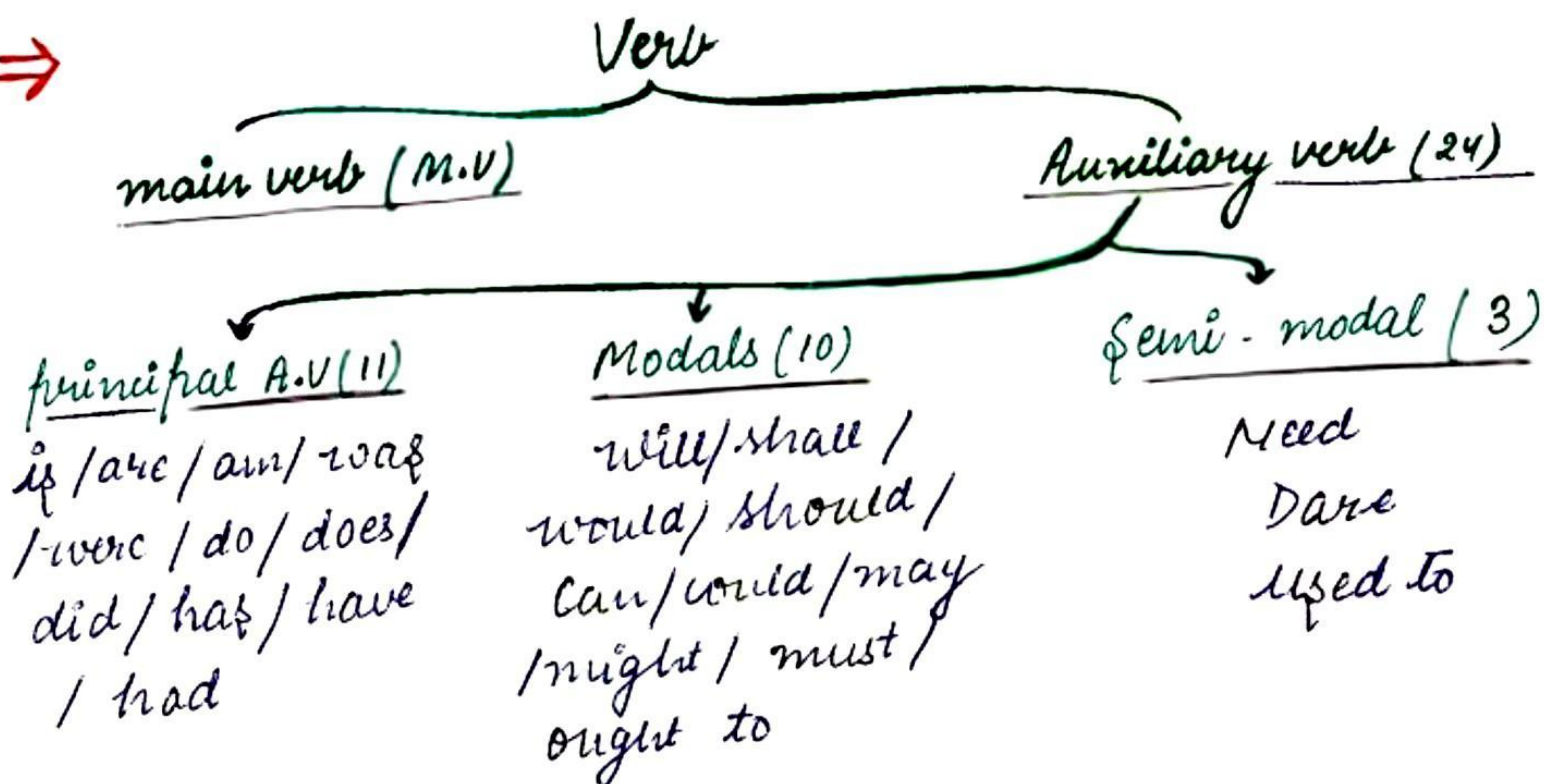


VERB

- ⇒ Verb shows an action or state
 ⇒ A word that stands for doing or being something is called verb.

