

A decorative background featuring several spheres of varying shades (black, white, grey) connected by thin black lines, resembling a molecular structure or a network diagram. The spheres are positioned on the left side of the frame, with some in sharp focus and others blurred in the background. The lines connect the spheres in a branching pattern, extending towards the right side of the image.

Verbals

Participles, Gerunds,
Infinitives

What is a verbal?

- A verbal is a verb functioning as some other part of speech.
- There are three types of verbals: participles, gerunds, and infinitives.

What is a participle?

- A participle is a verb functioning as an adjective.

Well, what is an adjective?

- What is an adjective?
- A word that modifies a noun or pronoun.
- Adjectives answer the questions which one? and how many?

Participles

- A participle is a verb functioning as an adjective.
- There are two types of participles:
 - Past participles end in –ed
 - Present participles end in -ing

Note!!

- Be aware of irregular verbs with –n, –t, or –en endings
- Example: torn, lost, written, etc.

Example

- A *raging* fire destroyed the **uninsured** building.
 - What kind of fire? Raging (present participle)
 - What kind of building? Uninsured (past participle)

Phrases

- What is a phrase?
- A group of words functioning as a single part of speech.
- A **participial phrase** is a participle with its modifiers and complements—all working as an adjective.

Example

- The fire station **located nearby** promptly responded to the fire.
- We saw the hawk **soaring effortlessly above us.**

Punctuation with Participles

- The punctuation is the same as with prepositional phrases and appositives.
- Introductory participles are followed by a comma.
- If the participle is nonessential, it is followed by a comma.

What is a gerunds?

- A verb functioning as a noun.
- Because it is acting as a noun, it can be anything a noun is: subject, direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition, predicate nominative, appositive.

Examples

- Subject: **Talking loudly** always attracts attention.
- Direct object: Everyone in my house enjoys **watching the World Series**.
- Indirect object: He gave **voting for class president** careful thought.

Examples Continued

- Object of a preposition: She worked eight hours without **taking a break.**
- Predicate nominative: A great thrill for her was **winning the state tennis tournament.**
- Appositive: Dad's hobby, **carving wooden soldiers**, has taught him much about history.

Note!!

- The possessive form of a noun or a pronoun is used before a gerund and is considered part of the gerund phrase.
- Example: Mrs. Lambert insists on *our* **typing our compositions.**

What is an infinitive?

- An infinitive is a verb form that usually begins with **to**. It is used as a noun, an adjective, or an adverb.

Infinitives

- Do not confuse an infinitive with a prepositional phrase.
- A infinitive is **to plus a verb.**
- A prepositional phrase is **to plus a noun.**

Examples

- **To exercise regularly** is very important. (subject)
- I hope **to visit soon**. (direct object)

Note!!

- To is sometimes omitted when an infinitive follows such verbs as *dare, feel, hear, help, let, make, need, see, or watch*.
- The *to* is **understood** to be there.