

Topic 6

Articles

Look at these sentences carefully-

यह कुर्सी है।

This is **a** chair.

सीता गीत गाती है।

Seeta sings **a** song.

यह छतरी है।

This is **an** umbrella.

यह सेब है।

This is **an** apple.

सूरज चमक रहा है।

The sun is shining.

उपर्युक्त English sentences में 'a', 'an', तथा 'the' का प्रयोग noun से पहले हुआ है, परन्तु हिन्दी वाक्यों में इस प्रकार के शब्दों का प्रयोग नहीं हुआ है।

English language में 'a', 'an' और 'the' articles के रूप में प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। जिनका स्थान noun से पहले होता है, जबकि हिन्दी भाषा में articles का प्रयोग नहीं होता है।

इन सभी sentences में प्रयुक्त 'a', 'an', 'the' को **articles** कहते हैं। Articles एक प्रकार के determiners (निर्धारक) होते हैं, जो यह बताते हैं कि किसकी बात हो रही है या किसके सन्दर्भ में बात हो रही है। Articles सदैव noun के पहले आते हैं।

An article is a word that comes before a noun.

Types of Articles

Articles

Indefinite Article (अनिश्चित)

Definite Article (निश्चित)

Indefinite Articles

'A', तथा 'An' indefinite articles कहे जाते हैं। इनका प्रयोग sounds (ध्वनि) के आधार पर होता है।

Indefinite Articles 'a', and 'an' are used with singular countable nouns.

Example-

- This is **a** car. (any car)
- That is **a** bird. (any bird)

- c. She is **a** brave girl. (any girl)
 d. It is **an** umbrella. (any umbrella)
 e- He is **an** honest boy. (any boy)

इन sentences में article 'a' का प्रयोग उन शब्दों से पूर्व किया गया है जो **consonant sounds** से शुरू हुए हैं, तथा 'an' का प्रयोग उन words के साथ किया गया है जो **vowel sounds** से प्रारम्भ हुए हैं।

Use of 'a'	Use of 'an'
a boy	an umbrella
a man	an orange
a car	an elephant
a yearly report	an apple
a forest officer	an inkpot

Let's know the difference between 'vowel sounds' and 'consonant sounds'-

अंग्रेजी भाषा में vowels और consonants के उच्चारण में ठीक वही अन्तर है जो हिन्दी भाषा के स्वर और व्यंजन के उच्चारण में है।

स्वर के उच्चारण में ध्वनि स्वर से आरम्भ होकर स्वर पर ही समाप्त होती है, जबकि व्यंजन के उच्चारण में ध्वनि व्यंजन से शुरू होकर स्वर पर समाप्त होती है।

Though we have 26 letters in English alphabet but they produce more than 26 sounds. There are 26 letters but 44 sounds in standard English (Received Pronunciation).

Let's see- जो भाब्द consonant letters से भुरु होते हैं किन्तु उनकी ध्वनि (sound) स्वर (vowels) की होती है वहाँ हम article 'an' का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Example-

- a. He is an honest person. (ऑनैस्ट)
 b. He is an M.L.A. (एम.एल.ए.)
 c. Rohit is an S.D.O. in Patna. (एस.डी.ओ.)
 d. I have an X-ray machine. (एक्स-रे)
 e. Govind is an LL.B. student. (एल.एल.बी.)

Note- इसके विपरीत कुछ शब्द vowel letters से शुरू होते हैं परन्तु उसकी sound,

consonant की होती है, अतः उस word से पहले 'a' का प्रयोग किया जाता है—

Vowel Letters but Consonant Sounds	Consonant Letter but Vowel Sounds
a <u>E</u> uropean (य)	an <u>h</u> onest man (ऑ)
a <u>u</u> nity (य)	an <u>h</u> our (आ)
a <u>u</u> seful book (य)	an <u>S</u> .D.M. (एस)
a <u>u</u> niversity (य)	an <u>x</u> -ray machine (एक्स)
a <u>o</u> ne rupee (व)	an <u>M</u> .L.A. (एम)

Rule 1 – यदि noun से पूर्व कोई **adjective** या **adverb** आता है तो उसके पूर्व भी **a/an** का प्रयोग करते हैं।

Example—

- Ramaiya is **a smart** boy. (adjective)
- Kavita is **an extremely** dynamic lady. (adverb)
- Rachana is **an intelligent** girl. (adjective)

Rule 2 – किसी समूह विशेष को व्यक्त करते समय **singular countable noun** के पूर्व **a/an** का प्रयोग होता है।

Countable noun- जिसकी गणना की जा सकती है। जैसे— (pen, book, chair, etc.)

Example—

- A dog is **an animal**.
- A peacock is **a bird**.
- An elephant is **a big** animal.
- An ant** is very hardworking insect.

Rule 3— जब वाक्य में **verb** (क्रिया) का प्रयोग **noun** की तरह किया जाता है, तब उससे पहले **a/an** का प्रयोग होता है।

Example—

- He goes for **a walk** daily.
- He has gone for **a ride**.
- Last Monday I had **a long** talk with him.
- I want to have **a rest**.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **walk, ride, talk,** और **rest** ये सभी words **noun** (संज्ञा) के रूप में प्रयोग हुए हैं।

Note:- कोई भी भाब्द हमेशा विशेष parts of speech नहीं होता है बल्कि sentence में उसकी उपयोग के आधार पर वह noun/pronoun/adjective/adverb/verb आदि हो सकता है।

Rule 4— **many/rather/quite/such** के बाद यदि **singular noun** आता है तो उससे पूर्व **a/an** का प्रयोग होता है।

Example—

- a. He is **such a dedicated teacher**.
- b. It is **rather a pity**, I say.
- c. It was **quite an impossible task**.

Rule 5— यदि **adjective** से पूर्व **so/as/too** का प्रयोग होता है तो उसके बाद **a/an** का प्रयोग होता है।

Example—

- a. It is **too heavy** a parcel for me.
- b. She is **as beautiful** a girl as you are.
- c. Ram is not **so big** a fool as you think.

Rule 6— Proper noun used as a common noun.

जब किसी विशिष्ट व्यक्ति के किसी विशेष गुण की समानता अन्य व्यक्ति से की जाती है तब a/an का प्रयोग होता है।

Examples-

(1) He thinks he is **a Shakespeare**.

Here, Shakespeare' does not refer to the actual person, but someone like him.

(2) He thinks he is **an Abraham Lincoln**.

