



Note: Prepositional phrases can't be a subject or an object.

e.g. ~~In~~ the hospital lies between my house and the school.
e.g. He has rejected to kill with his best friend.

GERUNDS & INFINITIVES

Gerund: writing (yazma)

Infinitive: to write (yazmak)

1- Both the gerunds and infinitives can be the **subject** (özne) of the sentence. There is no difference in meaning between them.

e.g. **Drinking** something by the sea may be expensive at times.
e.g. **To drink** something by the sea may be expensive at times.

Note: Subjects with a gerund or infinitive takes a **singular verb** in Simple Present, Present Perfect Tense and Simple Past Tense,

e.g. Quarrelling with your mother shows that you are disobedient.
e.g. To quarrel with your mother shows that you are disobedient.
e.g. To cheat in the exams **is** unacceptable all around the world.
e.g. Signing a temporary ceasefire between two tribes **has** been offered.

2- Both the gerunds and infinitives can be the **object** (nesne) of the sentence. There is no difference in meaning between them, but you are expected to memorize which verbs take a gerund and which verbs take an infinitive.

e.g. She **enjoys** teasing her brother. e.g. We **plan** to marry next year.
e.g. They **deny** killing my brother. e.g. Alice **would like** to study law at I.U.

3- All prepositions (*in, by, for, without, etc.*) take GERUNDS.

e.g. I start the day **by** having good breakfast. e.g. We can't live **without** seeing each other.

4- All adjectives take INFINITIVES.

e.g. My father is **proud** to have well-educated children.
e.g. We are **happy** to see you with us today.

Note: When adjectives are used with a preposition, a GERUND follows.

e.g. I am **fond of** playing golf. e.g. She is **tired from** working on this project.

5- *the passive + infinitive* After a passive verb, an infinitive follows.

e.g. The boss made us work last Saturday.
We **were made to work** last Saturday. *the passive + infinitive*

e.g. Salih **is considered to be** very respectful. *the passive + infinitive*

e.g. You **aren't allowed to smoke** in the office. *the passive + infinitive*

6- After the verb TO BE (is/was), both a gerund and an infinitive function to explain the subject of the verb.

e.g. Our only wish is to see you happy. (= *To see you happy is our only wish.*)

e.g. My aim was saving their marriage. (= *Saving their marriage was my aim.*)

7- After indefinite pronouns (*someone, no one, something, nothing, etc.*), an infinitive follows.

e.g. Have you got **anything** to cut this hard material?

e.g. I need **someone** to install this.

e.g. There is **something** to drink in the fridge.

e.g. I can give you **nothing** to eat.

8- When the infinitive comes after certain nouns, it can modify/explain them.

e.g. ways to be happy (mutlu olma yolları)

e.g. the ability to play tennis (tenis oynama yeteneği)

e.g. a way to be rich soon

e.g. her desire to set up her own company

9- Infinitives are used to express a PURPOSE.

e.g. I always listen to English songs to improve my listening skill.

e.g. To improve my listening skill, I always listen to English songs.

(*Why do you listen to English songs? To improve my listening skill.*)

10- After certain expressions with 'to', we use GERUNDS.

to look forward to

to adjust to

to object to

be devoted/dedicated to

be used/accustomed to

e.g. We're really looking forward to skiing in Uludağ.

e.g. She has trouble adjusting to living in her new apartment.

e.g. Why do you object to rewriting the article?

e.g. We are devoted to learning English.

e.g. I am not used to living in cold weather.

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