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Gerunds hit two birds with one stone because they look like verbs but act like nouns. They all end in -ing, but not all -ing words are gerunds. So, what is a gerund? Keep reading to learn about its functions and how to use it in a sentence. Ill also show you many gerund examples to avoid grammatical mistakes. In proper grammar, gerunds are a deverbal noun in the -ing form but function as ordinary nouns in an English sentence. Since its a noun, a gerund can be any of the following: Subject. Direct object. noun. The English grammar rule is that a verb shows action, condition, or the state of being while expressing time. But the gerund doesnt perform any of those functions despite looking like a verb. Some believe that gerunds are abstract nouns because they denote a concept. Heres an example: Swimming is challenging to learn. The term swimming has a subject function instead of a lexical verb. Therefore, its in the gerund form. Joan is currently swimming in the kiddie pool. In the sentence above, is swimming in the kiddie careGerunds have five different types depending on their functions in sentences. Gerunds can be subject in the sentences. The term subject in the sentences is running. Gerunds can also be in the objective case being governed by the verb. Heres an example: Gerunds can also be recipients of an action. Consider this sentence: I make working out a daily routine. Youll also come across gerunds can also be an object of a prepositional phrase. Objects of preposition always work with prepositions in sentencesfor example: She got suspended for cheating. A gerund phrase is a phrase with a gerund phrase with functions as a subject or object in sentences too. In traditional grammar, a subject only occurs within finite clauses where it has to agree with the amount of finite verb forms. Gerund in the clauses where it has to agree with the amount of finite verb forms. Heres an example: I was surprised at Joe doing household chores. You can remove the subject of the gerund (I was surprised at doing household chores.) If your sentence has no object, use a gerund after the verb in active clausesfor example: I wouldn't recommend reading that book. (not I wouldn't recommend reading that book are not provided in the commendation of the gerund (I was surprised at Joe doing household chores.) If your sentence has no object, use a gerund after the verb in active clausesfor example: I wouldn't recommend reading that book. recommend to read the book.) The subject must be overtly specified, usually before the non-finite verb form. This example uses the object. In fact, the prescriptive rule is that one must object to the use of forms appropriate to the subjects of these clauses. That's because they lead to two noun expressions that are not connected. Many people confuse gerund is by remembering that its role is a verbal noun or noun phrase. Meanwhile, the present participle form functions as a verb phrase. Some also find it challenging to differentiate between the gerund and infinitive forms. The infinitive form state of the base form plus -ing. Both are used in a noun sense. Unless the sentence contains modal verbs, two verbs joined together means the second one is either an infinitive or gerundfor example: I like listening to music. A gerund phrase may be hard to spot in a larger sentence. Heres an example: I wish you like my offering you this gift. The possessive form of the pronoun my is an adjective form that describes or modifies the gerund offering. The indirect object of the sentence is you, while this gift is the direct object of the gerund. Doing so will help emphasize the actor over the action. Gerunds have different uses and styles in other languages. A Latin gerund is formed using -andum, -endum, and noun inflexions. Romance languages do not have case inflections and are used in an adjectival function. In French grammar, a gerund is formed using the stem form and the suffix -ant. 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. Key takeaways: Gerunds are verbs ending in -ing that act as nouns in a sentence. They take on roles like subject, or complement. Identify gerunds by checking if the -ing word functions as a noun, not a verb. Gerund phrases include a gerund and its modifiers or objects, working together as a noun. They bonded over their shared love of hiking. I hope to set a new record in swimming. What do these two sentences have in common? They bonded over their shared love of hiking. I hope to set a new record in swimming. Theyre gerunds. Think about what these verbs are doingthey arent describing the action in these sentences like verbs usually do. Thats because gerunds dont describe actions more abstractly, framing them as causes, hobbies, or objects of action. Table of contents What is a gerund, and what is its function? Gerunds vs. the present participle Types of gerunds (pronounced JER-und) is a verb that ends in -ing and acts as a noun. By that, we mean that a verbthe word that describes the action happening, like biking, running, or speakingbecomes a thing, a concept that can now be the sentences