Here, Abraham Lincoln does not refer to the actual person but someone like him.

(A) A proper noun generally does not take any article but when a proper noun is used as a common noun - you must bring 'a' or 'an' before it. It means a person possesses some common qualities of the person (proper noun) being mentioned in the sentence.

Some more examples-

a. Riya is **an Indian**.

(Here, Indian is a proper noun but used as a common noun.)

b. He seems to be **an Australian**.

(Here, Australia is a proper noun but used as a common noun.)

(B) But sometimes we use the definite article '**the**' when person possesses the same qualities as the person being mentioned.

Example-

a. Aniket is **the Gandhi** of our class.

(Here, Gandhiji does not mean Mahatma Gandhi. 'The' stands for the qualities that Gandhiji is known for.)

Some more examples-

a. Kalidas is **the Shakespeare** of India. (शेक्सपियर जैसा कवि)

b. Milton is **the Surdas** of England. (सूरदास जैसा कवि)

c. Jaipur is **the Paris** of India. (पेरिस जैसा भाहर)

Assess Yourself - 1

Fill in the blanks with articles a/an/the-

- a. She is _____ nightingale of our class.
- b. He is _____ teacher.
- c. There was _____ ring.
- d. Sudha is _____ M.A. in English.
- e. What _____ foolish boy!
- f. Lucknow is _____ famous city.
- g. He likes to have _____ walk in the morning/
- h. He is such _____ dedicated social worker.
- i. Copper is _____ useful metal.
- j. I bought _____ umbrella and _____ pair of shoes.
- k. The Times of India is _____ prominent newspaper.
- l. _____ eagle has strong wings.
- m. _____ Ganga is _____ sacred river.
- n. He is _____ honourable person.

Definite Article

'The' is a definite article. इसका प्रयोग उस noun से पूर्व किया जाता है जो विशेष है, निश्चित है अथवा जिसकी चर्चा पूर्व में की जा चुकी है।

'The' is called the 'definite article' as it points out to a particular person or thing, or one already referred to.

Example—

- a. One day we went for **a picnic**. b. We enjoyed **the picnic** very much.

उपर्युक्त sentences में first sentence में picnic शब्द के पूर्व indefinite article 'a' का प्रयोग हुआ है जबकि second sentence में picnic की चर्चा पहले की जा चुकी है, इसलिए picnic के पूर्व definite article 'the' का प्रयोग हुआ है।

Note:- जब हम पहली बार किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु का उल्लेख करते हैं तो सामान्यतः 'a/an' का प्रयोग करते हैं जब दूसरी बार उसका उल्लेख करते हैं तो 'the' का प्रयोग करते हैं।

We use 'a' or 'an' when we refer to a noun for the first time but we use 'the' when we refer to that noun the second time or subsequent times.

Let's see some more examples-

- Yesterday we went for **a** movie. We enjoyed **the** movie very much.
- This is **a** fort. **The** fort belongs to Raja Jai Singh.
- Rajan saw **a** peacock in the park. **The** peacock was dancing.
- This is **a** doll. **The** doll is so beautiful.

Rule 1 – हम article 'the' का प्रयोग कुछ ऐसी चीजों के लिए भी करते हैं जो **unique** हैं, जैसे— the sun, the moon, the earth, the sky, etc.

Example—

- a. **The sun** rises in the east.
- b. **The earth** moves around the sun.
- c. There are no stars in **the sky**.

Rule 2— Adjective की **superlative degree** (सर्वोच्चता बताने वाले words) के पूर्व 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।

Example—

- a. Reema is **the best** student in her class.
- b. He is **the most** intelligent boy.
- c. Kalidas was **the greatest** Sanskrit poet.

Rule 3— Proper Noun के पूर्व किसी article का प्रयोग नहीं होता किन्तु कुछ निश्चित proper nouns जैसे— **historical events, religious community, dynasty, political parties, trains, ships, rivers, oceans and mountains**, etc. के पूर्व 'the' का प्रयोग होता है।

Example—

- a. the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Nile (rivers)
- b. the Hindus, the Sikhs, the Jews (religions)
- c. the Tajmahal, the Red Fort, the White House (monuments)
- d. the Hindu, the Hindustan Times, the Indian Express (newspapers)
- e. the Samrat, the Vikrant (ships)
- f. the Arabic Ocean, the Indian Ocean (oceans)
- g. the Rajdhani Express, the Shatabdi Express (trains)
- h. the Indian Revolution, the French Revolution (historical events)
- i. the Mughals, the Afghans, the Guptas (dynasties)

Rule 4 – Post or portfolio (व्यक्ति के पद) के पूर्व **‘the’** का प्रयोग होता है।

Example-

- a. **The Chairperson** of Prayagraj is a lady.
- b. The decision is taken by **the Principal**.

Rule 5 – Religious epics (धार्मिक पुस्तकों, ग्रन्थों) आदि के पूर्व **‘the’** का प्रयोग होता है। the Ramayana, the Bible, the Quran, the Guru Granth Sahib, etc.

Rule 6 – Ordinal numbers जैसे first, second, third (प्रथम, द्वितीय, तृतीय) के पूर्व **‘the’** का प्रयोग होता है।

- a. I have secured **the first** rank in the examination.
- b. Read **the second** chapter of your book.
- c. He got **the third** prize in the competition.

Look at these sentences-

The /द/	The /दि/
This is the /द/ boy.	This is the /दि/ elephant.
That is the /द/ tree.	That is the /दि/ inkpot.
It is the /द/ ring.	That is the /दि/ ox.

Note 1:- यदि **consonant** से शुरू होने वाले भाब्द के पूर्व **‘the’** आता है तो उसे **‘द’** (the) पढ़ते हैं, किन्तु **vowel** से शुरू होने वाले शब्द से पूर्व जब **‘the’** आता है तो उसे **‘दि’** (the) पढ़ते हैं।

Note 2:- यदि 'the' के बाद आने वाले शब्द पर हम विशेष बल या emphasis देना चाहते हैं तो 'the' का उच्चारण /दि/ होता है चाहे वह भाब्द consonant से ही शुरू क्यों न हो।

Example-

- This is **the boy** who stole my purse.
- The most important social and religious event of the year 1893 was **the Chicago Conference**.

