

The Foreign Language Academy of Nasional



HOW TO DISTINGUISH GERUND FROM PRESENT

PARTICIPLE

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Chapter 1

Introduction

Background

As we know that a sentence needs a subject, a verb, an object, an adverb (complement) or in Bahasa Indonesia it is often called *s p o k*. To make a sentence in Bahasa Indonesia a verb is not always used as Chinese language does. English language however is very different from both, it must have verb, within a sentence. A verb is needed in order to make a complete sentence.

Subject of a sentence sometimes is not a noun but it is derived from other part of speech for example from an adjective or a verb

To increase knowledge among the derived words there are words with – ing inflection that might confuse students whether it is gerund or present participle. The following are examples of them

For example

-Indonesia is an oil exporting country.

-the smiling general ruled the country.

Exporting-derived from export (verb) changed into adjective (present participle) by adding-ing.

So is in *the smiling general*, smiling is derivated from smile(verb) which changed into adjective (present participle) by adding- ing to the verb.

-Laziness is our common enemy

Laziness is noun derivated from adjective lazy

Example sentence of gerund :

-Seeing is believing.

Seeing and believing are nouns formed or derivated from verbs see and believe there words are known a gerund.

In this paper the writer will talk about gerund and present participle, why the writer will discuss them because both have suffix-ing that make the students confused. This paper is intended to show the reader how to identify whether the words with-ing is a gerund or a present participle. The explanation is done step by step starting from meaning of gerund and present participle, function, formation of gerund and present participle. Knowing about gerund and present participle is every important because it will make the students easy in distinguishing gerund and present participle.

The writer hopes that this paper will help students in order to understand, how to know and to distinguish gerund or present participle, and to help students not to be confused.

1.2 The reason for choosing this title

The reason in choosing this title is there are still a lot of students who are still confused about the gerund and present participle. That the writer wants to share with other students about how to distinguish Gerund from present participle in English.

1.3 The aim of the writing

The aims of writing this paper are to help students in order to understand what the difference between gerund from present participle, because both of them have the same suffix that is *ing* and the students will know the function and the formation of gerund and simple participle.

Another aim is to fulfill the requirements for obtaining The 3 degree from the foreign language academy of Nasional.

1.4 The method of writing and collecting data

The method used in writing this paper is explorative method. To get the data, the writer did library research, browsed internet and shared with friends.

1.5 Scope of paper

In this paper the writer deals with how to distinguish gerund and present participle in English.

1.6 The organization of the paper

This paper is organized and broken down into 3 chapters, they are :

CHAPTER 1 : Introduction, background, the reason for choosing the title,

the aim of writing, the method of writing, collecting data,

scope of the paper and organization of the writing.

CHAPTER 11 : Gerund in English

1. How to make a gerund from its base
2. Function and position of a gerund within a sentence
3. Gerunds have same character as a noun has
4. Gerunds have also some character of a verb
5. Some certain verb are followed by gerund (as a direct object) and have active meaning

Present participle in English

1. The function of present participle
2. The words often used present participle
3. Present participle and its derivation form
4. Different present participle and gerund

CHAPTER III : Closing

2. Consist of

1.2 conclusion

1.3 suggestion

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CHAPTER II

GERUND

Talking about gerund, Jay Maurer(2000),stated “*Gerund is noun made from a verb to form a gerund , add –ing to the base form of a verb and make any necessary spelling changes*”(P.300)

Fuchs,(2000) stated “*Gerund (base form of verb –ing) are the verb that function like nouns. The gerund can be the subject of a sentence*” ,(P.273).

