

* Verb → 1) Stative verb (state)
2) Action verb

Stative verb ⇒ (V₁ + ing) X No

#1) Verb → Adverb (for Action verb)
Verb → Adjective (for Stative verb)

Exa- 1) The birds sang sweet / sweetly.
↓
Action

3) She ate all the food hungry /
↓
Stative
hungrily.

2) The Food tasted bitter / bitterly.
↓
Stative

#2) Having → Possession → No (V₁ + ing)

Exa- 1) He is having two books.
X
(has)

2) He is having lunch.
↓
eating sense

3) He is having fever.
↓
suffering

• Based on object —

verb { 1) Transitive verb : Takes an object
2) In-Transitive verb : does not take object

V₃ — Past Participle

V₄ — Present Participle

Verb — Work As { 1) Noun : Ground (V₁ + ing)
2) Adjective : Participle

Exa- The developed Country should help the developing Country.
↓
Adjective (Participle)
↓
Present Participle

Fly — Flew — Flown

Flow — Flowed — Flowed

Cost — Cost — Cost

Slay — Slew — Slain
(कुल्ल क्ला)

Hang (फाँसी) — Hung — Hung

Hang (कपड़े) — Hung — Hung
(खुलना)

Bear (birth) — bore — born

Bear (सजा) — Bore — Borne

Lie (झूठ) — Lied — Lied

Lie (लेटना) — Lay — Lain

Lay (रखना/बिदना / अंडे देना / नींव डालना / sacrifice) — Laid — Laid

Bid (बोली लगाना) — Bid — Bid

Bid (order/Bye) — Bade — Bidden

forbid — forbade — forbidden

Rise — Rose — Risen

Raise — Raised — Raised

spread — spread — spread

Wind (समेतना) — Wound — Wound
(घड़ी को चाली देना)

Wound (घायल करना) — Wounded — Wounded

Beat — Beat — Beat

Bite — Bit — Bitten

find — found — found

found (खोज करना / स्थापित) — founded — founded

Fall (गिरना) — Fell — Fallen

Fell (to cut Trees) — Felled — Felled

Befall (मुसीबत का झूट करना) — befell — befallen

Exa- 1) He has (felt / fallen) sick.

2) He has fallen ill. , 3) He has fallen asleep

Burst — Burst — Burst

Bust (to expose) — Busted — Busted

Grind — Grind — Grind
(पीसना)

Grind (जाटना / Expel) — Grounded — Grounded

Sink — Sink — Sink / Sunken

melt — melted — melted / molten

Crot — Crot — Crot / Crotten

Verb Adjective

Lade — Loaded — Loaded / Laden

Learn — Learned / Learnt — Learnt / Larned
Verb Adjective

(A) Be - Forms : is / am / are / was / were / being / be / been
↳ Act as both main verb + Auxiliary verb

Exa- 1) He is a teacher.
M.V

2) He has been faithful to his parents
AV MV

Use- (is / are / am / was / were) + (V₁ + ing) ⇒ Active voice

+ V³ ⇒ Passive voice

+ V³ (Adjective) ⇒ Active voice

Exa- 1) He is giving a book

2) He is given a book.

3) He is surprised.

(B) Has / Have / Had : (Auxiliary / main verb)

i) I have a book

ii) I have to do the work.

(c) Do / Does / Did : (A-V + mv)

(i) ~~They~~ They do the Work on time.
mv

(ii) He does the assignment properly.

(iii) He did the Work.
mv

Do / does / did + V^L

✓ # 'Do / does / did' AS Auxiliary verb is not used in Positive sentences.
↳ is used in Negative sentences

Exa- 1) What does Worry me the most is his rude behaviour.

→ does Worry → Worries.

1) Advice : Noun	Practice : Noun	Licence : Nom	Effect : Noun / verb Affect : verb
Advise : verb	Practise : verb	License : verb	

Exa- The Effect of Social media on us is mixed.

This has effected a good number of enrollments in class.
↳ brought + change

2) Complaint : Noun → 1) He Complained / Complaint against me. ^X
Complain : verb 2) He lodged a Complaint against me. ✓

Modals → Auxiliary verb (Helping verbs) ⇒ Exa- He should do this.
↳ Modal + V₁

1) He will have ~~has~~ lunch.

↳ He would had done the work.

2) He will be honest

hadX

3) He will do the work.

hasX

have ✓

• Modal + Infinitive (X)

↳ He should not to oppose his parents

X
oppose ✓

• Modal + be $\begin{cases} \rightarrow V_3 \text{ (Passive)} \\ \rightarrow V_4 \text{ (Active) Voice} \end{cases}$

↳ He will be doing the work.

→ He will be taken to the hospital

→ He will have done the work. (Active) : have + V³

→ He will have ~~done~~ been doing the work. (Active)

→ He will have been given a book. (Passive)

Modal + have + been $\begin{cases} \rightarrow + \text{ing (Active)} \\ \rightarrow + V^3 \text{ (Passive)} \end{cases}$

• 1) should : (Advice / suggestion)

↳ Condition (in Conjunction) (With Inversion)

Exa: a) if he comes, I will go

↳ should he come, i will go.

