AN ANALYSIS OF GERUND IN STEPHEN CRANE’S NOVEL
MAGGIE A GIRL OF THE STREET

A THESIS

BY

ADE RIA SANTIKA
REG.NO : 070721032

UNIVERSITY OF SUMATERA UTARA
FACULTY OF LETTERS
ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
MEDAN
2009
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First of all I would like to thank and praise the Almighty God, Allah SWT who has given chance, health and bless to me that I could complete this thesis as one of the requirements to get Sarjana certificate from English Study Program University of North Sumatera

In this occasion, I would like to express my appreciations to :

1. Drs. Syaifuddin, M.A., Ph.D, The Dean of Faculty of Letters, University of North Sumatera, for the cooperation in completing this thesis.
2. Dra. Swesana Mardia Lubis, M.Hum, the Head of English Department, for giving me permission to write this thesis.
3. Drs. Yulianus Harefa, M.Ed.TESOL, the Secretary of English Department, for giving me permission to write this thesis and as my supervisor.
4. Dra. Roma Ayuni Lubis, M. Hum, as my co-supervisor for giving me suggestion, guidance and help since I began to write my thesis.
5. All my lecturers who have guided and given valuable knowledge and advice during the years of my study in this faculty.
6. Bang Samsul in English Department.
7. Mam Rani Arfiany. S.S in english extension office to give the service.
8. My beloved parents, Ayahanda and Mama for their love, patience, support, advice and their angry.
9. My brothers and my sisters for the support and advicand you are the best.
10. My best friends and all of my classmates
Finally I really realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect, so I open my mind for any constructive criticism and suggestions. And I hope that this thesis useful for our study and knowledge. May Allah SWT bless us. Amin ya Robbal ‘Alamin.

Medan. 2009

The Writer

CADE RIA SANTIKA
070721032
AUTHOR’S DECLARATION

I am, ADE RIA SANTIKA, declare that I am the sole author of this thesis. Except where reference is made in the text if this thesis contains no material published elsewhere or extracted in whole or in apart from thesis by which I have qualified for or awarded another degree.

No other person’s work has been used without due acknowledgement in the main text of the paper. This paper has not been submitted for the award of another degree in any tertiary education.

Signed :
Date :
COPYRIGHT DECLARATION

Name : Ade Ria Santika
Title Thesis : AN ANALYSIS OF GERUND IN STEPHEN CRANE’S NOVEL MAGGIE A GIRL OF THE STREET
Qualification : S1 / Sarjana Sastra
Department : English

I am willing that my thesis should be available for reproduction at the discretion of the librarian of english department faculty of letters, university of north sumatera non understanding that users are made aware of their obligatio under law of the Republic Indonesia.

Signed :
Date :
ABSTRAK

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS ................................................................. i
AUTHOR’S DECLARATION ............................................................. ii
COPYRIGHT DECLARATION ........................................................... iii
ABSTRAK ........................................................................ iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS .............................................................. v

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION ....................................................... 1
  1.1 The Background of The Analysis ......................... 1
  1.2 The Problem of The Analysis ......................... 3
  1.3 The Objectives of The Analysis ......................... 3
  1.4 The Scope of The Analysis ......................... 4
  1.5 The Method of The Analysis ......................... 4
  1.6 The Significance of The Analysis ................... 6

CHAPTER II A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF GERUND ............... 7
  2.1 Definition of Gerund .............................. 7
  2.2 Function of Gerund .............................. 7
    2.2.1 Gerund as Subject ......................... 8
    2.2.2 Gerund as Object ......................... 11
    2.2.3 Gerund after Possessive Adjective .... 13
    2.2.4 Gerund after Preposition ................. 14
    2.2.5 Gerund after Certain Expressions .... 19
    2.2.6 Gerund in Short Prohibition ........... 20
    2.2.7 Gerund as Noun Compound ............ 20
  2.3 Usage of Gerund .............................. 22
  2.4 Feature of Gerund .............................. 23
  2.5 Review of Related Literature ................... 26

CHAPTER III THE METHOD OF THE ANALYSIS ............ 28
  3.1 Analysis Method .............................. 28
  3.2 Population and Sample ........................... 28
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chapter</th>
<th>Section</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>III</td>
<td>3.3 Data CollectingMethod</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IV</td>
<td>ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.1 Analysis</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.2 Findings</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4.3 Tabulation of Data</td>
<td>43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>V</td>
<td>CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.1 Conclusion</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5.2 Suggestion</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>BIBLIOGRAPHY</td>
<td>vi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>APPENDIX</td>
<td>vii</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

The Background of The Analysis

God has created human being with an incredible bless. Some of it is brain and mouth. With this part, human can use language and understand the language. Human use language in order to communicate with each other, to express their personal reactions toward the situations, and how to convey other person about what they mean. Language is closely related to descriptive analysis, the study of a gerund its mean that we study in structuring.

According to Allen (1991:177), a gerund is defined as the part of a verb that ends in –ing which has the force of a noun as well as that a verb. Besides that, normalization only has a substantive meaning. The gerund, however, has a verbal meaning or a substantive meaning. According to Wiliting (1983:32-33), the gerund has a force of a noun if the gerund has a substantive feature such as having an article in front of it and having a plural noun. When a gerund has a force of a noun, it has a substantive meaning. Substantive is a word that can function as a gerund, an infinitive and a noun. The gerund has a force of a verb if the gerund has a verbal feature such as having its own object, and having inflected in the perfect and the passive. When a gerund has a force a verb, it has a verbal meaning. When this is the case, gerund becomes a hybrid because it has a noun form but it has a verbal meaning.

According to Wishon and Burks (1980:268), a gerund is the – ing form of the verb used as a noun. Noted that the gerund has the same form as the present participle. However, if functions differently in the sentence. It is always a noun and can in any noun position. According to Schmidt (1995:322) writers choose gerunds when abstract noun phrases exist or to express movement and activity in some kind of process. Gerunds have stronger verbal
force than noun clauses, infinitives, or abstract noun phrases. That means they put an emphasis on some kind of action.

*Maggie: A Girl of the Street* is a famous novel which is written by Stephen Townley Crane (Stephen Crane). He was born in November 1st, 1871 in Newark, New Jersey. He wrote his first novel he was 14 years old and the title is *Uncle Jake and the Bell Handle* published in the New Jersey in September 1885 by New Jersey Press. There are many novels which has been written by Stephen Crane, one of them is *Maggie: A Girl of the Street* (published in New Jersey in 1893). Beginning with the publication of *Maggie: A Girl of the Street* in 1893, Stephen Crane was recognized by critics mainly as a novelist. After this novel Stephen Crane wrote *The Red Badge of Courage* (published in New Jersey in 1895), *The Black Riders* (published in New Jersey 1895), *George’s Mother* (published in New Jersey in 1896), *The Blue Hotel* (published in New Jersey in 1896).

*Maggie: A Girl of the Street* novel is chosen as the source of data because there are many gerunds found in the novel and also novel is an alternative for English learners to learn about English.

