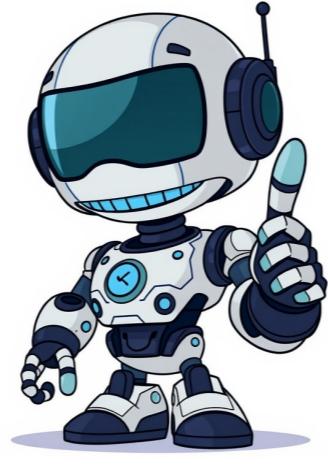


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Here are some examples of gerunds being used as nouns to hit two birds with one stone by describing actions while functioning like regular nouns in sentences. In order for a word to be considered a gerund, it must end in the suffix "-ing" and have the characteristics of an ordinary noun. This means that they can act as subjects, direct objects, indirect objects, or objects of prepositions, just like other types of nouns. Gerunds are formed by adding the "-ing" suffix to the base form of a verb, making them essentially "action nouns." Consider the following examples: * Swimming is challenging to learn. * Dancing is my passion. * I consider putting on a mask as a form of self-care. Gerunds can also be used as complements to other verbs or phrases. For instance: * The most therapeutic thing for me is meditating. * She got suspended for cheating. It's worth noting that gerund clauses, which include the infinitive and gerundive forms, are non-finite clauses because they cannot be inflected for tense. This can make them seem confusing at first, but with practice, you'll become more comfortable using them in your writing. Here are a few more examples of gerunds being used correctly: * I was surprised at Joe doing household chores. * I wouldn't recommend reading that book (not "I wouldn't recommend to read the book"). * The subject must be overtly specified, usually before the non-finite verb form. ===== Romance languages don't have case inflexions and is used in an adjectival function. In French grammar, a gerund is formed using the stem form and the suffix -and.Gerunds are one of the verbals with noun properties, an adjectival function, or an adverbial function. To recall, a gerund ends in "-ing" and has the role of a noun. Be careful not to mistake the progressive tense for a gerund. The gerund must take the position of either a subject or object in the sentence. Gerund definition: A gerund is a noun formed from a verb. A gerund will always contain the ending "-ing." What is a Gerund? What are gerunds? Any verb ending in "-ing" and used as a noun is a gerund. Examples of Gerunds: Verb/Gerund to run/running I run every day. /I like running. In the first sentence, "run" is used as a verb. I am "doing" the action "to run." In the second sentence, "running" is used as a gerund (noun) and "like" is the verb. to sing/singing Sara sings. Singing makes Sara happy. In the first sentence, "sings" is used as a verb. Sara is "doing" the action "to sing." In the second sentence, "singing" is used as a gerund and "makes" is the verb. Note: A gerund will always be used as a noun and does not replace the progressive form of the verb. Functions of Gerunds Gerunds as Subject Because a gerund is a noun, it can be the subject of a sentence. Gerund Example: Singing makes Sarah happy. Here, "singing" is the noun doing the action "to make." Because it completes the action, "singing" is the subject of the sentence. Gerunds as Direct Object Because a gerund is a noun, it can be the direct object. Gerund Example: Sarah made singing a priority. Here, "singing" is a noun following the verb "made." "Priority" is the direct object of the sentence. "Singing" is a noun acting as an indirect object in the sentence. Gerund as Subject Complement Because a gerund is a noun, it can be a subject complement. Gerund Example: It was singing that made Sarah happy. Here, "Sarah" is the subject complement of the sentence because it follows the linking verb "was." "It" is the subject and the gerund "singing" serves as the complement. Gerund as Object of Preposition Because a gerund is a noun, it can be the object of a preposition in a prepositional phrase. Gerund Example: Besides singing, Sarah likes dancing. Here, "Sarah" is the subject of the sentence, "likes" is the verb and "dancing" is the noun (direct object). However, "besides singing" has been added to the sentence as a prepositional phrase opener. "Singing" is a noun and the object of the preposition "besides." Gerunds vs. Present Participles A gerund is not the same thing as a present participle even though both terms end in "-ing." A gerund always acts as a noun. A present participle is always part of a verb phrase. Examples: Sarah enjoys in this example, "Sarah" is the subject, "enjoys" is the verb, and "singing" is a noun acting as the direct object of the sentence. Sarah is singing In this example, "is singing" is the verb phrase. "Singing" is the present progressive verb, telling what the subject "Sarah" is doing. What are Gerund Phrases? Like a gerund, a