Assess Yourself - 2

Encircle the incorrect article in each sentence and write correct one in the given space-

- | | correct article |
|--|------------------------|
| a. My brother has an black coat. | _____ |
| b. The moon travels around a earth. | _____ |
| c. Sachin Tendulkar is a Bradman of India. | _____ |
| d. Every team cannot have the Kapil Dev in it. | _____ |
| e. We need the Gandhi to solve our problems. | _____ |
| f. A President has inaugurated the trade fair. | _____ |
| g. A red coloured purse is lost in a playground. | _____ |
| h. A Sun is a flaming ball of fire. | _____ |
| i. My neighbour bought a almirah from market. | _____ |
| j. Her brother is a associate professor in one of the Universities in North India. | _____ |

Assess Yourself - 3

(A) *Fill in the blanks with a/an/the-*

- _____ Tajmahal is very beautiful.
- I wish to become _____ doctor.
- He is _____ engineer.
- I went to see _____ palace. _____ palace was very beautiful.
- _____ ganga is _____ holy river.
- Don't make _____ noise. _____ noise will disturb the baby.
- Rekha purchased _____ most expensive dress for her wedding.
- Have you seen _____ principal.

- i. The train was late by _____ hour.
j. John is _____ tallest boy in the class.

(B) In each pair put tick mark (✓) against sentences which are correct -

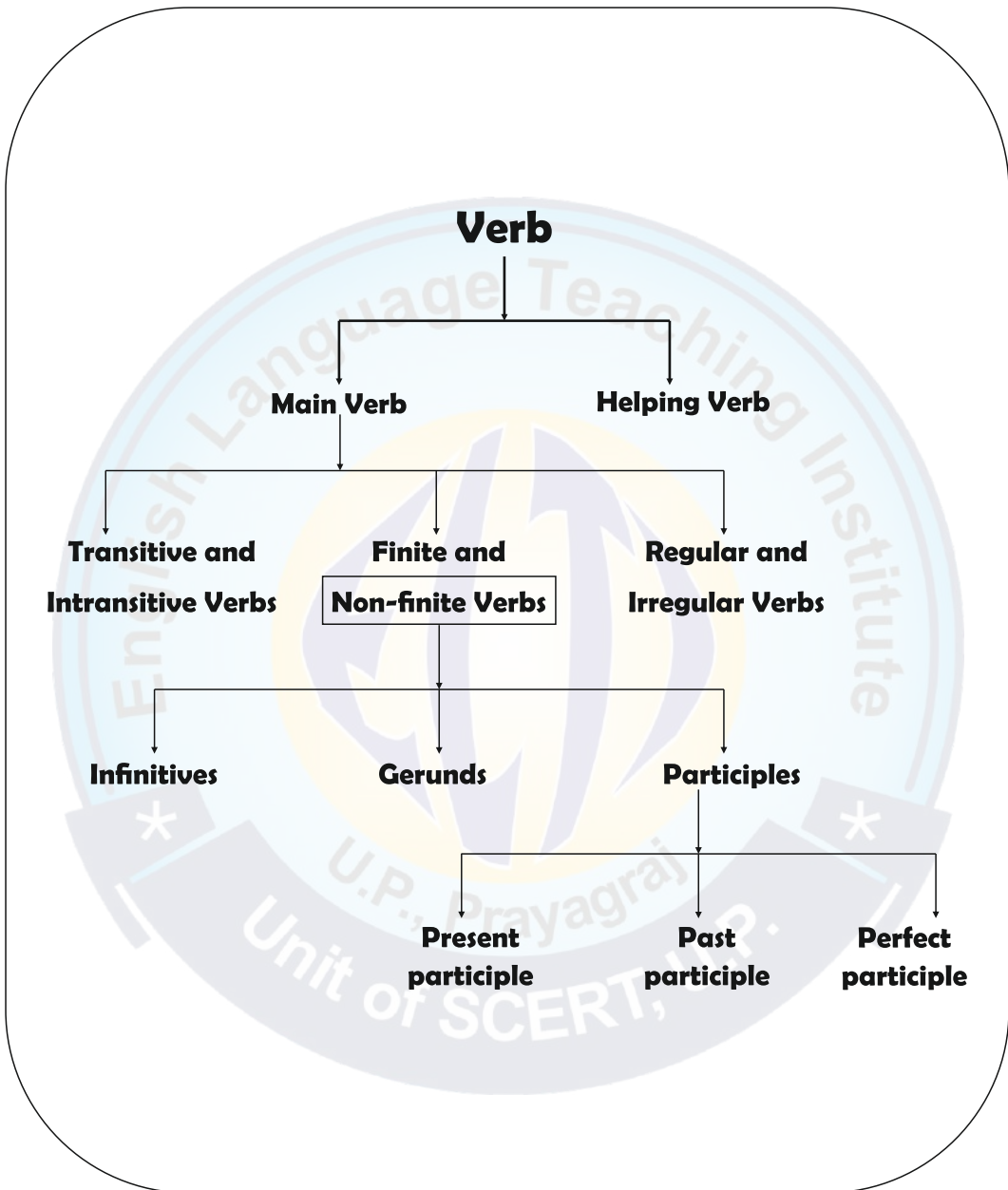
1. (a) Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. ()
(b) The Mount Everest is the highest peak in the world. ()
2. (a) Mexico city is the most densely populated city in the world. ()
(b) Mexico city is most densely populated city in the world. ()
3. (a) The sun has set early today. ()
(b) Sun has set early today. ()
4. (a) Have you lost book? ()
(b) Have you lost the book? ()
5. (a) He studies in a university. ()
(b) He studies in an university. ()
6. (a) Ravi is a honest man. ()
(b) Ravi is an honest man. ()
7. (a) She is a intelligent student. ()
(b) She is an intelligent student. ()

(c) Tick the correct articles in these sentences-

- a. The workers of our factory have formed a/an union.
b. Bhavesh is a/the most intelligent boy in the class.
c. A/The red fort attracts many tourists to Delhi.
d. Which is the/a longest river in India?
e. The/An earth revolves around the/a sun.
f. Can you guide me to a/the college library?

Topic 7

The Verb



Note: A **non-finite verb** is never the main verb in a sentence because it is a verb form that does not show tense.

Read the following sentences:

- A kabaddi player **chants**, “Kabaddi, kabaddi, kabaddi...”
- My babaji **makes** tasty snacks for us.
- The duck **swims** around in the river.
- The sun **rises** in the east.