So Gerund is a form of verb-ing used as nouns. gerunds have the same form with that of present participle (verb-ing). But both function differently, gerunds always function as nouns While present participle can become verb or adjective

Example I

My young sister was studying French
(*studying* is not a gerund but it is present participle as a verb)

Ann is an interesting girl
(*interesting* is not a gerund but it is present participle as a adjective)

My friend and me are playing game
(*playing* is not a gerund but it is present participle as verb)

Example II

Teaching is a noble profession

(*teaching* is a gerund function as a subject)

Susan and Rita enjoy dancing

(*dancing* is a gerund function as a direct object)

John admitted stealing the jewels

(*stealing* is a gerund function as a object)

1. How to make a gerund from it's base

The ways to form verb-ing from base form (verb1) in forming a gerund is similar to that of present participle. Under is the rule how to make a gerund from it base form (v1).

a. If the base form end with **-e**, so **-e**, must be ommited then add **-ing** to replace it.

Example

write=writing

He writing a novel.

take=taking

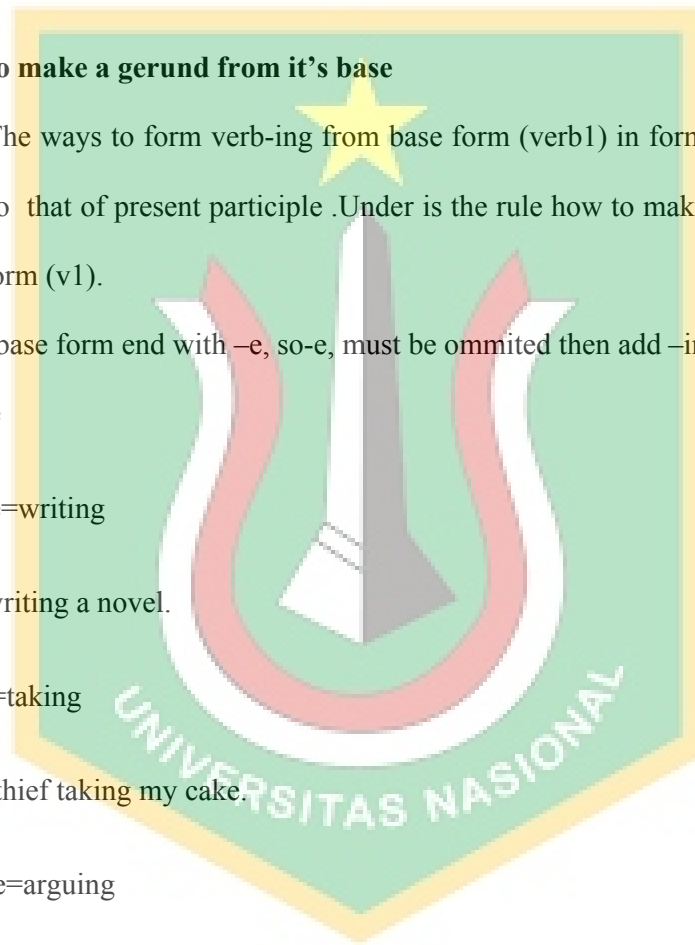
The thief taking my cake.

argue=arguing

arguing is forbidden.

love=loving

The husband is loving his wife.



come=coming

My uncle coming from Netherland.

b. If the base form end wit ee so directly add – ing

example

agree=agreeing

The Manager agreeing in my opinion.

see=seeing

I see you n my heart.

c. If the base form ended with a consonant (a part from h, w, x, y)the consonant is written double and ,add the –ing to the base from just add-ing

example

beg=begging

I beg you for sleep.

stop=stopping

John stopping play game.

run=running

He is running very fast.

hit=hitting

The blogger was hitting by society.



rob=robbing

The robber shooting officer of bank.

d. If the base form ended with a consonant (a part from h, w, x, y) where the letter before the vowel is stressed at the end letter, so the consonant is written double, to the base form just add -ing

example

prefer=preferring

He prefers eating to drinking.

admit=admitting

I admitted stealing her book.

control=controlling

The director stopped controlling students learning activities.

quarrel=quarrelling

I stopped quarreling if you come.

permit=permitting (pres spelling at the first vowel)

She stopped permitting them to come.