subject, direct object, indirect object, indirect object, indirect object, indirect object, indirect object, indirect object, or the object of a preposition. While it remains a verb within the sentence, its role shifts from describing the action to being a focal point. Here are two examples of sentences that contain gerunds: Eating is an involved production for food bloggers like Shoshanna. Fazal turned off his phone and shut the door so he could focus on studying. Gerunds vs. the present participle while gerunds end in -ing and so do present participles, gerunds use a verb as a noun, while a participial verb acts as a verb or adjective. When you see a word ending in -ing, youll need to determine whether its a gerund or present participle by examining its function in the sentence: A gerund is a verb form that functions as a noun. The present participle is a verb form that function in the sentence between gerunds and the present participle: Gerund vs. present participle examples of gerunds. Im wondering Im more fond of walking to school. I was walking to school. Types of gerunds. The movie left me wondering Im more fond of walking to school. I was walking to school. I was walking to school walking to school. Types of gerunds. The movie left me wondering Im more fond of walking to school. I was walking to school. I was walking to school walking to school. I was walking to school walking to school. I was walking to school walking to school walking to school. I was walking to school walking to school walking to school. I was walking to school walking gerund acts as the subject of the sentence. Example: Biking is my newest hobby. Subject complement: The gerund follows a linking verb and renames or describes the subject. Example: I love biking. Indirect object: The gerund is the recipient of the action, typically appearing after verbs that express giving or showing. Example: I see myself biking every day. Object of a preposition: The gerund modifies or complements the direct object, describing what the action results in. Example: I see myself biking every day. Object of a preposition: The gerund follows a preposition and acts as its object. Example: I blocked out a few hours this Sunday for biking. Gerunds vs. infinitives. An infinitive combines the word to with a root verb. You can use an infinitive in two ways: as a noun that communicates a single concept and as an adjective to describe a noun within the sentence. Here are a few examples:Infinitive examplesSentenceInfinitive examplesSentenceInfinitive examples to read in the waiting room. To readAdjectiveWe love to travel, but we couldnt afford it last year. To travelNoun As you can see, infinitives are similar to gerunds but arent exactly the same. In a sentence where the infinitive acts as a noun, you can often replace it with a gerund without changing the meaning. However, the reverse isnt always trueespecially when the gerund without changing the meaning. However, the reverse isnt always trueespecially when the gerund without changing the meaning. for to bike. You could remove the preposition in this sentence (for), and it would make sense: I blocked out a few hours this Sunday to bike. But if you do this, you no longer have a prepositional phrase. In contrast, some transitive verbs can work only with an infinitive. Take a look at these examples: Correct and incorrect use of infinitives Example Infinitive use I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect In summary, both gerunds and infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect In summary, both gerunds and infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect In summary, both gerunds and infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. Incorrect I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. I plan to dance. Infinitive only I plan dancing. I plan to dance. gerunds in a sentenceIdentifying gerunds in a sentence is easier once you understand their key characteristics. Look for a verb ending in -ing. A gerund always ends in a sentence is easier once you understand their key characteristics. Look for a verb ending in -ing. A gerund always ends in a sentence is easier once you understand their key characteristics. Look for a verb ending in -ing. A gerund always ends in -ing. However, not all words ending in -ing word acts as a noun: Gerunds function as nouns in a sentence is easier once you understand their key characteristics. or complement, it is a gerund. Distinguish gerunds from present participles: Present participles also end in -ing, but the present participle functions as part of verb phrases or as adjectives, while gerunds from present participles also end in -ing, but the present participles also end in -ing, b gerund phrase includes a gerund and any modifiers or objects. This entire phrase functions as a noun in the sentence. Gerund phrases functions as a noun in the sentence of gerund phrases functions as a noun in the sentence. Gerund phrases functions as a noun in the sentence of gerund phrases functions as a noun in the sentence. Gerund phrase functions as a noun in the sentence of gerund phrases. as a noun in a sentence. Take