He reads a novel Verb (doing)
 He is a student being (verb)

⇒



Main Verb

(A) (i) transitive
 (ii) intransitive

(B) (i) Regular
 (ii) Irregular

(C) (i) finite
 (ii) Infinitive

There are 5 types of main verb

plural present
 ↓
 V¹

past
 ↑
 V²

perfect
 ↑
 V³

Continuous
 ↑
 V⁴

Present
 ↑
 V⁵

Regular Verb $\Rightarrow$ eat ate eaten eats

Irregular $\Rightarrow$ cut cut cut cutting cuts

list of irregular verb : cut, put, hit, bid (बौली, लगाना)
set, wet (भीगना), bet (शर्त लगाना), let (कियारे पर देना),
cast (बाँचा), lost, Read, spread (फैलाना), burst,
burst (फटना), etc

Transitive or intransitive Verb

$\Rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{Intrans} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ S + V + OW \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \text{Object} \end{array}$

$\Rightarrow$ $\begin{array}{c} \text{Trans} \\ \swarrow \searrow \\ S + V + OW \\ \downarrow \quad \downarrow \\ \text{complement / other word} \end{array}$

Ex: He eats a mango
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{S} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{O} \end{array}$

(2) she goes to Delhi
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{S} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{OW} \end{array}$

(3) she laughs at night
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{S} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{OW} \end{array}$

(4) she laughs at you
 $\begin{array}{c} \text{S} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{Object} \end{array}$

V $\begin{cases} \text{Object taken} & \text{Ex: eat} \\ \text{transitive verb का ही P.V बनता है।} \\ \text{non object taken} & \text{Ex: go} \\ \text{intransitive verb का P.V नहीं बनता है।} \end{cases}$

16, Jan, 2017

Finite and infinite verb

- ⇒ ऐसा कोई भी verb जिस पर subject का शासन हो, तो finite verb कहलाता है।
- ⇒ ऐसा कोई भी verb जिस पर subject का शासन नहीं हो, तो वो infinite verb कहलाता है।

Rule 1: यदि किसी sentence के subject का number और person बदलने से verb के form में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन होता है, तो वह verb finite verb कहलाता है।
ऐसा करने से यदि verb के form में कोई परिवर्तन ना हो तो वह verb infinite verb कहलाता है।

Rule 2: यदि किसी sentence के tense को बदलने से verb के form में किसी भी प्रकार का परिवर्तन होता है, तो वह verb finite कहलाता है और ऐसा करने से यदि verb के form में कोई परिवर्तन ना हो तो वह verb infinite verb कहलाता है।

Ex: He goes to market to buy some books

I go to market to buy some books
 ↓ IFV

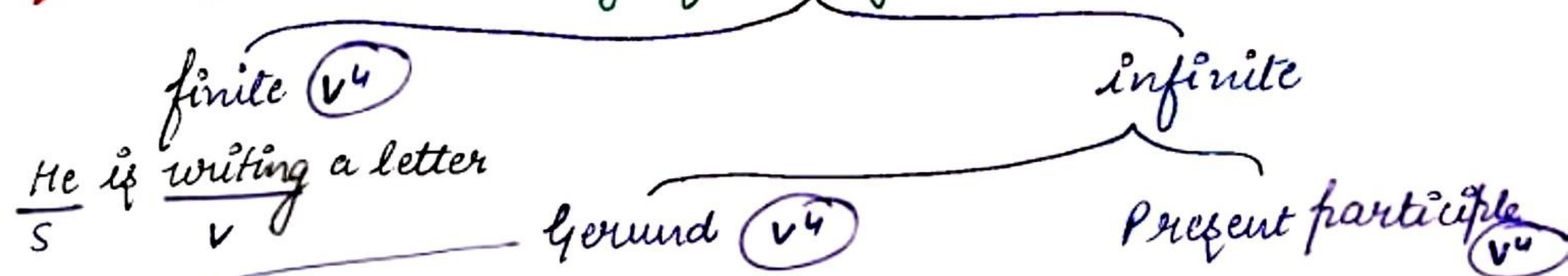
He went to market to buy some books
 FV IFV

Non-finite form of the verb

There are 3 members in the family of non finite form of the verb.

- Infinitives = $T_0 + V'$
- Gerund = $V' + ing = V^4$
- Participle
 - Present participle = $V' + ing = V^4$
 - Past participle = V^3
 - Perfect participle = Having + V^3

⇒ A structural survey of $V + ing = V^4$



when $V' + ing$ is used as a noun (subject + object) it is called Gerund
 $S + V + OW$

- (1) Writing is an art
 - (2) Walking is good for health
 - (3) Smoking is injurious to health
- ⇒ when $V + ing$ is used as an adjective in a sentence. it is called **present participle** it shows an infinite action

I saw a boy in the hall
 finite N

I saw a smoking boy in the hall
 adjective N
 present participle
 infinite

17, Jan 2017

⇒ A structural survey of V^3

V^3

finite V^3 infinite

Ram has written a letter
 V^3

She gave a written statement before the judge
 $Adj^0 V^3$ N

Uses of non-finite verbs

(i) infinitives (to + V')

Rule 1 To + V' is used as a subject in a sentence. It is used as singular and takes singular verb.

