

## Introduction

Practical significance

It would serve as a good manual for those who want to master modern English language.

**Problems** 

To define criteria of differentiation of these forms

 To find examples in the text material (stories by O. Henry)

**Purpose** 

To carry out a morpho -syntactic analysis of

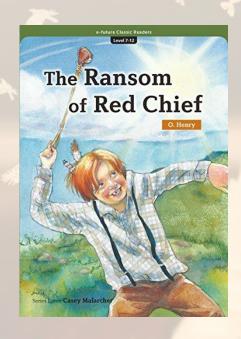
and Participle I in O'Henry's works.

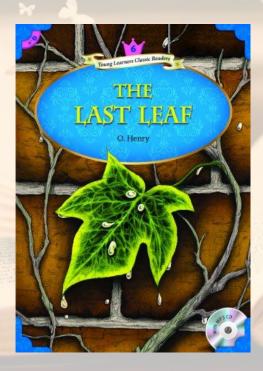
**Scientific hypothesis** 

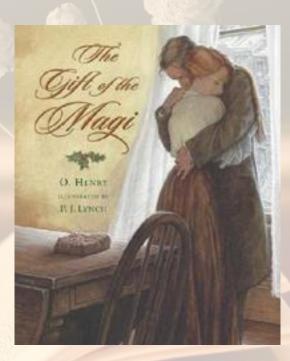
If Gerund and Participle I are the same form of verb



# Our research is based on the short stories «The ransom of Red Chief», «The Gift of the Magi» and «The last leaf» by O. Henry

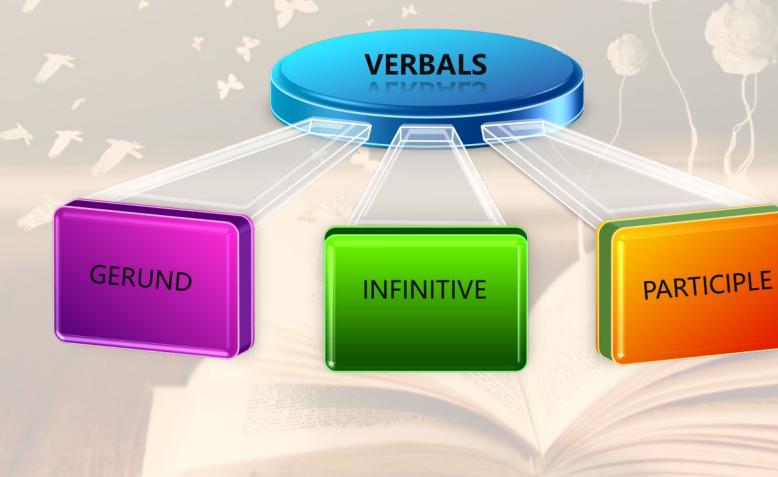














# Gerund VS Participle

functions as a noun

subject predicative

modifier

attribute

adverbial

ing ending

functions as an adjective

part of predicate

adverbial modifier attribute

**PARTICIPLE I** 

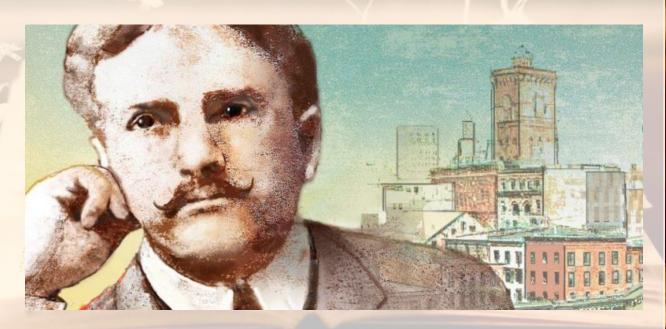
**GERUND** 



## Practical part

#### The specificities of short stories by O'Henry.

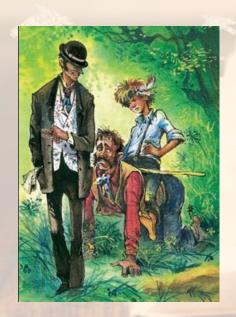
O.Henry occupies an exceptional place in American literature. He is a master of «short story" genre. William Sydney Porter (real name of the American writer O. Henry) is the author of bright, brilliant novels, which are popular worldwide. Years and decades pass, and readers ' love for O. Henry is not exhausted. The works by his author have been chosen because of its proximity to spoken language.





### Gerund

- There was a fire burning behind the big rock at the entrance of the cave.
  SUBJECT
- The fun of camping out in a cave had made him forget that he was a captive himself – ATTRIBUTE
- I'm tired of playing Indian myself OBJECT
- We got him to go by telling him that his father had bought a silver-mounted rifle – ADVERBIAL MODIFIER







- Pennies saved one and two at a time by bulldozing the grocer and the vegetable man and the butcher – ADVERBIAL MODIFIER
- Sue stopped whistling, thinking she was asleep. OBJECT

Then they looked at each other for a moment without speaking.-

#### **ADVERBIAL MODIFIER**







# Participle I

- We're making Buffalo Bill's show look like magic lantern views of Palestine in the town hall. - a part of predicate
- When I got to the cave I found Bill backed up against the side of it, breathing hard –ATRIBUTE
- So now Della's beautiful hair fell about her, rippling and shining like a cascade of brown waters.- ADVERBIAL MODIFIER







- Johnsy lay, scarcely making a ripple under the bedclothes, with her face toward the window. ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF MANNER
- She was looking out the window and counting—counting backward. –
  A part of predicate
- The cold breath of autumn had stricken its leaves from the vine until its skeleton branches clung, almost bare, to the crumbling bricks. -ATRIBUTE





## Conclusion

Based on the results of scientific evaluation, our hypothesis is rejected. The conclusion can be drawn that words with — *ing* are used as participle I more often than as gerund. The participle I is most often used as a part of predicate. The gerund is most frequently used as an adverbial modifier. These non-finite forms of the verb are different.

