### Verb as a Noun

CHAPTER

Let us see how a 'verb' can work as a 'noun'. This can be done in three ways.

- By adding an article before a verb, many verbs become Noun.
- In the form of 'V<sub>i</sub>+ing' (Gerund), a verb can act as a noun.
- In the form of "to+V<sub>1</sub>" (Infinitive) too a verb can act as a noun.
   But before discussing the above three in detail, let us see when we can say that a 'verb' can be called a 'noun'.
   Let us see an example.

It is clear from the above example that a noun can come in place of a subject or an object. Noun is the name of a person, place or thing and in the example given above the names of a woman and a language are nouns.

This means if we can prove that a verb can come in place of a noun, it can be called a noun-verb. Now let us see the three given above one by one.

- 1. When a verb is preceded by an article.
  - (a) I went for a walk.
  - (b) She has gone to see a play.
  - (c) The cunning agent took me for a ride. (The phrase 'to take someone for a ride' means 'to fool.') Here 'walk', 'play' and 'ride' are preceded by an article and have been used as a noun. Here I would like to make it clear that it is an essential feature of 'article' that it comes with a 'noun'. Hence in all the example given

above a verb-noun has come in place of noun. Apart from this if we see the example given below, it will become clear that as a noun, they can come in place of both subject and object.

thought-provoking.

See an interesting example given below. A bachelor degree is a must for applying for the post of manager.

Just see how 'must' which is a 'modal' works as a noun here when it is preceded by an article but retains the meaning of 'must' which is used in the sense of 'a necessity' in modals too.

- V<sub>1</sub>+ing form V<sub>1</sub>+ing' form of a verb is called a Gerund when it works as a noun.
   Let us first find out whether it really works as a noun or not. To do so we need to put it in the place of subject and object.
- Eg. 1. Swimming is a good exercise.

# 2. We prohibit **smoking**.

The examples given above prove that V<sub>1</sub>+ing' can work as a noun. But why do we call them verb-noun when it is functioning as a noun The reason is that originally it is a form of verb and apart from this, it exibits the qualities of a verb too. The example given below can help us examine the qualities of a verb.

If a verb is transitive, it must be followed by an object for the sentence to make a complete sense. Apart from this a verb is qualified by an adverb.

Now let us see an example of gerund whether a gerund retains the characteristics of a verb or not.

In this sentence 'hard' qualifies 'working'.

This means an adverb can qualify a gerund.

## He loves playing cricket obj

In this sentence playing is acting as a transitive verb and the meaning of the sentence is clear only when cricket i.e. an object comes in the sentence. Now we have understood why Gerund is called 'Noun-verb'.

But the most important issue is how questions based on gerund are asked in the exam. This has been discussed below.

★ There are certain verbs which are followed by the Gerund and not infinitive.

List of such verbs	Example
1. Admit	He admitted cheating me.
2. Appreciate	I would appreciate your talking softly.
<ol><li>Avoid</li></ol>	I avoid travelling by bus.
<ol><li>Be accustomed to</li></ol>	He got accustomed to drinking.
<ol><li>Verb + used to</li></ol>	I am used to getting up late.
<ol><li>Can't hclp</li></ol>	I can't help talking loudly.
<ol><li>Consider</li></ol>	I considered <b>moving</b> to Mumbai.
8. Delay	He delayed paying the taxes.
9. Deny	He denied stealing my watch.
<ol><li>Like/ dislike</li></ol>	I like/ dislike getting up late.
11. Enjoy	I enjoy watching television.
12. Feel like	I feel like helping all the needy people.
13. Finish	He finished saying his prayers.
<ol><li>14. Imagine</li></ol>	He imagined becoming a rich man one day.
15. Keep	We kept waiting for him.
<ol><li>Look forward to</li></ol>	I am looking forward to meeting you.
17. (Not)mind	He doesn't mind getting disturbed.
18. Miss	I miss going to India Gate.
19. Postpone	He postponed returning to Delhi.
20. Practise	I practised writing fast.
<ol><li>Recommend</li></ol>	He recommends taking stairs and not an elevator
22. Regret	I regret going to party with him.
23. Resent	I resent being ill sometimes.
24. Resist	He resisted asking for help.
25. Risk	I risked being all alone at home.
26. Suggest	I suggested staying in a resort.
27. Tolerate	I tolerated being shouted at.

List of such verbs	Example
28. Understand	I understand his avoiding me.
29. Advise	Doctors advise drinking low fat milk.
30. Allow	He allowed my staying at his home.
31. Anticipate	I anticipated his arriving late.
32. Can't stand	He couldn't stand getting insulted.
33. Encourage	He encourages my participating in extra-curricular activities.
34. Permit	We don't permit smoking here.
35. Quit	He quit smoking.

### Verbs followed by either Gerund or Infinitive

1.	Begin	I began playing Cricket.	
	and the contract of	I began to play Cricket.	
2.	Can (not) bear	I can't bear separating from my family.	
		I can't bear to separate from my family.	
3.	Continue	I continued working hard.	
		I continued to work hard.	
4.	hate	I hate getting up early in the morning.	
		I hate to get up early in the morning.	
5.	Intend	I intend working hard.	
		I intend to work hard.	
6.	(dis) like	I like going out for a stroll.	
	M C	I dislike to go out alone.	
7.	love	I love watching television.	
		I love to watch television.	
8.	neglect	I neglected taking care of my health.	
		I neglected to take care of my health.	
9.	Prefer	I prefer to go to college by bus.	
		I prefer getting up late.	
10.	Propose	He proposed going to party with me.	
	10 N D. 10 N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N N	He proposed to go to party with me.	
11.	Remember	I remember going to the zoo when I was a kid.	
		Please, do remember to post my letter.	
12.	Start	I started working hard.	
	Constitution of the Consti	I started to work hard.	
13.	Start	I stopped playing cricket. See the difference The 2nd sentence means	Š
		I stopped to play cricket. in meaning -> I stopped somewhere to	1
		play cricket' but the 1st sentence means' action of	
		playing cricket was	т
		stopped by me'	

	Now scc some questions based on the rule discussed		The same of the sa		
1,	Children enjoyoutdoor games (A) play (B) playing (C) to play (D) playing		A Gerund is preceded by a possessive adjective (A)I am sorry for (B)/ mine being /(C) too		
<ol> <li>3.</li> <li>4.</li> </ol>	(C) to play (D) played I am looking forwardyou.  (A) to meeting (B) meet (C) meeing (D) No improvement (A) My father doen't mind /(B) to be disturbed /(C) any time /(D) No error.  (A) Do you think/(B) it's worth to taking /(C) too much risk/(D)No error.  I miss my favourite shows after moving to India.  (A) watching (B) watch (C) to watch (D) to watching	2.	rude./(D) No error.  She was not sure ofpassing the exam.  (A) his (B) him  (C) he (D) himself  I am confident ofwinning the case.  (A) my (B) mine  (C) me (D) myself		
6	Answer-key —	5.	Owing to my a girl, I was given fewer rights and facilities.		
3.	(B) 2. (A) (B) being disturbed 4. (B) worth taking	1	(A) be (B) to be (C) being (D) been		
	(A)  If verb comes after a preposition, it		Answer-key		
1. 2. 3.	is in Gerund form.  He is fond of singing.  She was good at swimming.  I am tired of making excuses.  They are addicted to smoking.	2.	(B); Change 'mine' into 'my'. (A); 3. (A); (A); 5. (C);		

#### Heinous Crime