complete the following sentences by using appropriate infinitives—

Examples :

1. He agreed
= He agreed to help me.
2. She continued.....
= She continued to sing.
3. He has
= He has to complete this work.
4. You were
= You were to go yesterday.
5. They were
= They were to have gone.
6. Please help me
= Please help me to carry the box.
7. What makes you ?
= What makes you think so ?

8. We saw the boy
= We saw the boy jump.
9. It would be wrong.....
= It would be wrong to blame him.
10. He has nothing
= He has nothing to eat.
11. It is an up-hill task
= It is an up-hill task to get a job.
12. I have no paper
= I have no paper to write on.
13. This book is interesting
= This book is interesting to read.
14. He is wise enough
= He is wise enough to take the decision.
15. I stepped into the running bus.....
= I stepped into the running bus to reach office on time.

ध्यान दें : ये उत्तर वैकल्पिक हैं। आप के उत्तर भिन्न और सही दोनों हो सकते हैं।

Test yourself :

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. It began | 2. They refused |
| 3. He wants | 4. You will have |
| 5. I expected you | 6. What makes you |
| 7. He watched her | 8. I cannot let you |
| 9. It is easy | 10. I heard him |
| 11. It was my bad luck | 12. The carpet was soft |
| 13. The mangoes were sour | 14. It is out of date |
| 15. I have a pen | 16. It is a chair |
| 17. It is a book | 18. He has a beautiful house |
| 19. Have you anything | 20. Mohan is anxious |
| 21. It is not easy you | 22. I consider her |
| 23. How can I say when ? | 24. Don't neglect your duty. |
| 25. He ought his parents. | 26. This novel is boring |

Exercise : 2

(A) Complete the following sentences, by adding a construction with a Gerund—

Examples :

1. is a bad habit. (gamble)
= Gambling is a bad habit.
2. I avoid..... with bad boys. (mix)
= I avoid mixing with bad boys.
3. What I hate most is (drink)
= What I hate most is drinking.
4. I am thinking of..... abroad. (go)
= I am thinking of going abroad.
5. Your thinking, the poor is admirable. (help)
= Your thinking, helping the poor is admirable.
6. It is no use now. (weep)
= It is no use weeping now.

7. It is much use this book. (buy)
= It is much use buying this book.
8. It is not much use here. (live)
= It is not much use living here.

ध्यान दें : यह exercise The Functions of Gerund Article 1 पर आधारित है।

Test yourself :

- is a good hobby. (paint)
- a lie is a bad habit. (tell)
- I hate (abuse)
- Shivam likes bananas. (eat)
- Seeing is (believe)
- What I like most is (skate)
- Stop (shout)
- He was fined for late. (come)
- She insists on fruits. (eat)
- Your habit, late is highly improper. (come)
- His effort, harmony in society is admirable. (bring)
- After I felt cold. (swim)
- I am sorry for (keep) you (wait)
- I am against anything. (say)
- I am looking forward to you. (see)
- He is used to at night. (work)
- It is not any use there. (go)
- It is some use here. (stay)
- It is much use a clerk. (appoint)
- It is no use him now. (meet)

(B) Complete the following sentences, by using a construction with a Gerund—

Examples :

- Stop (talk)
= Stop talking.
- No (smoke)
= No smoking.
- Would you mind my your newspaper ? (read)
= Would you mind my reading your newspaper ?
- He does not mind my here. (come)
= He does not mind my coming here.
- Car (drive) and weight are my hobbies. (lift)
= Car driving and weight lifting are my hobbies.
- He denied been there. (have)
= He denied having been there.
- He was accused of deserted his wife. (have)
= She was accused of having deserted his wife.
- The safe showed no signs of been touched. (have)
= The safe showed no signs of having been touched.

9. I like the Ramayan. (read)
= I like reading the Ramayan.
10. She began rapidly. (write)
= She began writing rapidly.
11. I missed her. (see)
= I missed seeing her.
12. I remembered delivered your message. (have)
= I remembered having delivered your message.
13. The job is worth (do)
= The job is worth doing.