Examples:

1. Maggie spent the most of three days in making imaginary sketches of Pete and his daily environment.
2. Searching about in his mind for possible reasons for their conduct.
3. Her flaming face and rolling eyes were a familiar sight on the island.
4. Her hair straggled, giving her red features a look of insanity.
5. Jimmie’s occupation for a long time was to stand at street corner and watch the world go by dreaming blood-red dreams at the passing of pretty women.
6. **Straining up** on his toes, he raised the pail the pennies as high as Gerund as Subject
   his arms would let him

7. **Her cursing** trebles brought heads from all doors save the one Gerund after Possessive Adjective
   she threatened

Moreover, *Maggie: A Girl of the Street* novel is an interesting novel because it tells about the parents who don’t care to their children and the novel is the atypical true-to-life depictions of class warfare, which clashed with the common, sentimental tales of that time and the novel is dominated by bitter irony and anger as well as destructive morality and treacherous sentiment. This analysis has a purpose to show to the reader how the uses of gerund in sentences especially to the students that want to study more about gerund.

**The Problem of The Analysis**

There are two problems of the analysis to be analyzed as follows:

1. What is the feature of gerund in Stephen Crane’s novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Street*?
2. Which usage of gerund is the most dominant in Stephen Crane’s novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Street*?

**The Objectives of The Analysis**

There are two objectives of the study in this analysis as the answers of the problems which have been mentioned before, those are:

1. To describe the feature of gerund in Stephen Crane’s novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Street*.
2. To determine the most dominant usage of gerund in Stephen Crane’s novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Street*. 
The Scope of The Analysis

The scope of analysis is only focused on analyzing the gerunds found in Maggie : A Girl of the Street by Stephen Crane. I will analyze four functions of gerund in Stephen Crane’s novel Maggie : A Girl of the Street, they are Gerund as Subject, Gerund as Object, Gerund after Possessive Adjective and Gerund after Preposition.

I will apply purposive sampling, which means that I will analyze some chapters that has a lot of gerund, in this case I have analyzed five chapters in Stephen Crane’s novel Maggie : A Girl of the Street (there are nineteen chapters).

The Method of Analysis

This thesis uses a descriptive qualitative analysis method. I will analyze the data descriptively. After that, the data will be counted by using some instruments or formula. I also apply library research by using relevant theories or books in completing my thesis. I do it by collecting and reading information from some text books or other sources that related to the thesis.

In order to get type of gerund that occur mostly in the novel, the following formula from Nawawi will be used:

\[
\frac{X}{Y} \times 100\% = N
\]

\[X\] = Number of type of Gerund
\[Y\] = Total number of all data
\[N\] = Percentage of type of Gerund

The systematic procedures I apply in my thesis are as follows. First, I read the novel and understand the stories. Then, I identify each sentences in each chapter which is gerund in the novel. Next, I categorize them into
each type of gerund and analyze them. The last, I list each type of gerund and calculate them to find the most dominant type of gerund in the novel.

Examples:

1. **His roaring** curses of the first part of the fight had changed to a blasphemous chatter. (Page 185 : line 16)
   From the statement above *His roaring*, is a gerund after possessive adjective

2. A thousand odors of **cooking** food came forth to the street. (Page 189 : line 1)
   From the statement above *cooking*, is a gerund after preposition

3. **Turning**, Maggie contemplated the dark, dust-stained walls, and the scant and crude furniture of her home. (Page 208 : line 17)
   From the statement above *turning*, is a gerund as subject

4. In the darkness of the hallway, Jimmie discerned a knot of women **talking** volubly. (Page 228 : line 7)
   From the statement above *talking*, is a gerund as object.

5. The mere boy interrupted his **loving** smile and turned a shriveling glare upon Pete. (Page 246 : line 10)
   From the statement above *loving*, is a gerund after possessive adjective
The Significance of Analysis

The significances of the analysis are as follows:

1. To show the readers some variations of the features of gerund.
2. To show the readers the using a gerund in a literary works.
CHAPTER II
A BRIEF DISCUSSION OF GERUND

2.1 Definition of Gerund

According to Allen (1991: 177), a gerund is defined as the part of a verb that ends in –ing which has the force of a noun as well as that a verb. According to Marcella Frank in Modern English Part II, gerund is defined as participle forms used in noun function. According to Wishon and Burks (1980: 268), a gerund is the -ing form of the verb used as a noun. Azar (1981: 182) also states that a gerund is used in the same ways as with a noun, examples: talking, playing, and running. A gerund is used in the same ways with a noun (as a subject or an object).

C. Beth Burch (2003: 94) says that you can separate gerunds from similar looking participles, though by remembering that gerunds functions as nouns and only as a noun. According to Sylvia Chalker and Edmund Weiner (1994: 174) say that gerund is the –ing form of the verb.

From the definition above, it can be concluded that gerund is the part of verb that ended by –ing and functions as a noun. Gerund can be used as subject, as object, after preposition, in short prohibition, noun compounds, after possessive adjective and after certain expression.

2.2 Function of Gerund

There are some functions of gerund which can be found in Stephen Crane’s novel Maggie: A Girl of the Street.
2.2.1 Gerund as Subject

A gerund can be used as a subject like a noun. This subject in this case always requires a singular verb. This is connected with the statement by Pyle and Munoz (1987:164) says that if a sentence begins with gerund, the verb must be also singular.

Examples:

- Scowling, he turned upon the speaker.
- Straining up on his toes, he raised the pail the pennies as high as his arms would let him.
- Turning, Maggie contemplated the dark, dust-stained walls and the scant and crude furniture of her home.
- Leaning back, he regarded with eyes of superiority the scene before them.
- Studying faces, she thought many of the women and girls she chanced to meet smiled with serenity as though forever cherished and watched over by those they loved.
- Swaggering Pete loomed like a golden sun to Maggie.
- Searching about in his mind for possible reasons for their conduct.
- Coming back, he walked through, ballroom, where people waiting for the train were drinking.
- Closing the door, he went down the steps and stood again in the basement disappointed.
- Using the pole as a kind of ladder, he slid down and stood in darkness.
- Crossing glittering avenues, she went into throng emerging from the place of forgetfulness.
- Seeing the girl walk on as if such a young man as he was not in existence, he looked back.
• Looking lovingly at him, they raised their glasses and drank his health.

**Gerund Phrases as a subject**

According to Marcella Frank in Modern English a Practical Reference Guide, a gerund phrase does not occur frequently as a subject. One of its common uses as a subject is in general statements with “be” as the main verb.

- **Eating** a good breakfast is very wise.
- **Taking** a long walk every day is good exercise.
- **Drinking** a glass of milk is good for our health.

The gerund phrase may also function as the subject of a verb, expressing:

1. **Cause – effect relationship**

   - **Seeing** her every day made him realize how wonderful she was.
   - **His finding** the error quickly saved him many hours of extra work.
   - **The punishing** of a man known to be innocent of any crime shocks our moral consciousness and is seen as a grave injustice.
A gerund phrase subject with such a verb may have conditional meaning.

- *Doing* such a thing now (=If you do such a thing now, it) will cause you much trouble later on.

2. Emotion

- *Being* overcharged for anything enrages her.
- *Seeing* her so thin and pale shocked him.
- *Seeing* her going out with another man shocked him.
- *Seeing* the little body twisting in the current as it floated from sight he kept his eyes closed.

It should be noted that such verbs of emotion often also denote some degree of cause; thus “enrages her”, “shocked him” in the above sentences may be interpreted as “causes her to become enraged”, “caused him to be shocked”.

Gerund phrases may also function as subjects of passive verbs.

- His *keeping* accurate records have never been questioned.
- Their *accepting* the money will be considered unwise.