e. If the base form ended -ie, so in the -ie changes into -y than add the -ing

example

die=dying

The machine starts dying.

lie=lying

The children preferred lying.

tie=tying

The man finished tying the box.

lie=lying

He like lying on the bad.

f. If the word ends with -y the letter does not change so directly add ing to the base.

example

hurry=hurrying

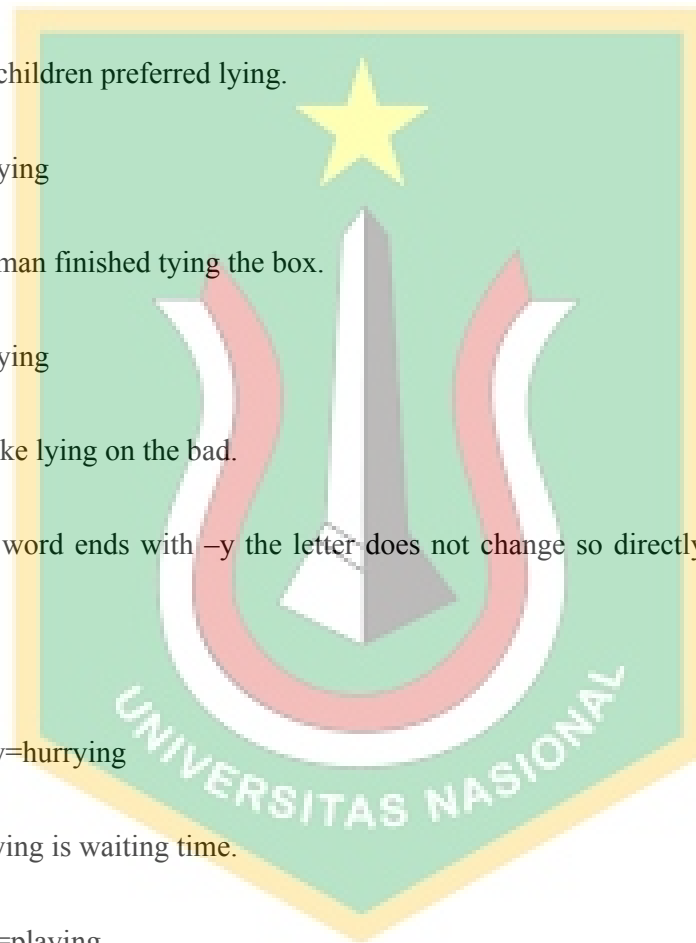
hurrying is waiting time.

Play=playing

He avoid playing with her.

buy=buying

Buying and selling are activities happen in the market.



study=studying

My hobby is studying.

replay=replaying

Replaying is only the way how to decide what team is the best.

try=trying

failed is if you stop trying.

2. Function and position of a gerund within a sentence

a. As subject

Example

seeing her once again made him very happy.

Playing tennis is fun.

Cooking is my hobby.

Reading is window of knowlaged

Working make me rich.

b. As direct object

Example

They don't like teaching

(Teaching is the object of like)

We enjoy playing game.

(Playing is the object of game.)

I made telephone ringing.

(Ringing is the object of telephone.)

She cook with full loving.

(Loving is the object cook.)

He is hate studying.

(Studying is the object of hate.)

c. As object of preposition

Example

I am tired of camping.

(Camping is the object preposition is tired)

The car is buying of me.

(Buying is the object preposition is me)

He is excited about playing.

(Playing is the object preposition is excited.)



I am interested in learning more about your work.

(*Learning* is the object preposition is *interested*.)

We talked about going to Canada for our vacation.

(*Going* is the object preposition is *talked*.)

d. As subject complement

Example

My favorite sport is cooking.

(*cooking* explain *my favorite* as a subject.)

My father is understanding.

(*understanding* explain *my father* as a subject.)

The girl is very appealing.

(*appealing* explain *the girl* as a subject.)

