15. Non-Finites

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I. NON-FINITE

(A verb which does not change with number and person is called a non-finite verb.) **Verb की वह Form जो वाक्य में Subject के Pronoun और वचन के अनुसार अपना रूप नहीं बदलती है, Non-Finite (अपरिमित क्रिया) कहलाती है।**

जैसे—

(a) I like *to swim.*
(b) He likes *to swim.*
(c) *To reign* is worth ambition.
(d) He wants *to sleep* now.

यहाँ **'swim, reign** और **'sleep' non–finites हैं। Non-finites को double part of speech भी कहा जाता है क्योंकि ये सभी verbs से बनती हैं तथा noun, adjective और adverb का कार्य करती हैं।**

FINITE VERB

(A verb which changes with number and person is called a finite verb.)

Verb की वह Form जो वाक्य में Subject के Pronoun और वचन के अनुसार अपना रूप बदलती है, Finite Verb (परिमित क्रिया) कहलाती है।

जैसे—

(a) I *write* a letter.
(b) He *writes* a letter.

उपरोक्त वाक्यों में 'write' एक finite verb है।

II. KINDS OF NON-FINITES

Non-Finites तीन प्रकार की होती हैं—

1. The Infinitive (क्रियार्थक)

2. The Participle (कृदन्त)

3. The Gerund (क्रियावाचक)

1. The Infinitives

(An infinitive is a verb form that is not altered to indicate person, number or tense.)

Infinitive एक प्रकार की Noun है जिसमें Verb के कुछ निश्चित लक्षण होते हैं, विशेष रूप से, Object रखने का गुण (यदि Verb *transitive* है) और Adverbial qualifiers को रखने का गुण, अर्थात् Infinitive-*verb-noun* है, जो दोनों का कार्य करती है।

Infinitives दो प्रकार की होती हैं—
A. To-Infinitives
B. Bare Infinitives
A. To-Infinitives
साधारणतः यदि Verb की First Form के आगे to लगा दिया जाए तो वह Infinitives बन जाएगी। ऐसी Infinitives को To-infinitives कहते हैं; जैसे—

(a) He allowed me *to appear* in the test.   (b) We are ready *to move*.
(c) *To see* is *to believe*.   (d) *To find* fault is easy.

To-Infinitives का प्रयोग

1. यह Verb के Subject, Object, Complement और case in apposition के रूप में प्रयोग होती है।
(a) Subject of a verb
जैसे—
(a) *To swim* is a good exercise.   (b) *To say* so is easy.
(c) *To try* was useless.   (d) *To err* is human.
(b) Object of a verb
जैसे—
(a) No one likes *to die*.   (b) He wants *to collect* stamp.
(c) Ram promised *to help* Shyam.   (d) He likes *to play* cards.
(c) Complement of a verb
जैसे—
(a) He is *to go*.   (b) His greatest pleasure is *to sing*.
(c) His custom is *to ride* daily.   (d) The wheat is *to eat*.
(d) Case in apposition
जैसे—
(a) *To respect* our parents is our duty.   (b) *To take* the bribe is an offence.

2. निम्नलिखित कुछ ऐसी verbs हैं जिनके बाद सीधा to–infinitives का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—appear, attempt, begin, chance, desire, endeavor, fail, happen, hurry, promise, prove, refuse, remember, seem, try etc.
(a) They refused *to work* for you.
(b) He failed *to pass* the examination.

3. कुछ verbs ऐसी होती हैं जिनके बाद object के रूप में केवल to-infinitive का ही प्रयोग होता है gerund का नहीं। ये verbs इस प्रकार से हैं—
agree, attempt, choose, decide, expect, hope, offer, promise, refuse, want, wish
जैसे—
(a) She does not want *to stay* with her friend. (b) I promised *to help* him.

4. वैसे तो सभी Primary helping verbs के साथ bare-infinitives लगती है परंतु यदि किसी वाक्य में जिम्मेदारी अथवा कर्त्तव्य दर्शाया गया हो, तो वहाँ primary helping verbs ‘has’ और ‘have’ के बाद To-infinitives लगेगी; जैसे—
(a) You have *to admit* your sin.
(b) You have *to put* in *more* efforts.
(c) You have *to choose* a bride.
(d) You have *to go* where I send you.