A gerund phrase subject sometimes appears after anticipatory *it* + an adjective. Such a construction usually represents informal usage.

- It’s very embarrassing (,) not *remembering* your name.
- It’s incredible (,) *meeting* an old schoolmate so far from home.

A comma is required if the “subject” is included in the gerund phrase.

- It’s strange, his *doing* that.
- It’s dangerous, her *jumping* that.
Sometimes a noun is used rather than an adjective in this construction after anticipatory “it”.

- It will be a sad thing, not seeing her any more.
- It’s been a pleasure meeting you.
- It’s no use (or no good) crying over spilled milk.

No use and no need may also be preceded by expletive “there”

- There’s no use (or no need) crying over spilled milk.

Gerund phrase subjects after anticipatory “it” often have alternate forms with infinitive phrases.

- It’s very embarrassing not to remember your name.
- It’s been a pleasure to meet you.
- It’s no use to cry over spilled milk.

According to Helen Hoyt Schmidt in Advanced English Grammar, gerunds as subjects – Gerunds emphasize the action, the continuous nature of an activity, and often imply something already in progress.

(action emphasis)

- Running down small game was probably one of the earliest methods of obtaining meat.

### 2.2.2 Gerund as Object

Gerund as object can be found after certain verb. This list of the verb is the verb followed by gerund and function as an object (Frank, 1972 : 323; Thomson and Martinet, 1984:23).
Admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, acknowledge, advocate, advise, begin, complete, can’t help, consider, continue, copulate, discuss, defer, delay, deny, detest, dislike, dread, disclaim, drop, encourage, entail, evade, enjoy, escape, excuse, fancy, imagine, finish, forgive, forget, facilitate, give up, be, grudge, imagine, involve, justify, keep(continue), keep on, leave off, loathe, love, mind(object), mean, mention, miss, necessitate, notice, pardon, postpone, prevent, propose, practice, put off, quit, recall, recollect, regret, remember, resent, resist, risk, recommend, relish, renounce, report, save, stop, suggest, shirk, sanction, tolerate, try, understand, urge.

Examples:

- I always finish working at 6 o’clock
- The thief admitted stealing the money
- Patrice would appreciate hearing from you
- After their quarrel, she has avoided meeting him
- Jhon has already considered continuing his studies
- He will continue studying
- Please defer paying the bill until after January
- He delayed writing the letter until the last minute
- He denied killing the robber
- How I detest her singing!
- We enjoy living in this tiny village
- By some miracle Jerry escaped being hurt in the fight
- I cannot forgive your not writing to me
- I cannot imagine doing that again!
- Angela is so homesick she keeps hoping for a letter from home
- I don’t mind helping him in the office
- Since I moved to the city, I miss walking in the woods
- Have you noticed Danny’s swimming lately?
- Howard had to postpone leaving for college
• Please practice writing that exercise again
• Nothing can prevent Jhon’s winning the race
• Quit chatting and carry on with your work
• Lisa resents having to work overtime
• She cannot resist buying every pretty dress she sees.
• I would not risk missing the bus
• I suggest having a cup of coffee before we leave
• Jerry’s father stopped stuttering when he relaxed
• Please try solving the problem by yourself
• I really cannot understand his doing something like that
• I can’t help seeing their suffering
• At once the water began rising rapidly

2.2.3 Gerund after Possessive Adjective

a. In formal English the possessive adjective is used with the gerund.

Examples :
• His roaring curses of the first part of the fight and changed to a blasphemous chatter
• Her glittering eyes fastened on her child with sudden hatred
• Her flaming face and rolling eyes were a familiar sight on the island
• Her cursing trebles brought heads from all doors save the one she threatened
• He had had to tell the people in the church to stop their singing seized him
With stop meaning ‘prevent’ the pronoun is more usual than the possessive adjective:

Example:

- I can’t stop him writing to the papers
- He can’t stop me watching to the film

b. Nouns with gerund

In very formal English the possessive case is used:

I do not remember my mother’s complaining about it.

But it is much more usual to omit the ‘s:

I do not remember my mother complaining about it.

2.2.4 Gerund after Preposition

The gerund form must be used when a verb is placed immediately after a preposition such as; in, on, at, into, of, from, by, with.

Examples:

- He was throwing stones at howling urchins from Devil’s Row.
- There was a crash against the door, and something broke into clattering fragments.
- Jimmie’s occupation for a long time was to stand at street corners and watch the world go by dreaming blood-red dreams at the passing of pretty women.
- Maggie spent the most of three days in making imaginary sketches of Pete and his daily environment
- Pete entered with fascinating innovations in his apparel
- He spent a few moments in flourishing his clothes
- In passing through the halls, he came upon the gnarled and the music box
• Hurrying men, bent on catching some boat or train, jostled her elbows, failing to notice her, their thoughts fixed on distant dinners
• She screamed at Maggie with scoffing laughter
• With lingering thought of the woman of brilliance and audacity
• Soon the girl discovered that if she walked with such apparent aimlessness, some men looked at her with calculating eyes
• Upon a wet evening, several months later, two interminable rows of cars, pulled by slipping horses, jangled along a prominent side street.

Prepositional Gerund Phrases Modifying Verbs followed by the gerund such as; approve of, give up, rely on, insist on, succeed in, count on, keep on, keen on, be better of, think about, depend on, put off, think of, object to, look forward to, in spite of, rely on, worry about, etc.

Examples:

• In her letter, my friend looked forward to hearing from me
• He insisted on seeing her
• She often dreams about having a lot of money to spend on luxuries
• In spite of traveling alone, she enjoyed her vacation very much.
• He is thinking of going to café every day
• He is not capable of doing the work

Prepositional Gerund Phrases Modifying Adjectives are followed by gerund such as: accustomed to, intent on, afraid of, interested in, embarrassed at, capable of, successful in, tired of, angry with, fond of, good at, etc.

Examples:

• We are interested in seeing the film
• We are accustomed to sleeping late on weekends
• He was embarrassed at *hearing* himself praised
• She is disappointed at your *doing* such a thing. He’s very quick at adding figures
• She is afraid of *meeting* her boss in the office
• He is not capable of *doing* the work

According to Marcella Frank in Modern English a Practical Reference Guide, these adjectival constructions appearing after nouns begins mostly with *of* or *for*. There are two main type:

a. Those prepositional gerund phrases that follow nouns derived from the verbs or adjectives.

• His pretense of *being* rich didn’t fool anyone
• Their preparations for *traveling* abroad were very time-consuming
• He spoke of the necessity of *hiring* more men
• There is a possibility of *meeting* him tomorrow
• He has developed a method for *evaluating* a problem
• She has no reason for *leaving* that village

b. Those prepositional gerund phrases appearing after nouns that are non-derivational. Such adjectival constructions are mostly adjective clause equivalents. The phrases are sometimes interpreted as appositives to the nouns that precede them.

• The money for *traveling* around the country (=with which they could travel around the country) was soon used up.
• This is not a good way of *doing* it (=in which you can do it)
• The time for *making* excuses (=in which you can make excuses) is past.