To + V' = δT

En: To sleep is necessary to life
To steal is a crime.

Rule 2 It may be used as an object.

En: Everybody fears to die.

Rule 3 It may be used as an adjective/adverb

En: English is easy to learn
 N Adj^0 adverb

En: He has no money to buy
 N Adj^0

Common errors in the use of infinitives

En: I requested / to go him / at once / no error

I requested him to go at once.

(ii) She forbide her daughter / that she should / go out at night / no error
she forbide her daughter to go out at night

Rule Subject + allow / advise / compel / show / urge / teach / warn / tell / request / persuade / permit / order / oblige / invite / instruct / force / forbid / expect / encourage + object + to + v' + ow

Ex: The situation compelled him to leave the city

Ex for next Rule: (i) I glad to meet you (x)
I am glad to meet you

(ii) I happy to see you here (x)
I am happy to see you here.

(iii) I glad meet you (x)

Structure: S + is / am / are / was / were + glad / unable / able / surprised / lucky / right / wrong / stupid / delight / disappointed / anxious / happy / pleased / shocked / likely / fit / angry etc + to + v'

Ex: He is unable to do anything for you

You are surprised to see me here.

Rule: Structure: Subject + try / refuse / proceed / pretend / prepare / prefer / plan / after / neglect / mean / regret / seem / manage / learn / intend / hesitate / begin / beg / choose / forget + to + v' + ow

- (i) I planned to visit the Taj Mahal
- (ii) He hesitates to speak English
- (iii) He forget to learn the lesson.

Remember. You should to go there (X)
I will to read English (X)

Rule: After modal 'to' is not used

- (i) You should go there
- (ii) I will read English

Rule: Had better / had sooner / had rather / would rather / would sooner के बाद 'to' का प्रयोग नहीं किया जाता

Ex: (i) You had better to come now (X)

You had better come now

(ii) He would sooner / rather die than tell a lie (✓)

Ex for next Rule

- (i) let me to go (X)
- (ii) let me go (✓)

Structure: Let + object + V' + OW

Rule: Make का use यदि Active voice में हो तो 'to' का use नहीं होता और यदि passive voice में हो तो 'to' लगाना पड़ता है।

Ex: They made me cry
She was made to cry

GERUND (v' + ing)

Rule Gerund is used as a subject in a sentence
it is used as singular and takes singular verb

Ex: Swimming is good for health
gerund

Rule: It may be used as an object

Ex: She likes dancing gerund

He enjoyed drinking gerund

Common Error

Rule: Ex: (i) He doesn't mind to wait here (X)

(ii) He doesn't mind to waiting here (X)

(iii) He doesn't mind waiting here (✓)

⇒ Gerund may be used after these words: -
avoid, enjoy, mind, hate, worth etc
We should avoid smoking

