



# Causative Verb Auxiliary Verbs

English Grammar

by English Guruji

*What Are Causative Verbs in English?*

*Which are auxiliary verbs?*

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## CAUSATIVE VERB

(प्रेरणार्थक क्रियाएं)



Causative verbs दूसरो से कार्य कराने की प्रेरणा देती है। इनका प्रयोग तीनों

Tenses में किया जा सकता है। For example:

Cause, Make, Get, Have

Cause और Make के पश्चात का Infinitive (To) प्रयोग होता है , जबकि Get और Have के पश्चात Past Participle का प्रयोग होता है।

## Use of Cause and Make

जब वाक्य में Subject किसी अन्य Noun से कुछ कार्य कराता है तो हिंदी अर्थ में प्रायः बैठाया , बैठाता है, खिलवाया या खिलाता है आदि क्रियाएं आती हैं।

ऐसे वाक्यों में Subject किसी अन्य Noun को कुछ कार्य करने के लिए प्रेरणा देता है। For example:

मैंने उससे खाना बनवाया।

I made her cook the food.

Or

I caused her to cook the food.

शिक्षकों ने बच्चों को खाना खिलवाया।

Teachers made the student eat the food.

Or

Teachers caused the students to eat the food.

Here the point to be noted is that after Make Infinitive (To) is not used but after Cause Infinitive (To) is used.



## Use of Get and Have

After the Causative Verb, **Get and Have** Past participle is used. When is a sentence subject inspires some other noun to do something **Get or Has, Have, Had, Will have** etc are used. And after that 3rd Form of the verb is used. For example:

अपनी गाडी ठीक करालो।

Get your car repaired.

उसने मुझे अपने दोस्तों से पिटवाया।

He got me beaten by his friends





## AUXILIARY VERBS

(सहायक क्रियाएँ)



Auxiliary Verbs are also known as Helping Verbs. The most common Auxiliary Verbs are

- Have
- Do
- Be

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## Have

Have is used as an auxiliary verb. For example –

- वह जा चुका है।

He has gone.

- दीपिका ये किताब पढ़ चुकी थी।

Deepika had read this book.

जब Have क्रिया Main Verb या मुख्य क्रिया के रूप में प्रयोग की जाती है तो वह दो महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाओं का निर्वाहन करती है।

### 1. Use of Have as "To Possess" -

For example –

- मेरे पास एक फ्लैट है।

I have a flat.

- मुझे भगवान पर पूरा विश्वास है।

I have firm faith in God.



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## 2. Use of Have as "To Receive" –

For example –

- उसने होटल में नाश्ता किया।

He had breakfast in hotel.

- क्या उसके सिर में बहुत दर्द है ?

Does he have a severe headache?

Note:

In present tense for singular subject "has" is used and for I, We, You, They and plural subject – Have is used. The past tense of has or have is had.

Use of Have in Future Tense –

- क्या आप चाय लेंगे?

Will you have tea?

- हम पार्क में बहुत मज़ा करेंगे।

We shall have a great fun in the park.

We shall have a great fun in the park.



## Do

The verb 'Do' is used as main verb and as auxiliary verb. It is often used in questions.

Use of Do as main verb –

In Present Tense - In present tense, do and does are used according to the subject.

Subject	Verb
They, You, I , We , Plural	Do
He , She, It, Name, Singular	Does

For example –

- मैं अपना काम करता हूँ।

I do my work.

In Past Tense – In past tense, do verb is used in 2nd form i.e. did.

Subject	Verb
They, You, I , We , Plural	Did
He , She, It, Name, Singular	



For example -

- दीपिका ने फिल्म में बहुत अच्छा काम किया।

Deepika did great job in movie.

In Past Participle - In past participle, do verb is used as 'done'

Subject	Verb
They, You, I , We , Plural	Done
He , She, It, Name, Singular	

For example -

- उसने अपना काम समय से पहले कर लिया।

He has done his work before time.

In Present Continuous, Gerund, Present Participle - In past participle, do verb is used as 'doing'

Subject	Verb
They, You, I , We , Plural	Doing
He , She, It, Name, Singular	



For example – In Present Continuous

- मैं अपना काम कर रहा हूँ।

I am doing my work.

For example – In Gerund

- काम करना अच्छा है।

Doing work is really good.

For example – In Present Participle

- मैंने अपने पुत्र को कार्य करते देखा।

I saw my son doing his work.

Use of Do as auxiliary verb – The verb is used as auxiliary verb when we use it in negative and interrogative sentences.