उपर्युक्त sentences में kabaddi player लगातार kabaddi, kabaddi **बोल** रहा है, बाबाजी snacks **बना** रहे हैं, duck नदी में **तैर** रही है, सूरज east direction में **निकल** रहा है। इसका मतलब **chants, makes, swims** and **rises** आदि शब्द किसी व्यक्ति, जानवर, और वस्तु के कार्य बता रहे हैं। अतः जिन शब्दों से कार्य के होने या करने का अर्थ निकले उन्हें **verbs** अथवा **action words** कहते हैं। हिन्दी व्याकरण में इन्हें **क्रिया** कहते हैं।

A **verb** is a word that tells the action of a person, animal or thing.

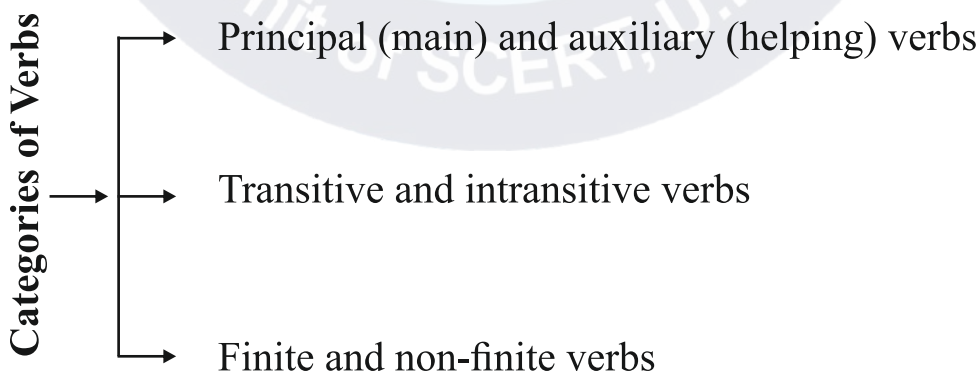
Note: बिना verb के कोई वाक्य सम्भव नहीं है। Verb is essential to make a sentence.

Assess Yourself - 1

Let's underline the verbs in the following sentences:

- It rains heavily.
- The dog barks.
- I play badminton with my grandmother.
- A plumber fits water pipes and taps.
- The train stops at this station.
- A donkey carries a huge load of clothes.

Verbs can be divided into three categories:



Principal (main) and Auxiliary (helping) Verbs

Main Verbs

Read these sentences:

- a. He **wrote** a letter
- b. I am **going** to school.

ऊपर दिये गये sentences में **wrote** तथा **going** (verbs) complete meaning दे रहे हैं, ये subject के मुख्य कार्य को बता रहे हैं। वह क्रिया जो वाक्य में subject के कार्य की जानकारी देती है मुख्य क्रिया कहलाती है। अतः 'wrote' and 'going' **main verbs** हैं।

Now, read these sentences:

- a. They **have** a big farmhouse.
- b. She **was** hungry.

ऊपर दिये गये sentences में **have** and **was** subject के action को नहीं बता रहे हैं बल्कि ये subject की स्थिति को व्यक्त कर रहे हैं और main verbs की तरह कार्य कर रहे हैं। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि जो verbs subject के मुख्य कार्य करने या उनके होने के अतिरिक्त उनकी स्थिति का भी बोध कराते हैं, उन्हें **main verbs** कहते हैं।

The main verb is the verb in the sentence that expresses the action or state of being of the subject. It gives the basic meaning (मुख्य आशय) of the action.

Helping Verbs

Now, read these sentences:

- a. He **is** writing a letter.
- b. The dog **was** barking.
- c. She **will** come tonight.
- d. We **have** won the match.

ऊपर दिये गये sentences में **writing, barking, come,** and **won** main verbs हैं बाकी verbs **is, was, will** and **have** main verbs के अर्थ एवं क्रिया के समय (जैसे 'is' यह ज्ञात कराता है कि कार्य वर्तमान समय में हो रहा है जबकि 'was' यह ज्ञात कराता है कि कार्य भूतकाल में हुआ था) को स्पष्ट करने में पूरी help कर रहे हैं। अतः main verb की सहायता करने वाले verbs को **helping** या **auxiliary verbs** कहते हैं।

Helping verb is a verb that helps main verbs to show when the action or state of being occurs. They cannot be used alone and can be used only with the

main verb.

Helping verbs का प्रयोग main verb के साथ questions, negative statements, passive forms and tenses बनाने में भी किया जाता है।

For examples-

- *Do you like Chinese food?* (question)
- *I do not sing.* (negative statement)
- *The children were taken to the circus.* (passive form)
- *He has opened a salon in Civil Lines.* (present perfect tense)

The following are helping verbs:

- *am, is, are*
- *was, were*
- *be, been, being*
- *do, does, did*
- *have, has, had*

Note- Verbs not just describe physical actions, they also show mental actions/states like in these sentences:

- a. The teacher is **thinking** about the meeting.
- b. The boy **listened** to his teacher.

ऊपर दिये गये sentences में words **thinking** and **listened** mental action/state का बोध करा रहे हैं।

Assess Yourself - 2

Let's underline the **main verb** and encircle the **helping verb** in each sentence-

- a. I was watching the mouse run across the floor.
- b. The children were playing with a ball.
- c. I had seen the movie before.
- d. I am painting a picture of the famous athlete.
- e. We are ready to make a decision.
- f. He does his homework on the way to school.
- g. People are noticing her skill in basketball.
- h. She has changed sports history.

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

Transitive Verbs

Read these sentences:

- She **baked** a cake.
- I **want** a book.
- He **writes** a letter.
- The police **arrested** the thief.

ऊपर दिये गये sentences में **subject** (कर्ता) (she, I, he, police) को अपना कार्य करने के लिए **object** (कर्म) (cake, book, letter, thief) की आवश्यकता पड़ रही है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि जब किसी वाक्य को complete meaning बताने के लिए object की आवश्यकता पड़े, तो उसे **transitive verb** कहते हैं अतः इन sentences में baked, want, writes and arrested **transitive verbs** हैं, क्योंकि इन verbs का प्रभाव वाक्य में आये object पर पड़ रहा है।

The verbs that need an object to complete their meanings are called transitive verbs.

Transitive Verbs answer 'what' and 'whom' questions;

Sentences	Questions	Answers
She baked a cake.	What did she bake?	a cake
I want a book.	What do I want?	a book
He writes a letter.	What does he write?	a letter
The police arrested the thief.	Whom did the police arrest?	the thief

ऊपर दिये गये sentences में verbs **baked, want, writes** तथा **arrested, transitive verbs** (सकर्मक क्रियाएं) हैं।

Intransitive Verbs

Now, look at these sentences:

- They **run**.
- Birds **fly**.
- It **rains**.
- The baby **sleeps**.

