



VERBALS

Gerunds, Participles, and Infinitives

WHAT ARE VERBALS?

- Words that come from verbs and are used as other parts of speech, such as nouns, adjectives, and adverbs
- BASICALLY...looks like a verb, acts like something else!
- Often used in PHRASES

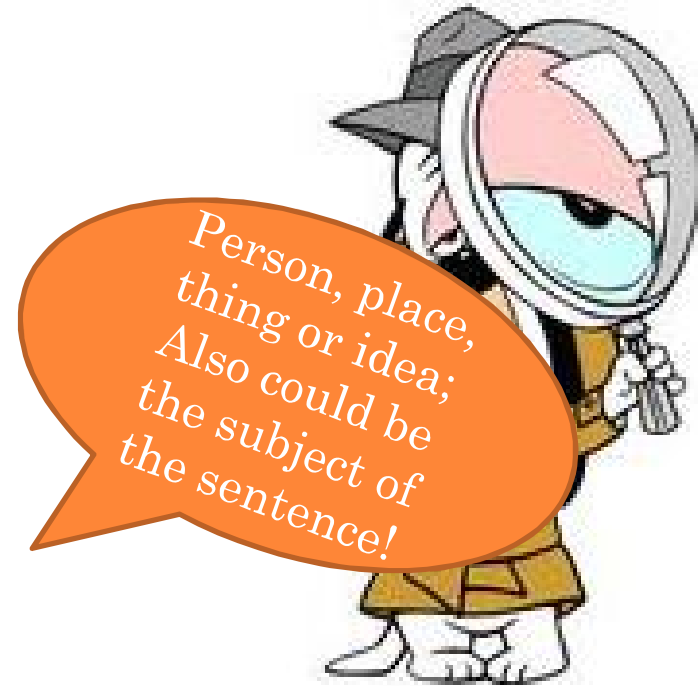


PHRASES are groups of words that lack either a subject or a predicate (or sometimes both)



GERUND (*jéh-rund*)

- Looks like: *-ing* verb
- Acts like: a NOUN



- **Running** is my favorite pastime.
gerund
- **A warning** alerted us that a storm was approaching.
gerund phrase
- I heard **the ringing of the wind chimes**.
gerund phrase



PARTICIPLE (*párt-ih-sip-uh*)

- Looks like: ***-ing*** or ***-ed*** verb
Present Participle Past Participle
- Acts like: an adjective

Modifies (adds to) or describes a noun or pronoun:
Answers the questions:
What kind? How many?
Which one? How much?

- The **pounding** waves rocked the boats in the bay.
(The present participle 'pounding' acts as an adjective describing waves).
- The wind **whipping through town** tore shingles loose.
(The participial phrase acts as an adjective describing the wind.)
- The **cracked** mirror distorted my reflection.
(The past participle 'cracked' acts as an adjective describing mirror.)



INFINITIVE (*in-fín-ih-tiv*)

- Looks like: A verb with “to” before it
- Acts like: a noun, adjective, or adverb.

Modifies a verb, adjective, or another adverb.

- **To protect ourselves** was our number one goal.
(*The infinitive phrase ‘to protect ourselves’ acts as a subject noun.*)
- Our plan **to shut the windows** was never carried out.
(*‘To shut the windows’ acts as an adjective modifying the noun plan.*)
- We watched carefully **to evaluate the danger**.
(*‘To evaluate the danger’ acts as an adverb modifying the verb watched.*)



PRACTICE 1

- Read each sentence below and identify whether it uses a gerund, a participle, or an infinitive.
- 1. **Worrying** is useless. **GERUND**
- 2. He loves **to send** emails to his friends. **INFINITIVE**
- 3. **Rattling in the cabinets**, the dishes were about to crash to the floor. **PARTICIPLE**
- 4. My need **to whisper** is due to this secret. **INFINITIVE**
- 5. **To overcome this fear** is my goal. **INFINITIVE**
- 6. You should stop **worrying about so many things**. **GERUND**
- 7. Why doesn't this **tired** earth just stand still?
PARTICIPLE

WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

- Gerund: ***Drooling*** is rude.
- Participle: ***Drooling*** and spitting, the baby reached for the fuzzy stuffed bear.
- Infinitive: It is acceptable for babies only ***to drool*** in public.
- Verb: The baby ***is drooling*** into the mashed carrots.



WHAT'S THE DIFFERENCE?

- He **smiled** brightly at the sight of his long lost pet hamster.
- His **smiling** face shone like a star in the sky.
- **Smiling** was the only thing he could do!
- In fact, he loved to **smile**.



PRACTICE 2

- See practice 2, an excerpt from your textbook.



TURN TO PG. 161-162 IN SKILLS BOOK.
THIS IS DUE MONDAY AT THE BEGINNING
OF CLASS 😊