The baby stops bedwetting.

(*bedwetting* explain *the baby* as a subject.)

Her eye is blinking.

(*blinking* explain *her eye* as a subject.)

e. As modifier



Example

ironing board, explain *board*

The thing is ironing board.

reading lamp, explain *lamp*

I can read because of reading lamp.

Studying hard, explain *hard*

studying hard is my habitual every night.

waiting room, explain *room*

I wait my friend in waiting room.

swimming pool, explain *pool*

my swimming pool is biggest.

f. As appositive

Example

Boy's favorite sport, fishing, is becoming expensive.

Reading a book making her smart.

Ali's favorite, sleeping, is becoming habitual.

Her work, dancing, was making rich.



Thief's action killing every one, making him caught by police.

3. Gerunds have same character as a noun has

- a. gerund can be modified by adjective

example

My grand mother likes my slow driving.

(*slow* is an adjective which explain *driving*.)

I will diligent studying tonight.

(*diligent* is an adjective which explain studying.)

My friend were nice working last night.

(*nice* is an adjective which explain *working*.)

You like fast running.

(*fast* is an adjective which explain *running*.)

I am often rapidly reading book.

(*rapidly* is an adjective which explain *reading*.)

- b. Gerund can be modified by a possessive noun

Example

Her dancing makes him impressed.

(*Her* is possessive pronoun which modified *dancing*.)

Your actioning make me interested.

(*your* is possessive pronoun which modified *auctioning*.)

Them hitting make my face bruise.

(*them* is possessive pronoun which modified *hitting*.)

Your loving make me happy every day.

(*your* is possessive pronoun which modified *loving*.)

I like with her attentioning.

(*her* is possessive pronoun which modified *attentioning*.)

c. Gerund which is modified by a possessive noun.

Example

I am proud of Citra's writing.

(*Citra's* is possessive noun which modified *writing*)

I hate of character Ani's exasperating.

(*Ani's* is possessive noun which modified *exasperating*.)

She heard of father's humming.

(*Father's* is possessive noun which modified *humming*.)

The thief has had the car Regar's taking.

(*Regar's* is possessive noun which modified *taking*.)

I am excite of Ali doing examination is good.

- d. Some gerunds have plural forms.

Example

blessing= blessings

wedding= weddings

4. Gerunds have also some character of a verb

- a. gerunds have object (if the base is a transitive verb that needs an object) verb which needs object

example

Reading novels is her hobby.

(*novels* is object of *reading*.)

Getting present make her happy.

(*present* is object of *getting*.)

Reassuring heart is him working.

(*heart* is object of *reassuring*.)

Knocking door is commonly before enter a room.

(*door* is object of *knocking*.)

Cooking cake is favorite my mother.

(*Cake* is object of *cooking*.)

- b. Gerund can have subject complement (if the base is a linking verb)

Example

Congratulations on your becoming a president.

(*A president* is complement from *becoming*.)

After I get present my felling happy.

(Happy is compliment from felling.)

The rabbit is appearing beautiful.

(Beautiful is compliment from appearing.)

My mother said your looking bad.

(Bad is compliment from looking.)

c. gerund can be modified by adverb

Example

He became fresh after sleeping soundly.

(*Soundly* is an *adverb* which explains *sleeping*)

I become tired after running quickly.

(*Quickly* is an adverb which explain *running*.)

My wife and me like driving well.

(*Well* is an adverb which explain driving.)

He get present after working efficiently.

