

verbals

Verbals

Verbals are verb forms that function as other parts of speech.

Gerunds

A gerund is a verb form that functions as a noun in a sentence.

Gerunds are created by adding the suffix –ing to the base form of a verb.

Gerunds can be used as subjects, objects, or complements.

Gerunds

Example:

Swimming is my favorite sport.

In this sentence the gerund, swimming, is used as the subject.

Gerunds

Example:

I enjoy reading books.

In this sentence the gerund, reading, is used as a direct object.

Gerunds

Example:

His passion is painting.

In this sentence the gerund, painting, is used as a complement to the verb "is".

Participles

A participle is a verb that functions as an adjective or a part of a verb phrase.

Present participle: ends in -ing; indicates ongoing action

Past participle: ends in -ed, -en, or is an irregular verb; used to form the perfect tense and passive voice

Participles

Present Participle

Example: The running water is refreshing.

“Running” is the present participle modifying the noun “water”.

Participles

Past Participle

Example: The broken vase needs to be replaced.

“Broken” is the past participle modifying the noun
“vase”.

Infinitives

An infinitive is the base form of a verb, typically preceded by the word “to.”

Infinitives can act as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs in a sentence.

Infinitives

Example:

To travel is my dream!

“To travel” is the infinitive and it acts as the subject of the sentence.

Infinitives

Example:

She wants **to learn** a new language.

“To learn” is the infinitive and it acts as the direct object to “wants”.

Infinitives

Example:

I am going to the store
to buy groceries.

“To buy” is the infinitive and it acts as the object to the preposition “to”.

Infinitives

Example:

He is the man **to talk** to.

“To talk” is the infinitive and it acts as an adjective describing the noun “man”.

Infinitives

Example:

She walked slowly **to avoid**
slipping.

“To avoid” is the infinitive that modifies the verb “walked”.