a look at how these gerund phrases work in that context: Apologizing to them is important to me. My brother enjoys underground exploring with his friends. I dont advise running with scissors at this time (or ever). Phrasal verbs you can also use gerunds with phrasel verbs, which are two- or three-word phrases that combine a verb with an adverb or preposition to communicate a unique concept that cant be expressed by either word alone. Common phrasal verbs and gerunds can work together: Example: Try as I might, I just cant figure out programming. Explanation: Figure out is the phrasal verb, and cooking as the verbs direct object. Example: Im worried my mother-in-law will take over cooking when she arrives. Explanation: Take over is the phrasal verb, and cooking is the gerund acting as the object of the phrasal verb. exerciseHeres a quick exercise to solidify your understanding: Identify the gerunds and/or present participle (fany) in these sentences. Gerund (hiking is the subject) The dog was barking loudly. Present participle (barking is part of the verb phrase was barking) She is interested in learning new languages. Gerund (learning is the object of the preposition in) The 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 vou to add clarity and variety to vour sentences. By recognizing their role and practicing their use, you can improve your writing and comprehension. With some practice, youll unlock the power of the -ing form. Writing is easy with GrammarlyPop quiz time! Whats the gerund in the header above? If you said writing, youre correct. When youre confident that your writing is free of grammatical errors, digging deeper and tackling bigger ideas in your work doesnt 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 FAQsBelow 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. While this is the same form as the present participle, its crucial to remember that not every verb ending in -ing is a gerund. 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, object, or complement. For example, in She runs every morning, runs is a verb. But in Running is a gerund scan play several different roles within a sentence: Subject Direct object Indirect object Object of a prepositionSubject complementObject complementObject complementWhat are the 3 rules of gerunds are:Gerunds always end in -ing and function as nouns in sentences, taking positions where nouns would typically appear.Gerunds are:Gerunds (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 is just 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 arent the only instance where a word (or group of words) plays a role typically taken on by another type of word. For example, an adverbial clause is a clause that functions as an adverbial clause is a clause that functions as an adverbial clause is a phrase that describes a noun the way an adjective typically does. By: revel arroway, Isabel McKay Tue Sep 23 2025In English, a gerund is a for an activity that ends in -ing. Gerunds are nouns, we use them where you would use a noun, for example: As the subject: As the object: After a preposition: In this post well be looking at how to make a gerund, how to use them in sentences, some cases where youll need to use a gerund, and a couple of common problems English, so lets get started on that now!To form a gerund in English, add -ing to the of the verb: root + -ing.Whenever you add an ending that begins with a vowel to an English word, there are some spelling rules for adding English suffixes to review the details. Luckily, these are only for spelling, and they do not affect the pronunciation! Almost all verbs follow exactly the rule above, but there are two special groups: (can, could, might, should, etc.) are the only verbs that do not have a gerund form. Well talk a little more about this below! To form the gerund of a like clean up or move over, add -ing only to the verb part: A gerund phrase is a gerund phrase is a gerund phrases. You can use a regular gerund phrases. You can use a regular gerund phrases anywhere you can use a regular gerund phrases anywhere you can use a regular gerund phrases. You can use a regular gerund phrases anywhere you can use a regular gerund phrases. You can use a regular gerund phrases anywhere you can use a regular gerund phrases. You can use a regular gerund phrases anywhere you can use a regular gerund phrases. You can use a regular gerund phrases anywhere you can use a regular gerund phrases. You can use a regular gerund phrases anywhere you can use a regular gerund phrases. You can use a regular gerund phrase anywhere you can use a regular gerund phrases. You can use a regular gerund phrase anywhere you can use a re gerund phrases are mostly used in academic or formal writing. Gerunds are nouns, so you can use them anywhere where you would use a noun in an English sentence, for example: as the subject of a sentence; Reading helps you to relax. Running a marathon made me tired. as an object of a verb (lots more on this below!): My brother taught me gardening. English gerunds are . So they follow these classic rules: They do not take the plural! When a gerund is the