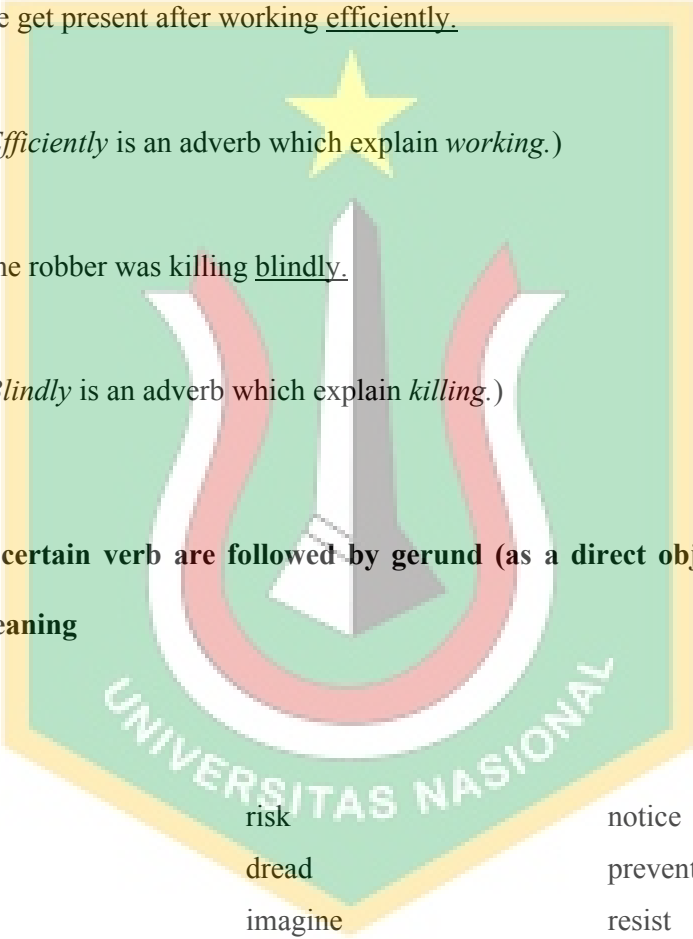
(*Efficiently* is an adverb which explain *working*.)

The robber was killing blindly.

(*Blindly* is an adverb which explain *killing*.)

5. Some certain verb are followed by gerund (as a direct object) and have active meaning

Example



Admit	risk	notice
Consider	dread	prevent
delay	imagine	resist
enjoy	practice	understand
forgive	suggest	involve
postpone	suggest	
quit	fancy	

Example

The thief admitted stealing the car

She will continue studying next year

His mother suggested having lunch before we leave.

The father ~~forgiven~~ mistaking his child.

I enjoyed playing basket ball.

5.2. Some certain verb was followed by gerund becomes a direct object and has the meaning of passive voice.

Example

Need : The car needs washing

Want : Your hair wants cutting

Gerund the above can be changed from infinitive in passive voice. the above sentence both have the some meaning with the sentence below

Example

Need : The car needs to be washed.

Want : Your hair wants to be cut.

Gerund functions to express short prohibitions

Example

No smoking !

No fishing !

No parking !

No swimming !

No stopping !

5.3 Gerund is usually used in negative or question sentences.

Example

Would you mind waiting for a moment ?

I don't mind bringing these book.

Would you coming to my house ?

Can you tell me your story

I don't like cooking.