Other prepositions introducing gerund phrases after adjectives are:

*In*

• The crowd bent and surged in *absorbing* anxiety to see
• He spent a few moments in *flourishing* his clothes
• While the girl wandered in the vaulted rooms, Pete occupied himself in *returning*, stony stare for stony stare, the appalling scrutiny of the watchdogs of the treasures
• He stood in darkness for a long time, knee–deep in *rustling* water, musing
• A vague conviction made him feel that those people should stand unrepentant and yield no quarter in *singing* and *praying*

*At*

• He was throwing stones at *howling* urchins from Devil’s Row
• The rooms showed that attempts had been made at *tidying* them

*On*

• Ought he to go up into the streets and take his chances on *hiding* somewhere else?
• He tramped on *sensing* at times a sudden quickening in the current as he passed some conduit whose waters were swelling the stream that slib by his feet.
• Hurrying men, bent on *catching* some boat or train, jostled her elbows, failing to notice her, their thoughts fixed in distant dinners
from

- Pete stepped warily back, waving his hands before him to keep the men from coming too near
- Her face was inflamed and swollen from drinking

with

- Pete entered with fascinating innovations in his apparel
- With lingering thoughts of the woman of brilliance and audacity
- She screamed at Maggie with scoffing laughter
- Soon the girl discovered that if she walked with such apparent aimlessness, some men looked at her with calculating eyes
- When arrested for drunkenness, she used the story of her daughters downfall with telling effect upon the police justice.

of

- A thousand odors of cooking food came forth to the street
- He was tired of running and dodging
- He reached for it then, then jerked his head away as whisper of scurrying life whisked past and was still
- With it all there was the crash of splintering furniture
- A ballad singer, in grown of flaming scarlet, sang in the inevitable voice of brass

by

- Jimmie’s occupation for a long time was to stand at street corners and watch the world go by dreaming blood-red dreams at the passing of pretty women
- Upon a wet evening, several months later, two interminable rows of cars, pulled by slipping horses, jangled along a prominent side street.
2.2.5 Gerund after Certain Expressions

There are certain expressions which are followed by the gerund such as the expressions that use: can’t stand (endure), can’t stop, can’t hear, can’t resist, and the expressions that use: it’s no use, it’s no good, and also after the adjective use worth.

Examples:
- I can’t stand staying even one hour with them
- I can’t stop thinking of you
- It’s no use crying over spilt milk
- It’s worth doing a favor

However, there are also several verbs that can be followed by either infinitive or gerund (Frank: 1972, Thomson and Martinet: 1984) such as: Advise, abhor, attempt, begin, cease, commence, decline, disdain, (dis)like, undo, hate, hesitate, intend, recommend, allow, love, regret, begin, remember, continue, permit, start, scorn, prefer stop, propose, try, need, want, require.

Examples:
- I began working or I begun to work
- She continues studying in the broad or she continues to study in the broad
- I like playing guitar or I like to play guitar
- They try coming there on time
- He remember standing in front of my house
- He was aware of a soft continuous tapping
2.2.6 Gerund Used in Short Prohibition

Gerund is also used in short prohibitions.

Examples:

- No smoking
- No parking
- No fishing
- No camping
- No climbing
- No jumping
- No chatting
- No eating

In this case, these gerunds can not be followed by an object, so prohibitions involving an object are usually expressed by an imperative.

Examples:

- Do not touch these wires
- Do not disturb the lion
- Do not throw the fierce dog
- Do not open this seal
- Do not put in this area
- Do not eating in this room

2.2.7 Gerund as Noun Compound

Gerunds used in noun compounds are also called noun adjunct. Gerunds are not inseparable from the noun such as: smiling girls may be changed to a girl who is smiling and so with dancing girls it can be changed to the girls who are smiling. This means that the noun compound having must be regarded as
unit or one unity. Such as *swimming pool*, it can’t be changed with the *pool* which is *swimming*.

Gerund in noun compound can be attached either before or after noun:

a. Before Noun
   
   In other case gerund can be followed before noun; *writing list, walking stick, diving board, dining room, swimming pool* etc.

   Examples :
   
   • They finish writing list in a paper
   • She feels proud by walking stick
   • He uses a diving board on the sea
   • She is waiting me in a dining room
   • I found her ring in a swimming pool

b. After Noun
   
   In other case gerund can be also followed after noun ; *surf-riding, fruit-picking, weight-lifting, bird-watching, coal-mining, stamp-collecting, hitch-hiking* etc.

   Examples :
   
   • The surf riding is very dangerous on the sea
   • She is diligent in stamp collecting
   • The workers try to work hard in coal mining
   • There are many audience enthusiastic in bird watching
   • She tries to hitch hiking on the motorcycle
2.3 The Usage of Gerund

There are some verbs that follow gerunds. According to Helen Hoyt Schmidt in Advanced English Grammar, we often use gerunds after:

a. Factive verbs (express something that really happened):

   *Admit, appreciate, finish, legalize, miss, regret, stop.*

   Examples:
   - The thief admitted *stealing* the money
   - Alice would *appreciate* hearing from you
   - They finish working on next Friday
   - I regret *saying* it wasn’t true
   - We stop *talking* in the class

b. Two-word verbs: *insist on, consist of*

According to Helen Hoyt Schmidt in Advanced English Grammar, the following infinitives and gerund patterns are arranged in order of the most common to the least common.

*Pattern 1*

```
subject   verb   infinitive   object
```

- The upper-middle class aspired to join upper-class prestige clubs.

*Pattern 2*

```
subject   verb   direct object   infinitive
```

- People have used power and wealth to maintain their position.
  (subject of infinitive)

*Pattern 3*

```
subject   verb   gerund   object
```

- The second step involves making sure no major changes are made.
Pattern 4

subject verb possessive gerund object

- We resent their social typing of students. (object of gerund)

Knowledge of sentence patterns can help a writer determine the choice of a gerund or infinitive object. Although noun clauses and infinitive objects are most of the time, you will see gerunds used in your academic reading assignments from time to time.

2.4 The Feature of Gerund

Gerund has some features. According to Knud Schibsbye in A Modern English Grammar with an Appendix on Semantically Related Prepositions, the forms of the gerund have both substantival and verbal features, both aspects of the content are often apparent in the same context.

a. The Gerund’s substantival features are as follows:

1. it may have a plural –s:
   - Judge Jeffrey watches the hangings of those he has condemned.
   - This was a new kind of living for him, the intensity of feelings he had experienced

2. it may have a genitive -s
   - We were walking for walking’s sake.

3. it may be provided with articles
   - There was a gentle tapping on the door.
   - The cream of the bathing had already been skimmed on Saturday.
The *singing* swept on and he shook his head, disagreeing in spite of himself.

He remember the *beating* they had given him and how he had signed his name to a confession.

The *roaring* noise seemed to come from above him.

4. it may have combined with words in the attributive – adjectival function:

- There was much *coming* and *going* between the embassies.
- He infuses the story with a warm spontaneous power that prevents its *being* obvious.
- The best *grouping* of canvases is put in the front of the store.
- No complaint was made about the judge’s *summing up*.
- The house was locked up and there was no answer to one’s *ringing*.
- In this darkness the only notion he had of time was when a match flared and measured time by its *fleeting* light.

5. it may form part of compounds in the same way as a substantive:

- a *walking – stick / blotting paper*.
- a *swimming pool*.
- a *singing bird*.
- collecting stamp.

6. it may have the object of the implied verbal concept attached to it by of:

- Mrs. Chen’s *leaving* of her life was as unobtrusive as her living of it.
- The *killing* of the pig lasted an unconscionable time.
- Marry was grateful for Jhon’s *attending* her graduation.