ऊपर दिये गये sentences में verbs **run, fly, rains** and **sleeps** को अपना अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के लिए किसी object की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ रही है अर्थात् वाक्य का अर्थ बिना

object के पूरा निकल रहा है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि ऐसे verbs जिनका प्रभाव subject पर पड़ता है अर्थात जिन verbs से subject की अवस्था या अस्तित्व की जानकारी मिलती है, **intransitive verbs** (अकर्मक क्रियाएं) कहलाते हैं। Intransitive का अर्थ है 'without object'.

The verbs that do not need any object to complete their meaning are called intransitive verbs.

Assess Yourself - 3

Underline and state whether the verbs in the following sentences are Transitive (T) or Intransitive (I):

- (a) I fly a kite. ()
- (b) Dogs bark. ()
- (c) She gave me a flower. ()
- (d) She advised me to consult a doctor. ()
- (e) Dogs bark at the stranger ()
- (f) I waited for an hour. ()
- (g) Her phone rang. ()
- (h) The girls sang. ()
- (i) She loves animals. ()
- (j) The match starts at 3:00 pm. ()
- (k) I fly. ()

Finite and Non-finite Verbs

Finite Verbs

Read these sentences:

- a. We **do** exercise daily.
 - b. Geeta **does** exercise daily.
 - c. Rajat **did** exercise yesterday.
- ऊपर दिये गये sentences में **do**, **does** and **did** main verbs हैं। पहले sentence में 'We' (first person plural) के साथ '**do**' का प्रयोग अपने base form में हुआ है। फिर next sentence में 'Geeta' (third person singular) के साथ '**does**' का प्रयोग वर्तमान के कार्य को बताने के लिए हुआ है। Last sentence में 'Rajat' (third person singular)

के साथ 'did' का प्रयोग past में हुए कार्य को बताने के लिए हुआ है। अतः हम कह सकते हैं कि ऊपर दिये गये sentences में **do, does, did** (main verbs) subject के person, number और tense के according परिवर्तित हुए हैं। अतः ये **Finite verbs** हैं।

A finite verb is that, which changes its form according to the person, number and tense of its subject.

Look at these examples:

- a. I **am** a good teacher.
- b. You **are** the best.
- c. They **were** my classmates.
- d. Ashoka **was** a great king.
- e. She **is** a good girl.
- f. Kavita **sings** a song.
- g. Raju **goes** to market.
- h. I **go** to school everyday.
- i. They **live** in Delhi.
- j. She **lives** in Mumbai.

ऊपर दिये गये sentences में **am, are, were, was, is, sings, goes, go, live, and lives** finite verbs हैं।

Non-finite Verbs

Read these sentences:

- a. He loves **walking**.
- b. They love **walking**.
- c. She loved **walking**.

ऊपर दिये गये sentences में loves, love and loved शब्दों में subject के person, number और tense के कारण बदलाव दिखायी दे रहा है, ये finite verbs हैं। लेकिन तीनों sentences में **walking** as it is है, उस पर person, number और कार्य के होने के समय का कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ा है। अतः ये **non-finite verbs** हैं।

A **non-finite verb** is that, which does not change its form according to the number, person and tense of its subjects. In practical terms, this means that they

don't serve as the action of a sentence.

Look at these examples:

- a. I do not drink **boiled** water.
- b. I have completed the **given** task.
- c. **Walking** is a habit one should develop from the beginning.
- d. Virat is the most **wanted** player in the team.
- e. It is dangerous **to drive** on this slippery road.

ऊपर दिये गये sentence में **boiled, given, walking, wanted** and **to drive** non-finite verbs हैं। क्योंकि ये sentence में main verbs की तरह कार्य नहीं करते हैं। इन का use अलग अलग form में होता है, ये noun, adjective and adverb के रूप में sentence में कार्य करते हैं। ये अपने आप में neutral हैं means बदलते नहीं हैं।

There are three types of non-finite verbs- **infinitives, gerunds** and **participles**

Infinitive (To + first form of the verb)

Infinitive क्रिया की first form से पहले 'To' लगाकर बनाया जाता है। इसमें noun तथा verb दोनों के features (गुण) पाये जाते हैं, इसलिए इसे **Noun - Verb** भी कहते हैं।

Infinitive is used to refer to one particular action.

वाक्य में infinitive का use निम्न तरह से करते हैं—

- a. Noun की तरह subject के रूप में—
 - **To err** is human.
 - **To exercise** is good for health.
- b. Noun की तरह object के रूप में—
 - Birds like **to sing** in the morning.
 - Dipali wanted **to read** story books.
- c. Complement (adjective) की तरह —
 - The aim of Alexander was **to rule** over the world.
 - The goal of my life is **to become** a doctor.
- d. Purpose व्यक्त करने के लिए—
 - We eat **to live**.
 - We use measuring tape **to measure** cloths.

Note - Some verbs followed by infinitive as-

afford, agree, bother, claim, aim, appear, arrange, determine, fail, happen,

manage, offer, prepare, pretend, refuse, resolve, seek, seem, tend, threaten, trouble, etc.

Gerund (first form of the verb + ing)

Gerund क्रिया की first form में 'ing' लगाकर बनाया जाता है। Infinitives की तरह इसमें भी noun तथा verb दोनों के गुण होते हैं इसलिए इसे भी **Verb-Noun** कहा जाता है।

Gerund gives general or natural meaning to a sentence. इसका प्रयोग भी infinitive की तरह निम्न प्रकार से करते हैं—

- a. Noun की तरह subject के रूप में—
 - **Reading** is a good habit.
 - **Walking** is good for health.
- b. Noun की तरह object के रूप में—
 - I enjoy **shopping** with friends.
 - Arun likes **swimming**.
- c. As a complement of a verb—
 - My hobby is **painting**.
 - Her hobby is **dancing**.

Action का use general sense में करने के लिए **Infinitive** एवं **Gerund** दोनों में से किसी का भी प्रयोग किया जा सकता है।

- It is easier **to read** French than **to speak** it. (Infinitive)
- **Reading** French is easier than **speaking** it. (Gerund)

Note-

लेकिन जब विशेष action की बात हो रही हो तो Infinitive का ही use किया जाना चाहिए।

For example-

It was impossible **to refuse** his proposal.