subject, the verb is in its singular form. Gardening has taught me to understand nature better. Guessing is not as good as being sure. Swimming was my hobby when I was growing up. They do not use the indefinite article a/an. I used to enjoy a fishing. I used to enjoy fishing. Check out our post on count vs. mass nouns in English verbs that represent something you can do to an action or situation will take a gerund as their object. For example: She imagined baking cookies. Here is a short list of English verbs that commonly take gerund objects: But be careful! Not all verbs that are done to actions or situations can take gerunds as their objects! Some verbs will take an infinitive verb (to + root) instead. Unfortunately, the only way to know if you need a gerund or an infinitive is to learn the verb. Check out our post on English verbs that take infinitives to learn more, or have a look at this English verb complement reference sheet to see some examples. There are some either before a gerund or before an infinitive: I like walking. / I continued swimming. / I continued to swim. What is the difference? With most verbs (e.g. love, like, hate, prefer, try, begin, cease, continue, start) there no real difference between using the infinitive or the gerund. With some verbs that have more than one meaning, like remember or forget, the infinitive is used with another. I remembered to turn off the oven. I did not forget to turn off the oven. I imagined a picture of what it looked like when I turned off the oven. Check out our verb + gerunds or infinitives. There are verbs (e.g., learn, choose, ...) that cannot come before gerunds, but often come before other nouns that end in -ing. For example: I learned running a marathon. Here, running a marathon is a gerund. It represents a specific action. I learned painting from Mrs. Morris. Here, painting represents class or skill. You could replace it with other nouns for skills, like tennis, English, math, or yoga. A gerund can describe or modify a noun in English, in the same way that nouns can modify other nouns. For example: Noun modifier: Gerund modifier: These are my running shoes. When a gerund modifies a noun, it tells you what type of noun it is, just as other English nouns that describe nouns do! English present participles also end in -ing and can describe nouns, but notice that there is a difference in meaning! A present participle tells you what the noun it describes is doing while the gerund tells you what type of noun it is:Gerund modifier: These are my running shoes. Participle modifier: a horse that is running shoes. Participle modifier: that are easy to confuse with gerunds: present participles and other nouns that end in -ing. Gerunds and present participle form: Gerund: root + -ing (e.g. swimming, running, talking) resent participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that has a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that have a gerund form will also have a present participle form: Gerunds and every verb that have a gerund form will also have a gerund form will be a gerund form will also have a gerund form will also have difference is that where gerunds are nouns, present participles are used: As adjectives (to describe something that a noun is doing): The boys playing hockey outside are very noisy! In of verbs: That baby will be sleeping. That baby has been sleeping. That baby is being put to bed. Have a look at our post on participles in English to learn more! There are nouns that end in -ing that are not gerunds. Most of these are nouns that end in -ing that are not gerunds. But now have some additional meaning. For example: You can usually find nouns that end in -ing that are not gerunds is the first of these are nouns that end in -ing that are not gerunds. But now have some additional meaning is not entirely predictable. Nouns that end in -ing that are not gerunds is the first of are often considered action nouns but they are not gerunds, and so while they can be used to create action noun phrases, they can be used to form gerund phrases. To learn more about the difference, check out our post on noun phrases, they can be used to form gerund phrases. To learn more about the difference, check out our post on noun phrases, they can be used to form gerund phrases. verb.Gerunds are formed like this: root + -ing.Certain verbs take gerunds, but they have a different meaning and use in English. If it isnt a noun for an action, its not a gerund! If you dike to see how well you make and use gerunds, why not check out the gerund activities Ive written up for you? The Mango Languages learning platform is designed to get you speaking like a local quickly and easily. Gerund definition: 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 run every day. / I like running. In the first sentence, running is used as a gerund (noun) and like is the verb. to sing/singingSara sings. Singing makes Sara happy. In the first sentence, running is used as a gerund (noun) and like is the verb. to sing/singingSara sings. Singing makes Sara happy. In the first sentence, running is used as a gerund (noun) and like is the verb. to