ध्यान दें : यह exercise More About Gerund Article 2 पर आधारित है।

(i) Test yourself :

1. No (wait)
2. Stop alcohol. (take)
3. I do not mind his here. (live)
4. Would you mind my the window ? (open)
5. Her mother dislikes her late. (sleep)
6. I hate all this baseless (talk)
7. My brother postponed his to America. (go)
8. Horse is very interesting (ride)
9. I remember taken to Kashmir as a small child. (be)
10. He was punished by sent to jail. (be)
11. He was accused of her purse. (steal)
12. The clerk denied taken bribe. (have)
13. The door showed no signs of been broken. (have)
14. Several books on grammar are written these days. (be)

(ii) Test yourself :

1. Do you remember been fed rasgullas when you were a child ? (have)
2. I am fond of the Paradise Lost of Milton. (read)
3. You should be ashamed of yourself for so badly. (behave)
4. Are you not interested in money ? (make)
5. What can you do besides ? (teach)
6. He started English fluently. (speak)
7. I have no objection to your story again. (hear)
8. The poem is worth (recite)
9. We must avoid over (eat)
10. I could not help (laugh)
11. It is no good the poor. (oppress)
12. Soni is looking forward to Ritika (meet)
13. I do not care for in queues. (stand)
14. Do you enjoy ? (fish)

(C) Rewrite the following sentences using the gerund—

Examples :

1. To smoke is a bad habit.
= Smoking is a bad habit.

2. It is not easy to learn French.
= Learning French is not easy.
3. It is easier to say than to do.
= Saying is easier than doing.
4. To see is to believe.
= Seeing is believing.
5. To do all work is to do no work.
= Doing all work is doing no work.

Test yourself :

1. To drink wine is bad for health.
2. It is not easy to get a job.
3. It is easier to tell a lie than to speak the truth.
4. To pray is to surrender.
5. To oppress the poor is to displease God.
6. It is easier to write Sanskrit than to speak it.
7. To do something is better than to do nothing.
8. It is bad to tell a lie.
9. It is bad to vex the poor.
10. To walk is a good exercise.

(D) Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using the Gerund—

Examples :

1. He laughed. He could not help it.
= He could not help laughing.
2. My brother slept on bed. He ordered the servant to bring a glass of milk.
= Sleeping on bed my brother ordered the servant to bring a glass of milk.
3. He watches horror films. It is his hobby.
= Watching horror films is his hobby.
4. He got ready. He went to the meeting.
= Getting ready, he went to the meeting.
5. Mohan began to argue with me. I did not like it.
= I did not like Mohan's arguing with me.
6. She took her purse. She went to the market.
= Taking her purse, she went to the market.

Test yourself :

1. She laughs. She cannot help it.
2. The collector sat in the easy chair. He ordered the peon to bring the file.
3. She collects stamps. It is her hobby.
4. It was hot. He could not go out.
5. He likes to eat sweets. It is his weakness.
6. He took off his shoes. He entered the kitchen.
7. He hit me on the head. He was playing football.
8. He lives here. I do not mind it.
9. She left home. I do not mind it.
10. The hunter took out his gun. He fired at the tiger.

(E) Fill in the blanks with the correct form (Gerund / Infinitive / Participle) of the verb given in brackets—

Examples :

1. He bought a new chair. (move)
= He bought a new moving chair.
2. is injurious to health. (smoke)
= To smoke / smoking is injurious to health.
3. It is no use there now. (go)
= It is no use going there now.
4. What I hate most is (drink)
= What I hate most is drinking.
5. He stopped (shout)
= He stopped shouting.
6. Would you mind my here ? (stay)
= Would you mind my staying here ?
7. I am happy your letter. (read)
= I am happy to read your letter.
8. What type of job did he want ? (do)
= What type of job did he want to do ?
9. I enjoy (fish)
= I enjoy fishing.
10. His speech was difficult (follow)
= His speech was difficult to follow.
11. Before bed he takes a cup of tea. (leave)
= Before leaving bed he takes a cup of tea.
12. The poor man took to (beg)
= The poor man took to begging.
13. He likes (bathe)
= He likes bathing.
14. Would you like in the cold water ? (bathe)
= Would you like to bathe in the cold water ?
15. Many people live (eat)
= Many people live to eat.