It was difficult **to express** my feelings.

Some verbs are generally followed by gerund form -

acknowledge, admit, adore, anticipate, avoid, celebrate, confess, contemplate, delay, deny, describe, discuss, dislike, enjoy, finish, imagine, involved, keep justify, mention, omit, practise, quite, recommend, recall, report, suggest, tolerate, understand, etc.

Note- The Gerund has exactly the same form as the present participle but has different functions.

Difference between infinitive and gerund at a glance-

Infinitive

- Infinitive takes the base form of a verb.
- Infinitive can add an abstract, philosophical meaning to a sentence.
- Infinitive is generally preceded by the preposition 'to'.
- Infinitive is used to refer to one particular action.

Gerund

- Gerund is a form of a verb which ends in 'ing'.
- Gerund sounds more natural and normal in many sentences.
- Gerund is preceded or followed by preposition.
- Gerund is used when the action is considered in a general sense.

Participle

Participle क्रिया का वह रूप होता है, जिसमें verb तथा adjective दोनों के गुण पाये जाते हैं।

Example-

Barking dogs seldom bite.

इस **sentence** में '**barking**' शब्द dogs (noun) की विशेषता बता रहा है अर्थात् यह noun को qualify करने के साथ verb के function को भी बता रहा है। अतः यह **participle** है।

Let's see some more examples-

- a. Suraya is a **shining** star of my school.
- b. I found my **lost** pen.
- c. A **burnt** child dreads fire.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **shining, lost** तथा **burnt** शब्द participles हैं, जिनका प्रयोग adjective के रूप में हुआ है। इस आधार पर participle के तीन प्रकार हैं—

1. Present participle
2. Past participle
3. Perfect participle

Present Participle- यह क्रिया में '**-ing**' लगाकर बनाया जाता है तथा कार्य के जारी रहने अथवा अपूर्ण रहने का बोध कराता है।

Example-

- a. Varun gave toffees to a **weeping** child.

Past Participle- यह क्रिया का **3rd form** होता है, जो adjective की तरह प्रयोग होता है।

Example-

- a. She tried to repair her **broken** phone.

Perfect Participle- इसमें कार्य के पूर्ण होने का बोध होता है तथा क्रिया की **3rd form** के पहले **having** का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Example-

- a. **Having finished** my work, I went to market.

Note:- Present participle का use **adjective** की तरह किया जाता है जबकि **gerund** का प्रयोग **noun** की तरह किया जाता है।

Examples-

- a. I have a **dancing** doll. (present participle)
b. **Walking** is a good exercise. (gerund)

Assess Yourself - 4

Tick (✓) whether the verbs given in the bold letters are finite or non-finite:

- a. He **worked** hard to pass the exam.
finite *non-finite*
- b. I want to **know** the truth.
finite *non-finite*
- c. They **saw** the child **playing** in the garden.
finite *non-finite*
- d. She **opened** the door.
finite *non-finite*
- e. My sister was **excited** to hear the news.
finite *non-finite*
- f. **Reading** is a good habit.
finite *non-finite*

Forms of Verb

Regular

Irregular

We use different forms of verb in different tenses-

Regular Verbs

वे क्रियाएँ जो **base verb** से **past form** तथा **past participle form** में बदलने के लिए किसी विशेष pattern ‘-d’, ‘-ed’, ‘-ied’, etc. को follow करती हैं, **regular verbs** कहलाती हैं।

Verb की **first form** को base verb, **second form** को past form और **third form** को past participle कहते हैं।

Let's look at the different forms of verb:-

Base form	Past form	Past participle
arrive	arrived	arrived
walk	walked	walked
carry	carried	carried

Irregular Verbs

वे क्रियाएँ जो **base verb** से **past form** तथा **past participle form** में बदलने के लिए किसी विशेष pattern को follow नहीं करतीं, **irregular verbs** कहलाती हैं।

Let's look at the different forms of verb:-

Base form	Past form	Past participle
put	put	put
buy	bought	bought
break	broke	broken

Irregular verbs को हम चार भागों में बाँट सकते हैं—

Group-1

Group 1 में वह **verbs** आते हैं। जिनके तीनों **forms same** होते हैं। जैसे—

Base form	Past form	Past participle
cut	cut	cut

hurt
bet
split
spread

hurt
bet
split
spread

hurt
bet
split
spread

Group-2

Group 2 में वह **verbs** आते हैं | जिसकी **second** और **third form same** होती हैं | जैसे—

Base form

feel
win
weep
teach
stick

Past form

felt
won
wept
taught
stuck

Past participle

felt
won
wept
taught
stuck

Group-3

Group 3 में वह **verbs** आते हैं | जिसकी **first** और **third form same** होती हैं | जैसे—

Base form

come
become
run

Past form

came
became
ran

Past participle

come
become
run

Group-4

Group 4 में वह **verbs** आते हैं | जिसकी तीनों **forms** अलग—अलग होती हैं | जैसे—

Base form

break
go
swim
awake
blow
do

Past form

broke
went
swam
awoke
blew
did

Past Participle

broken
gone
swum
awaken
blown
done

Note:- जब 'past participle', **non-finite verb** के kind (प्रकार) के रूप में प्रयोग किया जाता है तब वह **adjective** होता है लेकिन जब 'past participle', **main verb** के रूप में प्रयोग होता है तब वह **verb** की **third form** होता है, जो function को दर्शाता है |

Assess Yourself - 5

Complete the sentences by using past and past participle form of the verbs given in the brackets:

- The happy birthday song _____ once the cake was cut. (sing)
- The parrot has _____ from its cage. (fly)
- A beautiful lamp was _____ from the ceiling. (hang)
- Madan Mohan Malviya _____ a leading role in the national movement. (play)
- Last week, Beena _____ to Kochi to meet her grandparents. (go)
- Ranu _____ french for two years. (study)
- Arijeet _____ his leg in an accident. (hurt)
- The stranger _____ only Telugu. (speak)
- Who _____ the juice from the jug? (drink)

Agreement of the Verb with the Subject

Read the sentences carefully:

- Tarun is a good boy.
 - Tarun and Akshay are good boys.
- Sentence 'a' में 'Tarun' subject है। 'Tarun' एक singular noun है। Sentence 'a' में verb 'is' use किया गया है। 'Is' एक singular verb है।
 - Sentence 'b' में 'Tarun and Akshay' दोनों ही subjects हैं। 'Tarun and Akshay' plural noun हैं। इस sentence में verb 'are' use किया गया है। 'are' एक plural verb है।
 - अतः यह स्पष्ट है कि किसी भी वाक्य में verb को वाक्य के subject (number) से agree करना चाहिये अर्थात् subject में noun/pronoun के singular में होने पर verb भी singular होता है, और plural होने पर verb भी plural होता है।

लेकिन कुछ situations में verb का use निम्नवत् होता है—

1— यदि दो या दो से अधिक singular subjects 'and' से जुड़े हों, तो verb plural होता है।

- Mayank and Shraddha are cousins.
- She and her mother are going to the market.

c. The teacher and his pupil are responsible.

