



17.

The Gerund

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I. GERUND

(A gerund is a verbal form ending in 'ing' when used as a noun in all singular case. It is a word which ends in 'ing' and does the work of both a verb and a noun.)

जो Verb कार्य को प्रकट करने के साथ-साथ Noun का भी काम करे Gerund कहलाती है। इसको Verbal Noun भी कह सकते हैं। Verb की First Form अपने साथ ing लेने के बाद Gerund बन जाती है। किसी action को दर्शाने के लिए Gerund का प्रयोग किया जाता है; जैसे—

- (a) *Walking* is useful for health.
- (b) It is no use *crying* over the spilt.

Gerund, वाक्य के beginning, middle या end में कहीं भी आ सकती है। Gerund, 'double part of speech' भी कहलाती है क्योंकि यह verb से बनती है और noun का कार्य करती है।

II. USES OF GERUNDS

1. A. Subject के रूप में; जैसे—

- (a) *Gambling* is a vice.
- (b) *Reading* is a good hobby.
- (c) *Smoking* is a bad habit.
- (d) *Hunting* the wild animals is illegal.

B. Object के रूप में; जैसे—

- (a) He hates *smoking*.
- (b) Stop *writing* now.
- (c) I hate *telling* lies.
- (d) Children love *making* mud castles.

C. Complement के रूप में; जैसे—

- (a) Seeing is *believing*.
- (b) Doing is *learning*.
- (c) What I hate is *drinking*.
- (d) Her favourite hobby is *dancing*.

D. Preposition के Object के रूप में; जैसे—

- (a) She is fond of *dancing*.
- (b) They spent the afternoon in *playing* cards.
- (c) I am tired of *waiting*.
- (d) I was punished for *telling* a lie.

2. कुछ Verbs के साथ Gerund और to-infinitives में से किसी का भी Object के रूप में प्रयोग किया जा सकता है। ये Verbs हैं—

Advise, allow, begin, continue, feel, hate, intend, learn, like, love, prefer, propose, remember, start etc.
Advise, allow, encourage, forbid, permit, recommend आदि Verbs के साथ दो प्रकार की structure संभव है।

(i) **Verb + ing (without any object); जैसे—**

- (a) I would not recommend *staying* in that hotel.
- (b) I do not allow *smoking* in the hotel.
- (c) She advised *leaving* at once.
- (d) He recommended *buying* this table.

(ii) **Verb + object + to —; जैसे—**

- (a) I would not recommend anybody *to stay* in that hotel.
- (b) I do not allow you *to smoke* in the hotel.
- (c) She advised me *to leave* at once.
- (d) He recommended *to buy* this table.

3. इन Verbs के साथ हमेशा Object के रूप में Gerund का ही प्रयोग होता है, infinitives का नहीं।

Admit, anticipate, avoid, complete, consider, continue, defer, delay, deny, detest, dislike, dread, enjoy, excuse, fancy, favour, fell, finish, forgive, imagine, involve, keep, mind, miss, pardon, postpone, practise, prevent, recollect, resent, risk, save, stop, suggest, try;

जैसे—

- (a) He enjoys *basking* in the sun.
- (b) Why do you keep *bothering*?

4. निम्नलिखित कुछ ऐसी Verbs और Adjectives हैं जिनके साथ Preposition के बाद हमेशा Gerund का प्रयोग किया जाता है।

Abstain from, aim at, assist in, bent on, confident of, debar from, desirous of, desist from, despair of, disqualified from, dissuade (one) from, excel in, excuse for, fortunate in, hinder (one) from, hopeful of, insist on, intend on, meditate on, negligent in, passion for, perceive in, persist in, prevent from, prohibit (one) from, proud of, refrain from, repent of, succeed in, successful in, think of, afraid of, good at, fond of, glad about, disappointed about/ at, sorry about/ for, angry about/ at, clever at, per cent in, famous for, keen on, fed up with, happy about/ at, pride in, bad at, crazy about, tired of, worried about, excited about, interested in, sick of, etc.;

जैसे—

- (a) I am worried about *making* mistakes.
- (b) Ram is famous for *singing* songs.
- (c) I felt tired of *travelling* such a long distance.
- (d) He tried to avoid *answering* my question.

5. About, after, at, before, for, from, in, on और to आदि Prepositions के बाद यदि Main Verb का प्रयोग हो, तो वे हमेशा ing लेती हैं; जैसे—

- (a) All his friends are addicted to *drinking*.
- (b) You prevented me from *doing* it.
- (c) I take delight in *working* hard.
- (d) He was fined for *being* late.
- (e) He is good at *singing* songs.

6. कुछ noun/ pronoun के बाद gerund का प्रयोग हो, तो हमेशा उस noun/ pronoun के possessive case का प्रयोग करें; जैसे—

- (a) She does not like my *going* to her house.
- (b) I know Ram's *visiting* her frequently.

