

GERUNDS vs PARTICIPLE

A gerund is a verb form that functions as a noun only. In other words, if a progressive form of a verb (v1+ing) functions as a noun, call it a gerund. But a participle (present participle (V1+ing) or a past participle (v3)) never functions as a noun; it either functions as a verb or an adjective.

BASIC OF DIFFERENCE	GERUND	PARTICIPLE
1. Definition	A gerund in English is a progressive form (ing) of a verb that works as a noun in a sentence.	A participle in English is a verb form that works as an adjective or as a verb in a sentence.
2. Types	A gerund can play the following roles: 1. The subject 2. The object of a verb 3. The object of a preposition 4. The object of a possessive pronoun 5. The subject complement	There are two types of participles in English: 1. Present participle 2. Past participle
3. Functions	A gerund functions only as a noun. Ex- Teaching is my passion.	A participle can function either as a verb or as an adjective. Examples: 1. He is teaching English. (verb) 2. I hate teaching jobs. (adjective)
4. Position	A gerund can take the following places: 1. Before the main verb (linking or action verb) 2. After an action verb (transitive) 3. After a preposition 4. After a possessive adjective 5. After the main verb (linking verb) Examples: 1. Teaching is fun. (before the main verb) 2. I love teaching . (after an action verb) 3. He is passionate about teaching . (after a preposition) 4. Your teaching is amazing. (after a possessive adjective) 5. My passion is dancing . (after the main verb)	A participle can take the following places: 1. Before a noun 2. After a noun 3. After a main verb (linking verb) Examples: 1. A motivated person can do anything. 2. Look at the burning train. 3. The movie was exciting 4. The class is motivated .