

Verb : A Verb is a word used for saying something about some person or thing or A Verb is a word that states something about a person or a thing.

वह शब्द जो किसी व्यक्ति या वस्तु के बारे में कुछ कहता है Verb कहलाता है।
दूसरे शब्दों में वह शब्द जिससे किसी कार्य के करने या होने का बोध हो Verb कहलाता है।

उप जगहों को देखें :

1. Aditi laughs.
2. The dog is dead.
3. The boys are eating food.
4. Aditya goes to school.
5. The policeman arrested the thief.

उपरोक्त Sentences में laughs, is, are, goes तथा arrested शब्दों का प्रयोग हुआ है जो क्रमशः Aditi, the dog, the boys, Aditya तथा the police man के बारे में कुछ कह रहा है। अतः ये शब्द verbs हैं।

A verb may tell us :

(i) What a person or thing does : जैसे—

1. Ramita sings.
2. Boys run quickly.

(ii) What is done to a person or thing : जैसे—

1. The chair is broken.
2. Binay is punished.

(iii) What a person or thing is : जैसे—

1. The dog is dead.
2. Glass is brittle.

Kinds of verb

Verb

Transitive verb
(सकर्मक क्रिया)

Intransitive verb
(अकर्मक क्रिया)

1. Transitive and Intransitive verb

1. Transitive verb : A verb which requires an object after it to complete its sense is called a Transitive verb.

➤ वह verb जो अपना अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के लिए object लेता है Transitive verb कहलाता है। अर्थात् वह verb जो object के बिना अपना अर्थ स्पष्ट नहीं कर पाता है Transitive verb कहलाता है। जैसे—

1. The man killed a snake.
2. The boy opened the window.
3. Aditi made a doll.

उपरोक्त Sentences में verbs— killed, opened, made के बाद objects क्रमशः a snake, the window तथा a doll का प्रयोग हुआ है जो प्रयुक्त verbs killed, opened, made का अर्थ स्पष्ट कर रहा है। अतः ये Transitive verbs हैं।

2. Intransitive verb : A verb which does not require an object to complete its sense, but makes good sense by itself, is called an intransitive verb.

➤ वह verb जो अपना अर्थ स्पष्ट करने के लिए object नहीं लेता है Intransitive verb कहलाता है।

अर्थात् वह verb जो object के बिना अपना अर्थ स्पष्ट करता है। Intransitive verb कहलाता है। जैसे—

1. The man died.
2. The girl smiled
3. The sun shines.

उपरोक्त sentences में verbs— died, smiled, shines का प्रयोग हुआ है जो object बिना ही अपना अर्थ स्पष्ट कर रहे हैं। अतः ये Intransitive verbs हैं।

Note : (i) What ? or whom ? लगा कर प्रश्न करने पर जो उत्तर प्राप्त होता है वह Object होता है तथा verb, Transitive होता है।

Some Important facts of verb

Rule (1) : कुछ Transitive verbs जैसे, give, ask, offer, promise, tell etc दो object लेते हैं जिनमें एक Indirect object और दूसरा direct object होता है। व्यक्ति सूचक शब्द को Indirect object कहा जाता है तथा वस्तुसूचक शब्द को direct object कहा जाता है। Indirect object का प्रयोग direct object के पहले होता है। अर्थात् Direct object का प्रयोग Indirect object के बाद होता है। जैसे—

Subject	Verb	Indirect object	Direct object
1. She	gave	me	an apple
2. The teacher	told	us	a story
3. I	offered	him	some money
4. He	promised	us	a holiday
5. She	asked	me	its price
6. Will you	make	me	a cup of tea?
7. Can you	get	me	a dozen eggs ?

Note : Preposition to or for का प्रयोग कर Direct object को पहले तथा Indirect object को बाद में लिखा जा सकता है।

Subject	Verb	Direct object	Preposition	Indirect object
1. She	gave	an apple	to	me
2. The teacher	told	a story	to	us
3. I	offered	some money	to	him
4. He	promised	a holiday	to	us
5. She	asked	its price	to	me
6. Will you	make	a cup of tea	for	me ?
7. Can you	get	a dozen eggs	for	me ?

