2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Gerund

Grammar is the natural, inherent, meaning-making system of the language, a system that governs the way words come together to form meanings; grammar is also the study of that system, the various theories or perspectives that attempt to understand and describe it. A popular idea of grammar – and one that we are discarding – is that grammar is the set of prescriptive rules that limit the language we have available.

Burch (2003:1) says, “Grammar is a way of organizing what we know about language so that we can talk and manipulate this knowledge. It means that by grammar we can organize language and make us comfort to talking about it. Not only to talking but also we can learn, because grammar is also a knowledge”.

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

From the above statement, it can be concluded that a gerund is the –ing form of the verb used as a noun. Notice that the gerund has the same form as the present participle. However, it functions differently in the sentence. It is always a noun and can function in any noun position.

Example:

Making model airplanes is a good hobby for young children.

Within the clause “Making model airplanes”, the word “Making” behaves as a verb; in particular the phrase “model airplanes” is the object of that verb. But the whole clause “Making model airplanes” acts as a noun phrase within
the sentences as a whole; it is the subject of the verb “is”. Gerund is a noun derived from the verb + ing. It is used as the subject of a sentence. It is called a singular noun. There are also two or more gerund that are joined by conjunction like “and”; it will be a plural noun. Meanwhile, gerund has the same form with the present participle. However, there are difference between them. Like we’ve known that gerund is a verb in \(-ing\) form more like a noun. While present participle is a verb in \(-ing\) more like a verb or an adjective.

2.2 Form of Gerund

1) The simple gerund

Gerund is a verb in \(-ing\) form that is used as a noun, because its function as a noun. There are some functions of gerund.

1) Subject of verb

A gerund can be used as a subject like a noun. Usually, the subject in gerund sentence located in the beginning of the sentences. Gerund is used as the subject of a sentence on its basis have the following characteristics:

1) Verb + ing.

2) In front of the predicate.

3) The subject of the sentence.

4) It is usually singular noun

4) It has the meaning of an object that is the subject of the sentence.

Examples:

a) **Taking** a long walk every day is good exercise.

b) **Playing** basketball is my hobby.
c) **Sleeping** is necessary to life.

d) **Being** a teacher is her ambition.

e) **Having** good education can be a future capital.

### 2) Object of verb

Gerund as object can be found after certain verb. The form of an object in a gerund phrase may depend on what precedes the gerund. Gerund is used as the object of the sentence has the following characteristics:

1) It is behind a predicate

2) it functions as an object that describes the predicate of a sentence.

3) It has the meaning of a noun which is the object of the sentence.

**Examples:**

a) He stopped **smoking** to please his parents.

b) We should avoid **cheating** during examination.

c) My uncle likes **fishing** on the river.

d) She can go on **writing** until she’s 60 years old.

Certain verbs in English are followed by verbals- either gerunds or infinitives – which are considered as the objects of these verbs. The gerund (-ing form) and infinitive (to + base form) of verbs may be used as nouns, and therefore they sometimes function as the object of a verb. In idiomatic English, certain verbs are followed only by the gerund, certain verbs by the infinitive, and certain verbs by either the gerund or the infinitive. The following is a reference list of some common verbs. Here are verbs can followed by gerund.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference List of Verbs That Can Be Followed by Gerunds Object</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>2. Advise</td>
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<td>4. Appreciate</td>
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<td>5. Avoid</td>
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<td>7. Can’t bear*</td>
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<td>19. Discuss</td>
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<td>20. Dislike</td>
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The list of verbs is gotten of source: Fundamentals of English Grammar by Betty Azar and The 1st Student’s Choice TOEFL by Slamet Riyanto.
The below is the meaning of symbol * and **:

1) May be followed by a gerund or an infinitive: *without a change in meaning/ ** with a change in meaning.

2) May be followed by an object: + and infinitive. (They suggest me to go to his house)/ ++ and a gerund. (She avoids you for your doing.)

3) May be followed by a that-clause. **Subjunctive verb**

Examples:

a) He considers changing his present job.
b) We detest playing with naughty kids.
c) Would you mind closing the window, please?
d) She never imagines having a luxurious car.
e) They practice speaking Chinese every Monday.
f) I finish working on time.
g) The government postpones rising the oil price.

3) Object of a preposition

Any verb used as the object in a prepositional takes the form of a gerund. Most gerund after prepositions are subjects, especially those in adverbial prepositional.

Examples:

a) They went on arguing.
b) Mariam is good at drawing the view.
c) She never dream for getting this gift.
d) Yuna is always fond of dancing.
e) Mika is bored *with his working.*

f) We are clever *at repairing* the machine car.

g) I came here *for helping* you.

4) **Subjective Complement**

Subjective Complement as a predicate noun.

**Examples:**

a) My father’s hobby is *fishing.*

b) His favourite pastime is *swimming.*

5) **Appositive**

The function of appositive is to give explaining about the information in the gerund sentence.

**Examples:**

a) Her dream, *studying* at Oxford University in London, was realized.

b) She doesn’t like *shopping,* it is wasteful.

2) **The Gerund Phrase**

As we know that gerund functions as a noun, it is also retains some of the characteristics of a verb. Although it may have adjective modifiers like a noun (usually before it), it may also have adverbial modifiers like a verb (usually after it). If a noun or pronoun precedes a gerund, it must be in the possesive, or adjectival, form. In this section and the next, the gerund phrase is italicized; the simple gerund is bold.

**Examples:**

a) *Making model airplanes* is a good hobby for young children.
The simple gerund and its object and modifiers make up the gerund phrase. Look the example above that the gerund phrase is making model airplanes and it is put as subject in the sentence. The gerund is making and model airplanes is about adverb what the object making is. They are subject in the sentence and is a good hobby for young children is their complement.

b) Jackie enjoys camping in the mountain.

The gerund above is functioned as direct object. Then there are some main subject about gerund phrase:

As a noun verbal, gerund in a gerund phrase can be limited by:

1) An adverb or adverb phrase

Examples:

a) Studying intelegenlty can make you success.

b) Practicing english conversation everyday can make you speaking english fluently.

2) An adjective and/or noun or possessive pronoun

Examples:

a) We are happy because of his singing.

b) He want me being secretary in his office.

Gerund phrases in a sentence can function as subject, object, object of the preposition, and appositive.

Example of gerund phrases as subject:

a) Listening to the radio is good practice in understanding English.

b) Drinking a lot of mineral water is good for health.
Example of gerund phrases as object:

a) I like *reading the romantic novels*.

b) He *do his working well*.

Example of gerund phrases as objects of the preposition:

a) I am tired of *arguing* with my advisor.

b) After *finishing my homework*, I went to my friend’s house.

Example of gerund phrases as appositive:

a) His hobby, *juggling flaming torches*, is not expensive.

b) Her dream, getting many gifts from her friends, was never realized.

As a noun, gerund phrases often use the possessive adjective in front of it.

Example:

a) *Your eyes* say that you love him.

b) Thank you for *your coming*.

c) *Your writing* will make everyone happy.

d) *Your smiling* is sweet.