

Sakarmak Kriya सकर्मक क्रिया  
Akarmak Kriya अकर्मक क्रिया

Use of ने (ne) :-

The postposition ने used with the subject usually with the transitive verb in the tenses (the simple past, past perfect and present perfect tense)

A verb is transitive when you have a subject and an object

for eg: पढ़ना (padhna) खाना (Khana)  
लिखना (likhna)

⇒ In this we need something to complete the action.

In transitive verb, it's only the subject that is needed to complete the action.

for eg: सोना (sona - /v. <sup>sleep</sup> /n. gold)  
रोना (rona - v. cry)  
गाना (gana - /v. sing /n. song)

v. → verb  
n. → noun

The post position ने (ne) used with transitive verbs

eg: मैंने खरीदा

1. मैंने खरीदा main ne khareedaa  
I bought (said either by male or female)

2. मैंने किताब खरीदी - mainne kitab kharidi  
I bought a book.  
(both mas. & fem.)



Since किताने is feminine gender, the verb changes to the feminine gender.

3. रीमा ने दो बड़े टमाटर खरीदे

Reema ne do bade tamaatar khareede  
→ Reema bought two big tomatoes

4. राकेश ने काविता पढ़ी (Rakesh ne kavitha padhi)

When we use -ne with words like Yeh / vah / Ye / ve they changed their form

यह + ने = इसने (isne) / मैं + ने = मैंने  
वह + ने = उसने (usne)

ये + ने = इन्होंने (inhonne) वे + ने = उन्होंने (unhonne)

लड़का (ladka) + ने = लड़के (ladke) ne

Use of apha Though it is plural form, it is singular only.

⇒ ने is not used with some transitive verbs like लाना (Lana - to bring), (Bolna - to say) बोलना, भूलना (bhulna - to forget) etc. ....

In Hindi, some verbs completely change in the past tense.

The verbs are

to go, जाना (Jaana) - गया (gaya) - गई - गए

to do, करना (Karna) - किया (kiya) - की/कीं - किए  
(Kee/Keen Kuye)



- To take 3. लेना - लिखा / लिया ली/ली लिए
- To give 4. देना - दिया दी/दीं दिए
- To drink 5. पीना - पीया पी/पीं पिए

In the perfect tense, when a verb ends with a consonant we add the suffix आ (aa) to the verb.

Ex: कहना (to tell) the root verb is kahna कह (Kab) which is a consonant hence we add the आ from in the end of the verb hence the verb changes to कहा (Kaha)

कहना  $\rightarrow$  कह + आ = कहा

बोलना (to tell) - बोल + आ = बोला

लिखना - लिख + आ = लिखा

भागना (to run) -

run in score.

दौड़ना (to run)

When a verb ends with vowel such that aa, ee, oon, we add the या suffix to the verb.



for eg:

Gana (to sing) , since the root verb ends with आ sound we add the या to form the verb as गाया

(rona) रोना (to cry) - रो + या = रोया

khana खाना (to eat) - खा + या = खाया

lana लाना (to bring) - ला + या = लाया

To give. देना - दे + या = दिया

exception: करना → किया

Present perfect tense : पूर्ण कृतमान काल  
Purn Vartamaan Kal

Sub (the) + Verb + aa/ya + hoon/ hai/ hain

likhna लिखना → मैंने लिखा है (Maine likha hai)



When we use मैं (main) in the masculine and feminine form the auxiliary verb will change to the hai form.

रोना → मैं रोया हूँ (Main roya hoon)

Main ne likha/likhi hai

Tu ne likha/likhi hai

Usne / Usne likha/likhi hai

Humne likha/likhi hain

not likhe



not likhe

Aapne likha hai

Ye/re + ne → Inhomne/Unhomne likha hai

पढ़ना (Padhna) - to read (transitive verb)

Main ne Padha hai → I have read

Main ne Padhi hai

Tu ne Padha/Padhi hai

Isne padha/Padhi hai

Usne padha/padhi hai

Hum ne padha hai / Hum padh chuki hai

Aapne padha hai

Inhomne/unhomne padha hai

गाना (Gaana) - to sing (Intransitive verb)

सोना (Sona) - to sleep

main soya / soyi hoam

tu soya / soyi hai

Yeh soya / soyi hai



Yah soya/soyi hain.

Hum soya/soyi hain

Aap soya/soyi hain

Ye soya/soyi hain.

Ve soya/soyi hain.

Use of अपना (Apna) :- अपनी अपने

Use of अपना (masculine singular) /

अपनी (feminine singular plural) / अपने (mas. plural).

means one's own when the subject is मैं, तुम, वह, यह, हम, आप, ये, वे we can't use the possessive form of its same pronoun in this same sentence, instead we have to use अपना

अपना

will have to change

अपने अपने/अपनी

depending upon the gender and number of noun

It is used to show the ownership and implies the meaning of my own / her own / their own etc....

eg: मैं अपना काम खुद (self) करता हूँ

main apna kaam khud karta hoon -

I do my work by myself.

वह अपनी किताब पढ़ रहा है

rah apnee kitaab padh raha hai  
he/she is reading his/her book.



वे अपनी भाषा बोलते/बोलती हैं  
 we speak bhasha bolte / bolti hain.

हम अपने कमरे में हैं  
 hum apne kamare mein hain.  
 we are in our room.