7. it may be co-ordinate with substantives:

- Transportation or *banging*, that’s what he deserves.
- *Travelling* and hotel accommodation is always first class.
8. it may be subject, object, predicative complement, and the complement of a preposition
   - *Speaking* seemed painful to him
   - You must give up *traveling*
   - This is *playing* with fire
   - He used to earn coppers by *lighting* fires for Orthodox neighbours on the Sabbath

b. The verbal character of the gerund can be seen from the fact that this from may

1. be combined with adverbial members
   - By *scraping* and *eating* skimpily, he spent four months as a student in New York.
   - Our chance of ever *knowing* the truth is very slight.
   - As he struggled the water rushed him downward *spinning* dizzily.

2. have an object or predicative complement
   - After *receiving* the last sacraments, he died peacefully at 12.52 a.m.
   - She was proud of *being* his daughter.

3. have a subject
   - She got a sense of it *being* her duty to do something.
   - I hate the idea of my cousin *interfering*.
   - He went forward for about a quarter of an hour wading aimlessly, poking the pole carefully before him.

4. be inflected in the perfect and the passive
   - There is a possibility of his *having* arrived by now.
   - This saves him from *being* burnt.
2.5 Review of Related Literature

I read some books and get information supplied in supporting the idea of analysis. Some of the books can be mentioned as follows:

Azar (1981:88) in Understanding and using English Grammar, a gerund is the –ing form of a verb as noun. A gerund is used in the same ways as noun.

Wren and Martin (1990:99) in English Grammar and Composition, a gerund is that form of a verb which ends in –ing and has the force of a noun and a verb.

Martin Parrot (2000:143) in Grammar for English Language Teachers, where the –ing form can be replaced in the sentence by a noun it is a gerund.

C. Beth Burch (2003 : 94) says that you can separate gerunds from similar looking participles, though by remembering that gerunds functions as nouns and only as a noun.

Sylvia Chalker and Edmund Weiner (1994 : 174) say that gerund is the –ing form of the verb.

As the additional references in writing this thesis, I also read some thesis which related to the topic. They are:

Yunus (2003) in his thesis entitled “The Uses of Gerund in The Headlines of The Jakarta Post Daily Newspaper,” he used descriptive method which analyzed the data by using the formula to collect the random sample.

Marylin (2004) in her thesis entitled “The Translation of Gerund into Bahasa Indonesia in Caroline Plaisted’s novel ‘E-Love’ “ find that there are three functions of gerund, they are : gerund as an object of preposition, gerund as an object of verb, and gerund as a subject. In her thesis has a scope as the function of gerund in Caroline Plaisted’s novel ‘E-Love’.

Damanius (2004) in his thesis “The Ability of the 2007 year Students of English Literature Department, University of Sumatera Utara to distinguish Present Participle from Gerund” , he used descriptive method. In
his thesis was found that there are seven kinds of gerunds, they are; gerund as subject, gerund after preposition, gerund after possessive adjective, gerund as object, gerund after certain expressions, gerund in short prohibition, and gerund as noun compound.
CHAPTER III
THE METHOD OF THE ANALYSIS

3.1 Analysis Method


3.2 Population and Sample

A population is a group of individuals persons, objects, or items from which samples are taken for measurement while a sample is a finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole (Webster, 2003:966). The data is acquire from Maggie: A Girl of the Street novel which was published in New Jersey 1893. I take 124 data as the samples. Arikunto (1987:135 – 140) states “Sample bertujuan atau purposive sample adalah teknik sampling yang digunakan peneliti dengan cara mengambil sample bukan didasarkan atas strata, random, atau daerah, tetapi didasarkan atas adanya tujuan dan pertimbangan tertentu. Pengambilan sample dengan bertujuan ini cukup baik karena sesuai dengan pertimbangan peneliti sendiri sehingga dapat mewakili populasi”. (Purposive sample is a technique of sampling that is used by a researcher with taking sample because there are some certain purposes or considerations). This research analyzes all sentences that contain gerunds found in the novel.
3.3 Data Collecting Method

After reading material comprehensively, I underline the sentences that contain gerunds. Those sentences are entered into data. Then I group the data based on the function of gerund (gerund as subject, gerund after preposition, gerund after possessive adjective, gerund as object, gerund as certain expressions, gerund in short prohibition, gerund as noun compound).

3.4 Data Analysis Method

I apply three steps in analyzing the data. Firstly, after reading the material comprehensively, I identify the sentences which have gerunds. Those sentences are entered into data.

Secondly, I will classify them into types of gerund by using some theories. The writer groups the data based on the function of gerund (gerund as subject, gerund after preposition, gerund after possessive adjective, gerund as object, gerund after certain expressions, gerund in short prohibition, gerund as noun compound).
CHAPTER IV
ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1 Analysis

A gerund can be used as a subject like a noun. This subject in this case always requires a singular verb. This is connected with the statement by Pyle and Munoz (1987:164) says that if a sentence begins with gerund, the verb must be also singular. Beside that, to get the correct form to distinguish between gerund as subject, gerund as object, gerund as preposition. In describing the data completely, I tried to tabulate the data. I have analyzed about gerund in the novel Maggie: A Girl of the Street which is written by Stephen Crane. In that novel, I found some kinds of Gerund, they are:

1. *Scowling*, he turned upon the speaker. (p.207 l.4)
2. *Straining* up on his toes, he raised the pail the pennies as high as his arms would let him. (p.207 l.12)
3. *Turning*, Maggie contemplated the dark, dust–stained walls, and the scant and crude furniture of her home (p.208 l.17)
4. *Leaning back*, he regarded with eyes of superiority the same before them. (p.215 l.13)
5. *Studying* faces, she thought many of the women and girls she chanced to meet smiled with serenity as though forever cherished and watched over by those they loved. (p.216 l.9)
6. *Swaggering* Pete loomed like a golden sun to Maggie. (p.216 l.10)
7. *Searching about* in his mind for possible reasons for their conduct. (p.252 l.18)
8. *Opening* it and looking out (p.253 l.27)
9. The babe was *staring* out from under the table, his small face working in his excitement. (p.191 l.28)
10. Her hair straggled, *giving* her red features a look of insanity. (p.223 l.16)
11. Maggie, *standing* in the middle of the room, gazed about her (p.223 l.30)
12. He was trying to formulate a theory that he had always unconsciously held, that all sisters excepting own could, advisedly, be ruined. (p.223 l.18)
13. In darkness of the hallway Jimmie discerned a knot of women talking volubly. (p.228 l.25)
14. Pete drew a foam-topped glassful and set it dripping upon the bame (p.229 l.25)
15. They kept close to him, taunting and leering. (p.234 l.16)
16. The place had here to fore appeared free things to throw, but suddenly glasses and bottles went singing through the air. (p.234 l.14)
17. In a hall of irregular shape sat Pete and Maggie drinking beer (p.235 l.23)
18. He was throwing stones at howling urchins from Devil’s Row. (p.235 l.25)
19. A thousand odors of cooking food came forth to the street. (p.234 l.20)
20. There was a crash against the door, and something broke into clattering fragments. (p.235 l.26)
21. With it all there was the crash of splintering furniture. (p.208 l.2)
22. Her face was inflamed and swollen from drinking. (p.208 l.6)
23. Jimmie’s occupation for along time was to stand at street corners and watch the world go by dreaming blood-red dreams at the passing of pretty women. (p.207 l.12)
24. He preserved a demeanor of serenity crossing his legs and bursting forth into yells when foot passengers took dangerous dives beneath the noses of his champing horses. (p.208 l.17)
25. Maggie spent the most of three days in making imaginary sketches of Pete and his daily environment. (p.209 l.28)
26. His roaring curses of the first part of the fight and changed to a blasphemous chatter. (p.209 l.21)
27. Her glittering eyes fastened on her child with sudden hatred. (p.203 l.7)
28. Her flaming face and rolling eyes were a familiar sight on the island. (p.204 l.16)
29. Her cursing trebles brought heads from all doors save the one she threatened. (p.214 l.4)
30. At his **beckoning**, Maggie came and sat between Pete and the mere boy.
   ( p.244 l.1 )
31. The mere boy interrupted his **loving** smile and turned a shriveling glare upon Pete. ( p.246 l.10 )
32. Radiant virtue sat upon his brow and his **repelling** hands expressed horror of contamination. ( p.251 l.21 )
33. The man pounded the table with his **quivering** fists. ( p.262 l.5 )
34. Pete entered with **fascinating** innovations in his apparel. ( p.252 l.7 )
35. He spent a few moments in **flourishing** his clothes. ( p.256 l.13 )
36. While the girl wandered in the vaulted rooms, Pete occupied himself in **returning**, stony store for stony stare, the appalling scrutiny of the watch dogs of the treasures. ( p.221 l.18 )
37. In **passing** through the halls, he came upon the gnarled and leathery old woman who possessed the music box. ( p. 225 l. 6 )
38. The rooms showed that attempts had been made at **tidying** them. ( p.226 l.1 )
39. Pete stepped warily back, **waving** his hands before him to keep the men from coming too near. ( p.232 l.25 )
40. The crowd bent and surged in **absorbing** anxiety to see. ( p.235 l.2 )
41. A ballad singer, in a gown of **flaming** scarlet, sang in the inevitable voice of brass. ( p.235 l.29 )
42. With Maggie gazing at him wonderingly, he took pride in **commanding** the waiters, who were, however, in different or deaf. ( p.236 l.21 )
43. He pressed her arm with an air of **reassuring** proprietorship. ( p.232 l.19 )
44. “Well, yeh must take fer a damn fool, “said Jimmie, indignant at his mother for **mocking** him. ( p.240 l.15 )
45. When arrested for drunkenness she used the story of her daughters downfall with **telling** effect upon the police justices. ( p.241 l.25 )
46. In hilarious hall there were twenty-eight tables and twenty-eight women and crowd of **smoking** men, ( p.242 l.14 )
47. When arrested for drunkenness, she used the story of her daughter’s downfall with **telling** effect upon the police justices. ( p.241 l.15 )
48. He made a great show of lavishing wealth upon the woman of brilliance and audacity. (p.240 l.14)

49. He had been debating whether it would be justified in striking him savagely with his beer glass without warning. (p.245 l.21)

50. He found his mother raving. (p.238 l.19)

51. She paid no attention to Maggie, looking toward her once or twice and apparently seeing the wall beyond, (p.244 l.18)

52. The doors swung behind them, leaving Maggie and the mere boy seated at the table. (p.246 l.22)

53. She wondered why Pete saw fit to remonstrate with the woman, pleading forgiveness with his eye. (p.246 l.26)

54. Jimmie came strolling up the avenue. (p.249 l.7)

55. When he returned home, he found his mother clamoring. (p.249 l.30)

56. The woman interrupted him laughing. (p.253 l.2)

57. He saw Maggie walking slowly past. (p.253 l.21)

58. He stopped and looked at her, thrusting his hands into his pockets and making a mocking smile curl his lips. (p.258 l.4)

59. He turned his head and smiled back at her, waving his hands. (p.258 l.16)

60. Hurrying men, bent on catching some boat or train, jostled her elbows, failing to notice her, their thoughts fixed on distant dinners. (p.248 l.28)

61. “Well, I’m damned!” said Jimmie in greeting. (p.250 l.3)

62. She screamed at Maggie with scoffing laughter. (p.250 l.7)

63. With lingering thoughts of the woman of brilliance and audacity. (p.253 l.18)

64. Soon the girl discovered that if she walked with such apparent aimlessness, some men looked at her with calculating eyes.

65. Upon a wet evening, several months later, two interminable rows of cars pulled by slipping horses, jangled along a prominent side street. (p.256 l.1)

66. Crossing glittering avenues, she went into the throng emerging from the places of forgetfulness. (p.257 l.1)
67. *Seeing* the girl walk on as if such a young man as he not in existence, he looked back. (p.257 l.16)

68. *Looking* lovingly at him, they raised their glassed and drank his health.

   (p.261 l.27)

69. Ought he to go up into the streets and take his chances on *hiding* somewhere else. (p.263 l.12)

70. *Using* the pole as a kind of ladder, he slid down and stood in darkness.

   (p.263 l.14)

4.2 Findings

A gerund can be used as a subject like a noun. This subject in this case always requires a singular verb. This is connected with the statement by Pyle and Munoz (1987:164) says that if a sentence begins with gerund, the verb must be also singular. So I can find the words and I can classify.

1. Gerund as Subject

Examples:

- Scowling, he turned upon the speaker
  *Scowling* is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can also be a gerund.

- Straining up on his toes, he raised the pail the pennies as high as his arms would let him
  *Straining* is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can also be a gerund.

- Turning, Maggie contemplated the dark, dust – stained walls, and the scant and crude furniture of her home
  *Turning* is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can also be a gerund.
• Leaning back, he regarded with eyes of superiority the same before them

_Leaning_ is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can also be a gerund.

• Studying faces, she thought many of the women and girls she chanced to meet smiled with serenity as though forever cherished and watched over by those they loved

_Studying_ is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can also be a gerund.

• Swaggering Pete loomed like a golden sun to Maggie

_Swaggering_ is the gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing. It can also be a gerund.

• Crossing glittering avenues, she went into the throng emerging from the places of forgetfulness.

From the statement above _crossing_ is a gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing.

• Seeing the girl walk on as if such a young man as he was not in existence, he looked back.

From the statement above _seeing_ is a gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing.

• Looking lovingly at him, they raised their glasses and drank his health.

From the statement above _looking_ is a gerund as subject of the sentence, the subject is a verb + ing.
2. Gerund after Preposition

According to Marcella Frank in Modern English a Practical Reference Guide, gerund can also be followed after preposition such as; *in, at, on, of, for, by, with etc.*

Examples:

- He was throwing stones at howling urchins from Devil’s Row
  From the statement above *howling* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *was*.

- A thousand odors of cooking food came forth to the street
  From the statement above *cooking* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *of*.

- There was a crash against the door, and something broke into clattering fragments.
  From the statement above *clattering* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *into*.

- With it all there was the crash of splintering furniture.
  From the statement above *splintering* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *of*.

- Her face was inflamed and swollen from drinking.
  From the statement above *drinking* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *from*.

- Jimmie’s occupation for a long time was to stand at street corners and watch the world go by dreaming blood-red dreams at the passing of pretty women.
  From the statement above *dreaming* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *by*.
• He preserved a demeanor of serenity, crossing his legs and bursting forth into yells when foot passengers took dangerous dives beneath the noses of his champing horses. From the statement above *champing* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *of*.