Rule (2) : कुछ ऐसे verbs हैं जिनका प्रयोग Transitive or Intransitive दोनों ही verb के form (रूप) में बिना किसी रूपान्तरण (without any change of form) का होता है। जैसे—

Transitive	Intransitive
1. I walk my horse every day	1. The horse walks.
2. The horse drew the cart	2. She drew near me.
3. The driver stopped the train.	3. The train stopped suddenly.
4. The peon rang the bell.	4. The bell rang.
5. He moves the table	5. The earth moves

Note : Verbs—come, go, fall, die, sleep, lie etc का प्रयोग Intransitive verbs के रूप में होता है।

Rule (3) : जब कोई Intransitive verb, preposition के साथ प्रयुक्त होता है वह Transitive बन जाता है। जैसे—
He laughed at me. She looked into the matter.

No one relies on my word.
I carried out his orders.
We take about the affair.

Note : कभी कभी Preposition, verb के पहले प्रयुक्त रहता है।

जैसे—

The Ganga river overflows its bank.
Akbar overcame the enemy.
He bravely withstood the attack.

Rule (4) : कभी कभी Intransitive verbs के बाद ऐसे object का प्रयोग होता है जो अर्थ में verb के समान होता है। ऐसे object को cognate object or cognate Accusative कहा जाता है।

Cognate object : An object similar in meaning to the verb is called a cognate object. जैसे—

He died a glorious death.
He has fought a good fight.
She dreamt a strange dream.
She sang a sweet song.
He lived a virtuous life.

Rule (5) : कुछ ऐसे Transitive verbs हैं जो कभी कभी Intransitive verbs की तरह प्रयुक्त होते हैं। जैसे—

Transitive

1. She eats bread.
2. The boy broke the glass.
3. He opened the door.
4. He burnt his fingers.
5. The wind shook the house.

Intransitive

1. We eat to live.
2. The glass broke.
3. The door soon opened.
4. He burnt with rage.
5. The earth shook.

Rule (6) : जब कोई Noun किसी Verb, Adjective तथा Adverb को modify करता है तथा time, place, distance, weight, value etc को denote करता है तो वह Adverbial object or Adverbial Accusative कहलाता है। यह Accusative or objective case में होता है। जैसे—

He went home.
The mobile set costs two thousand rupees.
He held the post for five years.
He can't wait a moment longer.
She swam a mile.

II. Verbs of Incomplete Predication

Rule (1) : जब कोई Intransitive verb complete sense (पूर्ण अर्थ) देता है तो वह verb of complete predication कहलाता है। जैसे—

1. The girl laughs.
2. The baby weeps.
3. Birds fly.
4. Boys sleep.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त Intransitive verbs— laughs, weeps, fly, sleep पूर्ण अर्थ देता है अतः ये verbs of complete predication हैं।

Rule (2) : वे Intransitive verbs जो किसी Noun, Adjective or some part of another verb के बिना complete sense नहीं देते हैं तो वे verbs, verbs of Incomplete predication कहलाते हैं। Verbs of incomplete predication के रूप में सामान्यतः verb to be, seem, become, appear etc का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

1. The boy seems.
2. He became.
3. He appears.
4. The earth is.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त Intransitive verbs— seems, became, appears, is से पूर्ण अर्थ स्पष्ट नहीं हो रहा है। इसका तात्पर्य यह है कि प्रयुक्त verbs के बाद ऐसे word का प्रयोग करना होगा अर्थात् उपयुक्त noun, Adjective, some part of another verb का प्रयोग करना होगा जिससे

ध्यान दें :

1. The boy seems tired.
Adj
2. He became a doctor.
N
3. He appears pleased.
Past participle (part of another verb)
4. The earth is round.
Adj.

Complement : The word or phrase used to complete the sense is called the complement.