5. किसी कारण/उद्देश्य को दर्शाने के लिए To-infinitives लगती है; जैसे—
(a) He sold his watch *to buy* a book.
(b) I went to market *to purchase* some books.
(c) I came *to realize* my mistake.
(d) He started weeping *to see* his son dead.

6. निम्नलिखित कुछ ऐसी Verbs हैं, जिनके बाद interrogative words (how, where, whether) लगाकर to-infinitives का प्रयोग object की तरह किया जाता है—

ask, decide, discover, enquire, explain, forget, know, learn, observe, see, show, teach, wonder, re-member, understand etc.

जैसे—

(a) I do not know how *to drive* a car.
(b) Have you decided where *to go* for your holiday?
(c) I did not know what *to do*.
(d) Can somebody show me how *to change* the film in this camera ?

7. कुछ Transitive Verbs के साथ Object के बाद to-infinitives लगती है। ये Transitive Verbs हैं— advise, allow, ask, beg, command, compel, enable, encourage, forbid, force, get, imagine, instruct, invite, order, permit, persuade, remind, request, require, teach, tell, warn etc.

जैसे—

(a) Who taught you *to drive* ?
(b) The warden ordered the boys not *to leave* the hostel before vacation.
(c) I asked Ram *to help* me.
(d) She compelled you *to leave* the place.

किंतु, इनका प्रयोग यदि passive voice में हो तो इनके बाद सीधे to-infinitives लगती है; जैसे—

(a) She was permitted *to go* with him.
(b) Learner drivers are not allowed *to drive* on their own/ by themselves.
(c) He was allowed *to leave* the office.
(d) I was asked *to attempt* an essay on "pleasures of reading."

8. Too + Adjective/ Adverb के बाद नकारात्मक भाव दर्शाने के लिए to-infinitives लगती है; जैसे—

(a) He is too dull *to understand*.
(b) It is too hot *to go* for a walk.

9. Adjective/ Adverb + enough के बाद सकारात्मक भाव दर्शाने के लिए to-infinitives लगती है;

जैसे—

(a) I am mature enough *to understand* it.
(b) He is intelligent enough *to solve* this sum.
(c) He is strong enough *to do* this work.
(d) He is rich *enough to buy* a new car.

10. जब प्रेरणार्थक वाक्य बनाने के लिए 'cause' का प्रयोग होता है तो to-infinitive लगती है।

(a) He caused me *to do* all the sums.
(b) He caused me *to weep*.

11. निम्नलिखित Verbs के बाद to-infinitive का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—afford, agree, aim, arrange, attempt, decide, deserve, fail, forget, hope, learn, manage, offer, plan, promise, refuse, threaten

(a) It was late, so we decided *to take* a taxi home.
(b) He refused *to help* me.
(c) He attempted *to reach* the top twice but failed.
(d) She deserved *to succeed*. She failed.

12. Dare के बाद to-infinitive और bare infinitive दोनों का ही प्रयोग हो सकता है; जैसे— यदि Dare और need का modals के रूप में प्रयुक्त हों तो इनके साथ bare infinitive का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(a) I dare not *tell* him what happened.
(b) We dare not *act* against his will.

यदि Dare और need का main verbs के रूप में प्रयोग हों, तो to-infinitive लगती है; जैसे—

(a) He dared me *to go* there.

(b) He dared *to abuse* me.

13. निम्नलिखित Verbs के बाद to-infinitive का प्रयोग होता है। दो प्रकार की Sentence Structures हो सकती है— ask, beg, expect, help, mean (intend), want, would hate, would like, would love, would prefer etc.

(i) Verb + to ———

जैसे—

(a) We expected *to be* late. (b) Would you like *to go* now?

or

(ii) Verb + Object + to ———

जैसे—

(a) We expected Ram *to be* late. (b) Would you like me *to go* now?

Note—

(i) देखें कुछ वाक्य—

(a) *To steal* is wrong. (b) *To waste* money is foolish.

ऐसे वाक्य जिसमें to-infinitives का subject के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया हो, उन्हें निम्नलिखित तरीके से भी लिखा जा सकता है।

(a) It is wrong *to steal*.

(b) It is foolish *to waste* money.

(ii) So – that वाले वाक्यों में **too** के साथ बगैर अर्थ प्रभावित किए **To-infinitve** का प्रयोग किया जा सकता है; जैसे—

(a) She was so worried that she could not *sleep* well.

