

Nonfinite Verb

Infinitive / Gerund / Participle

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Nonfinite Verb

➤ Infinitive

❖ An Infinitive is a Verb form that works as a Noun or Pronoun in Sentence.

Ex.:- To teach is an art.

➔ According to uses Infinitive is divided into two forms.

(i) Full Infinitive - [To + v1]

(ii) Bare Infinitive - [v1]

➤ Rules & Uses

1) A full Infinitive can be used as the Subject of a Sentence.

Ex.:- To teach is an art.

Subject

2) A full Infinitive can be used as the Object of a Sentence also.

Ex.:- I want to teach.

Object

3) A Bare Infinitive can't be used as the Subject of a Sentence.

4) A Bare Infinitive comes as the Object of a Sentence.

Ex.:- (a) He made me laugh. (b) He made me a doctor.

Object

Object

5) An Infinitive can't be changed into Plural Form.

Ex.:- To teaches is an art. - (✗)

To teach is an art. - (✓)

6) An Infinitive can't get Article before itself.

Ex.:- The to walk is an exercise. - (✗)

To walk is an exercise. - (✓)

7) An Infinitive can't be used just after a Possessive form.

Ex.:- My to run is fast. - (✗)

⇒ My running is fast. - (✓)

⇒ To run is fast. - (✗)

8) An Infinitive can't be used just after a Preposition.

Ex.:- I have a pen for to write. - (✗)

I have a pen for writing. - (✓)

9) Noun + full Infinitive, comes to show the use of Noun.

Ex.:- I have a pen to write with.

10) An Ordinal Adjective of Number can get full Infinitive after itself.

Ex.:- I am the third to come here.

11) A Superlative form can get full Infinitive after itself.

Ex.:- You are the best to do this work.

12) An Indefinite Pronoun can get full Infinitive after itself.

Ex.:- (a) There was nobody to help me.

(b) I have nothing to eat.

13) Can / Could / May / Might / Shall / Should / Will / Would / Must + Bare Infinitive.

Ex.:- I can to do this work. - (✗)

I can do this work. - (✓)

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- 14) Used / Ought + full Infinitive.
Ex.:- I used play cricket. – (✗)
I used to play cricket. – (✓)
- 15) यदि Need तथा Their वाक्य में Auxiliary Verb का कार्य करे, तो इनके बाद Bare Infinitive आता है, जबकि यदि ये Main Verb का कार्य करे, तो इनके बाद full Infinitive आता है।
Ex.:- (a) I need not to buy a car. – (✗) ⇨ I need not buy a car. – (✓)
(b) I need buy a car. – (✗) ⇨ I need to buy a car. – (✓)
- 16) Be form + able / about / likely + full Infinitive.
Ex.:- I am able to speak English. – (✓)
⇨ I was able to speak English. – (✓)
⇨ I shall become able to speak English. – (✗)
⇨ I shall be able to speak English. – (✓)
- 17) Is / was + nothing + but + full Infinitive.
Ex.:- There is nothing but dance on the stage. – (✗)
There is nothing but to dance on the stage. – (✓)
- 18) Do / Does + nothing + but + Bare Infinitive.
Ex.:- He does nothing but to play cricket. – (✗)
He does nothing but play cricket. – (✓)
- 19) Too + Adjective + full Infinitive comes to show one's inability.
Ex.:- He is too weak to walk.
- 20) Adjective + enough + full Infinitive, comes to show one's ability.
Ex.:- Ram is smart enough to do this work.
- 21) Wh – word + full Infinitive comes to know the process for an action.
Ex.:- He asked me were to go.
Note – ध्यान रहे कि Why के बाद Bare Infinitive आता है।
- 22) Go / Keep तथा Carry यदि अपने मूल अर्थ में रहे, तो इनके बाद full Infinitive आता है।
Ex.:- He keeps a gun to fire.
- 23) यदि Want तथा Needs किसी मानव को किसी कार्य की आवश्यकता पड़े, तो इनके बाद full Infinitive आता है।
Ex.:- I need to buy a car.
- 24) Allow / Order / Advise / Prohibit / Forbid ... etc + Objective Case + full Infinitive.
Ex.:- He allowed me to go there.
- 25) Stopped से यदि किसी मानव का कोई कार्य रुके, तो इसके बाद full Infinitive आता है।
Ex.:- He stopped me to go there.
- 26) Sorry + full Infinitive का प्रयोग गलती करने से पहले क्षमा माँगने हेतु: होता है।
Ex.:- I am sorry to disturbed you tomorrow.
- 27) Remember / Forget + full Infinitive, comes to indicate a Future event.
Ex.:- Don't forget to bring my Notebook.
- 28) Full Infinitive comes to show the target of an action.
Ex.:- I am going to play cricket.