5.4 Gerund could be changed by an infinitive (as direct object) and has the same a meaning

Example

I will try studying harder

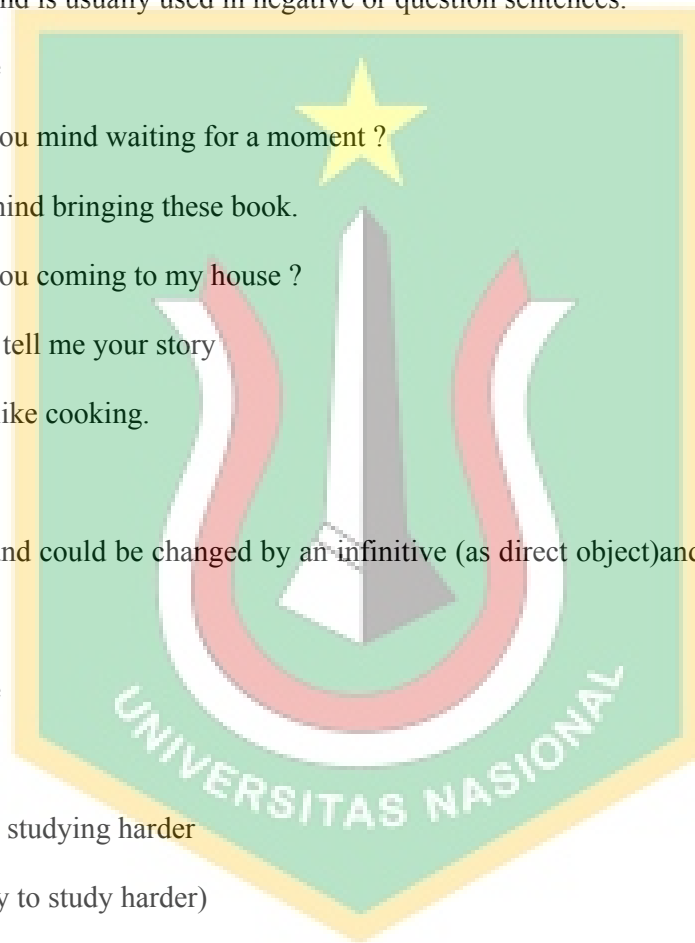
(I will try to study harder)

Ali began watching television.

(Ali began to watch television.)

He can't bear seeing her cry

(He can't bear to seeing her cry)



5.4 Some certain verbs are followed by gerund which can be a direct object or they can also be followed by to infinitive but the meaning is changed they are stop, remember, and forget

Example

Anderson stops smoking.

Anderson stops to smoke.

Jane remembered meeting you.

Jane remembered to meet you.

Thomas will not forget seeing miss universe.

Thomas will not forget to see the miss universe.



Present Participle

Talking about present participle Kaplan (1989) stated *“present participle suffix – ing attached to a verb root. One use of present participle is in the complex progressive verbal construction meaning “be in progress” : Max is reading, the girl were laughing. This is a verbal not adjective use as can be, seem from the fact that reading and laughing are the main verbs and were the auxes, in the just – given examples”*(p.137)

Lado(2008) stated *“present participle is a verb of – ing form with function as an adjective.”* (p. 62)

Present participle called as verb-ing participle it is made from base form (verb) and add with-ing. Present participle has the same type with gerund, but both have different functions, gerund function as a noun while present participle can function as a verb or an adjective.

1.Function of Present Participle

- a. as a verb

Example

His uncle is reaching Arabic.

My mother is making cake.

You are murdering officer bank.

I will be meeting you tomorrow.

The people are going to picnic.

b. as an adjective

After linking verb (as subject complement)

Example

This job is boring.

(Boring modifies this job.)

Your sister is very charming.

(Charming modifies your sister(subject).)

Your dancing is very trying.

(trying modifies is your dancing)

Driving is his job.

(driving modifies is his job)

The robber is murdering the child.

(murdering modifies the robber.)

Her hobby is playing foot ball.

(playing modifies is her hobby)

Before noun

Example

a rolling stone gets no moss.

(rolling stone modified is a stone.)

An annoying boy always bothers his sister.

(*Annoying* modified is *a boy*.)

A drilling hole is his job.

(*drilling* modifies *a hole*.)

A playing foot ball is his dream.

(*playing* modifies *a foot ball*.)

Eating cake is hobby my young sister.

(*eating* modifies *a cake*.)

After noun (as modifier)

Example

Her grandmother, sleeping, is getting sick.

(*Sleeping* modifies *her grandmother*.)

My father, working, is getting present.

(*Working* modifies *my father*.)

Your uncle washing car, is making clear.

(*Washing* modifies *your uncle*.)

My enemy hitting make me sick.

(*Hitting* modifies *my enemy*.)

My neighbor knocking is getting wake up.

(*Knocking* modifies *my neighbor*.)

