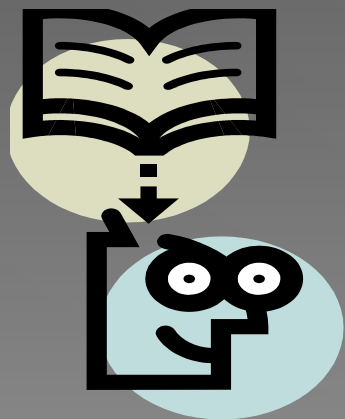


GERUNDS AND INFINITIVES



GERUNDS

- Gerund is the -ing form of a verb used as a noun.
- To form gerunds, use

the base form + ing

Example : I enjoy learning English

- To form negative gerunds, use

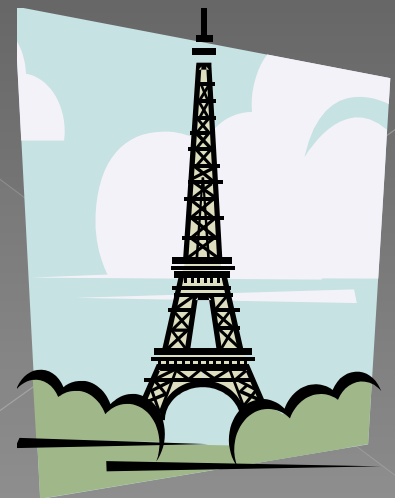
not + gerund

Example : Not speaking English well is my biggest problem in this country

Gerund's positions in a sentence

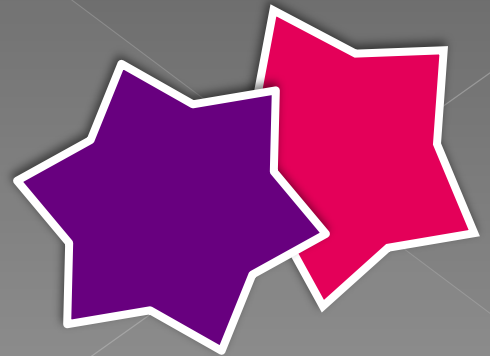
1. Gerunds used as subject of the sentence

Example : Traveling might satisfy your desire for new experiences.



2. Gerunds used as objects

Example : They do not appreciate my singing.



3. Gerund as object of preposition

Example : He's excited about playing tennis.

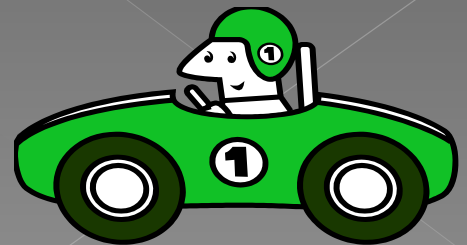


By + gerund

Example : You get good grades by studying hard.

Go + gerund

Example : I will go fishing with you tomorrow.



INFINITIVES

- Infinitives is to + the simple form of a verb.
- To form infinitives use

to + base form of the verb

Example : I want to dance.

- To form negative infinitives use

Not + infinitive

Example : He decided not to go to the party.

Infinitive's positions in a sentence

1. Infinitives in the subject position

Example : To live in the United States is my dream.



2. Infinitive of purpose

Example : I came here in order to learn.



Too + adjective or adverb + infinitive

Example : She is too young to vote.

Adjective or adverb + enough + infinitive

Example : They are old enough to vote.



DIFFERENCES OF GERUND AND INFINITIVE

1.

Gerunds often follow verbs that indicate that an action is happening or has happened.

The action expressed by the verb comes at the same time or after the action expressed by the gerund.

Example : *We enjoy going to concerts.*

Infinitives often follow verbs that indicate that an action will or could happen.

The action expressed by the verb comes before the action expressed by the infinitive.

Example : *We hope to go to the concert.*



2.

Verbs that are followed by **a noun phrase + infinitive** can also be followed by **a gerund**.

The gerund makes it general and the infinitive make specific the person indicated.



Example :

1. They allow smoking in this building.
They allowed me to smoke in this building.
2. I like cooking.
I like to cook.
3. She started losing weight
She started to lose weight.



3.

When a specific performer of the gerund action needs to be indicated, a possessive noun or a possessive determiner is used.

Example :

I really appreciate Karen's/her writing that letter for me.

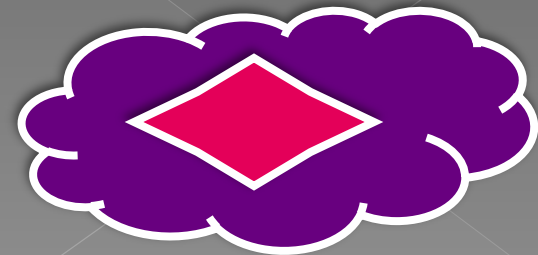
Peter's/his coming late really annoys me.



4.

When an infinitive functions as a **subject**, any stated subject of the infinitive should be preceded by for. If a pronoun follows for, it must be in object form.

When the **subject** of a gerund is stated, it takes the possessive form.



Example :

1. For people to see is a wonderful gift.
2. Her desire was for them to take a trip around the world
3. They hoped for her to be able to attend the concert



THANK YOU