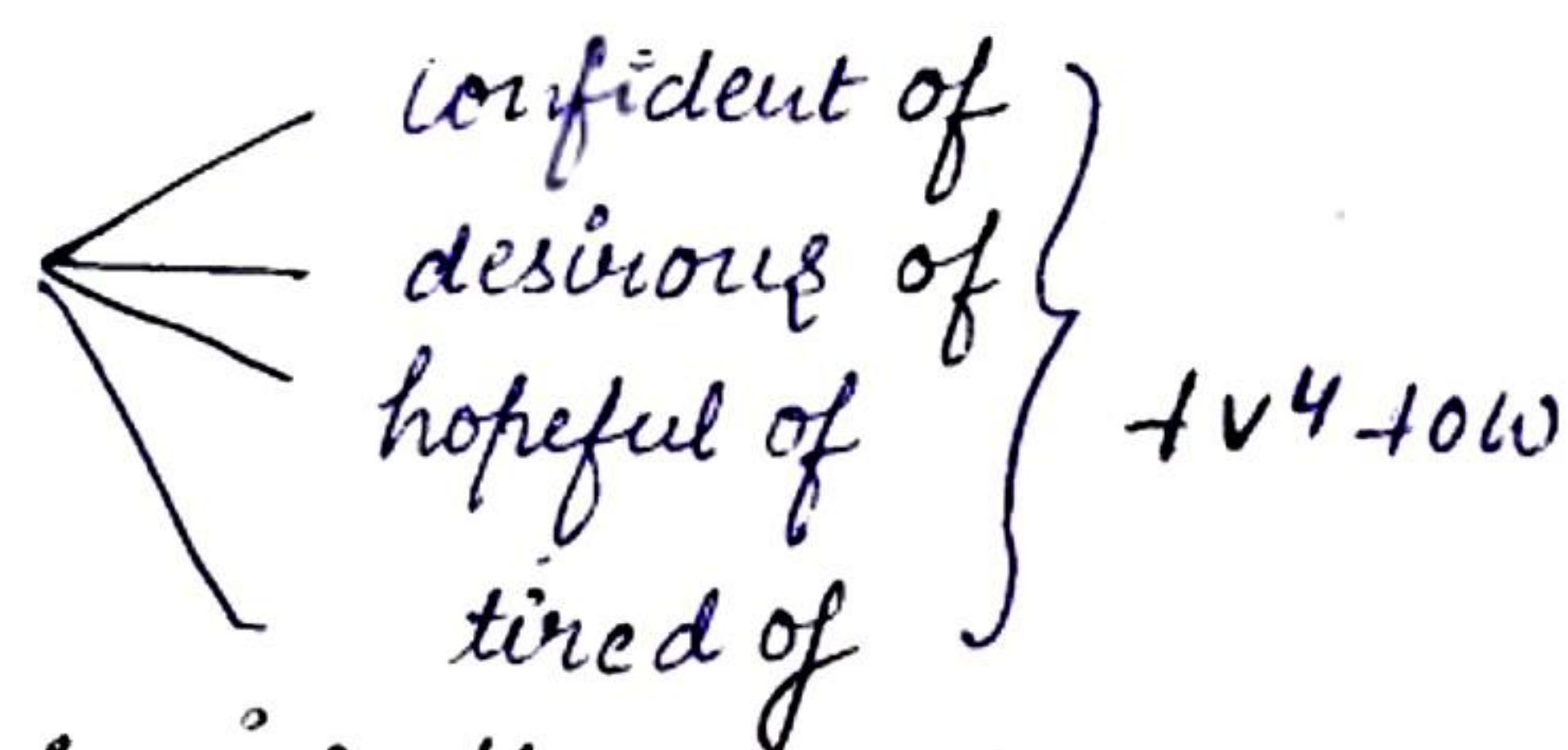
Rule: structure: S + is/am/are/was/were + used to
+

accustomed to	} + v' + to
addicted to	
habituated to	

(i) Mr Sharma is used to working at night

(ii) Are you addicted to gambling

Rule:

S + is/am/ was/were +  confident of
desirous of
hopeful of
tired of } +v4 +ow

Ex: we are hopeful of winning the match

Rule:

Gerund may be used after preposition

Ex: (1) Mohan is fond of eating

(2) He saved his brother from drowning

Rule: Gerund may be used after possessive:

my / our / your / his / her / their / Kata's / Mohan's

+v4

Ex: (i) You should not mind his coming late
(ii) He postponed his wife's going to Delhi

Present Participle (v' + ing)

when v' + ing is used as an adjective in a sentence. it is called present participle → it shows an unfinished action

structure: S + see / find / catch / leave / hear / feel / smell / listen / notice / watch + O + v' + ing + ow

Ex: I saw a running horse in the forest
I saw a horse running in the forest
I caught him stealing my books

Ex for next Rule:

- (i) She is busy to prepare for the UPSC examination (X)
(ii) She is busy preparing for the UPSC examination (✓)

Structure:

S + is/am/are/was/were + busy + v' + ing

Rule: when और while के बाद present participle का use किया जाता है,

Ex: Komal saw a deer while walking in the zoo
Be careful when crossing the road

Past Participle (v³)

when v³ is used as an adjective in a sentence it is called past participle

Ex: He was carrying a loaded gun

(ii) I made a girl

(a) disappoint

(c) disappointed (✓)

(b) disappointing

Perfect Participle (Having + v³)

वह अपना खाना खा कर ऑफिस गया

Having $\begin{cases} \text{taken} \\ \text{had} \\ \text{eaten} \end{cases}$ his meal, He went to office

