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Over the past year, I've been developing a grammar game called Grammar Pop for iPad, which I'm happy to say is now available in the iTunes App Store! But I have to tell you, in coding the answers to parts of the speech game, in order to make the game fun rather than frustrating, I had to put more thought into the difference between gerunds and participles than I ever imagined I would. So that's a topic we're going to talk about today. Why do we have different names for them? It's hard to know the difference between gerunds and real participles in English, just looking because they both consist of a basic verb form, plus -ing suffix-always! There is not a single verb in all English that violates this rule. Even the most irregular verbs of all, be and go, fall into line. Their gerunds and current participles are to be up and going. Since gerunds and current participles are always identical, why do we even have two words for them anyway? The main reason is that in Latin, gerunds and participles were different forms to justify these different names, and the distinction got accomplished in 18th century English grammar, along with these Latin names. If you think this is a stupid and outdated reason, you are not alone. The authors of the massive Cambridge Grammar English claim that having two words doesn't make sense and they're just called -ing form gerund-participle. But we won't go far. It's still helpful to have the names of the gerund and involved to talk about different roles - the ing form of the verb can play. Gerunds If you're a longtime listener, you may remember from Episode 251 that the gerund is a kind of noun. So if you find a -ing form of verb doing the kind of things that nouns do, it's a gerund. For example, this may be the subject of a proposal, as in Skiing is my favorite sport. It can be an object of verb, as in I love skiing! Or it could be the object of an excuse, as in after skiing, I like to sit in a cabin and drink hot chocolate. In all these examples the gerund skiing itself was an object or object, but it could be a gerund phrase head, too. For example, I could say: Skiing with my husband on a weekday while everyone else is working is awesome. A simple theme is just skiing, but the full theme is skiing with my husband on a weekday while everyone else is working. Real Participles Now let's move on to the present participles. Both present and past parts are often defined as verbal adjectives, but in reality they are more like verbs than adjectives. The verb -ing in progressive times is a part. Take an offer such as Aardvark skiing when you called. You can I wonder what the problem is? Skiing looks like an adjective in the verb phrase skiing. It is true that you could replace skis with bona fide adjectives such as happy, and still grammatical suggestions. Aardvark was happy when you called. But take a closer look. Happy can do things like an adjective that skiing can't. For example, you can change the adjective happy with very much like Aardvark was very happy when you called. You can't do that with skiing. You can't tell: Aardvark was very skiing when you called. What about a word like forgiveness? While you can't say very much skiing, you can certainly say that someone is very forgiving. This is a case where real participation has become a real adjective. In phrases such as a very forgiving teacher or an unforgiving landscape, or a sentence like Squiggly's rather forgiving when it comes to table manners involving salt, forgiveness is an adjective, not a participle. On the other hand, forgiveness is still part of the proposal For its New Year resolution this year, Squiggly forgives everyone who has uptified it because it is part of the current progressive verb complex forgives. You can't tell: Squiggly is very forgiving to everyone who has upt it. Two confusing situations Two situations make it especially difficult to name whether the word gerund or participle. One is when you have a gerund or a participating phrase at the beginning of the sentence. In a sentence such as Unwrapping the Candy Bar, Fenster saw no impending danger, the unfolding is part of telling us what the issue, Fenster, was doing. With just one small change, however, the unfolding becomes gerund. In a suggestion after unwrapping his candy bar, Fenster looked up, but it was too late, the phrase unwrapping his candy bar is the object of the excuse after. As an object of preposition, it is a herald phrase. Unpacking the candy bar, Fenster saw no impending danger. After unwrapping his candy bar, Fenster looked up. I'm not a ruff. Another tricky situation involves a gerund or present participation change noun. It is true that adjectives can change nouns, but just because the word changes the noun does not mean it is an adjective. For example, credit is a noun, even in a complex noun credit card. So let's take an example like a ski vacation. This is probably not an adjective because it doesn't sound right to talk about a very ski holiday. If it is participation, we should be able to change it with adverb without radically changing the meaning. So let's try: a fantastic skiing vacation. No, that should mean The holiday itself takes place on skis, performing amazing, expert movements on the slopes. That's not right. Therefore, skiing in this case is not a part, but a gerund. Note that you can even paraphrase it so that skiing is the object of an excuse: a skiing vacation. This clinches the case that skiing is a gerund here. We took a skiing holiday. We saw a ski monkey. (monkey that skis- participle) To work out another example, take the phrase falling snow. You can't tell very falling snow, so it's probably not an adjective. However, you can change the drop with the adverb: gently falling snow. So we can conclude that the fall is part of it. If you try to paraphrase it and force the fall to be gerund, the meaning of the change: Snow to fall is not the same as the snow that falls. In fact, I don't even know what the snow for the fall will be. And now, for my grand finale, one sentence with a real participation, a gerund, and an adjective that ended in -ing, in that order. Here we go: Packing up, I'd like to thank you for listening patiently to this episode on a very confusing topic! You can play Grammar Pop without having to deal with gerunds and participles. You don't have to tell the difference to level 17 and you can play on earlier levels over and over again. But if you're ready for the challenge, he's there waiting for you. Get Grammar Pop today in the iPad App Store. It has 11 parts speech, 28 levels, and includes over 14,000 words. It's \$1.99 and it's a complete game-not annoying in-app purchase. Thanks to Neil Whitman, who wrote this podcast, also helped me classify words for the grammar of pop. He was a huge help. Neal holds a doctorate in linguistics and blogging in literal-minded.wordpress.com. Thank you, Neil. Gerund vs Participle In English, there are cases where verbs are used as part of speech. These verbs are then called verbal. There are three kinds of verbal called Gerunds, Participles, and Infinitives. People are still confused between gerund and participle because of their similarities. Both are formed by adding ING to the verb. There is another similarity, and this is the fact that both the gerund and the participles indicate some kind of action or state of being. However, there are differences between the two that will be highlighted in this article. Participation As stated above, participation can be done by adding ING to the verb. However, it becomes a part only when adding ING to the verb makes it function as an adjective. Take a look at the following examples to understand participation. The singing parrot became the center of attraction at the meeting. The wounded soldier showed courage to guard the post all night. Although at first glance they sing and wounds appear to be simple verbs, and in other they are, they also function as verbal ones. In this case, both become adjectives describing the qualities or characteristics of objects in these sentences. Thus, participles have the characteristics of both adjectives as well as verbs. In the above sentences, the singing of the current participle whereas wounded is past participle. The thing to remember is that ed is added to the verb to do the last participle, whereas ing is added to make the current participle. Gerund Gerund is a word called verbal and functions as a noun, although it is a verb. This is achieved by adding ing to the verb. Take a look at the following examples to understand the function and purpose of the gerund. Johnny likes to eat pastries. In some countries, the use of alcohol in

public places is prohibited. Thus, the gerund is a verbal noun and functions as a verb and a noun. It comes from a verb, but functions as a noun. However, it has the characteristics of a verb, even when functioning as a noun, so it is called a verbal noun. What is the difference between Gerund and Partiple? The Gerund is a verbal noun that comes from a verb but functions as a noun. Participation is a verbal that functions as an adjective. Both are made by adding ING to verbs. Participation, when it is in the past participle form, has a verb with added ed rather than ing. The verb and noun put together is the gerund while the verb and adjective combined is participle. Sacrament. participle and gerund phrases. participle and gerund phrases quizlet. participle and gerund difference. participle and gerund quiz. participle and gerund practice. participle and gerund examples. participle and gerund exercise. participle and gerund definition

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