

VERBALS

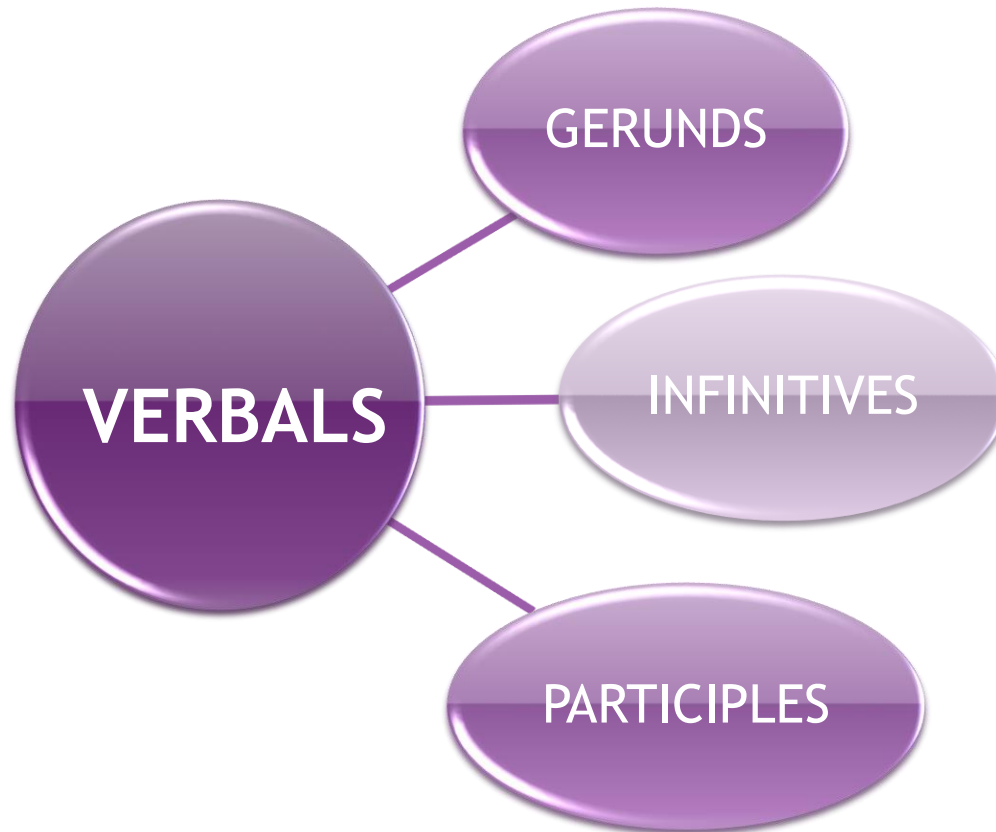
PART - II ENGLISH

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VERBALS

- ◉ The **verbals** are formed from verbs, but are never used alone as action words in sentences
- ◉ Instead, verbals function as **nouns, adjectives,** or **adverbs**
- ◉ These verbals are important in phrases

TYPES OF VERBALS



GERUND

- ◉ The **GERUND** ends in *-ing* and functions as a noun.

EXAMPLES:

1. **Watching** TV is my favorite pastime.

In this example, “watching” is a verb acting as a noun. More specifically, it's the subject of the sentence.

2. My favorite pastime is **watching** TV.

Again, we have “watching” (a verb) acting as a noun. More specifically, it's the direct object of the verb “is”.

INFINITIVES

- ◉ The **INFINITIVE** is the base form of a verb with *to*.
- ◉ Usually it functions as a noun, although it can also function as an **adjective** or **adverb**.

EXAMPLE OF AN INFINITIVE ACTING AS AN ADJECTIVE

1. Now is the best time **to start**

In this example, the verbal is acting as an adjective because “to start” is modifying the noun “time”

2. She had a suggestion **to offer**

Here, adjective modifying “suggestion”

EXAMPLE OF AN INFINITIVE ACTING AS AN ADVERB

1. **To start**, you need a positive attitude

In this example, the verbal is acting as an adverb because “need” is a verb and “to start” is modifying “need”

2. He called **to warn** her

Here, adverb modifying the verb “called”

EXAMPLE OF AN INFINITIVE ACTING AS A NOUN

1. **To succeed** in this round was my only hope of a medal

In this example, the verbal is acting as a noun.

More specifically, it's the subject of the sentence

2. I like **to ski**

In this example, the verbal is acting as a noun again.

More specifically, it's the direct object of the verb “like”

PARTICIPLES

- ⦿ A **PARTICIPLE** is a verb
- ⦿ Participles may function as adjectives, describing or modifying nouns
- ⦿ There are two kinds of participles
 1. **Present participles** (ending in *-ing*) and
 2. **Past participles** (ending in *-ed, -d, -t, -en, -n*)

EXAMPLES

1. The **dancing** parrots entertained the crowd.
(Here, verb ending in -ing called present participle)
2. The **wrecked** sailboat washed up on shore.
(Here, verb ending in -ed called past participle)
3. **Spoken** words cannot be revoked
(Here, verb ending in -en called past participle)
4. She placed the **cut** flowers in the vase
(Here, verb ending in -t called past participle)