sing/singingSara sings. doing the action to sing. In the second sentence, singing is used as a gerund and makes is the verb. Functions of Gerunds Gerund sas 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. Gerund Example: Here, singing is the subject of the sentence, enjoys is the verb, and singing is the direct object. Singing is the subject of the sentence. doing.Gerunds as Indirect ObjectBecause a gerund is a noun, it can be an indirect object. Gerund example: Sarah made singing is a noun acting as an indirect object in the sentence. Gerund as Subject ComplementBecause a gerund is a noun, it can be an indirect object of the sentence. Singing is a noun acting as an indirect object. it can be a subject complement. Gerund Example: It was singing that made Sarah happy. Here, Sarah is the subject and the gerund singing serves as the complement of the sentence because it follows the linking verb was. It is the subject of a preposition in a prepositional phrase. Gerund Example: Besides singing, Sarah likes dancing. Here, Sarah is 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 part of a verb phrase. Examples: Sarah enjoys in this example, Sarah is singing In this example, Sarah 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 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 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 is a noun that is formed from a verb, ending in ing. When considering gerund is a noun. A gerund is a verbal that ends in -ing and functions as a noun. The term verbal indicates that a gerund, like the other two kinds of verbals, is based on a verb and therefore expresses action or a state of being. However, since a gerund functions as a noun, it occupies some positions in a sentence that a noun ordinarily would, for example: subject, direct object, subject complement, and object of preposition. Gerund as subject:Traveling might satisfy your desire for new experiences. (The gerund has been removed.) Gerund as direct object:They do not appreciate my singing. (The gerund is singing.) They do not appreciate my assistance. (The gerund has been removed) Gerund as subject complement: My cat's favorite activity is sleeping. (The gerund has been removed.) Gerund as object of preposition: The police arrested him for speeding.) The police arrested him for speeding. (The gerund has been removed.) A gerund has been removed.) phrase is a group of words consisting of a gerund and the modifier(s) and/or (pro)noun(s) or noun phrase(s) that function as the direct object(s), indirect object(s), indirect object(s), or complement(s) of the action or state expressed in the gerund, such as:The gerund phrase functions as the subject of the sentence. Finding a needle in a haystack would be easier than what we're trying to do. Finding (gerund) a needle (direct object of action expressed in gerund) in a haystack (prepositional phrase as adverb) The gerund phrase functions as the direct object of the verb appreciate. I hope that you appreciate my offering you this opportunity my (possessive pronoun adjective form, modifying the gerund) offering (gerund) you (indirect object of action expressed in gerund) The gerund phrase functions as the subject complement. Tom's favorite tactic has been jabbering away to his constituents, ighering away to (gerund) his constituents (direct object of action expressed in gerund) The gerund phrase functions as the subject of action expressed in gerund). phrase functions as the object of the preposition for. You might get in trouble for faking an illness to avoid work (infinitive phrase as adverb) The gerund phrase functions as the subject of the sentence. Being the boss made Jeff feel uneasy. Being (gerund) the boss (subject complement for Jeff, via state of being expressed in gerund) Punctuation are gerund phrase consists of a gerund plus modifier(s), object(s), and/or complement(s). Gerunds and gerund phrases virtually never require punctuation. homesitemapA-Z grammar terms gerunds A gerund is a verb form that functions as a noun. A gerund is created by adding the suffix "-ing" to the base form of a verb. Like all nouns, gerunds can be used as subjects of prepositions, or complements. For example: Swimming is permitted in the lake. (subject of "is") I hate running. (object of the verb "hate") I was accepted after learning some Italian. (object of the preposition "after") Her passion is dancing. (complement of the subject "her passion") Table of Contents Properties of a Gerund Examples of Gerunds More Examples of Gerunds More Examples of Gerunds More Examples of Gerunds Are Important Test Time! Unlike a normal noun, a gerund driving is modified with an adverb, drinking a flagon (The gerund driving is modified with an adverb, erratically,) regularly visiting the hospital (The gerund visiting is modified with an adverb, regularly, and has a direct object, the hospital.) Like all nouns, a gerund can function in one of four ways. Here is an example of each way using the gerund "visiting": For example: Visiting New York is always an experience. ("Visiting" is the subject of the verb "is.") Read more about subjects. For example: I love