2. REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Definition of Gerund

Michael Swan (2005:19), a linguist who is more likely to pay attention to the original English, defines grammar as the following: “Grammar is the rules that show how words are combined, arranged or changed to show certain lands of meaning.”

As well as the definition above, Leech et al, (1982) says, “Grammar is reference of mechanism according to the function of language of itself when it is used for doing communication with other. Grammar is a rule which combine word, or rule in combinating a sound of meaning”.

In the student arena, if we ask “what is gerund ?” they will answer like “the words with –ING in the end” if we ask then “why must we put –ING?” they will answer “we don’t know”. I am as writer want to inform that the student don’t know yet about gerund, its function dan form. That is my reason to choose this it as the title of my paper. If every children or students know about gerund, so they will get more insight, as an object for their carrer progress, and facilitate them about using of technology and good job occasion and enrich the vocabulary in english language.

Gerund is one of grammar’s parts. To make it clear, the writer serves some definition of gerund. Irma (2014:116) says that gerund is word (verb) which is added by –ing as a suffix (verb + ing) and have a function as a noun or changed to be a noun in English language.
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:

1. My hobby is **singing**
2. I like **singing bird**
3. I am **singing**

In the example above, word “singing” the first is called a gerund. While word “singing” in second and third example are called participle. The word “singing”, as in the verb + ing first, serves as noun. Therefore it called a gerund. For example 2 (two) and 3 (three), it is function as a verb or adjective. Because of that, it is called participle.

See example a gerund next:

1. Being subject, like **“eating is my need”**.
2. As object of verb, like “I like **eating**”.
3. As object of preposition, like “I do that for **eating**”.
4. As complement, like “My hobby is **eating**”

In this case, the position of a gerund similar to the position of noun, namely as a subject, an object, an subjective complement, an after preposition, an after word “NO”, an after possesive adjective, an after certain verbs and an appositive.

While to understand participle, see verb + ing the following:

1. Explain noun, “an **interesting** book”.
(2) As complement, “He is amazing”

(3) As a verb tense in continuous, “I am reading a book now”.

(4) As a verb in past tense, “I was reading a book at 7 yesterday”.

(5) As verb in present tense, “I will be reading a book at 7 tomorrow”.

(6) As a verb in future tense, “I have been swimming”.

Simply, the difference a gerund and participle can be understood as follows: participle is verb –ing that serves as adjective and verb. While a gerund is verb –ing that function as noun.

In phrase found a gerund and participle that its position as compliment. In it is enough confuse, so that a question emerges, how distinguish a gerund with participle if them as complement ? for more detail, see two sentences bellow:

(1) **Gerund**: My hobby is **singing**.

(2) **Participle**: It is a **singing** bird.

Example number one shows that “singing” is the essence of “hobby” itself, therefore it called gerund. While in example number two, word “singing” is explain/be characteristic of word “bird” and what does it mean is “bird who sings”, therefore, the word “singing” is called participle.

2.2 **Function of Gerund**

Gerund has eight function, they are: as subject, as object, as complement, after preposition, after word “NO”, after possessive adjective, after certain verbs, as appositive.

1) **As subject**
Irma indriani (2014:116) says, “Gerund as subject is a verb are combined suffix –ing (verb + ing) and serves as a noun, which is in the beginning of a sentence.

Examples:

(1) **Smoking** is the worst habit.
(2) **Crying** makes my feeling better.
(3) **Swimming** is good for our health.
(4) **Singing** can make me happy.
(5) **Reading** book is good activity for you.

2) **As object**

   Irma indriani (2014:116) says, “Gerund as object is a verb are combined suffix –ing (verb + ing) and serves as a noun, which is in the beginning and behind of the sentence that is never predicate in the sentence before.

Examples:

(1) My mom likes **cooking** delicious food.
(2) Children go **playing** in the afternoon.
(3) My favorite sport is **playing** ball.
(4) She likes **dancing**.
(5) My favourite occupation is **reading** detective stories.

3) **As subjective complement**

   Irma indriani (2014:117) says, “Gerund as subjective complement in the sentence is always preceded be located of **subject** and **subjective complement**.

   Subjective complement is noun, pronoun, adjective, or another structure (serves as
noun or adjective) who follows verbs of being or linking verb serves make clear or refer the subject of the sentence.

For example:

(1) My favorite activities are shopping and travelling.
(2) What I really like is travelling to other countries.
(3) Her favorite hobby is hiking.
(4) My cat’s favorite activity is sleeping.
(5) Seeing is believing.

4) As object of preposition

Irma indriani (2014:117) says, “Gerund as object of preposition located after preposition: for, before, without, in, at, of, by, on, about, to, after etc.