(i) Test yourself :

1. He learnt (paint)
2. is good for health. (walk)
3. After bed he drinks four glasses of water. (leave)
4. He went (play)
5. She insisted on (eat)
6. Ravi is used to hard. (work)
7. My habit is in the morning. (walk)
8. He laughed me. (see)
9. Let me (sit)
10. He had rather (work) than (play)
11. He would sooner (die) than (beg)
12. Shivam is fond of cricket. (play)

13. I am in the habit of everyday. (shave)
14. I do not object to Ankit's to London. (go)
15. The man decided the room. (vacate)

(ii) Test yourself :

1. Would you like me ? (accompany)
2. You will have hard. (work)
3. The boy is for an exam this year. (sit)
4. Khushi does nothing but (play)
5. He prefers at home. (eat)
6. Would you prefer at home today ? (eat)
7. It is no use now. (weep)
8. The of pets is a hobby with many. (keep)
9. You please excuse my late. (be)
10. Goldi kept on (play)
11. Would you mind a cup of coffee ? (have)
12. I am surprised at cheated in such a way. (be)
13. I like you regular and punctual. (be)
14. I heard her (sing)
15. The bundle is heavy (lift)

(F) Correct the following sentences in the light of the Gerunds and other related words—

Examples :

1. He is fond of to catch fish.
= He is fond of catching fish.
2. She was rewarded for to write correctly.
= She was rewarded for writing correctly.
3. Please don't mind I come late.
= Please don't mind my coming late.
4. I am looking forward to see you again.
= I am looking forward to seeing you again.
5. Would you mind to close the window ?
= Would you mind closing the window ?
6. He avoids to do his duties.
= He avoids doing his duties.
7. She prefers to read than to write.
= She prefers reading to writing.
8. I don't enjoy to go to the cinema.
= I don't enjoy going to the cinema.

Test yourself :

1. He is interested in to write stories.
2. She was punished for to commit theft.
3. I prevented him to do this work.
4. They don't mind I come late.
5. I am looking forward to meet you again.

6. They object to I being promoted.
7. There is no chance of that to happen again.
8. Would you mind to open the gate ?
9. I can't help to laugh.
10. He avoids to see me.
11. Awadh Bihari gave up to drink.
12. He prefers to chew betel than to chew pan parag.
13. She doesn't like to watch the theatre.
14. There is no harm in to open the door.
15. It is no good to cry now.
16. Stop to move here and there.
17. They are looking forward to congratulate me.
18. I don't mind Mohan to do this job.
19. He went on to laugh.
20. He does nothing but to play.

Exercise : 3

(A) Fill in the blanks using suitable form of the Participle of the verbs given in brackets—

Examples :

1. The sun is (rise)
= The sun is rising.
2. Everybody worships the sun. (rise)
= Everybody worships the rising sun.
3. The sun (rise), the birds began to chirp.
= The sun having risen, the birds began to chirp.
4. We enjoy the sun (rise)
= We enjoy the sun rising.
5. (Keep) the book on the table, he began to read.
= Keeping the book on the table, he began to read.
6. A (fall) tree cannot give fruit.
= A fallen tree cannot give fruit.
7. Weather (permit), we shall fly kites.
= Weather permitting, we shall fly kites.
8. (watch) the movie once, I do not want to watch it again.
= Having watched the movie once, I do not want to watch it again.
9. (Lose) her suitcase, she reported the matter to the police.
= Having lost her suitcase, she reported the matter to the police.
10. (See) the magician children ran away.
= Seeing the magician, children ran away.
11. (Work) hard, my brother earned much money.
= Having worked hard, my brother earned much money.
12. (Starve) is better than (beg).
= Starving is better than begging.
13. (Insult) by his friend, he lost his temper.
= Being/Having been insulted by his friend, he lost his temper.

14. (Reach) home, I asked my servant to bring a glass of milk.
= Having reached home, I asked my servant to bring a glass of milk.
15. (Hear) the cry, she came running out.
= Hearing the cry, she came running out.