2- यदि दो singular nouns के प्रयोग से एक ही व्यक्ति या वस्तु को इंगित किया जाए, तो verb singular होता है।

a. Slow and steady wins the race.

b. My friend and saviour has come.

c. The guardian and angel is welcome.

d. By the death of Ashoka, a great king and warrior was lost.

Note - 1. Sentence 'd' में article 'a' का प्रयोग एक ही बार हुआ है, अर्थात् दोनों nouns (king व warrior) एक ही व्यक्ति के लिए प्रयोग किया गया है।

2. यदि articles अलग-अलग प्रयोग किये जायें तो दोनों nouns अलग-अलग व्यक्ति या वस्तु के संदर्भ में कहे गए हैं।

जैसे - The singer and the musician are late for the show.

3- यदि singular subjects के पहले 'each' या 'every' का प्रयोग हों, तो verb singular होता है।

a. Every boy and girl in the class is participating.

b. Each of us is equally responsible.

c. Every man, woman and child was lost.

4- यदि दो या दो से अधिक singular subjects **or, nor, either... or, neither... nor** से जुड़े हों, तो verb singular होता है।

a. Either he or she is mistaken.

b. Neither Shikha nor Dev is in the garden.

c. No nook or corner was left unchecked.

5- यदि **or, nor** से जुड़े हुए subjects अलग-अलग number के हों, तो **plural verb** लगेगा, और **plural subject** को verb के निकट रखा जाएगा।

a. Neither the principal nor the teachers were present.

b. Either the coach or the players have filled up the forms.

6- जब subject या तो number या person में differ करते हैं, या फिर दोनों में differ करते हैं, तो वहाँ पर verb हमेशा plural ही होता है।

- a. He and I are well.
- b. You and *he* are birds of the same feather.

7- **Collective noun** से जब हमारा आशय समूह से होता है तो उसका **verb singular** में होता है ।

- a. The council has chosen its President.
- b. The committee was agreed on the main question.
- c. The mob has dispersed.

8- **Collective noun** से जब हमारा आशय समूह के व्यक्तियों से होता है तो वहाँ **plural verb** होता है ।

- a. The Jury were divided on this point.

9- कुछ nouns plural forms में होते हैं, लेकिन उनकी meaning singular होती है ऐसे nouns के साथ singular verb होती है ।

- a. Mathematics is a branch of study.

10- कुछ nouns singular form में होते हैं, but उनकी meaning plural होती है, अतः इनके साथ plural verb ही लगता है ।

- a. Two dozen cost fifty rupees.
- b. Two score make forty.

Topic 8

The Adverb

Read the following sentences carefully-

- Veer Abdul Hamid fought **bravely**.
- Maria's dress is **extremely** beautiful.
- We will work **very** carefully.
- Kabir was **badly** injured.

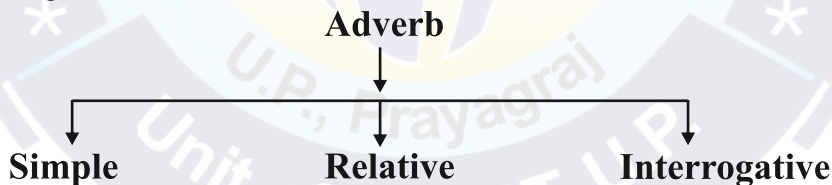
उपर्युक्त sentences में **bravely**, fought (verb) को, **extremely**, beautiful (adjective) को, **very**, carefully (another adverb) को **badly**, injured (adjective) को modify कर रहे हैं, अर्थात् उनके गुणों को इंगित कर रहे हैं। अतः bravely, extremely, very carefully, badly शब्द **adverbs** हैं।

So we can say that, वे भाब्द जो verb (क्रिया), adjective (विशेषण), adverb (क्रिया विशेषण) को modify करते हैं या उनके गुणों को इंगित करते है, या प्रभाव पाली बनाते हैं **adverbs** कहलाते हैं।

A word that modifies a verb, an adjective or another adverb is called adverb.

Kinds of Adverb

Adverbs मुख्यतः तीन प्रकार के होते हैं-



Simple Adverb

Simple adverbs are the most commonly used adverbs. **Simple adverbs** केवल adverb का कार्य करते हैं जबकि **relative adverb**, adverb के कार्य के अतिरिक्त दो clauses को जोड़ने का कार्य भी करते हैं। **Interrogative adverb**, adverb के कार्य के अतिरिक्त प्रश्न पूछने का कार्य भी करते हैं।

Simple adverbs मुख्यतः 5 प्रकार के होते हैं—

1	Adverb of manner	tells	how an action takes place.
2	Adverb of time		when an action takes place.
3	Adverb of place		at what place an action takes place.
4	Adverb of frequency		how many times an action takes place.
5	Adverb of degree		to what extent or degree an action takes place.

1. Adverb of Manner

जिस शब्द से कार्य के होने का तरीका या ढंग पता चलता है उसे **adverb of manner** कहते हैं।

Note:- An adverb of manner answers the question- 'how?' -

Example-

- The child is sleeping **soundly**. (how? – गहरी नींद में)
- Kavya started crying **loudly**. (how? – जोर से)
- Kapil plays **fearlessly**. (how? – निर्भीकता से)
- She performed **well** in the competition. (how? – अच्छी तरह से)

अतः उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **soundly, loudly, fearlessly** और **well** शब्द **adverbs of manner** हैं, जो कार्य को करने के तरीके को बता रहे हैं।

Let's see some more commonly used adverbs of manner-

fast, bravely, well, beautifully, seriously, slowly, easily, carelessly, hardly, carefully, etc.

