

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 work as a noun it is either a gerund or infinitive and if 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 be 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 an object of the sentence:
She enjoys going to stadium
Here going to = object
3. As a subject complement:
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 follow 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 follow 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 principle **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 follows past participle:

Make, wish, want, **get**, has , 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.