(i) Test yourself :

1. The sun is (set)
2. The (set) sun is beautiful to look at.
3. The sun (set), the birds went into their nests.
4. We enjoyed the sun (set) in Mount Abu last week.
5. (Find) the sweets the child became happy.
6. (Wound) by a bullet, he fell down dead.
7. A (spoil) child can commit any type of crime.
8. It (be) very hot, we could not go out.
9. (Open) the safe he took out money.
10. (Work) hard she felt tired.
11. (Write) the letter he posted it.
12. (Know) that he would not pass he did not appear at the exam.
13. (Beat) badly he returned home.
14. (Be) a student you should not take part in politics.
15. (See) the robbers they started crying.

(ii) Test yourself :

1. (Watch) the picture she went to a restaurant.
2. (Die) is better than..... (beg).
3. (Fine) by the police he returned home.
4. (Fear) that it might rain I took an umbrella.
5. (Finish) the work he ate his lunch.
6. (see) the snake she began to cry.
7. A (break) glass cannot hold water.
8. Don't jump off the (run) train.
9. He kept me..... (wait).
10. A (loss) opportunity never comes back.
11. (See) the tiger the hunter took aim.
12. God (will) we shall win the match.
13. (Take) a dagger he went out.
14. (Bark) dogs seldom bite.
15. (Abuse) by the police he lost his temper.

(B) Re-write the following sentences, using the Participle construction—

Examples :

1. He opened the book-case and took out a dictionary.
= Opening the book-case he took out a dictionary.
2. He turned to the left and saw the temple.
= Turning to the left he saw the temple.

3. She felt hungry and she went on eating.
= Feeling hungry she went on eating.
4. As the night was dark I decided to stay there.
= The night being dark I decided to stay there.
5. The criminals saw the policemen and ran away.
= Seeing the policemen the criminals ran away.
6. She was very interested in painting and joined it.
= Being interested in painting she joined it.
7. He won a lottery and bought a car.
= Having won a lottery he bought a car.
8. When she returned home, she found the door open.
= On returning home she found the door open.
9. As I thought it was very useful, I bought it.
= Thinking it very useful I bought it.
10. As Mohan did not know the method, he asked his friend.
= Not knowing the method Mohan asked his friend.
11. He went to the Director and submitted his bio-data.
= Going to the Director he submitted his bio-data.

Test yourself :

1. She opened the almirah and took out her purse.
2. He worked hard and felt tired.
3. You turn to the right and you will see the college.
4. The students finished their breakfast and got on the school bus.
5. She felt nervous and she went on sobbing.
6. As the weather was hot, I decided to stay there.
7. The policeman took aim and fired at the criminal.
8. Ritika was encouraged by her success and went on reading.
9. Rajani was very much interested in teaching and joined a school.
10. Chandan sold his scooter and bought a motor bike.
11. When he reached office, he found the file missing.
12. As I thought it was very costly, I did not buy it.
13. As I did not know the way, I asked my brother.
14. He went to the Chairman and tendered his resignation.
15. We were charmed with the beauty and decided to stay there.

(C) Combine each of the following pairs of sentences using a Participle—

Examples :

1. The sun had set. We returned home.
= The sun having set we returned home.
2. I saw a snake. It was crossing the road.
= I saw a snake crossing the road.
3. The saint took pity on the mouse. He turned it into a girl.
= Taking pity on the mouse, the saint turned it into a girl.
4. He was tired of working and decided to take a rest.
= Being tired of working he decided to take a rest.

5. He got permission from his master. He went to Shimla.
= Having got permission from his master he went to Shimla.
6. I do not like this baby. He weeps bitterly.
= I do not like this bitterly weeping baby.
7. The programme has been fixed. No change is possible now.
= The programme having been fixed, no change is possible now.

