**GERUND**

GERUND is Verb (kt. Kerja) + ing which functions as Noun

Swim + ing = swimming

Gerund is used:

1. **As Subject**

Example: Writing a poem is not difficult

1. **As Object**

Example: I like dancing

1. **After Preposition (kata depan)**: in, on, at, of, by, without, before, after, with, about, for, and others.

Example:

He is good at swimming

Without studying grammar, your English will not improve

This knife is only for cutting bread

What are the advantages of having a car?

After certain verbs:

1. Admit = mengakui
2. Avoid = menghindari
3. Appreciate = menghargai
4. Approve = menyetujui
5. Consider = mempertimbangkan
6. Complete = menyelesaikan
7. Continue = melanjutkan
8. Go on = melanjutkan
9. Carry on = melanjutkan
10. Count on = mengandalkan
11. Rely on = mengandalkan
12. Delay = menunda
13. Deny = menyangkal
14. Discuss = membahas
15. Enjoy = senang / suka
16. Finish = menyelesaikan
17. Get through = menyelesaikan
18. Hate = membenci
19. Imagine = membayangkan
20. Fancy = membayangkan
21. Insist on = bersikeras
22. Involve = melibatkan
23. Keep (on) = terus menerus
24. Like = suka
25. Love = suka
26. Look forward to = menanti-nantikan
27. Mind = berkeberatan
28. Object to = berkeberatan
29. Mention = menyebutkan
30. Miss = melewatkan
31. Postpone = menunda
32. Practice = berlatih
33. Put off = menunda
34. Quit = berhenti
35. Recommend = menganjurkan
36. Recall = mengingat
37. Regret = menyesal
38. Risk = mengambil resiko
39. Stop = berhenti
40. Give up = berhenti
41. Suggest = menyarankan
42. Tolerate = bertoleransi
43. Understand = mengerti
44. Can’t help = tidak dapat menahan (untuk tidak)
45. Can’t stand = tidak dapat menahan (untuk tidak)
46. Can’t bear = tidak dapat menahan (untuk tidak)
47. Can’t resist = tidak dapat menahan (untuk tidak)
48. Get used to = menjadi terbiasa
49. “To be” used to = terbiasa
50. “To be” accustomed to = terbiasa

Example:

1. He stops working at 5 o’clock.
2. I stop working at 5 o’clock.
3. He gets used to getting up early.
4. He is used to getting up early.
5. He is accustomed to getting up early.
6. She looked forward to kissing her boy friend.
7. She was looking forward to kissing her boy friend.
8. She is looking forward to seeing the boy.
9. She looks forward to visiting Israel

**Exercise:**

1. Saya mengakui mengambil barang2 teman2 saya setiap pagi.

2. Jenifer menyerah membujuk adiknya untuk keluar dari kamar barusan.

3. Imanuel tidak bisa berhenti ngobrol di belakang kelas.

4. Glen dan Hengky menyangkal mempercayai kebenaran Yesus.

5. Henny terus-menerus memanggil Jordi di kelas setiap detik.

**INFINITIVE**

**Infinitive = Kata Kerja Dasar**

1. **There are two types of infinitive:**
2. To Infinitive : to buy, to sell, to eat
3. Bare Infinitive : buy, sell, eat, drink
4. **The following verbs must be followed by ‘to infinitive’**
5. Agree = setuju 11. Plan = merencanakan
6. Decide = memutuskan 12. Offer = menawarkan
7. Expect = mengharapkan 13. Refuse = menolak
8. Fail = gagal 14. Promise = berjanji
9. Forget = lupa 15. Try = mencoba
10. Hesitate = ragu-ragu 16. Learn = belajar
11. Hope = berharap 17. Manage = berhasil, mengelola
12. Intend = bermaksud 18. Mean = bermaksud
13. Want = ingin 19. Pretend = berpura-pura
14. Need = perlu, memerlukan 20. Seem = tampaknya

Example:

My friend tries to cheer me up every day

My friend tried to cheer me up yesterday

My friend is trying to cheer me up now

My friend will try to cheer me up tonight

My friend has tried to cheer me up since yesterday

Note:

1. If there is no Verb, we must use BE

Example: She learns to be patient every day

1. If we want to emphasize the negative meaning, we can insert ‘not’

Example: She pretended not to hear me yesterday

1. **The following verbs can be followed by ‘To Infinitive’ or ‘Verb-ing’**
2. Like = suka
3. Begin = mulai
4. Start = mulai
5. Prefer = lebih suka
6. Continue = melanjutkan

Example:

I like to play football with my friends.

I like playing football with my friends.

1. **For the verbs ‘make’ and ‘let’, they must be followed by Bare Infinitive**

MAKE + V1

LET + V1

Example:

He makes the girl cry everyday My mother lets me stay up late every night.

He made the girl cry last week

He is making the girl cry at the moment

He was making the girl cry yesterday

He will make the girl cry tonight

He is going to make the girl cry tonight

He has made the girl cry since this morning

Exercise: with using ‘to infinitive’, change the sentences below into Present Tense, Past Tense, Present Continuous, Past Continuous, Present Future, Present Perfect, and Past Perfect.

1. Antony (expect) (get) the first kiss from Athena (modifier of time).

Present Tense: Antony expects to get the first kiss from Athena every day.

Past Tense: Antony expected to get the first kiss from Athena yesterday.

Present Con.: Antony is expecting to get the first kiss from Athena now.

Past Con.: Antony was expecting to get the first kiss from Athena yesterday.

Future Tense: Antony will expect to get the first kiss from Athena tomorrow.

Present Perfect: Antony has expected to get the first kiss from Athena since yesterday.

Past Perfect: Antony had expected to get the first kiss from Athena yesterday.

1. Robert (intend) (finish) his life with doing suicide (modifier of time).
2. Santo and Hermes (refuse) (marry) the girls from that village (adverbial of time).
3. Cindy (pretend) (be) a nurse (adverbial of time).
4. Mrs. Juliana (offer) (give) a job to me (modifier of time)