gerund phrase functions as a noun. A gerund phrase is a group of words beginning with a gerund and including any modifiers to that gerund. Gerund Examples: Singing at the concert excited Sarah. Sarah enjoyed singing three songs. The italicized texts in the above examples are the gerund phrases. Each one starts with a gerund and includes modifiers. The first example includes the adverb modifier "at the concert" telling where the singing is taking place. The second example includes the adjective modifier "three songs" telling how many songs Sarah enjoyed singing. Summary: What is a Gerund? Define gerund: A gerund is a noun that is formed from a verb, ending in "ing." When considering gerunds, remember: A gerund always ends with "-ing." A gerund is always a noun. A gerund can function in any way a noun can function. From Latin gerundium, from geresus ("which is to be carried out"), future passive participle (gerundive) of gerō ("carry, bear").gerunds are an important part of grammar in english language ===== gerunds can function as nouns or verbs in sentences; however, the distinction may be unclear and so is no longer made in some modern texts such as comprehensive grammars. compounds in which gerunds are the second element look exactly like compounds in which present participles are the second element, but different principles of hyphenation apply. grammars like grammar the easy way describe gerunds as function as a subject, direct object, indirect object, object of the preposition, or predicate nominative. the gerund phrase is made up of the present participle and can contain an object and/or modifier, which make it a verbal noun. dictionaries like writer's digest grammar desk reference explain that gerunds are always nouns and used as complements in sentences. ===== Gerunds can be used as nouns in sentences, making them a versatile tool for expression. They can function as subjects, complements, direct objects, indirect objects, or objects of prepositions, shifting the role from describing an action to being a focal point. phrasal verbs work in that context, and I think apologizing to them is important to me. My brother enjoys exploring underground tunnels with his friends; however, I don't advise running with scissors at this time (or ever). Phrasal verbs can also be used with gerunds, which are two- or three-word phrases combining a verb with an adverb or preposition to convey a unique concept that can't be expressed by either word alone. Common phrasal verbs include: Figure out Check into Take over Here are a few sentences demonstrating how phrasal verbs and gerunds work together: Example: I try as I might, but I just can't figure out programming. Explanation: Figure out is the phrasal verb, and programming is the gerund acting as its direct object. Example: My mother-in-law worries that she will take over cooking when she arrives. Explanation: Take over is the phrasal verb, and cooking is the gerund acting as its object. Gerunds and present participles exercise Here's a quick exercise to solidify your understanding: Identify the gerunds and/or present participles (if any) in these sentences: Hiking in the mountains is exhilarating. Gerund ("hiking" is the subject). The dog was barking loudly, which is a present participle. She is interested in learning new languages. Gerund ("learning" is part of the preposition "in"). The singing birds woke me up. Present participle ("singing" acts as an adjective). I appreciate your helping me. Gerund ("helping" is the object of "your"). How gerunds can improve your sentences Gerunds are verbs disguised as nouns, allowing you to add clarity and variety to your sentences. By recognizing their role and practicing their use, you can improve your writing and comprehension. With some practice, you'll unlock the power of the "-ing" form. Writing is easy with Grammarly Pop quiz time! What's the gerund in the header above? If you said "writing," you're correct. When you're confident that your writing is free of grammatical errors, digging deeper and tackling bigger ideas in your work doesn't seem quite as daunting. Grammarly helps by catching missed grammatical mistakes and offering suggestions, empowering you to refine your first draft into polished, publishable writing. Gerund FAQs Below are answers to frequently asked questions about gerunds and their role in grammar and writing. How do you create a gerund? A gerund is formed by adding "-ing" to the base form of a verb; however, this is not always the case. Gerund example: Swimming is my favorite hobby. Present participle example: She is swimming in the lake. What is the difference