Ex: having finished my work, I went to house

Having + v³ + ow, S + v² + ow

Auxiliary Verb

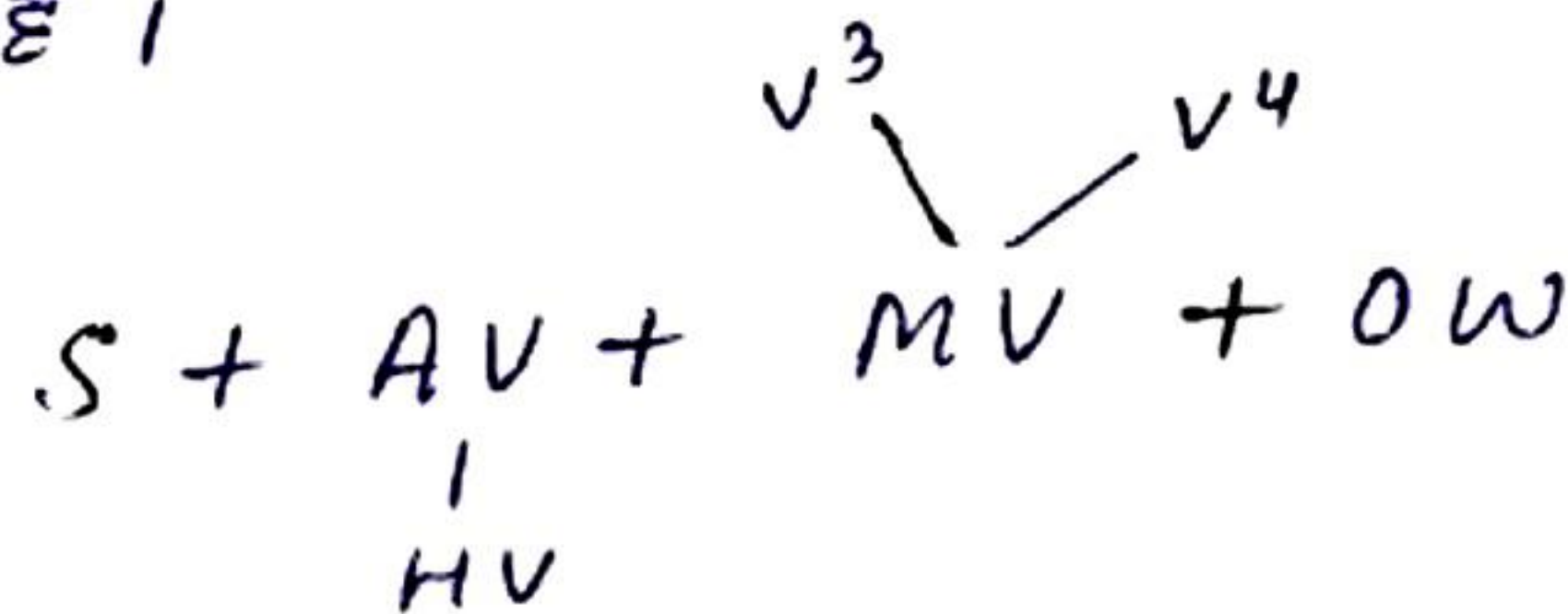
Principle auxiliary verb:

	V ¹ - Plural Present	V ² - Past	V ³ - Present	V ⁴ - Continuous	V ⁵ - Present Sing
होना - Verb to be	am/are	was/were	been	being	is
करना - Verb to do	do	did	done	doing	does
रखना - Verb to have	have	had	had	having	has
जरूरत - Verb to Need	need	needed	needed	needing	needs
साहस - Verb to dare	dare	dared	dared	daring	dares
इच्छा - Verb to will	will	willed	willed	willing	will