For example:

(1) After

After having shower, I waited for Riyan.

(2) Before

The tablet must not be taken before getting up in the morning.

(3) By

I manage it by working much longer than 45-hour weeks.

(4) On

They went on arguing.

(5) At

Fitri is good at drawing the view.

(6) For
She never dream for getting this gift.

(7) Of

Siska is always fond of dancing.

(8) About

Tara always dreams about going.

(9) Without

No body can answer the question without reading the text.

(10) To

Please have a drink before leaving.

5) After word “NO”

Irma indriani (2014:118) says, “Gerund as after word “NO” function to express the prohibition, using pattern No + Gerund.

For example:

(1) No smoking

(2) No cheating

(3) No bullying

(4) No parking in this area

6) After possessive adjective

Irma indriani (2014:118) says, “Gerund after possessive adjective is a verb after the possessive adjective: my, your, his, her, our, their, your, prabu’s, etc.

For example:

(1) Her teaching is fascinating.

(2) His staring frightens me.
(3) I hate Prabu’s **wearing** earring.

(4) They see my **acting**. I hope they like it.

(5) Don’t erase your **writing**.

7) **After certain verbs**

Irma indriani (2014:118) says, “there are some particular verb if we want to include the verb after the verb, the verb should be shaped after gerund or verb + ing.

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The list of verbs is gotten of course: *Grammar itu gampang* by Irma Indriani
For example:

(1) Allow

Medan doesn’t allow smoking in bars.

(2) Admit

He admitted cheating on the test.

(3) Advise

The doctor generally advised drinking low-fat milk.

(4) Anticipate

I anticipated arriving late.

(5) Avoid

He avoided talking to her.

(6) Appreciate

I appreciated him helping me.

(7) Begin

I began learning Chinese.

(8) Can’t bear

He can’t bear having so much responsibility.

(9) Can’t help

He can’t help talking so loudly.

(10) Can’t see

I can’t see paying so much money for a car.

(11) Can’t stand

He can’t stand her smoking in the office.
(12) Cease

The government ceased providing free healthcare.

(13) Complete

He completed renovating the house.

(14) Consider

She considered moving to New York.

(15) Continue

He continued talking.

(16) Defend

The lawyer defended her making such statement.

(17) Delay

He delayed doing his taxes.

(18) Deny

He denied committing the crime.

(19) Despise

She despises waking up early.

(20) Discuss

We discussed working at the company.

(21) Dislike

She dislikes working after 5 PM.

(22) Mind

I don’t mind helping you.

(23) Dread
She **dreads** getting up at 4 AM.

(24) **Encourage**

He **encourages** eating healthy foods.

(25) **Enjoy**

We **en joy** hiking.

(26) **Finish**

He **finished** doing his homework.

(27) **Forget**

I **forgot** giving you my book.

(28) **Hate**

I **hate** cleaning the bathroom.

(29) **Imagine**

He **imagines** working there one day.

(30) **Involve**

The job **involves** traveling to Thailand once a month.

(31) **Keep**

She **kept** interrupting me.

(32) **Like**

She **likes** listening to music.

(33) **Love**

I **love** swimming.

(34) **Mention**

He **mentioned** going to that college.
(35) Miss

She **misses** living near the beach.

(36) Neglect

Sometimes she **neglects** doing her homework.

(37) Permit

Indonesian does not **permit** smoking in restaurants.

(38) Postpone

He **postponed** returning to Paris.

(39) Practice

She **practiced** singing the song.

(40) Prefer

He **prefers** sitting at the back of the movie theater.

(41) Propose

I **proposed** **having** lunch at the beach.

(42) Quit

She **quit** worrying about the problem.

(43) Recall

Tom **recalled** **using** his credit card at the sore.

(44) Recollect

She **recollected** **living** in Medan.

(45) Recommend

Tony **recommended** **taking** the train.

(46) Regret
She **regreted** saying that.

(47) Remember

I **remember** telling her the address yesterday.

(48) Report

He **reported** her **stealing** the money.

(49) Require

The certificate **requires** completing two courses.

(50) Resent

Nick **resented** Debbie’s **being** there.

(51) Resist

He **resisted** asking for help.

(52) Risk

He **risked** **being** caught.

(53) Start

He **started** studying harder.

8) **As appositive**

For example:

(1) His favourite hobby, **reading** in this library.

(2) This is easy test, **spelling** the alphabets.

(3) This is difficult work, **sweeping** all the floor in this building.

(4) Rachel asked again, **blowing** softly on the surface of her steaming cup of tea.

(5) Charlotte added, **anticipating** her mother’s next question.