2. Adverb of Time

जिस शब्द से कार्य के होने के समय का बोध होता है उसे **adverb of time** कहते हैं।

Note:- An adverb of time answers the question- 'when?' -

Example-

- Sarita hurt her knee yesterday. (when? – कल)
- Gulliver **soon** became friendly with Lilliputians. (when? – जल्द ही)
- Every night** lions and tigers used to sleep under the tree.
(when? – प्रत्येक रात को)
- Pragya **always** follows the rules of the road. (when? – सदैव)

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **yesterday, soon, every night, always** शब्द **adverbs of time** हैं।

Let's see some more commonly used words of adverb of time-

today, daily, later, early, since, tomorrow, after, yet, now, before, never, ever, etc.

Assess Yourself - 1

Fill in the blanks with 'adverbs of manner and time' given in the box-

silently brightly beautifully always never usually

- I have _____ been to Kolkata.
- The children read the lesson _____.
- The hall is decorated _____.
- The sun is shining _____.
- Rajan _____ wakes up late on Sunday mornings.
- Traffic is _____ heavy at 5:00 pm in Civil Lines.

3. Adverb of Place

जिस शब्द से कार्य के स्थान का बोध होता है उसे **adverbs of place** कहते हैं।

Note: An adverb of place answers the questions- 'where' or 'at what place' an action takes place.

Example-

- The little lamb followed Mary **everywhere**. (where? — हर जगह)
- My grandfather's house is **nearby**. (where? — समीप)
- Go and sit **there**. (where? — वहाँ)
- As it was a hot day the boys played **outside**. (where? — बाहर)

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **everywhere, nearby, there** और **outside** शब्द **adverbs of place** हैं।

Let's see some more commonly used adverbs of place-

here, outside, around, everywhere, there, nearby, backward, inside, etc.

4. Adverb of Frequency

जिस शब्द से किसी कार्य के होने की संख्या या बार बार कार्य के होने का बोध होता है उसे **adverb of frequency** कहते हैं।

Note:- An adverb of frequency answers the questions - 'how many times or how often?'

Example-

- Mukesh visited his sister's house **twice**. (how many times? – दो बार)
- Saniya was **usually** satisfied with my work. (how often? – प्रायः)
- We must **always** follow the traffic rules. (how often? – सदैव)
- Sudha **often** makes mistakes. (how often? – अक्सर)
- Julie has not tasted strawberry **once**. (how often? – एक बार भी नहीं)

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **twice, usually, always, often, once** शब्द **adverbs of frequency** हैं।

Let's see some more commonly used adverbs of frequency -

daily, once, secondly, seldom, frequently, thrice, twice, again, usually, etc.

5. Adverb of Degree

जिस शब्द से किसी कार्य के होने की मात्रा (quantity) एवं कार्य के किसी सीमा तक (extent) होने का बोध होता है उसे **adverb of degree** कहते हैं।

Note:- An adverb of degree answers the question - ' **how much** or **to what extent?**'

Example-

- Shantanu was **totally** puzzled that day. (to what extent? - पूर्णतः)
- We **thoroughly** enjoyed the picnic. (to what extent?- पूरी तरह)
- Rana has **almost** finished his dinner. (how much?- लगभग पूरा)
- Due to the floods, **hardly** any train is on time.
(to what extent? - मुश्किल से कोई)
- I am **fully** prepared for the exam. (how much?- पूरी तरह)

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **totally, thoroughly, almost, hardly, fully** शब्द **adverbs of degree** हैं।

Let's see some more commonly used adverbs of degree-

totally, thoroughly, extremely, absolutely, very, quite, slightly, almost, hardly, fully, etc.

Assess Yourself - 2

Fill in the blanks with 'adverbs of place, frequency and degree' given in the

box-

seldom often everywhere forward extremely quite

- The soldiers marched _____.
- He _____ goes to meet his grandmother.
- The toys lay scattered _____.
- Riya visits my house _____.
- The water was _____ cold.
- Shreya plays the guitar _____ well.

Relative Adverb

Read the following sentences-

- This is the field **where** I play.
- I do not know **when** he will return.
- We do not know **why** he left?

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **where-** play (verb) को, **when -** return (verb) को, or **why -** left (verb) को, modify कर रहे हैं तथा दो clauses (उपवाक्य) को जोड़ रहे हैं। अतः where, when, why, शब्द **relative adverbs** हैं।

So we can say that-

Relative adverbs अपने बाद आने वाले verbs को modify करते हैं साथ ही साथ दो clauses (उपवाक्यों) को जोड़ते हैं।

Relative adverbs modify the verbs that follow them and at the same time join two clauses.

Note:- When, where, why are the most commonly used relative adverbs.

Relative adverbs

(when, where, why)

Adverb	Refers to
when	time (when it happens)
where	place (where it happens)
why	reason (why it happens)

Assess Yourself - 3

Fill in the blanks with correct 'relative adverbs' -

when where why

- Do you know the reason _____ Kiara is so upset.
- The day _____ you saw me, I was feeling sick.
- The library is a place _____ you can learn.
- This is the reason _____ I never call him.
- I do not know the time _____ she returned from office.

Interrogative Adverb

Read the following sentences-

- Why** are you **painting** this wall?
- How** is your mother **feeling** now?
- Where** do you **sleep** at night?

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में **why**- painting (verb) को, **how** - feeling (verb) को और **where** - sleep (verb) को modify कर रहे हैं और साथ ही साथ प्रश्न पूछने का कार्य कर रहे हैं।

So we can say that-

जब कोई प्रश्न पूछा जाता है तथा प्रश्नसूचक शब्द का प्रयोग adverb के रूप में होता है तो उसे **interrogative adverb** कहते हैं। Interrogative adverb वाक्य के आरम्भ में आते हैं।

Interrogative adverb is a question word (wh-words) that is used to ask a question and it modifies a verb. It is used in the beginning of the sentence.

Assess Yourself - 4

Fill in the blanks with 'interrogative adverbs' given in the box-

How Where When Why

- _____ did Hamid destroy the enemy tanks?
- _____ is Dr. Abdul Kalam known as the 'Missile Man of India'?
- _____ was Siddhartha born?
- _____ was the modern bicycle built?

Assess Yourself - 5

Pick out the adverbs in the following sentences and also mention their type-

- a. Florence Nightingale began to help the poor people in a village nearby. _____
- b. Rakesh walked back home cheerfully. _____
- c. It has been raining continuously. _____
- d. How did she pay her school fee? _____
- e. Wasted time never return. _____
- f. Swami was happy on the day when his father brought toys. _____