Ex: My Mother has a beautiful Umbrella

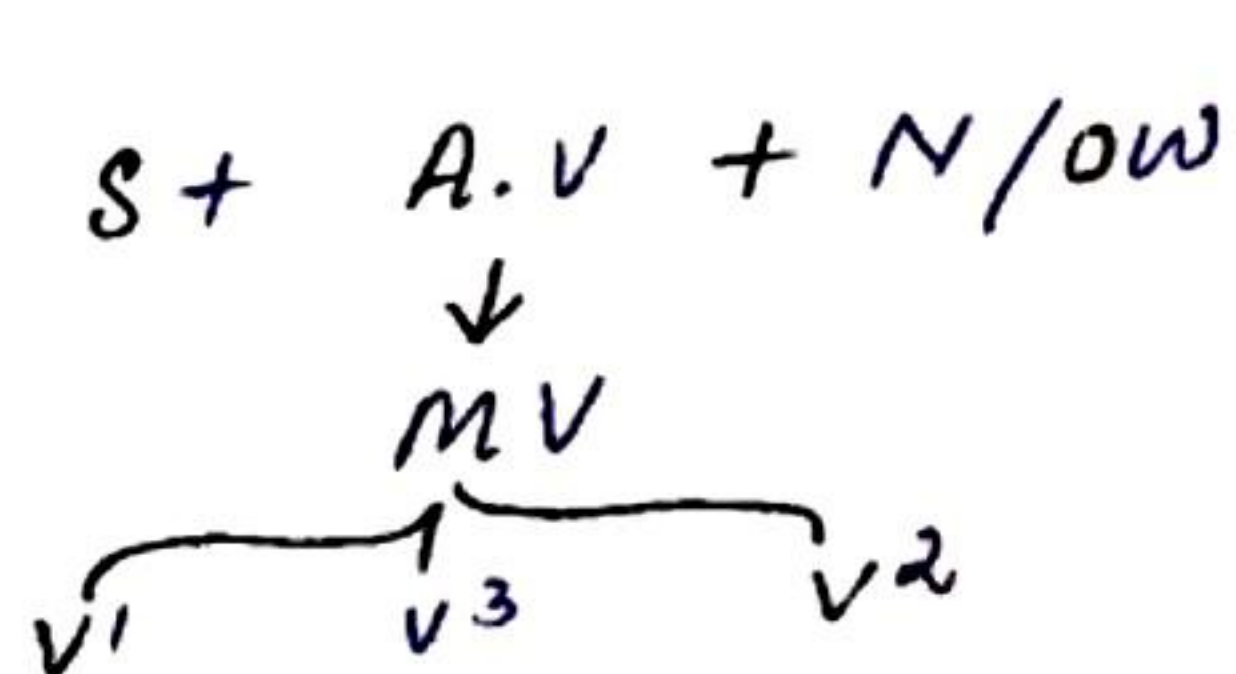
Note: सारे auxiliary verb का प्रयोग auxiliary verb के साथ साथ main verb के जैसा भी प्रयोग किया जाता है।

- यदि auxiliary verb के बाद main verb का प्रयोग किया जाए तो वह auxiliary verb helping verb कहलाता है।



He gone → He has gone

- यदि auxiliary verb के बाद main verb का प्रयोग ना किया जाए बल्कि कोई noun या O.W का प्रयोग किया जाए तो जो वह auxiliary verb main verb कहलाता है।



I ^{M.V} have a car
had a car

I ^{M.V} have gone/eaten
have a car

note: H.V के साथ 'not' का use किया जाता है,
जबकि M.V के साथ 'not' का use नहीं किया जाता है।

Neg. Ex. So my mother doesn't have a beautiful Umbrella.

Modals

Can, could, may, might, will, would, shall, should, must and ought to these are the modals.

Common Errors:

The modals are used in different ways. If the sense of the sentence is ability, possibility, duty and suggestion

Ex: I can this work (X)

You should there (X)

Modals are always used with the help of main verb

Structure:

⇒ S + modals + V' + OW

(1) S + modals + V' + OW - active voice
S + modals + be + V3 + OW - passive voice } present

② S + modals + have + v³ + OW - A.V
 S + modals + have + been + v³ + by + o - P.V } past tense

Ex: • She should write a letter

⇒ A letter should be written by her

• She should have written a letter

⇒ A letter should have been written by her

Modals are used with conditional sentences.

Rule 1:

(1) S + will + v' + OW $\uparrow$ ^{conj} + S + v^{1/5} + OW
 shall
 can
 must

(2) S + would + v' + OW $\uparrow$ ^{conj} + S + v² + OW
 could
 might

(3) S + would + have + v³ + OW, $\uparrow$ ^{conj} + S + had + v³ + OW
 could
 might

Ex: (i) If you come to me I will help you

(ii) If you came to me I would help you

(iii) If you had come to me I would have helped you.

Rule 2: Ex: (i) I will to go there (X)

(ii) You should to read English (X)

⇒ After Modals 'to' is not used

Rule 3: Ex: (i) You should must go there (X)

(ii) You should and must go there (✓)

⇒ Double modals should not be used together

note: यदि and से जुड़ा हो तो एक साथ हो सकता है।

Uses of Modals

(1) Can - Rule 1: Can is used with the sense of ability, power and capacity.