Rule (3) : Intransitive verbs के complement के रूप में Noun, Adjective, Participle, Preposition with object, Infinitive आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

A cow is a domestic animal.
N

His elephant has gone mad.
Adj.

The child went on weeping.
Participle

That pen is of no use.
prep. with obj.

You have to come.
Infinitive

She has fallen asleep.
Adv.

Rule (4) : यदि Transitive verb का अर्थ object के प्रयोग के से स्पष्ट न हो तो object के बाद complement का प्रयोग होता है और complement को factitive कहा जाता है। जैसे—

1. The loss filled us with grief.
2. He set the criminals free.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में प्रयुक्त word— filled with grief तथा set free verbal idea present है।

उपरोक्त वाक्यों को इस प्रकार भी लिखा जा सकता है। जैसे—

1. The loss grieved us.
2. He freed the criminals.

Rule (5) : Factitive verb के complement के रूप में Noun, Adjective, participle, preposition with object, Infinitive आदि Adverb का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

We made him captain.
N

The judge set the robber free.
Adj.

I found her still sleeping.
Participle

Your story filled with me with horror.
prep. with obj.

I liked my enemy to be punished.
Infinitive

They found her asleep.
O Adv.

Note : (i) जब Intransitive Verb के बाद complement का प्रयोग Subject को Refer करने के लिए होता है तो वह Subjective complement कहलाता है।

(ii) जब Transitive Verb के बाद complement का प्रयोग

Some Important facts of verb

Rule (1) : To be के बाद M.V⁴ का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He is trying to solve this problem.
to be M.V⁴

Rule (2) : Passive voice में To be के बाद M.V³ का प्रयोग होता है।

A letter was written by him.
to be M.V³

Rule (3) : Has/have/had के साथ M.V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
जैसे—

I have done my work.
M.V³

He has written a letter.
M.V³

She had finished her home work.
M.V³

Rule (4) : Do/Does/did के बाद M.V¹ का प्रयोग होता है।
जैसे—

He does not write to her.
M.V¹

I do not go there.
M.V¹

He did not come here.
M.V¹

Rule (5) : Modal Auxiliary verbs के बाद M.V¹ का प्रयोग होता है। जैसे—

He can do this work.
M.A.V M.V¹

You can and will help me.
M.A.V M.A.V M.V¹

Rule (6) : किसी Particular (खास) verb के बदले किसी other (अन्य) verb का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। जैसे—

1. She raised a problem. (✓)
2. She rose a problem. (×)
3. Who invented the telescope? (✓)
4. Who discovered the telescope? (×)

उपरोक्त Example (1) में raised का प्रयोग हुआ है जो सही है क्योंकि raised का अर्थ 'खड़ा करना', 'उठाना', किसी मुद्दे को उठाना होता है।

जबकि Example (2) में rose का प्रयोग हुआ है जो गलत है क्योंकि rise का अर्थ 'जगना', 'उठाना' होता है।

Example (3) में invented का प्रयोग हुआ है जो सही है क्योंकि Invent का अर्थ 'आविष्कार करना' होता है जबकि

Example (4) में discovered का प्रयोग हुआ है जो गलत है क्योंकि discover का अर्थ 'खोज करना' होता है।

उपरोक्त Examples से यह स्पष्ट होता है कि किसी खास verb के लिए किसी अन्य verb का प्रयोग नहीं किया जा सकता है। Main verb तथा इसके विभिन्न रूपों से संबंधित प्रश्न सभी परीक्षाओं में पूछे जाते हैं। अतः पाठकों को Main verb के विभिन्न रूपों को कंठस्थ कर लेना चाहिए।

जानें:

	V ¹	V ²	V ³
1. Bear (जन्म देना, झोना, सहना)	bore	borne/born	
2. Find (पाना)	found	found	