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29) Not comes to qualify an Infinitive in Negative sense, no is not used for it.

Ex.:- He advised me no to go there. – (✗)

He advised me not to go there. – (✓)

30) Better / had better / had sooner + Bare Infinitive.

Ex.:- You had better to die. – (✗)

You had better die. – (✓)

31) And / or / like / as + Bare Infinitive.

Ex.:- You have to go and to dance there. – (✗)

You have to go and dance there. – (✓)

32) A Verb of Perception gets Bare Infinitive after itself.

Ex.:- I saw him to dance on the stage. – (✗)

I saw him dance on the stage. – (✓)

33) Please / Kindly / Don't / Never + Bare Infinitive.

Ex.:- Please to help me in trouble. – (✗)

Please help me in trouble. – (✓)

34) Adjective + Preposition + Object + full Infinitive.

Ex.:- It is dangerous for you to go there.

35) कुछ Verbs के साथ double Object आते हैं, जिनमे एक Noun अथवा Pronoun तथा दूसरा Infinitive होता है।

(a) Allow, Order, Advise, Suggest, Prohibit, Forbid ...etc.

Note – उपरोक्त Verbs के साथ दो Object रहने पर पहला Noun अथवा Pronoun तथा दूसरा full Infinitive होता है।

Ex.:- He ordered me to go there.

(b) Seem, Loom, Appear, Happen, Tend ...etc.

Note – उपरोक्त Verbs के साथ दो Object रहने पर पहला Object, full Infinitive तथा दूसरा Noun या Pronoun होता है।

Ex.:- He appears to be Ram.

(c) See, Hear, Notice, Watch, Late, Make, Help ...etc.

Note – उपरोक्त Verbs के साथ double Objects रहने पर पहला Noun अथवा Pronoun तथा दूसरा Bare Infinitive रहता है।

Ex.:- He made me laugh.

36) Know, Explain, Discover, Disclose, Reveal ...etc. + Wh. – Words + full Infinitive.

Ex.:- I know to solve the Question. – (✗)

I know how to solve the Question. – (✓)

37) Begin / Bother (चिंता करना) ...etc. + full Infinitive. ⇨ [मानव के Action के लिए]

Ex.:- He began to dance on the stage.

38) किसी पसंद अथवा नापसंद दर्शाने वाले Verb में full Infinitive आता है।

Ex.:- I would like to dance on the stage.

I nfinitive is the End.

Nonfinite Verb

➤ Gerund

❖ A Gerund is a Verb form that works as a Noun or Pronoun in Sentence.

➤ Rules & Uses

- 1) A Gerund gets Structure of 'v1 + ing.
Ex.:- Teaching is an art.
- 2) A Gerund can be used as the Subject or Object of a Sentence.
Ex.:- Teaching is an art. ⇒ I like your teaching.
Subject Object
- 3) A Gerund can be changed into Plural form.
Ex.:- The Paintings of Salman Khan are very costly.
- 4) A Gerund can get Article before itself.
Ex.:- The writing of Mohan is very clear.
- 5) A Gerund can be used just after a Possessive form.
Ex.:- Your running is fast.
- 6) A Gerund can be used just after a Preposition.
Ex.:- I have a pen for to write. – (✗)
I have a pen for writing. – (✓)
- 7) By + Gerund, comes to show the process for an Action.
Ex.:- He earns money by working hard.
- 8) Without + Gerund, comes to ignore a process for an Action.
Ex.:- He earns money without working hard.
- 9) On + Gerund ⇒ जब कोई क्रिया किसी अन्य क्रिया के प्रतिक्रिया स्वरूप होती हो, तो उस प्रतिक्रिया सूचक क्रिया के लिए "On + Gerund" आता हैं।
Ex.:- (a) On asking he didn't say anything.
(b) On beating he began to cry.
- 10) यदि Want अथवा Need से किसी वस्तु को किसी Action की आवश्यकता पड़ जाए तो Want अथवा Need के तुरंत बाद Gerund आता हैं।
Ex.:- The fan wants repairing.
- 11) Stop + Gerund, comes if the movement of a Nonliving thing stops.
Ex.:- The fan stopped moving.
- 12) Go / Keep / Carry + On + Gerund ⇒ कोई कार्य जारी रखना
Ex.:- He kept on laugh. – (✗)
He kept on laughing. – (✓)
- 13) Not, comes to qualify a Gerund in Negative sense, No is not used for it.
Ex.:- He has advised me for no going there. – (✗)
He has advised me for not going there. – (✓)
- 14) Allow / Ordered / Advise / Suggest / Prohibit / Forbid ...etc. + Possessive Case + Gerund.
Ex.:- He allowed my going there. – (✓)
He allowed me to go. – (✓)

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15) Verb + Object + Preposition + Gerund.