S + can + V' + OW

Ex: I can beat you

S + has/have + ^{power to} ^{ability to} + V' + OW

S + is/am/are + ^{capacity to} able to + V' + OW

Rule 2: Can is used with the sense of possibility

S + can + be + N/OW — 60%

Ex: She can be a nurse

You can be a teacher

Rule 3: Can is used to express habit/nature

Ex: A deceitful person ^{can} deceive us.

(धोखेवाज आदमी धोखा दे सकता है।)

Rule 4: Can is used with the sense of rough permission

Permission

- Formal → May + S + V' + OW + ?
- Informal → Can + S + V' + OW + ?
- Rough
- Polite →
 - Could + S + V' + OW + please + ?
 - would + S + please + V' + OW + ?

Ex:
Formal

• May I come in Sir?

Informal

• Can I come in?

• Can I talk with you?

• Can I come in Sir? (X) Sir is formal so no use of 'can'

Polite

• Would you please help me?

Could : Rule 1: could is used with the sense of polite request / permission

Ex: Could you help me?

Could you lend me 5000 rupees please?

Rule 2:

could is used with the sense of past power, ability and capacity

when + S + was / were + N / OW, S + could + V' + OW

Ex: when I was young, I could run 2 miles at a stretch.

Rule 3: could is used with past tense of can in indirect speech.

Ex: He said that he could beat me in the race.

Rule 4: Could is used with the sense of unreal situation in possibility.

< If + S + V' + OW, S + could + V' + OW unreal
S + could + be + N/OW - possibility - 1%.

Ex: If I had money I could start some business
It could be a bomb.

Rule 5:

Could

सका / नहीं सका

S + could + V' + OW

S + couldn't + V' + OW

कर सकता था, कर किया नहीं

S + could + have + V³ + OW

Ex: I could have beaten him

I could have spoken English

(3) May Rule 1: May is used with the sense of formal permission (give & take)

May + S + V' + OW + ?

Ex:

May I come in Sir?

May I use your pen?

Rule 2: May is used with the sense of possibility (but not sure) 50%. S + May + V' + OW - 50%

Ex: It may rain today

She may come today

Rule 3: May is used with the sense of bless / curse / wish / pray.
 May + S + V' + OW + .
 भगवान करे

Ex: May you be an IAS officer
 May you have a happy and long life.

Rule 4: May is used with the sense of purpose
 S + V' + OW ^{conjunction} S + May + V' + OW
 (that, so that, in order that)
 purpose

Ex: we obey our parents so that we may prosper in our life.

Might: Rule 1: might is used with the sense of less probability

S + might + V' + OW } present → 10-15%
 S + might + be + N / Adj } संभाव्यता (probability)

S + might + have + V³ + OW - past sense
 संभाव्यता - 10-15%

Ex: It might rain today
 Jacky might love Sofiya
 She might have left her job
 She might be there

Rule 2: Might is used with the past of may in indirect speech

Ex: She said that she might go

Rule 3: Might is used with conditional sentences

It + S + v² + OW, S + might + v' + OW.

I wish (चाहूँ), S + might + have + v³ + OW.

It + S + had + v³ + OW, S + might + have + v³ + OW

Ex: I wish you might have met Obama

• If he had left his notebook there, somebody might have stolen that

• If he worked hard, he might succeed.

Would: Rule 1: would is used with the past of will in indirect speech.

Ex: She said that she would go there

Rule 2: would is used with the sense of polite request

Ex: (1) would you lend me 5000 rupees?

(2) would you please help me?

Rule 3: would is used with the sense of would like to
चाहूँ

[S + would like to + v' + OW]

Ex: I would like to love you from dur to dawl
(साइन सावेरे)

I would like to meet you tomorrow

Rule 4: would is used with the sense of choice and preference after adding 'rather'

[would + rather + v' + than]

Ex: He would rather die than beg औरत मांगना
 she would rather go than stay

Rule 5: would is used to express wish

would that, S + were + N/Adj

I wish

Ex: would that I were a bird

Rule 6: Would is used with conditional sentences

- If + S + V² + OW, S + would + V' + OW
- If + S + had + V³ + OW, S + would + have + V³ + OW
- Had + S + V³ + OW, S + would + have + V³ + OW
- If + S + were + N/OW, S + would + V' + OW