	V ¹	V ²	V ³
3. found (नींव डालना, बुनियाद डालना)	founded	founded	
4. Hang (लटकाना)	hung	hung	
5. Hang (फाँसी देना)	hanged	hanged	
6. lie (लेटना / पड़े रहना/विश्राम करना)	lay	lain	
7. lay (क्रम में रखना, अंडा देना)	laid	lain	
8. lie (झूठ बोलना/धोखा देना)	lied	lied	
9. rise (जगना, उठना)	rose	risen	
10. raise (खड़ा करना, उठाना, किसी मुद्दे को उठाना)	raised	raised	

Rule (7) : कुछ ऐसे Main verbs हैं जिनके दो past participle forms होते हैं और दोनों के प्रयोग में अंतर होता है। इससे संबंधित प्रश्न भी विभिन्न परीक्षाओं में पूछे जाते हैं। जैसे—

1. A ship has sunk. (✓)
V³
2. A ship has sunken. (×)
3. He has drunk much. (✓)
V³
4. He has drunken much. (×)
5. It was a sunken ship. (✓)
Adj.
6. It was a sunk ship. (×)
7. He was a much drunken man. (✓)
Adj.
8. He was a much drunk man. (×)

	V ¹	V ²	V ³ (Past participle)
			(A) (B)
Plural form of M.V	Past form	used as 3rd form of M.V	Used as Adjectives
1. Bind बाँधना	bound	bound	bounden
2. Drink पीना	drank	drunk	drunken
3. Get पाना	got	got	gotten
4. Shrink सिकुड़ना	shrank	shrunk	shrunk
5. Sink डूबना	sank	sunk	sunken
6. Strike मारना	struck	struck	stricken
7. Cleave फाड़ना, तोड़ना, चीरना, चिपकना	cleft/clove	cleft	cloven
8. Engrave खोदना, नक्काशी करना	engraved	engraved	engraven
9. Melt पिघलना	melted	melted	molten
10. Seethe उबालना, उत्तेजित होना	seethed	seethed	sodden
11. Shear तलवार/कैंची से काटना, कतरना	sheared	sheared	shorn

Note : (i) उपरोक्त Table के V³ के section 'A' में दिये गए past participle form का प्रयोग M.V³ या third form of main verb के रूप में होता है।

(ii) लेकिन उपरोक्त Table के V³ के section 'B' में दिये गए Past participle form का प्रयोग Adjective के रूप में होता है।

Practice Set

Q. 1. Pick out the verbs in the following sentences and say whether they are transitive or intransitive verbs.

1. Aditya broke the slate.
2. He flies his kite.
3. Aditi received a prize.
4. He met a little cottage girl.
5. His wife spoke loudly.
6. The boy killed a snake.
7. He ran away quickly.
8. The policeman arrested the robber.
9. The children were playing.
10. I drink tea three times in a day.
11. Cocks crow in the morning.
12. It is very hot today.
13. She lives on fruit.
14. The Congress made Lal Bahadur Shastri Prime Minister.
15. His servant fells the tree with an axe.
16. He saw her yesterday.
17. It has been raining all day.
18. The sun shines brightly.
19. The girl cut her finger with a knife.
20. The sun rises in the east.
21. He wrote a letter to his father.
22. The dog ran after an old beggar.
23. Your old watch does not keep good time.
24. That old woman took shelter under a tree.
25. They could not spare time.
26. Call in a doctor.
27. Make a noise.
28. She laughed loudly.
29. Time changes all things.
30. She looked down from her window.

Q. 2. Pick out the objects in the following sentences and say whether they are Direct or Indirect objects.

1. The principal forgave him his faults.
2. He gave me an orange.
3. You gave her a twenty rupee note.
4. My grandmother told me a story.
5. Mr. Thakur taught them English.
6. He lent me five hundred rupees.
7. We gave him a prize.
8. The teacher asked him a question.
9. She told her husband a secret.
10. I promised to give him a T.V. set.
11. The guide shows us the way.
12. Pt. Teja Babu taught me Sanskrit.
13. Will you make a cup of coffee?
14. I taught the students a new lesson.
15. Kindly give me a pen.
16. Show me your fingers.
17. He brought me a glass of water.
18. He brought me some books.
19. I gave her a necklace.
20. Will you buy me some apples?