• Maggie spent the most of three days in making imaginary sketches of Pete and his daily environment. From the statement above *making* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *in*.

• Pete entered with fascinating innovations in his apparel. From the statement above *fascinating* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *with*.

• He spent a few moments in flourishing his clothes. From the statement above *flourishing* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *in*.

• While the girl wondered in the vaulted rooms, Pete occupied himself in returning, stony stare for stony stare, the appalling scrutiny of the watch dogs of the treasures. From the statement above *returning* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *in*.

• In passing through the halls he came upon the gnarled and leathery old woman who passed the music box. From the statement above *passing* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *in*.

• The rooms showed that attempts had been made at tidying them. From the statement above *tidying* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *at*.

• Pete stepped warily back, waving his hands before him to keep the men from coming too near. From the statement above *coming* is a gerund after preposition which is followed by *from*.
• The crowd bent and surged in absorbing anxiety to see
  From the statement above absorbing is a gerund after preposition which is followed by in.
• With Maggie gazing at him wonderingly, he took pride in commanding the waiters who were, however indifferent or deaf.
  From the statement above commanding is a gerund after preposition which is followed by in.
• A ballad singer, in a gown of flaming scarlet, sang in the inevitable voice of brass.
  From the statement above flaming is a gerund after preposition which is followed by of.
• He pressed her arm with an air of reassuring proprietorship.
  From the statement above reassuring is a gerund after preposition which is followed by of.
• “Well, yeh must take fer a damn fool, “said Jimmie, indignant at his mother for mocking him.
  From the statement above mocking is a gerund after preposition which is followed by for.
• When arrested for drunkenness she used the story of her daughter’s downfall with telling effect upon the police justices.
  From the statement above telling is a gerund after preposition which is followed by with.
• In a hilarious hall there were twenty-eight tables and twenty-eight women and crowd of smoking men.
  From the Statement above smoking is a gerund after preposition which is followed by of.
3. Gerund after Possessive Adjective

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Possessive Adjective</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I</td>
<td>My</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You</td>
<td>Your</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We</td>
<td>Our</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>They</td>
<td>Their</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>She</td>
<td>Her</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He</td>
<td>His</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>It</td>
<td>It</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

According to W. Stannard Allen in Living English Structure, gerund can be followed by Possessive Adjective.

Do you object to a cigarette?
Do you object to our cigarettes?
Do you object to smoking?
Do you object to our smoking?
Do you object to our smoking cigarettes?

In practice this pattern is restricted almost entirely to pronouns and proper names. Non-personal nouns do not normally have a possessive form, nor can we easily make a possessive form with more complicated subjects. So we also have a parallel pattern using the objective (common) case.

There was no sign of the dinner appearing before I left.
We insisted on rich and poor being treated alike.
Will you approve of me and my friend attending the class as visitors?
Examples of this pattern are very common. They are not participle constructions but true gerunds, since the ‘object’ in each case is not merely the portion in italics, but the whole phrase to the end of the sentence. Therefore it is not surprising to find the same pattern used when a pronoun or proper noun is in subject relation to the gerund.

Do you mind their/them coming too?
I don’t like your/you coming late every time.
I’m not very keen on Mary’s/Mary living there alone.

In general the possessive form is considered to be more literary and elegant; the objective form is found mainly in the spoken language, where it is probably just as common as the possessive form.

The following short passage from Dickens’s David Copperfield is of interest:

(A dream) of the pair of hired post-horses being ready; and of Dora’s going away to change her dress; of my aunt and Miss Clarissa remaining with us; and our walking in the garden; and my aunt…..being mightily amused with herself….

(The whole of this long description of David’s wedding in Chapter 43 is written in gerunds, and is well worth reading carefully)

After I analyzed in the Stephen Crane novel, Maggie A Girl of the Street, I can find some sentences which is followed by gerund after possessive adjective, they are:
Examples:

- His roaring curses of the first part of the fight and changed to a blasphemous chatter.
  From the statement above *roaring* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *his*.
- Her glittering eyes fastened on her child with sudden hatred
  From the statement above *glittering* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *her*.
- Her flaming face and rolling eyes were a familiar sight on the island.
  From the statement above *flaming* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *her*.
- Her cursing trebles brought heads from all doors save the one she threatened.
  From the statement above *cursing* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *her*.
- The mere boy interrupted his loving smile and turned a shriveling glare upon Pete.
  From the statement above *loving* is a gerund after possessive adjective which is followed by *his*.

4. Gerund as Object

Examples:

- The babe was staring out from under the table, his small face working in his excitement.
  From the statement above *staring* is a gerund as object after *was*. 
- Her hair straggled, giving her red features a look of insanity.
  From the statement above giving is a gerund as object which is the object straggled.

- Maggie, standing in the middle of the room, gazed about her.
  From the statement above standing is a gerund as object which is the object Maggie.

- He was trying to formulate a theory that he had always unconsciously held, that all sisters excepting his own could, advisedly, be ruined.
  From the statement above excepting is a gerund as object which is the object that all sisters.

- In the darkness of the hallway, Jimmie discerned a knot of women talking volubly.
  From the statement above talking is a gerund as object which is the object women.

- Pete drew a foam-topped glassful, and set it dripping upon the bar.
  From the statement above dripping is a gerund as object which is the object it.

- They kept close to him taunting and leering.
  From the statement above taunting is a gerund as object which is the object him.

- The place had here to fore appeared free things to throw, but suddenly glasses and bottles went singing through the air.
  From the statement above singing is a gerund as object which is the object bottles.
• In a hall of irregular shape sat Pete and Maggie drinking beer
  From the statement above drinking is a gerund as object which is the object Maggie.

In that novel Maggie: A Girl of the street was found there is gerund as a plural -s

Examples:

• But he recovered himself when the woman turned to renew her smilings.

4.3 Tabulation of Data

In order to get type of gerund that occur mostly in the novel, the following formula from Nawawi will be used:

\[
\frac{X}{Y} \times 100\% = N
\]

X = Number of type of Gerund
Y = Total number of all data
N = Percentage of type of Gerund

From the formula above, I can tabulate the total of data in each functions of gerunds are 70 sentences, which can be calculate in each type they are;

Gerund as subject  \[= \frac{15}{70} \times 100\% = 21,4\%
\]

Gerund after preposition  \[= \frac{23}{70} \times 100\% = 32,8\%
\]
Gerund after possessive adjective = \( \frac{14}{70} \times 100\% = 20\% \)

Gerund as object = \( \frac{18}{70} \times 100\% = 25,7\% \)

From the formula above the most dominant of gerund is gerund after preposition 32,8 % in the Stephen Crane novel *Maggie A Girl of the Street*.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Function on Gerund</th>
<th>Number of Appearance</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Gerund as subject</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>21,4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Gerund after preposition</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>32,8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Gerund after possessive adjective</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Gerund as object</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>25,7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After the writer analyzed a gerund in Stephen Crane Novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Street*, finally, the writer concludes as follows:

- Gerund is defined as the part of a verb that ends in –*ing* which has the force of a noun as well as that a verb.

- There are many gerund which is found in the novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Street*

- Commonly, based on the kinds of gerund consist of, gerund as subject, gerund after preposition, gerund after possessive adjective, gerund as object, gerund after certain expression, gerund in short prohibition, gerund as noun compound.