(b) She was too worried *to sleep* well.

(iii) दो वाक्यों को जोड़ने के लिए भी **to-infinitives** का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

(a) They put on gloves. They wanted *to test* the chemical.

They put on gloves *to test* the chemical.

(b) He went to college. He wanted *to get* knowledge.

He went to college *to get* knowledge.

B. Bare Infinitives

यद्यपि infinitive की पहचान **to** है तथापि कुछ परिस्थितियों में इसका प्रयोग वर्जित है। कुछ ऐसे शब्द हैं जिनके पीछे लगते ही यह **to** छुप जाता है और ऐसी Infinitives को **Bare Infinitives** कहते हैं; जैसे—

(a) They made us *work* till evening.

(b) He forced me *laugh* at nothing.

Bare Infinitives का प्रयोग-

1. निम्नलिखित शब्दों के पीछे **Bare Infinitives** लगती है:—

(a) With Some Modals :

सभी Modals के साथ Bare Infinitives लगती है, सिर्फ़ ought (to) और used (to) को छोड़कर। ये Modals हैं— **Can, could, will, would, shall, should, may, might, must, dare not, need not.**

जैसे—

(a) He may *come* today. (b) He need not *go*.

(c) He dare not *do*. (d) Ram can *sing*.

ध्यान रखें—

verb 'to be' अथवा **get** के बाद यदि **used** का प्रयोग हो, तो इनके बाद **to-infinitive** का प्रयोग नहीं होता है; जैसे—

(a) He is used to *driving* on the left. (not 'He is used to drive')

(b) He had to get used to *driving* on the left.

यहाँ **to** को Preposition के रूप में प्रयोग किया गया है न कि **infinitive** का भाग।

(b) With All Primary Helping Verbs :

सभी Primary helping verbs के साथ Bare Infinitives लगती है (ये Primary helping verbs हैं—be, is, am, are, was, were, been, has, have, had, do, does, did, will, would, shall, should)

(c) With Some Main Verbs

कुछ ऐसी main verbs जिनके साथ Bare Infinitives लगती है। ये main verbs हैं— behold, bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make, notice, observe, see, watch etc.

जैसे—

(a) I heard him *go* up the stairs.

(b) We watched him *go* and return.

(c) Let him *work*.

(d) Bid him *go* there.

(e) She did not notice the child *leave* the doorway.

(f) I saw him *arrive* here.

(g) Make him *stand*.

(d) Phrases जिनके साथ Bare Infinitives लगती है—

had as soon as, had better, had rather, had sooner, rather than, sooner than, would rather, would sooner etc.

जैसे—

(a) He had better *go* now.

(b) I would rather walk than *ride* your scooter.

(c) He had better read than *write*.

(d) I would rather *die* than beg.

(e) But का प्रयोग

जहाँ but का प्रयोग preposition के रूप में 'के सिवायें' (except) अर्थ हो और इससे पहले 'Do' का कोई भी रूप हो और तो but के बाद Bare Infinitives लगती है; जैसे—

(a) He did nothing but *talk* and *laugh*.

(b) I did nothing but *watch* him.

2. जब वाक्य में Subject तथा Verb का प्रयोग नहीं होता तब Why तथा Why not के बाद bare infinitves लगती है; जैसे—

(a) Why not *start* today?

(b) Why *worry* now?

3. **Help के साथ to-infinitive और bare infinitive दोनों का प्रयोग हो सकता है; जैसे—**

(a) Can you help me *to move* this table?

   Can you help me *move* this table?

(b) He helped me *find* my pen.

   He helped me *to find* my pen.

4. जब know का अर्थ see या hear हो और इसके साथ past/ present perfect tense का प्रयोग हो, तो bare infinitve लगती है; जैसे—

(a) We have never known him *get* angry.

(b) We have not ever known her *laugh* heartily.

   परंतु know के passive voice में to-infinitives लगती है; जैसे—

   He has never been known *to get* angry.

5. ध्यान दें निम्नलिखित परिस्थितियों में Bare Infinitives का to छुपता नहीं है—

(i) **Verbs 'dare' और 'need' यदि Main Verb के रूप में प्रयोग होती हैं तो इनके बाद आने वाली Bare Infinitives का to छुपता नहीं है; जैसे—**

(a) You don't need *to go* there.
(b) You need *to come* earlier.
(c) She would not dare *to tell* me.
(d) One does not need *to know* anything.