Q. 3. Pick out the subjective and objective complements each of the following sentences:

1. Honey tastes sweet.
2. He became rich.
3. He will be an accountant.
4. She appears cheerful.
5. The sky grew dark.

6. The sarpanch found him guilty.
7. We elected him our leader.
8. Your grandfather has fallen ill.
9. They made him monitor.
10. I found my son asleep.
11. Do you consider the book useful?
12. I called him a liar.
13. I like a dishonest man to be punished.
14. A thorn ran into his finger.
15. Babar overcame his enemy.
16. She wrote a letter to her father.
17. Mr. Thakur enjoy himself when he is sitting alone.
18. This gold appears to be genuine.
19. You must bring your book.
20. He enjoys good health.

Q. 4. Find out the error part of the following sentences:

1. The cricketers did not came out victorious, (1)/ yet they were disappointed (2)/ rather satisfied because (3)/ they had played well. (4)/ No error (5)
2. He complained to the police (1)/ that his briefcase had been stolen (2)/ and that was lifted (3)/ without any money. (4)/ No error (5)
3. Can I (1)/ lend your book (2)/ for an hour, please? (3)/ No error (4)
4. The manager called the clerk and said whether (1)/ he was in the habit of (2)/ sleeping at home as well (3). / No error (4)
5. The telescope (1)/ was discovered (2)/ by Galileo. (3)/ No error (4)
6. The book on Political Science (1)/ brought in the market recently (2)/ is really an asset (3)/ for all college students. (4)/ No error (5)
7. While going (1)/ through the report (2)/ yesterday I found (3)/ several factual mistakes. (4)/ No error (5)
8. The eminent speaker's speech (1)/ was broadcasted over (2)/ all the major radio stations. (3)/ No error (4)
9. The terrorist (1)/ will certainly be hung (2)/ because the charge brought upon (3)/ him are very serious. (4)/ No error (5)
10. Hardly had he went (1)/ out of the class (2)/ when a mob of angry students (3)/ attacked him. (4)/ No error (5)
11. The Chief Minister said that his party would not repeat the mistakes (2)/ done by the (3)/ previous government. (4)/ No error (5)
12. Mr. Mehta is very (1)/ drunk so (2)/ he cannot tell (3)/ me even his father's name. (4)/ No error
13. If I knew (1)/ that my friend had to visit the town today, (2)/ I would have make his stay comfortable. (3)/ No error (4)
14. He laid unconscious for half an hour (1)/ until he was seen (2)/ by a passing motorist. (3)/ No error (5)
15. You must (1)/ not held in high esteem (2)/ those who are (3)/ dangers to our society. (4)/ No error (5)

Answers With Explanation

Q. 1.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. broke—T. verb | 2. flies—T. verb |
| 3. received—T. verb | 4. met—Int. verb |
| 5. spoke—Int. verb | 6. killed—T. verb |
| 7. ran away—Int. verb | 8. arrested—T. verb |
| 9. were playing—Int. verb | 10. drink—T. verb |
| 11. crow—Int. verb | 12. is—Int. verb |
| 13. lives—Int. verb | 14. made—T. verb |
| 15. fells—T. verb | 16. saw—T. verb |
| 17. has been raining—Int. verb | 18. shines—Int. verb |
| 19. cut—T. verb | 20. rises—Int. verb |
| 21. wrote—T. verb | 22. ran after—Int. verb |

24. took—T. verb
26. call in—T. verb
28. laughed—Int. verb
30. looked down—Int. verb

Transitive verb (ii) Int. verb Intransitive

- his faults—D. object
an orange—D. object
a twenty rupee note—D. object
a story—D. object
English—D. object
five hundred rupees—D. object
a prize—D. object
a question—D. object

- a T.V. set—D. object
the way—D. object
Sanskrit—D. object
a new lesson—D. object
a pen—D. object
your fingers—D. object
a glass of water—D. object
some books—D. object
a necklace—D. object
some apples—D. object

Note (i) D. object : Direct object
(ii) Ind. object : Indirect object

1. sweet—sub. complement.
2. nice—sub. complement.
3. an accountant—sub. complement.
4. cheerful—sub. complement.
5. lack—sub. complement.