visiting New York. ("Visiting" is the direct object of the preposition "by.") Read more about objects of prepositions. For example: I surprised them by visiting New York. ("Visiting" is the direct object of the preposition "by.") Read more about objects of prepositions. For example: I surprised them by visiting New York. ("Visiting" is the direct object of the preposition "by.") Read more about objects of preposition the linking verb "was" and renames the subject, making it a subject complements. Here are some more examples of gerund is the subject of the sentence.) Playing football is fun. (The gerund is the subject of the sentence. The word football is the gerund complement of the gerund as a subject. The gerund as a subject of prepositions. The phrase a large group of people is the gerund as a subject. The gerund as a subject of the sentence. complement of keeping.) Generosity is giving more than you can, and pride is taking less than you need. (Kahlil Gibran, 1883-1931) (Two gerunds, both subject complements) I love acting. It is so much more real than life. (Playwright Oscar Wilde, 1854-1900) (A gerund as the direct object of the verb love) You can tell a lot about a fellow's character by his way of eating jellybeans. (Ronald Reagan, 1911-2004) (A gerund as the object of a preposition) I like to play blackjack. I'm not addicted to gambling, I'm addicted to gambling, I'm addicted to gambling, I'm addicted to gambling, I'm addicted to gambling in a semi-circle. (Mitch Hedberg, 1968-2005) (Two gerunds, both objects of prepositions) I like to play blackjack. I'm not addicted to gambling, I'm a consists of a gerund, its objects, and all modifiers. Eating blackberries quickly will make you ill. (Here, the gerund phrase consists of the gerund eating, the direct object blackberries, and the adverb quickly.) I like to play blackjack. I'm not addicted to sitting in a semicircle. (Comedian Mitch Hedberg) (Here, the first gerund (gambling) does not head a gerund phrase, but the second (sitting) does. The phrase in a semicircle is an adverbial phrase) that modifies the gerund sitting.) That's all pretty tidy. Let's start building in some complications. Eating blackberries without washing them will make you ill. (This is similar to the example above, but now our adverb is without washing them. It's an adverbial phrase within our gerund phrase that includes its own gerund phrase, washing them.) Discovery consists of seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought. (Biochemist Albert Szent-Gyorgyi) (Here, the direct objects of the gerunds seeing and thinking are what everybody has seen and what nobody has thought. These direct objects are both noun clauses. This example has been added to highlight that nouns (just like adverbs and modifiers) within a gerund phrase.) Read more about gerund phrases. Even though all gerunds end with the suffix -ing, not every word which ends -ing is a gerund. The other common type of word which ends -ing is the present participle. Like gerunds, present participles are also formed from verbs (making them verbals), but they are not used as nouns. They are used as adjectives or when forming verbs in a progressive tense. For example: Running the tap will clear the air pocket. (This is a greund.) Can you fix the running tap? (This is a present participle as an adjective.) The tap was running for an hour. (This is a present participle as an adjective.) The tap was running for an hour. (This is a present participle as an adjective.) The tap was running for an hour. (This is a present participle used to form the past progressive tense.) and, as a rule, gerunds do not cause many writing issues. In fact, gerunds come so easily to native speakers, you can use them to create natural, flowing sentences. One of the biggest failings with business writing is using too many nouns, I mean, not gerunds). Look at this example: We will discuss the reprimend of John for being in violation of the regulations. (The writer has overused nouns (shown in bold), making the sentence sound stilted.) Writers often opt for nouns (and the prepositions needed to make those nouns work) to make their writing sound more corporate. Usually, that's bad judgment by the writer because overusing nouns often makes your text harder to read as well as jolty and stale. Your readers will appreciate cleaner, smoother sentences is best achieved with a bias for verbs in your word choice, but gerunds (given they're pretty verb-like themselves) can also help. We will discuss reprimanding John for violating the regulations. (This 9-word version featuring two gerunds is far smoother than the 14-word version above. As it is easier to read and shorter, it saves time, braincells, and ink.) The replacement of a normal noun with a gerund can help with creating a shorter, smoother sentence. Was something wrong? Use #gm to find us quicker. Create a QR code.

Gerund infinitive exercise. Simple gerund sentences examples. Gerund 1. Make 10 simple sentences by using gerund. Gerund examples list. 5 examples of gerund. 3 examples of gerund. Gerund contoh.

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