7. निम्नलिखित expressions (अभिव्यक्तियों) के बाद भी Gerunds का प्रयोग होता है— be no good, be no use, be worth, can't bear, can't help, can't stand, give up, go on, it is no good, it is no use, look forward to, would you mind, carry on, keep, keep on, put off etc.; जैसे—

- (a) Ram has given up *smoking*.
- (b) Do not keep *interrupting* me while I am speaking.
- (c) Would you mind *closing* the door?

8. दो या दो से अधिक वाक्यों को मिलाने (Combining Sentences) में Gerund का प्रयोग होता है; जैसे—

- (a) He finished his work. He shut the door.
After *finishing* his work he shut the door.
- (b) Ram wrote a letter. He called a servant.
After *writing* a letter Ram called a servant.

9. Gerund का प्रयोग having + verb III के रूप में; जैसे—

- (a) She will never admit *having broken* the glass.

10. Gerund और to-infinitive का पारस्परिक परिवर्तन किया जा सकता है:—

Gerund	To- infinitive
1. I love hearing this song.	1. I love to hear this song.
2. Teach me swimming.	2. Teach me to swim.
3. They began repairing cars.	3. They began to repair cars.
4. I continued talking.	4. I continued to talk.
5. Gerund का प्रयोग सामान्य रूप	5. to-infinitive का प्रयोग विशेष अवसर
(generality) का बोध कराता है; जैसे— He prefers going by bus.	(specific occasion) का बोध कराता है; जैसे— He would prefer to go to Delhi by bus.

इस प्रकार gerund और to-infinitive का एक के स्थान पर दूसरे का प्रयोग बिना अर्थ बदले किया जा सकता है।

11. Bother, continue, intend और start आदि Verbs के बाद Gerund और to-infinitives का प्रयोग बगैर अर्थ प्रभावित किए हो सकता है; जैसे—

- (a) It has started *raining*. It has started *to rain*.
- (b) Ram intends *buying* a house. Ram intends *to buy* a house.
- (c) Do not bother *locking* the door. Do not bother *to lock* the door.

12. Begin, remember, forget, like और stop आदि कुछ ऐसी verbs हैं जिनके बाद to-infinitives तथा Gerund के प्रयोग से वाक्य के भाव में अंतर आता है; जैसे—

- (a) I will remember *to post* the letter. चिट्ठी पोस्ट करनी है और इसे मैं याद रखूँगा।
- (b) I will remember *posting* the letter. चिट्ठी पोस्ट की गई और इसे मैं याद रखूँगा।
- (c) He stopped *to smoke*. वह सिगरेट पीने के लिए रुका।
- (d) He stopped *smoking*. उसने सिगरेट पीना बंद कर दिया।

III. 'GERUND' AND 'PRESENT PARTICIPLE'

Gerunds और Present Participle दोनों ही Verb की First Form के साथ ing रखते हैं, इसलिए देखने में दोनों एक जैसे लगते हैं, लेकिन इनकी कार्यशैली में अंतर है। Gerund तो Verb के साथ-साथ Noun का काम करती है जबकि Present Participle, Verb के साथ-साथ Adjective का काम करता है; जैसे—

- (a) *Walking* is a good exercise. (Walking – Gerund)
- (b) I saw Ram *walking* along the road. (Walking – Present Participle)

EXERCISE 75.**Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :**

1. I am sorry for my late. (get, getting)
2. is a good exercise. (swim/ swimming)
3. He is afraid the game. (of losing, to lose)
4. I have no objection with you (to stay/ to staying)
5. Check the air before the generator. (to start, starting)
6. He left off the milk. (to drink, drinking)
7. an aim, the hunter shot the lion. (taking, to take)
8. I enjoy hard. (working, to work)
9. The office needs proper (cleanliness, cleaning)
10. It is no worth such books. (to read, reading)

EXERCISE 76.**Fill in the blanks with appropriate word :**

1. makes us wise. (Reading, Read)
2. I forgot the letter. (posting, to post)
3. You must stop (laughing, laugh)
4. He Sita. (insisted to marry, insisted on marrying)
5. The this book was not easy. (writing of, writing)
6. She dreads alone. (to sleep, sleeping)
7. He hates (smoking, smoke)
8. I ceased about Miss Kumari. (to think, thinking)
9. She practises every day. (dance, dancing)
10. He prefers by bus. (go, going)

EXERCISE 77.**In the following sentences the gerund is used. Name the italicized part : subject/ object/ complement/preposition :**

1. *Seeing* is believing.
2. She likes *reading* poetry.
3. What I most detest is *smoking*.
4. They were prevented from *seeing* the prisoner.
5. *Hunting* peacock is not allowed in this country.
6. I like *swimming*.
7. I have an aversion to *fishing*.
8. *Walking* is a good exercise.
9. Stop *shouting*.
10. He loves *telling* stories.
