

8. Gerund

Czasownik w formie **Gerund** przybiera końcówkę **-ing**, np.

driving, exploring, planning, revising, trimming, waiting

Forma **Gerund** może wystąpić w następujących postaciach:

(1) **Gerund** np.

*Jason loves **reading** adventure books.
They don't mind our **playing** in their garden.*

(2) **Perfect Gerund** - forma dokonana, opisująca czynność w czasie przeszłym, lub dokonaną wcześniej, niż inna czynność w przeszłości np.

*The boy denied **having stolen** the picture. =
The boy denied that he **had stolen** the picture*

(3) **Gerund** - strona bierna (*passive*) np.

*I forgot **being asked** to perform this piece of music.
We were honoured by **being awarded** the main prize.*

(4) **Perfect Gerund** - strona bierna (*passive*) np.

*The man was apologized to for **having been kept** waiting for so long.
The clerk denied **having been offered** a bribe.*

W zdaniu forma **Gerund** może wystąpić jako:

(1) podmiot np.

***Climbing** the stairs can be exhausting.
Reading books at night may destroy your eyesight.
Finding the right woman to spend your life with is not an easy thing.*

Gerund może stanowić podmiot zdania po czasownikach typu:

believe, consider, discover, expect, find, regard ... as, think

*I believe that working at night is less effective. =
I believe working at night less effective.*

*Michael found that learning Japanese is hard. =
Michael found learning Japanese hard.*

Stosując te same czasowniki oraz zachowując **Gerund** jako podmiot zdania podrzędnego można wyrazić to samo znaczenie za pomocą konstrukcji bezokolicznikowej np.

*I believe working at night to be less effective.
Michael found learning Japanese to be hard.*

(2) dopełnienie po głównym czasowniku. Poniższe zestawienie prezentuje czasowniki stosowane z formą **Gerund** w postaci dopełnienia.

acknowledge	envisage	pardon
admit	escape	postpone
advocate	excuse	practise
anticipate	fancy (= imagine)	prevent
appreciate	favour	prohibit
avoid	finish	propose (= suggest)
celebrate	foresee	recall
consider	forgive	recollect
contemplate	imagine	report
defer	include	resist
delay	involve	resume
deny	justify	risk
detest	keep	save
dislike	mean (= involve)	suffer
doubt	mention	suggest
dread	mind (= object to)	tolerate
enjoy	miss	understand

Forma **Gerund** występuje także po niektórych stałych zwrotach typu:

can't help
can't endure
can't stand
it's no good
it's no use
it's (not) worth

Fancy being as rich as Bill Gates!
I can't stand hearing Bob swear like that.
I'm afraid you can't avoid having to pay taxes.
The boy escaped being punished by telling lies.
We'll resume working when we are paid our salaries.
We kept walking in the south direction for four hours.
None of the suspects admitted having forged the money.
Somehow, I didn't recollect having met that woman before.
It's no use putting petrol in the car. The engine's broken down.
We're considering taking on more skilled employees next year.
I really miss chatting with my grandfather by the log fire at night.
You risk dying of hypothermia, if you spend too much time in icy water.

Forma **Gerund** występuje także po przyimkach, rzeczownikach, przymiotnikach lub czasownikach z przyimkami oraz po niektórych czasownikach złożonych (*phrasal verbs*). Przykładowe zwroty tego typu to m.in.:

accuse of	attempt at	accustomed to
apologize for	craving for	afraid of
blame for	danger of	fond of
consist in	fear of	good at
dream of	hope of	keen on
give up	interest in	instead of
insist on	reason for	involved in
long for	success in	responsible for
put off	trouble with	tired of

You must apologize for misbehaving.
My brother is really good at mimicking.
I'm so tired of reading these long reports.
The hope of tracking down the escaped convicts is high.
Unfortunately, we had trouble with installing the software.
Due to financial problems, we have had to put off staging the play.

Pomiędzy niektórymi czasownikami a formą **Gerund** można zastosować dopełnienie w postaci zaimka dzierżawczego, zaimka osobowego lub rzeczownika. Dzięki temu czynność opisana czasownikiem będzie odnosiła się nie do podmiotu zdania, ale do dopełnienia np.

*I can't remember **you** / **your** inviting us to your birthday party.*

*The mechanic suggested **my** changing the tyres.*

*I hate **his** / **him** behaving like that.*

Inne czasowniki często stosowane z dopełnieniem oraz formą **Gerund** to:

agree to, approve of, catch, disapprove of, dislike, dread, fancy, find, forget, hate, imagine, insist on, involve, keep, like, mean, mind, notice, object to, propose, recall, recollect, remember, resent, save, send, show, stop, suggest, tolerate, understand

Do you recollect her saying that?

I can't imagine your acting as an intermediary.

The guards caught two of them trespassing the area.

We don't approve of our children's coming late home.

I don't understand their being so unwilling to co-operate.

Czasowniki **appreciate, excuse, forgive, pardon** oraz **prevent** zwykle wymagają zastosowania dopełnienia przed formą **Gerund** np.

We do appreciate your being so helpful.

I couldn't prevent her falling down.

Excuse my being late, please.

Zamiast zaimka dzierżawczego lub osobowego z niektórymi czasownikami w roli dopełnienia może wystąpić rzeczownik w formie dzierżawczej. Wyrażenie takie ma charakter formalny np.

Why do you tolerate Adam('s) being so rude?

The policeman insisted on Mr Taylor('s) getting out of his car.

Mr Jackson objected to his neighbour('s) picking fruit in his garden.

Czasowniki z przyimkiem 'to'

Szczególną uwagę warto zwrócić na czasowniki, rzeczowniki, przymiotniki oraz inne zwroty z przyimkiem **to**, po których używana jest forma **Gerund**, a nie bezokolicznik. Zasada ta dotyczy m.in.:

admit to
agree to
amount to
be accustomed to
be close to
be committed to
be/get used to
be limited/reduced to
be resigned to
be the key to
commit oneself to
devote to
feel up to
limit oneself to
look forward to
object to
resort to
swear to
take to

Hard work is the key to achieving success.

I'm sorry I don't feel up to carrying out the task.

I'm thinking of taking to practicing some martial art.

Frankly speaking, I am not accustomed to getting up at dawn.

Mrs Gallard objected to having her purse checked by the customs officer.