6. sum
quality } ob. complement.
7. sum
our leader } ob. complement.

8. sum
ob. complement.

9. sum
ob. complement.

10. sum
ob. complement.

11. sum
ob. complement.

12. sum
ob. complement.

13. sum
ob. complement.

14. sum
ob. complement.

15. sum
ob. complement.

16. sum
ob. complement.

17. sum
ob. complement.

18. sum
ob. complement.

Q. 4.

- (1) Came की जगह come का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि do/does/did के बाद V¹ का प्रयोग होता है। न कि V² का।
 - (3) lifted की जगह left का प्रयोग होगा; lift का अर्थ 'उठाना' तथा इसका past participle or V³—lifted होता है। जबकि leave का अर्थ 'छोड़ना' तथा इसका past participle or V³—left होता है। given sentence के अर्थ के लिए left उपयुक्त है।
 - (2) lend की जगह borrow का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि borrow का प्रयोग taking something from someone के अर्थ में होता है जबकि lend का प्रयोग giving something to someone के अर्थ में होता है।
 - (1) said की जगह asked का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि whether के पहले asked का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (2) discovered की जगह invented का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि Invent का अर्थ खोजना होता है। अतः given sentence के अर्थ के अनुसार Invented उपयुक्त है।
- Note : (i) Discover means tracing out something pre-existing but unknown
(ii) Invent means finding out something new.
- (2) brought की जगह Introduced का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि bring का अर्थ लाना तथा इसका Past form—brought होता जबकि Introduce का अर्थ परिचय देना या कराना, प्रचार करना तथा इसका past form—Introduced होता है। Given sentence के अर्थ के लिए Introduced ही उपयुक्त है।
 - (3) founded की जगह found का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि find का अर्थ 'पाना' तथा इसका past form found होता है जबकि found का अर्थ नीव डालना, बुनियाद डालना। इसका past form—founded होता है। अतः given sentence के अर्थ के लिए found ही उपयुक्त है।
 - (2) broadcasted की जगह broadcast का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि broad cast का present, past तथा past participle form एक ही होता है। अर्थात् broadcasted का प्रयोग नहीं होता है। See oxford Advance Learner's Dictionary.
 - (2) hung की जगह hanged का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि hang का अर्थ 'लटकाना' तथा इसका Past participle form—hung होता है। hang का अर्थ फाँसी देना तथा इसका past participle form—hanged होता है। given sentence के अर्थ के लिए hanged ही उपयुक्त है।
 - (1) went की जगह gone का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि had के बाद M.V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
 - (3) done की जगह made का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि make a mistake का प्रयोग phrase के रूप में होता है तथा इसका passive form—A mistake made होता है।

ध्यान दें :

Active

Passive

- Make a mistake A mistake made
- Make a noise A noise made
- Score a goal A goal scored
- Commit a sin/crime A sin/crime committed

- (2) drunk की जगह drunken का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि drink का दो past participle form क्रमशः drunk तथा drunken होता है। drunk का प्रयोग V³ form के रूप में होता है तथा drunken का प्रयोग past participle form में Adjective के रूप में होता है।
- (3) Make की जगह made का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि कि would have के बाद M.V³ का प्रयोग होता है।
- (1) laid की जगह lay का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि lie का अर्थ 'लेटना' तथा इसका past form—lay होता है। जबकि lay का अर्थ 'क्रम में रखना', 'अच्छा देना' तथा इसका past form—laid होता है। अतः given sentence के अर्थ के लिए lay उपयुक्त है।
- (2) held की जगह hold का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि modal auxiliary verbs (must) के बाद V¹ form का प्रयोग होता है न कि V²/V³ form का।