Ex.:- He keeps a pen for writing.

16) Seem / Loom / Appear / Tend / Happen + to be + Gerund.

Ex.:- He seems to be dancing on the stage.

17) Adjective + Preposition + Gerund.

Ex.:- This pen is good for writing.

18) Remember / Forget + Gerund का प्रयोग बीती हुई बातों के लिए किया जाता है।

Ex.:- I forget bringing your notebook. – (✓)

19) Sorry + for + Gerund ⇒ गलती करने के बाद की माफी

Ex.:- I am sorry for disturbing you.

20) When / while / before / after / since / along / due to / owing to / because of ... etc + Gerund.

Ex.:- He seems a song while to dance. – (✗)

⇒ He seems a song while dancing. – (✓)

21) Subject + Auxiliary Verb + v3 + to + Gerund. ⇒ खराब आदत

Ex.:- He is addicted to smoking.

Gerund is the End.

➤ Participle

❖ Participle is a Verb form that works as Adjective in Sentence.

Ex.:- (a) A broken Chair. (b) The burning Train.

➔ According to uses Participle can be divided into two parts.

1. Present Participle

2. Past Participle

❖ **Present Participle** – If 'v1 + ing' works as Adj. in Sentence is called Present Participle.

Ex.:- (a) A running Boy. (b) The burning Train.

Note – It shows what condition is running with its Noun.

❖ **Past Participle** – If v3 works as Adjective in Sentence is called Past Participle.

Ex.:- (a) A broken Chair. (b) A tired Man.

Note – It shows what condition has happened with its Noun.

➤ Rules & Uses

1) Generally a Participle comes before a Noun.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि Participle + Noun के पहले Article का आना आवश्यक हो जाता है।

Ex.:- (a) The burning Train. (b) A tired Man.

2) Very, comes before a Present Participle to stress its Quality.

Ex.:- This is a very Interesting Topic.

3) Much comes before a Past Participle to stress its Quality.

Ex.:- It was a much Interested Topic.

4) If Present and Past both kinds of Participle come together Past Participle is written first and Present Participle is later.

Ex.:- I have drinking polluted water. – (✗)

I have polluted drinking water. – (✓)

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- 5) If other kinds of Adjectives come with Participle are used before the Participle.

Ex.:- I have a broken red chair. – (✗)

I have a red broken chair. – (✓)

- 6) If an Adverb comes with Participle is used before the Participle.

Ex.:- He is highly qualified Person.

- 7) A Participle can be used as the complement of a Sentence.

Note – ध्यान रहे कि इस अवस्था में Participle के साथ Noun तथा Article कि बाध्यता समाप्त हो जाती हैं।

Ex.:- (a) He is tired. (b) The pen is broken.

- 8) Being + S + Verb ⇒ Being is used to Introduce a Person or thing with Quality.

Ex.:- Being a student he is a very laborious. [छात्र होने के नाते वह बहुत ही मेहनती है]

- 9) Noun / Pronoun + Being + Verb.

Ex.:- He being a student is very laborious. [छात्र होने के नाते वह बहुत ही मेहनती है]

- 10) यदि एक Subject के द्वारा दो क्रियाएँ सम्पन्न होती हो, और दोनों एक साथ चलती हो, तो पहली क्रिया को Present Participle तथा दूसरी क्रिया को Tense Pattern के तहत दर्शाया जाता है।

Ex.:- Taking / Holding book he is going to School. [किताब लेकर वह स्कूल जा रहा है]

- 11) यदि एक Subject के द्वारा दो क्रियाएँ सम्पन्न होती हो, और एक के समापन के बाद दूसरा शुरू होता हो तो पहली क्रिया को Having + Past Participle तथा दूसरी क्रिया को Tense Pattern से दर्शाते हैं।

Ex.:- Having thrown the books he went to play. [किताब फेंक कर वह खेलने चला गया]

Nonfinite Verb Chapter is the End.