• 2) Had Better : (Advice / suggestion) (in present)

Exa: You had better stop taking medicines which have side effects.

Should Have : Past tense

↳ It was very cold, he should bring his woolen clothes, but he did not.

↳ Work Completed

↳ should have brought

• 3) used to : (modal verb / Adjective)

used to + V_1

+ ($V_1 + \text{ing}$)

Exa- 1) He ^{modal} used to Work / Working hard ✓
2) He got used to ~~Work~~ / ~~Working~~ hard ✓
3) He was used to ~~Work~~ / ~~Working~~ hard ✓
↓
Adjective

Hard Work - Noun

Hard - Working - Adj

1) He is used to ~~Work~~ / ~~Working~~ hard. ✓

2) He is used to Hard Work. ✓
↓
Adj

→ denote past habit (use as modal)

↳ He is used to Working hard.
↓
Adj

↳ He used to work hard. (✓)

→ In passive form-

Comel are used to Carry / ~~Carrying~~.
↓
Infinitive

Note -

used to - (modal) → Habit of the past ⇒ (Action + stative verb)
Would - (modal) → Habit of the past ⇒ (only for Action verbs)

- Exa → 1) I ~~would~~ / used to swim, when i was young. (✓)
2) I used to / ~~would~~ like classical music, but now i like Jazz.

Would -

1) Desire / Willingness

→ I would like to play now.

I would rather ~~stay~~ stay at home than go to school.

2) Polite Request (formal)

→ Would you like to have tea or coffee? (Present tense)

→ Could = Informal Polite Request

Note - Would you mind, lending me some money.

Not use "Could" with "mind"

Can

- Ability / Capability
- Informal permission

Could

- Ability of Past
- Polite Request

Can / could + $\begin{pmatrix} \text{able} \\ \text{unable} \\ \text{Capable} \end{pmatrix}$

↓
Error (Not use)

1) I ~~can~~ be able to do the work.

→ Remove

May

- Possibility
- blessings / wishing
- Purpose
- permission

may / might + $\begin{pmatrix} \text{Possible} \\ \text{Possibly} \\ \text{Likely} \end{pmatrix}$

↓
Error (Not use)

Likely + to

1) It is likely to rain.

1) He may ~~possibly~~ come.

x

Must

- Necessity / obligation
- Inference / Conclusion
- order

Need / Dare ⇒ Semi-modal

↳ modals or main verb

• 1) Need Not } modals
Dare Not }

2) Need / Dare → Interrogative

↓
modals

Exa - i) I ^{my} need ~~open~~ a pen.

ii) I need not help him.

↓
modal

↓
my

(iii) Need i help him?
↓
modal

(iv) I ~~done~~ to oppose him.
↓
mv

- I need a pen.
- I needed a pen.
↓
mv (2nd form) ✓
- I need to drive fast.
↓
mv. (✓)

→ I need not to drive fast.

↓
~~modal~~ modal → so No "leading" to

→ I needed not to drive fast.
↓
modal (use Need)

→ I need not have driven fast. (✓) [Past]

* Non - Finite verb :-

1) Gerund
(verb → Noun की तरह काम करे)

(ing) → Noun
→ Sub / Sub Complement
Obj / Obj Complement

Exa- 1) He is swimming.
↓
m.v

2) Infinitive
(verb → Noun की तरह काम करे)

(To + V¹) → Noun

2) He is fond of swimming.
↓
Noun
Gerund

3) The book is interesting.
↓
Adjective

3) Participle
(verb → Adj की तरह काम करे)
V³ : Past Participle
V⁴ : Present Participle

Gerund ⇒ Complete Action
Infinitive ⇒ Incomplete Action

- 1) I remember to meet him. ✓
- 2) I remember meeting him. ✓
- 3) I remember to meet him yesterday
meeting ✓ (Complete Action)

• Infinitive : 1) Incomplete Action
2) Advice, suggestion, order

• Gerund : 1) Complete Action
2) hobby, Activity, Cause (Regular)

1) His only motive was finding the truth and follow it.

↓
His only motive was to find the truth and follow it

2) To swim is good exercise.
↓
Swimming

3) Curbing the spread of violence, the authorities brought under
↓
To + Verb
curfew more area in the state.

Exa - 1) I enjoy to watch a good detective movie.

on a pilgrimage

↳ watching (It's a hobby)

2) It is not wise relying to anybody too much

↳ to rely on (Wishing)

3) He sat down beside me and start to read his newspaper

↳ started reading

4) The Worker's union has threatened for going to on indefinite strike.

↳ to go on

5) His father appreciated him working hard for his upcoming exams.

↳ his (Gerund से पहले Possession)

6) The Police was accused to tamper with the evidence.