(i) Test yourself :

1. The work had been finished. We returned home.
2. I saw an old lady. She was wearing a white sari.
3. The hermit took pity on the cat. He turned it into a dog.
4. The boy finished his breakfast. He caught the school bus.
5. The hunter killed the tiger. He carried it home.
6. It was cloudy. We postponed the programme.
7. He threw the chair. It was broken.
8. I had reached the railway station. I bought a ticket for Delhi.
9. He handed over the letter to the secretary. He came out.
10. The boy left the bicycle at the gate. He entered the house.
11. She heard the news. She started laughing.
12. We looked towards the cottage. We saw the hermit offering prayers.
13. They were beaten ruthlessly. They decided to leave the place.
14. I know that she is poor. I want to help her.
15. Shivam did his home-work. He went to bed.

(ii) Test yourself :

1. He passed Matriculation. He decided to join the navy.
2. He spent all his money. He decided to do a private job.
3. He had earned enough money. He wanted to marry an actress.
4. Mohan was lying on bed. He was reading a novel.
5. The peon finished the work. He went home.
6. He failed in B.A. He decided to start a business.
7. I spoke to the lady. She was wearing a yellow sari.
8. He was satisfied with the job. He decided to continue it.
9. The weather was warm. I took off my coat.
10. The weather was favourable. I decided to continue my journey.
11. He entered the cave. He saw a saint.
12. She opened the purse. She found the money missing.
13. She saw her lover. She became very happy.
14. The meeting has been fixed. No change is possible now.
15. The door was open. The pets were stolen.

(D) Re-write the following sentences using the verbs in brackets into correct form (infinitive/gerund/participle)—

Examples :

1. The teacher told the student (*attend*) the class regularly.
= The teacher told the student to attend the class regularly.

2. It is no use your *(come)* at this time.
= It is no use your coming at this time.
3. Would you mind *(pass)* the salt.
= Would you mind passing the salt ?
4. Do you want *(be)* a journalist ?
= Do you want to be a journalist ?
5. I *(see)* the child *(cry)*.
= I saw the child cry.
6. I met a man *(carry)* a basket of mangoes.
= I met a man carrying a basket of mangoes.
7. He finished *(eat)* and laid down gently on the bed.
= He finished eating and laid down gently on the bed.
8. I hate *(play)* chess.
= I hate playing chess.
9. He is used to *(work)* all day.
= He is used to working all day.
10. *(Open)* the drawer he took out a diary.
= Opening the drawer he took out a diary.
11. Don't forget *(complete)* your homework before *(go)* to school.
= Don't forget to complete your homework before going to school.
12. How dare you *(face)* the Principal ?
= How dare you face the Principal ?

Test yourself :

1. My father told me *(be)* dutiful.
2. He is fond of *(shave)* everyday.
3. It is no use *(raise)* this issue now.
4. Would you mind *(shift)* a bit ?
5. He does not mind my *(come)* late.
6. Shivam wanted *(be)* a cricketer.
7. I heard her *(cry)*.
8. I will not let you *(go)*.
9. Don't get down from a *(run)* train.
10. Vajpayee made a *(move)* appeal.
11. *(Have)* *(sell)* his old house he bought a new one.
12. I hate *(gamble)*.
13. He completed *(write)* and took a glass of milk.
14. *(Open)* the almirah he took out a file.
15. Don't forget *(write)* me a letter after *(reach)* Delhi.
16. He does not dare *(talk)* to me.
17. *(Walk)* in the sun is harmful to eyes.
18. This furniture is not worth *(buy)*.
19. She went on *(laugh)* at the magician.
20. The meeting *(be)* over, all left the place.

Exercise : 4

Pick out the infinitives, gerunds and participles in the following sentences—

1. She laughed to see me.
2. He has finished talking.
3. I am looking forward to meeting you again.
4. We don't allow drinking over here.
5. I found him fishing.
6. His speech was difficult to follow.
7. Stop shouting.
8. Let me sit.
9. He gave me a broken chair.
10. I lost my driving licence.
11. A drowning man will catch at a straw. (डूबते को तिनके का सहारा)
12. The boy felt refreshed drinking cool water.
13. I heard him sing.
14. I want a picture to be hung.
15. I want to hang a picture.
16. The drunken (शराब के नसे में घूर) husband returned late.
17. You should cultivate the habit of reading ten hours daily.
18. The mangoes were sour to eat.
19. Ankit sat on a chair decorated with flowers.
20. All including Sanjit went to market.

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