23400 Review of Present and Past Forms of Verbs: A Reference Material

1.   होना is actually two verbs, one meaning 'to be, to exist' and the other meaning 'to happen, to occur, to become'. (from Jain, Chapter 29, The Verb होना page 214) See 23401 The Verb होना Chapter 29: A Reference Material for more detail.

2.   **'To Be'**: When होना means '*to be*', it's simple present tense forms are हूं, हो, है, हैं (corresponding to 'am, is, are' in English). It's simple past tense forms are था, थे, थी, थीं (corresponding to 'was, were' in English) (from Jain, Chapter 16, Past of होना) See 23401 The Verb होना, Chapter 29: A Reference Material.

3.   **Intransitive and Transitive Verbs**: Hindi commonly differentiates in form between *intransitive* and *transitive* verbs. English often uses apparently the same verb both intransitively and transitively (eg 'to be made, to make') or else uses completely different verbs to express the related meanings (eg 'to fall, to drop'). An intransitive verb does not/cannot take an object (i.e. when you ask the question 'Vs what?', there is no sensible answer – example 'goes what?' 'arrives what?' 'is made what?'). (Thus far this concept has been introduced in class and is also covered in Jain, Chapter 24, The Perfect Tense of ने Verbs [transitive] page 77. See 18400 ने Verb Summary Chapter 24 RM for more detail.

In Hindi, the intransitive verb usually sounds a lot like its transitive counterpart. People analyze the sound changes. I think it's best to go for the concept first and during this stage simply think of the shorter word as the intransitive rather than memorizing all the types of changes. So far you have not been assigned any reading material on the relationship between Hindi transitive and intransitive verbs. Such information is available in Jain, Chapter 38, Intransitive and Transitive Forms of Verbs, page 287.
Some examples:
निकलना, निकालना

निकलना intransitive 'to come out'

निकालना transitive 'to take [something] out

बनना, बनाना:

बनना intr 'to be made'

बनाना tr 'to make'

उठना, उठाना:

उठना   intr 'to arise', 'to get up'

उठाना   tr 'to lift, to raise

गिरना, गिराना:

गिरना   intr 'to fall'

गिराना   tr 'to drop'

4.   **Habitual, Progressive and Perfect Forms**: (not Tenses)
These can be thought of as 'not done yet', 'happening' and 'finished'.

	habitual/not done yet Ch. 9, Present Habitual Tense, p. 82	**progressive/happening** Ch. 9, p. 82 and Ch. 12 The Present Progressive Tense p. 105	**perfect/finished** Ch. 23, The Perfect Tense [intransitive] p. 170 and Ch. 24, The Perfect Tense of Transitive, or ने Verbs p. 177
Intr. 'to rise, get up'उठना	उठता	उठ रहा	उठा
Tr. 'to lift, to raise' उठाना	उठाता	उठा रहा	उठाया
Intr. 'to move' चलना	चलता	चल रहा	चला
Tr. 'to drive' चलाना	चलाता	चला रहा	चलाया
Intr. 'to go' जाना	जाता	जा रहा	गया (irregular)
Tr. 'to give' देना, दे देना	देता दे देता	दे रहा	दिया, दे दिया (irreg)
Tr. 'to take' लेना, ले लेना	लेता ले लेता	ले रहा	लिया, ले लिया (irreg)

5. **Present Habitual, Present Progressive, Present Perfect**
If you add a present tense form of होना 'to be' (i.e. हूं, हो, है or हैं) to any of the

FORMS above, you get the present habitual, present progressive or present perfect TENSE.

	present habitual/not done yet Ch. 9, p. 82	present progressive/ happening Ch. 12, p. 105	present perfect/ finished Ch. 25, p. 185
Intr. 'to rise, get up' उठना	उठता है 'gets up'	उठ रहा है 'is getting up'	उठा है 'has gotten up'
Tr. 'to lift, to raise' उठाना	उठाता है 'lifts'	उठा रहा है 'is lifting'	उठाया है 'has lifted
Intr. 'to move' चलना	चलता है 'moves'	चल रहा है 'is moving'	चला है 'has moved'
Tr. 'to drive' चलाना	चलाता है 'drives'	चला रहा है 'is driving'	चलाया है 'has driven'
Intr. 'to go' जाना	जाता है 'goes'	जा रहा है 'is going'	गया है (irregular) 'has gone'
Tr. 'to give' देना, दे देना	देता है 'gives'	दे रहा है 'is giving'	दिया है (irreg) 'has given'
Tr. 'to take' लेना, ले लेना	लेता है 'takes'	ले रहा है 'is taking'	लिया है (irreg) 'has taken'

6. **Past Habitual, Past Progressive, Past Perfect**

If, instead of हूँ, हो, है or हैं , you add a past tense form of होना 'to be' (i.e. था, थे,

थी, थीं) you get the past habitual, past progressive and past perfect tenses.

	past habitual/not done yet Ch. 17, p. 138 'used to'	past progressive/was happening Ch. 18, p 142	past perfect/finished Ch. 26, p. 190
Intr. 'to rise, get up' उठना	उठता था 'used to get up'	उठ रहा था 'was getting up'	उठा था 'got up/ had gotten up'
Tr. 'to lift, to raise' उठाना	उठाता था 'used to lift'	उठा रहा था 'was lifting'	उठाया था 'lifted/ had lifted
Intr. 'to move' चलना	चलता था 'used to move'	चल रहा था 'was moving'	चला था 'moved/ had moved'
Tr. 'to drive' चलाना	चलाता था 'used to drive'	चला रहा था 'was driving'	चलाया था 'drove/ had driven'
Intr. 'to go' जाना	जाता था 'used to go'	जा रहा था 'was going'	गया था (irregular) 'went/ had gone'
Tr. 'to give' देना, दे देना	देता था 'used to give'	दे रहा था 'was giving'	दिया था (irreg) 'gave/ had given'
Tr. 'to take' लेना, ले लेना	लेता था 'used to take'	ले रहा था 'was taking'	लिया था (irreg) 'took/ had taken'