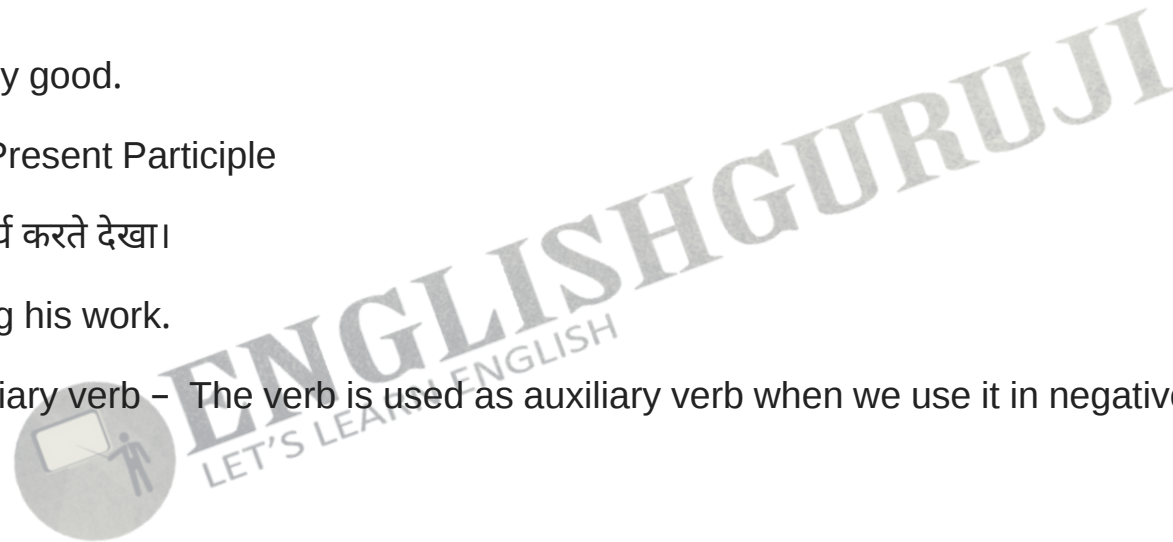
For example –

- उसने खाना नहीं खाया।

He did not eat the food.

- क्या वह क्रिकेट खेलता है?

Does he play cricket?



## Be

Be is a helping verb which helps other verbs to make tense. It has different forms.

Tense	Subject	Form	Example
Simple Present	I, You, He, She, It, They, We	Is, Are, Am	I am a teacher.
			You are cute.
			He is amazing.
Simple Past	I, You, He, She, It, They, We	Was, Were	He was my employee.
			They were here yesterday.
Simple Future	I, You, He, She, It, They, We	Will be, Shall be	I shall be a doctor.
			He will be late.
Progressive Form	I, You, He, She, It, They, We	Being	It is being dark.
Perfect Form	I, You, He, She, It, They, We	Been	It has been fun.

Note: Be क्रिया अपूर्ण क्रिया है यह अपना अर्थ पूरा करने के लिए Complement (पूरक ) लेती है।



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CAUSATIVE VERB

**CAUSE TO**

आइये कुछ मिनटों में सीखें...

### AUXILIARY VERBS

25 Practical Use Of

**HAVE**

*I have a headache.*

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While - जबकि

For a while - कुछ समय के लिए

All the while - सारे समय

Once in a while - कभी कभार

In a little while - थोड़े समय में

Not worth while - लाभदायक नहीं

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**Learn use of word EVEN**

Even (बराबर) = The score is even.

Even (भी) = Even a fool cannot make such mistakes.

Even Out (v) (बराबर करना) = Even out the ground.

Even when (जबकि) = Even when he is sick, he works.

Evenly (सामान रूप से) = An apple should be divided evenly.

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What if - क्या हो अगर

Even if - भले ही

If so - अगर ऐसा है तो

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ETC...

- जब तक
- तब तक
- अब भी
- फिर भी

कैसे बनाते हैं ये टेढ़े-मेढ़े वाक्य?

तुम मेरा क्या बिगाड़ लोगे।

तुमने तो कमाल कर दिया।

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**DAILY ENGLISH SPEAKING**

मैं गिरते-गिरते रह गया

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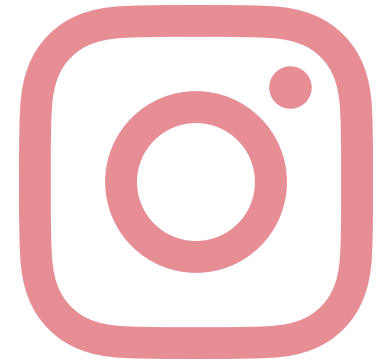
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