- Beside that gerund may have a plural –*s*

- In the novel *Maggie: A Girl of the Street* there are four kinds of gerund which is found, they are; gerund as subject, gerund after preposition, gerund after possessive adjective, gerund as object.
5.2 Suggestion

Realizing the using of gerund is very common in spoken and written. The writer would like to suggest to readers, students who are interested in this thesis:

1. Describe the gerund other from aspects
2. Be careful to use the gerund
3. Study definitions, function, usage and feature
BIBLIOGRAPHY


### APPENDIX

**Verbs followed by Gerunds**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verbs followed by gerunds</th>
<th>Sentences Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. admit</td>
<td>He admitted stealing the money</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. advise</td>
<td>She advise waiting until tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. anticipate</td>
<td>I anticipate having a good time on vacation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. appreciate</td>
<td>I appreciated hearing from them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. avoid</td>
<td>He avoided answering my question</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. complete</td>
<td>I finally completed writing my term paper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. consider</td>
<td>I will consider going with you</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. delay</td>
<td>He delayed leaving for school</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. deny</td>
<td>She denied committing the crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. discuss</td>
<td>They discussed opening a new business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. dislike</td>
<td>I dislike driving long distances</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. enjoy</td>
<td>We enjoyed visiting them</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. finish</td>
<td>She finished studying about ten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. forget</td>
<td>I’ll never forget visiting Napoleon’s tomb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. can’t help</td>
<td>I can’t help worrying about it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. keep</td>
<td>I keep hoping he will come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. mention</td>
<td>She mentioned going to a movie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. mind</td>
<td>Would you mind helping me with this?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19. miss</td>
<td>I miss being with my family</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. postpone</td>
<td>Let’s postpone leaving until tomorrow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. practice</td>
<td>The athlete practiced throwing the ball</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. quit</td>
<td>He quit stung to solve the problem</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. recall</td>
<td>I don’t recall meeting him before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24. recollect</td>
<td>I don’t recollect meeting him before</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25. recommend</td>
<td>She recommended seeing the show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26. regret</td>
<td>I regret telling him my secret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27. remember</td>
<td>I can remember meeting him when I was a child</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28. resent</td>
<td>I resent her interfering in my business</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>Word</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>-----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29.</td>
<td>resist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30.</td>
<td>risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31.</td>
<td>stop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32.</td>
<td>suggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33.</td>
<td>tolerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34.</td>
<td>understand</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Understanding and Using English Grammar by Betty Azar

**GO + GERUND**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>go watching</td>
<td>go fishing</td>
<td>go running</td>
<td>go swimming</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go booting</td>
<td>go hiking</td>
<td>go sailing</td>
<td>go dancing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go bowling</td>
<td>go hunting</td>
<td>go shopping</td>
<td>go sitting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go camping</td>
<td>go hunting</td>
<td>go skating</td>
<td>go cleaning</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go climbing</td>
<td>go jogging</td>
<td>go jumping</td>
<td>go writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>go singing</td>
<td>go listening</td>
<td>go sleeping</td>
<td>go eating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Understanding and Using English Grammar by Betty Azar

**Verbs Followed by Gerund Objects**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>acknowledge</td>
<td>evade</td>
<td>quit (=stop, informal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>admit</td>
<td>facilitate*</td>
<td>recommend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>advocate</td>
<td>fancy (=imagine)</td>
<td>relinguish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anticipate</td>
<td>finish</td>
<td>relish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>appreciate</td>
<td>give up (=stop)</td>
<td>renounce</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avoid</td>
<td>(be)grudge</td>
<td>report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cannot help</td>
<td>imagine</td>
<td>resent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consider</td>
<td>involve**</td>
<td>resist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>contemplate</td>
<td>justify*</td>
<td>risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defer</td>
<td>keep*</td>
<td>sanction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>keep on*</td>
<td>shirk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>deny</td>
<td>leave off*</td>
<td>stop*</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Understanding and Using English Grammar by Betty Azar
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>detest</td>
<td>mean*</td>
<td>suggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>disclaim</td>
<td>mention</td>
<td>tolerate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop (=stop)</td>
<td>miss</td>
<td>try (=make an experiment with)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encourage</td>
<td>necessitate**</td>
<td>understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>postpone</td>
<td>urge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entail**</td>
<td>practice</td>
<td>withhold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escape</td>
<td>put off</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Modern English by Marcella Frank a Practical Reference Guide

* These verbs can also have subjects that do not designate human beings

** These verbs usually have subjects that denote lifeless things

Verbs Followed by Gerunds Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appreciate</td>
<td>fancy (negs, and questions)</td>
<td>go on (=continue)</td>
<td>Put off (=postpone)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avoid</td>
<td>recollect</td>
<td>keep (on)</td>
<td>suggest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>consider</td>
<td>finish</td>
<td>leave off (=cease)</td>
<td>understand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>delay</td>
<td>stop</td>
<td>mention</td>
<td>deny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>detest</td>
<td>forgive</td>
<td>mind (negs and questions)</td>
<td>postpone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dislike</td>
<td>give up</td>
<td>miss</td>
<td>risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enjoy</td>
<td>can’t resist</td>
<td>pardon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>escape</td>
<td>can’t stand</td>
<td>practice</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>excuse</td>
<td>can’t help</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Living English Structure by W. Stannard Allen

Verbs Followed by Either Gerund or Infinitive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
<th>verb</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>advise</td>
<td>forget</td>
<td>prefer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agree</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>propose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow</td>
<td>intend</td>
<td>regret</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attempt</td>
<td>leave</td>
<td>remember</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>like</td>
<td>start</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cease</td>
<td>love</td>
<td>study</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>continue</td>
<td>mean</td>
<td>try</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dread</td>
<td>permit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Some Verbs Followed by Either Gerund Phrase Prepositional Objects or Infinitive Phrase Objects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gerund phrase prepositional objects</th>
<th>Infinitive phrase objects</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>agree in (or on) going</td>
<td>agree to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>care about going</td>
<td>care to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>caution (someone) against going</td>
<td>caution someone to go (opposite meanings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>decide on going</td>
<td>decide to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grieve (or rejoice, exult) at going</td>
<td>forget to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>help (someone) in going</td>
<td>grieve (or rejoice, exult) to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plan on going</td>
<td>help (someone to) go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serve for going</td>
<td>plan to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>suffice for going</td>
<td>serve to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>warn (someone) against going</td>
<td>suffice to go</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>warn someone to go (opposite meanings)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Modern English by Marcella Frank a Practical Preference Guide

### Verbs Followed by Either Gerund or Infinitive

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>abhor</th>
<th>continue</th>
<th>love</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>attempt</td>
<td>decline</td>
<td>neglect</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>begin</td>
<td>disdain</td>
<td>plan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>endure</td>
<td>cannot bear</td>
<td>prefer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cease</td>
<td>cannot stand</td>
<td>regret**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>commence*</td>
<td>dread</td>
<td>remember**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>intend</td>
<td>hate</td>
<td>scorn</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(dis)like</td>
<td>hesitate</td>
<td>start*</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>try</td>
<td>propose</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Modern English by Marcella Frank a Practical Reference Guide

* These verbs may also have subjects which do not designate human beings

**After these verbs, the gerund represents past time, the infinitive represents future time