After object

Example

Can you make this book interesting.

(*Interesting* modified *this book*).

Do you have talent cooking?

(*Cooking* modifies *talent*).

My friend and me go holiday visiting to zoo.

(*Visiting* modifies *holiday*).

Can you make me loving her ?

(*Loving* modifies *me*.)

Your speak make me laughing.

(*Laughing* modifies *me*.)

c. as adverb

example

Crying for milk, the baby woke everyone up.

Crying for milk explains verb woke everyone up.

Studying hard, he passed the final exam.

Studying hard explains passed the final exam.

Running fast Ali can to catch the robber.

Running fast explains can catch the robber.

Working hard he get present from manager.

Working hard explains get present from manager.

Eating regularly Budi growts health every day.

Eating regularly explains growth health every day.

- d. as absolute construction

Absolute construction is a phrase consist of noun or pronoun modified by participle adjective or adjective phrase with out being separated to be.

Example

Whether permitting , we will have the picnic tomorrow.

-permitting explain weather.

2. The words often used in present participle

some certain verbs show action done by the five senses such as, see, hear, feel, listen(to), notice, watch.

example

He has smelt something burning here.

I heard you singing in the bathroom.

I saw him playing football.

She felt cold when swimming in the pool.

I have saw you reading a book.

3. Present participle and it is derivation form

- a. Adjective clause which change a summery

Example :

The man standing beside the car will be our lecturer in the next semester.

(The man who is standing beside the car will be our lecturer in the next semester.)

The people staying in the garden is my grandmother.

(the people who is staying in the garden is my grandmother.)

The boy meeting in the hotel is my friend.

(the boy who is meeting in the hotel is my friend)

b. Adverb clause which changes summary

Example :

Visiting Palembang, he knew what empe-empe was.

(After he visited Palembang, he knew what empe-empe was.)

4. Different present participle and gerund

Present participle and gerund have form, which similar with *verb- ing*. the different between the two, commonly known from their meanings or their function in a sentence.

- a. Present participle it mean “yang” in bahasa Indonesia and as a gerund its mean “untuk” in bahasa Indonesia.

Example :

annoying person(present participle)

interesting girl(present participle)

washing people (present participle)

swimming boy(present participle)

Waiting room(gerund)

Smoking room(gerund)

Cooking room(gerund)

Using car(gerund)

Swimming pool(gerund)

B. Gerund functions as a noun while present participle functions as an adjective or a verb.

Example :

I love swimming (gerund).

Swimming as a noun (gerund) which functions as object. (gerund).

Loving you make me happy every day(gerund).

I am like of playing foot ball(gerund).

My hobby is studying(gerund).

I get present from manager because me working hard(gerund).

She is swimming in the pool (present participle).

Swimming as a verb (present participle).

This work is very interesting(present participle).

A cooking cake is her hobby(present participle).

He is playing game in the room(present participle).



CHAPTER III

Conclusion and suggestion

A.CONCLUSION

A lot of students are still confused in distinguishing gerund from present participle. Gerund is a form of verb-ing used as a noun. Gerund has the same form with that of present participle (verb-ing). Knowing the difference between the gerund from present participle is important, because it will make the students easy to distinguish the gerund from the present participle. Gerund is a verb adding – ing which has function as a noun, and present participle is a verb adding – ing which have function as a verb and an adjective.

Gerunds and present participle ended with-ing, have different functions within sentence in the English language. The functions of gerund and present participle

Gerund functions as :

1. Subject
2. Direct object
3. Object of preposition
4. Subject compliment
5. Modifier

Present participle functions as :

1. A verb
2. An adjective
3. An adverb
4. Absolute construction



B.SUGGESTIONS

To make the students able to distinguish gerund from present participle, The lecturer should stress on part of speech drilling, so that students will be able to parse a sentence in English .

The students who is able to parse a sentence will automatically know each part of a word, phrase, or sentence and it will help them to write English sentences better.



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