between a verb and a gerund? A verb expresses an action, occurrence, or state of being and functions as the main part of the predicate in a sentence. A gerund is simply a participle that ends in "-ing" and functions as a noun. While verbs describe what the subject is doing or being, gerunds use that same action word as a subject, object, or complement. For example, in "She runs every morning," "runs" is a verb, while in "Running is her favorite exercise," "running" is a gerund acting as the subject. What are the different kinds of gerunds? Gerunds can play several different roles within a sentence: Subject Direct object Indirect object Object of a preposition Subject complement Object complement What are the 3 rules of gerunds? The three main rules of gerunds are: Gerunds always end in "-ing" and function as nouns in sentences, taking positions where nouns would typically appear. Gerunds must be preceded by possessive nouns or pronouns when referring to someone performing the action (e.g., "I appreciate your helping" rather than "I appreciate you helping"). Gerunds can take objects and be modified by adverbs, maintaining some verbal qualities (e.g., "Quickly finishing the assignment impressed the teacher"). What is a gerund phrase, and how is it different from a gerund? A gerund phrase is a gerund combined with other words, such as objects or modifiers, that complete its meaning, and together they function as a noun in a sentence. For example, "Swimming in the cold lake every morning" is a gerund phrase, while "swimming" is just a gerund. The main difference is that a gerund is a single word, while a gerund phrase is a group of words centered around the gerund, acting as a noun. How do parts of speech change in sentences? Gerunds aren't the only instance where a word (or group of words) plays a role typically taken on by another type of word.The magic of forming gerunds in English lies in adding -ing to the root of a verb, much like swimming or cleaning. But what does this mean for you? As the subject of a sentence, gerunds can take the place of nouns, such as: "Reading helps you relax" or "Running a marathon made me tired". They can also be used as objects of verbs, like "My brother taught me gardening". Gerunds are unique in that they do not follow the usual rules for nouns. For instance, they don't take the plural -s, unlike their verb counterparts: "Gardening has taught me to understand nature better" or "Swimming was my hobby when I was growing up". Moreover, gerunds don't use the indefinite article 'a' or 'an', so you should avoid saying "I used to enjoy a fishing". But be careful not to confuse gerunds with other verb forms! Many verbs that represent actions can take gerunds as their object, such as "She imagined baking cookies", but some might require an infinitive instead. And then there are those verbs that can come before either gerunds or infinitives, like "I like walking" or "I continued swimming". Gerund phrases are a special case, consisting of a gerund plus associated words like adjectives and prepositional phrases: "Sandra's forgetting to make her children's lunches last Friday made them late for school". And did you know that long gerund phrases are often used in academic or formal writing?I'm looking forward to seeing everyone at the meeting tomorrow and discussing our strategies. ===== Gerunds vs present participles can be tricky to understand, but basically gerunds are a type of noun that is used to describe an action. They are formed by adding -ing to the root of the verb, for example, swimming or running. Present participles on the other hand have a different meaning and use in English. They are often used as adjectives to describe a noun, like boys playing hockey outside. ===== The key thing to remember is that gerunds are nouns that represent an action, while present participles are not. They can be confused because they both end with -ing, but it's the difference in meaning and use that sets them apart. Nouns that end with -ing but are not gerunds are often referred to as "action nouns", but they cannot be used to form a gerund phrase. ===== So how do you know if something is a gerund or present participle? The main rule of thumb is that if it's a noun for an action, it's likely a gerund. Gerunds are often used as objects in sentences, whereas present participles are typically used to describe a subject or object. ===== It's worth noting that certain verbs take either a gerund or an infinitive, so make sure you're using the correct form. The Mango Languages learning platform is designed to help you master English grammar quickly and easily.