अब पिछले वाक्य में **need** को modal के रूप में प्रयोग करें, तो Bare Infinitives का to छुप जाता है; जैसे—

One need not *know* anything. (bare infinitive)

(ii) कुछ ऐसी verbs- '**behold, bid, dare, feel, hear, let, make** आदि जिनके बारे में पहले बताया जा चुका है, के साथ Bare Infinitives लगती है। यदि इनका प्रयोग passive voice में हो, तो इनके बाद आने वाली Bare Infinitives का to भी छुपता नहीं है; जैसे—

(a) She was made *to laugh*.
(b) He was seen *to take* my book.
(c) He dared *to abuse* me.
(d) He was seen *to enter* the office.

उपरोक्त verbs जिसमें to छुप जाता है परंतु उनकी passive form में to अवश्य लगता है। याद रखें- Let के साथ ऐसा नहीं होता है क्योंकि passive voice में भी Let के बाद to नहीं आता है; जैसे—

(a) He was let *go*.
(b) She was let come.

(iii) Verbs– **feel, hear, see** और **watch** यदि Passive Voice Form के रूप में प्रयोग होती हैं, तो इनके बाद आने वाली Verb *gerund* का रूप धारण कर लेती है; जैसे—

(a) She was heard *shouting* at him.
(b) Two sheep were seen *coming* from the opposite directions.

(iv) **But** के बाद आने वाली Bare Infinitives का to भी छुपता नहीं है परंतु जब **do** नामक verb, **but** से पहले आ जाए तो Bare Infinitives का to छुप जाता है; जैसे—

(a) He did nothing but *laugh*.
(b) He did nothing but *look*.

(v) **Make** और **let** के लिए **Verb + Object + Bare Infinitive** का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

(a) Hot weather makes me *feel* tired.
(b) Let me *carry* your bag for you.

जब प्रेरणार्थक वाक्य बनाने के लिए **make** का प्रयोग होता है, तो **bare infinitves** लगती है; जैसे—

(a) He made me *laugh*.
(b) I made him *pay* the amount.

Exercise 68.

Correct the following sentences :

1. He advised me do it at once.
2. I had rather rest than to work.
3. He appeared forget me.
4. She does nothing but to laugh at others.
5. I hope succeed in my mission.
6. I am very happy see you.
7. He refused go.
8. It is too cold to not work.
9. I do not know whether apply for the job or not.
10. You ought to respect to your elders.

EXERCISE 69.

Correct the following sentences :
1. Forgive is divine.
2. You need not to wait.
3. To see is believe.
4. I saw an apple to fall.
5. He refused obey the order.
6. I made her to laugh.
7. The teacher was about teach.
8. I saw him to sleep.
9. I forced him open the gate.
10. I heard him to speak on several subjects.

EXERCISE 70.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of infinitives *i.e.* to-infinitives/ bare infinitives :
1. I read ………. the examination. (pass/to pass)
2. Let me ……….the new project. (discuss/ to discuss)
3. They know when ………. the work. (start/ to start)
4. Let him ………... (sleep/ to sleep)
5. Students asked the teacher whether ……….or ………. for extra class.
   (leave/ to leave, stay/ to stay)
6. I saw him ………. there. (go/ to go)
7. We asked how ………. to the station. (get/ to get)
8. He did nothing but ………... (wander/ to wander)
9. I know how ………. a paragraph. (write/ to write)
10. He was seen ………. the office. (enter/ to enter)

EXERCISE 71.

Fill in the blanks with appropriate form of infinitives *i.e.* to-infinitives/ bare infinitives :
1. He ordered me ………. out. (go/ to go)
2. He was seen ……….away. (run/ to run)
3. He will tell you what ………. . (do/ to do)
4. He was made ………. . (sing/ to sing)
5. I hoped ………. a scholarship. (win/ to win)
6. He does not want anybody ………... (know/ to know)
7. You need not ………. these shirts. (buy/ to buy)
8. He begged ………. excused.(be/ to be)
9. Dare you ………. me? (disobey/ to disobey)
10. I would prefer ………. a taxi. (hire/ to hire)

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