↳ Accused of tampering

Stopped from
Prohibited from
prevented from
dissuade from

7) His father prevented him to go abroad for higher studies

↳ from going

8) He ~~is~~ insisted to go there

↳ on going

Insist + on + Gerund/Noun
persist + in + Gerund/Noun

9) I insisted that he should go there. (✓)

↳ No Leading Noun

10) She persisted to do the work.

↳ in doing

~~Some~~ Certain phrases take Gerunds

1) With a view to 2) Looking forward to

3) Used to, Addicted to, habituated to, accustomed to, Prone to

Exa - 1) I am looking forward to ~~hear~~ / hearing from you.

2) I ~~am~~ pleaded with him with a view to ~~convince~~ / convincing him of my innocence.

* Infinitive -

To + V₁

Bare Infinitive : Without "To"

I helped him do the work. (✓)

I helped him to do the work. (✓)

I helped him in doing the work. (✓)

Help {
→ To + V₁
→ Bare Infinitive

See/saw {
→ To + V₁ (X)
→ Bare (✓)

Hear/Heard {
→ To + V₁ (X)
→ Bare (✓)

1) I saw her do the work.

1) I heard her sing.

* Imp *

~~Bare~~ Bid/Bade : Bare (Active Voice)

make/made to + V₁ (Passive Voice)

Let : Bare

1) I made him to do the work.

↳ do (Active Voice)

2) I was made him to do the work. (✓) [Passive Voice]

3) I let him to do the work.

↳ do (Bare Infinitive)

* Imp *

But : Bare Infinitive

1) I could not stop laughing. (✓)

2) I could not stop but laugh. (✓)

3) I could not stop myself from laughing. (✓)

[Than : Bare Infinitive

1) He would rather go to school than to study at home

↳ study

2) To die with honour is better than to live with dishonour.

↳ This is also Infinitive

Inf - Inf Comparison

→ Parallel Compare

Avoid using split Infinitives -

- 1) I advised him to Carefully Work.
to Work

Certain verbs do not take Infinitives directly, first they take an object (Noun/pronoun) & then an infinitive. (In Active voice)

→ (order, Command, Permit, allow, tell, ask, request, advise)

- 1) I ordered to go. (X)

- 2) I ~~was~~ ^{was} ordered to go. (✓) (Passive Voice)

- 3) I told to go. (X)

- 4) I Was told to go. (✓)

- 5) The man said, "Go away".

↳ The man ordered me to go away.

Verb + (Interrogative Word) + Infinitive

↳ verbs of manner / method

- 1) I don't know to read and write.

↳ know how

- 2) I wondered to complete the work in such a short time.

↳ how

Simple present -

A.V : to + V¹

P.V : to + be + V²

perfect -

A.V : to + have + V²

P.V : to + have + been + V³

* Causative verbs -

1) I made a picture

2) I made him ^{Bare} do the work.
Causative verb

- (5 types) :-
- 1) Have / Had
 - 2) Get / Got
 - 3) make / made
 - 4) Bid / bade
 - 5) Let

Exg:- 1) I have a pen.

2) I have him do the work.

3) I got her to work for me.

make / made

Have / Had

Get / Got

1) A-v $\Rightarrow$ Bare Inf.

P.v $\Rightarrow$ to + V¹

1) A-v $\Rightarrow$ Bare Inf.

P.v $\Rightarrow$ V³

1) A-v $\Rightarrow$ to + V¹

P.v $\Rightarrow$ V³

1) I made him to do the work.
do

2) I got him to do the work. (✓)

3) I had him to do the work.
do

4) I had the dentist remove / removed my teeth.
(✓) (x)
(A-v) Causative

5) I had the teeth remove / removed by the dentist.
(x) (✓)
(P.v)

6) Get the book publish / published.
(✓)

* Participle - (verbal Adjective)

V³ : Past Participle

(Work ~~is~~ complete)

V⁴ : present Participle

(Work^{ing} complete)

(Emotions / feelings)

1) The incident was shocked / shocking.

2) I was shocked / shocking.

3) The book is interested / interesting.

4) I saw him breaking the glasses. (✓)

↳ Incomplete Action

5) A Country respects law - abiding citizens

↳ abided (feelings)

Perfect Participle :

Active : Having + V ³
Passive : Having + been + V ³

Exa- 1) Having taken breakfast, he left for office. (✓)

2) Having been deserted by his friends, he was alone. (✓)

Pronouns / Nouns coming before Participles are always in obj case.

Pronom / Nouns coming before Gerunds are always in Possessive Case. (my, their, our)

1) I saw his / him leaving the house.
X ✓

2) my father appreciated me / my working hard.
X ✓ Gerund

Note :-

1) It was a rainy day, He took an umbrella.

2) Being a rainy day, He took an umbrella.

It → This for the "day".

3) Being ill, he could^{not} go to school.

(for same sub; No need to add subj)

4) Being deprived of book & shelter, he had no other choice

5) Being dark, the electrician could not find the switch board.

It

he was

6) While walking through the forest, a snake bit him. (X)

7) While walking through the forest, I was bitten by a snake.