Infinitive, gerund, participle

A word referring to an action, or a state of being can work either as a verb, noun or an adjective. If it is work as a noun it is either a gerund or infinitive and it performs the action of adjective it is a participle.

Infinitive:

The forms to go and to find are "infinitives." The infinitive is the base of a verb, often followed by to.

- After certain verbs (bid, let, make, need (Except when they are conjugated with do), dare, see, hear), we use the Infinitive without to
  Ex:
  Bid him go there.
  I will not let you go.
- The infinitive without to is also used after the verbs will, would, shall, should, may, might, can, could and must.
  Ex:
  I will pay the bill.
- The Infinitive without to is also used after had better, had rather, would rather, sooner than, rather than
  Ex:
  You had better ask permission.

Uses:

1. As the Subject of a Verb
   Ex;
   To err is human
2. As the Object of a transitive Verb
   Ex;
   He likes to play card
3. As the Complement of a Verb
   Ex;
   Her greatest pleasure is to sing
4. As the Object of a Preposition
   Ex;
   He had no choice but to obey
5. As an Objective Complement
   Ex;
   I saw him go
6. Infinitive is also used to qualify a noun, verb, adjective and a sentence.
7. It may active or passive.

Active
   Present: to love.
   Present Continuous: to be loving.
Present Perfect Continuous: to have been loving.
Present Perfect: to have loved.

Passive:
Passive Present: to be loved.
Perfect: to have been loved

Gerund:

Gerund is a verbal noun. It looks like a verb but not a verb. It functions as a noun.
Structure= verb + ing
Ex;
I like running

Uses of gerund:
1. As a subject of the sentence:
   Swimming is a healthy exercise
   Here swimming = subject and a gerund
2. As a object of the sentence:
   She enjoys going to stadium
   Here going to = object
3. As a subject compliment:
   Compliment is a word which helps to complete a sentence.
   Ex;
   Knowledge is learning something everyday
4. As the object of a preposition:
   Meena is not interested in looking for a job
   In- preposition
   Looking – gerund

some verbs follows gerund:
Verbs- avoid, detest, dislike, love, hate, keep, help, prevent, risk, stop, urge, understand, try, tolerate, encourage.

And certain phrases:
Look forward to , prone to, accustomed to, used to, objected to
Ex;
He kept disturbing me
I am looking forward to meeting you

Participle:

An action word or state of being doing the work of an adjective is called participle.

Present participle:
It denotes an action going on or incomplete action.
The singing bird was the center of attraction

Certain verbs follows only present participle:
Sensation( sense organs)
listen, hear, see, look, feel, touch, smell, taste
Observe, catch, perceive, leave.

Ex;
They caught the boys eating on the bed.
The principal heard the students shouting.

Past participle: (verb + ed/en)
It denotes a complete action.
Ex;
The injured man was taken to the hospital.

Verbs that follow past participle:
Make, wish, want, get, have, had.
Ex;
I got an alcohol addicted friend.
I was in huge mess, he made it all sorted for me.

Perfect participle:
It represents an action as completed at some past time.
Having + V3 = active form
Having been + V3 = passive form
Ex;
The sun having risen, the fog disappeared
Having been deserted by her husband, she committed suicide.