Ex: (•) If you come to me, I would give you a lot of money

(•) If she had come here I would have helped her

(•) If I were a bird, I would fly in the sky

(•) Had the police come a little before, the criminals would not have ran away

Rule 7: would is used with the sense of past habit

past habit किरा करता था

Used to	Sometime	would
S + used to + V' + OW	often S + would + V' + OW	
	usually	
	seldom	
	daily	last ३ use
	everyday	
	sincerely	
	never	

Ex: I would go to temple daily

when + S + was/were + N/OW + $\begin{cases} S + \text{used to} + V^2 + OW \\ S + \text{would} + V' + OW \\ S + V^2 + OW \end{cases}$

Ex: when I was in Delhi, I used to watch movie

when I was in Delhi, I would sometimes watch movie

when I was in Delhi, I watched movie.

Should : Rule 1: should is used with the past of shall in indirect speech

Ex: He asked me, if I should help him.

Rule 2: should is used with the sense of give and take advice.

S + should + V' + OW $\rightarrow$ present (चाहिए)

S + should + be + N/Adj $\rightarrow$ चाहिए possibility

S + should + have + V³ + OW $\rightarrow$ $\frac{\text{चाहिए था}}{\text{पड़ता था}}$

Ex: You should not laugh at his mistake

You should have gone his home

I should have joined the English class

Rule 3: should is used with the sense of duty / moral obligation (नैतिक बांधेरा)

Ex: One should love one's country

Rule 4: should is used with the sense of formal information / notice

Ex: Candidates should answer all the questions

Rule 5: Should is used with the sense of less probability

$S + \text{should} + V' + OW$

$S + \text{should} + S + V' + OW$

Ex: If he should come, ask him to wait for one

(उसके आने की संभावना कम है यदि फिर भी वह जाना है तो उससे कहना मेरा इंतजार करे।)

Rule 6: Should is used with the word lest

lest - should - कहीं ऐसा ना हो कि

└ sentence start x

└ negative word

not / No (x)

$S + V + OW, \text{lest} + S + \text{should} + V' + OW$

Ex: (1) He works hard, lest he should fail

(2) Hurry up lest it should be evening.

23/Jan/2017

Ought to: ought to is used with the sense of moral duty / moral advice.

ought to = should

:- $S + \text{ought to} + V' + OW \rightarrow \text{neg}$ $S + \text{ought to not to} + \dots$

└ present
चाहिए

:- $S + \text{ought to} + \text{have} + V^3 + OW \leftarrow \text{चाहिए था}$
past.

Ex: (1) You ought to respect your teacher

(2) You ought to have respected your teacher

Must : Rule 1: Must is used with the sense of compulsion / necessity / certainty and strong determination

- S + must + v' + ow - present
- S + must + be + N/ow < $\frac{possibility}{80\%}$ } जरूर / अवश्य चाहिए
- S + must + have + v³ + ow < $\frac{possibility}{चाहिए था}$

Ex: (1) Soldiers must obey their commander (✓)

(2) Soldiers should obey their commander (X)
(compulsion है इसलिए should नहीं)

(3) She must have left her job (✓)

(4) You must be there (✓)

(5) You must have studied English (✓)

Shall : Rule 1: Shall is used with 1st person to explain any future event.

- S + shall + v' + ow

Ex: (1) I shall buy a car next month.

Rule 2: Shall is used with 2nd and 3rd person if the sense of the sentence is promise, threat and strong determination. (passive voice)

- S + shall + be + v³ + ow

Ex: (1) You shall be dismissed

(2) She shall be appointed

Will : Rule 1: will is used with II^{nd} and III^{rd} person to explain any future event.

• S + will + v' + ow

Ex: (1) She will marry Mohan next month

(2) You will go to Delhi tomorrow

Rule 2: will is used with I^{st} person if the sense of the sentence is promise, threat, and strong determination.

• S + will + v' + ow

Ex: I will kill you if you do it again

If you come to me I will give you a lot of money

Rule 3: will is used with I^{st} , II^{nd} and III^{rd} person if the sentence refers to assertion (और देकर कहना)

Ex: (1) I will meet you tomorrow

Semi-Modals (defective verbs)

Need / Dare

as an Auxiliary Verb

(X) To

Negative

I needn't go to America

dono ki hindi pane

Interrogative

Need I go to America?

dono ki hindi pane

as an Main verb

To (✓)

I need to go to America

dare

I don't need to go to America

dare

Do I need to go to America?

dare

Note:

need और dare में यदि not लगा है तो not लगे लागते & viceversa