# **GERUNDS**

### What is a gerund?

A gerund is the <u>-ing</u> form of a verb used as a noun in sentence structure. Though it has the same form as the present participle, its uses differ.

GERUND: Walking the dog is Kim's job. (acts as a subject)

PARTICIPLE: Ken, walking the dog, got very tired. (modifies Ken)

A gerund may serve in any noun function:

SUBJECT:

Looking at tropical fish didn't satisfy

the child.

OBJECT:

He taught <u>swimming</u>. Seeing is <u>believing</u>.

PREDICATE NOUN: MODIFIER:

I used a cutting board. (That is, a

board for cutting, not a board that cuts.)

A gerund may be in present or perfect tenses, and in the active or passive voice:

my

your

seeing

his

having seen

her

being seen

its

having been seen (passive)

our

their

## What is the subject of a gerund?

The subject of a gerund is the noun or pronoun that occurs before the gerund, and the gerund can be used in 2 ways: Formal Possessive and General Object.

FORMAL: The neighbors complained about the <u>dog's barking</u> at night. GENERAL: The neighbors complained about the <u>dog barking</u> at night.

FORMAL: Janet was excited about <u>Jim's/his coming</u>. GENERAL: Janet was excited about <u>Jim/him coming</u>.

# When is the possessive case preferred?

- 1. In formal usage.
- 2. When the emphasis is on the gerund:

Janet was excited about Jim's/his coming. About what? Jim's/his coming.

We were concerned with Taffy's/his constant scratching. About what? About the scratching.

### When is the object case preferred?

1. When the gerund is separated from its subject by other words:

People were surprised at him, a veteran speaker on many campuses, having no ready reply.

2. When the subject is emphatic:

We were proud of <u>him</u> winning the race. <u>Who</u> is winning the race? Him. Have you heard of <u>them</u> losing their baby? <u>Who</u> is losing a baby? Them.

- 3. When the subject
- -- is abstract, or the name of an inanimate object:

Imagination getting out of control was the cause of the problem.

--has no possessive form:

They disapproved of so many being given. Nobody could imagine this happening.

--is a plural noun:

I don't approve of children (possibly children's) stealing