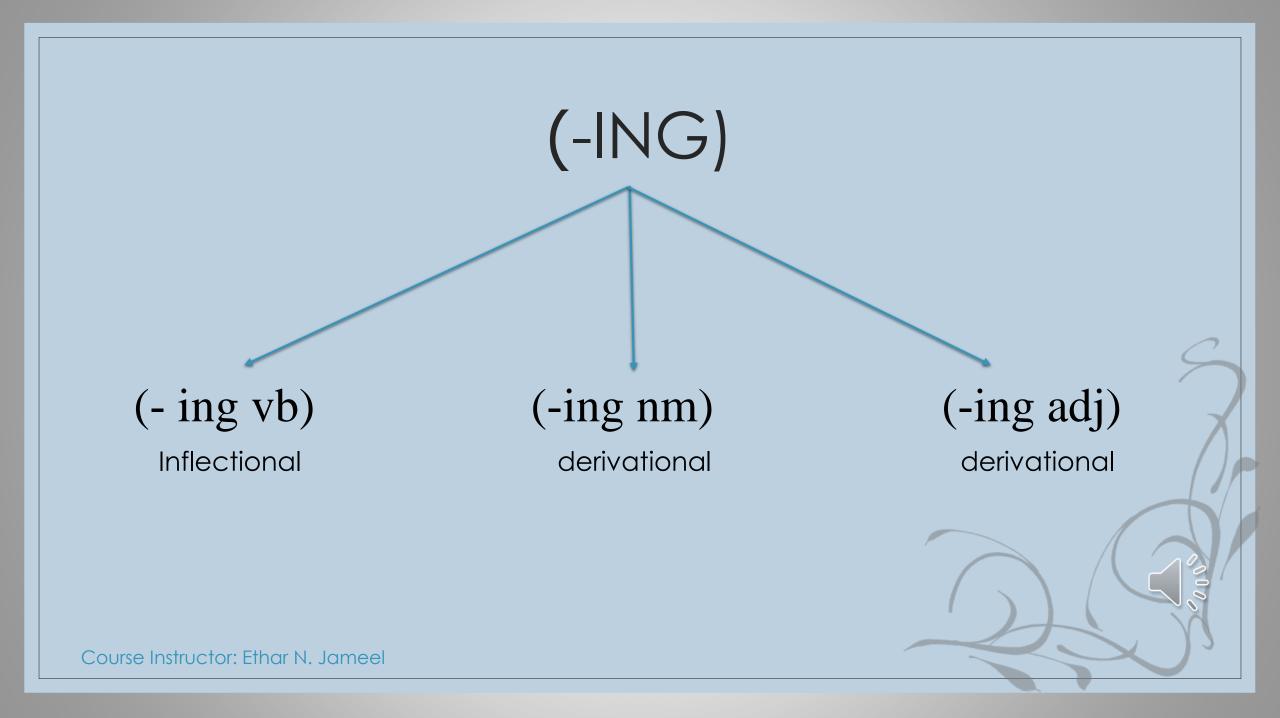
THE SUFFIXAL HOMOPHONES (-ING)

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1- (-ing vb)

➤It is inflectional

>It is found in sentences with continuous tenses.

e.g. Alice is playing piano this evening.

I have been travelling the whole summer.

>It comes before nouns when this (-ing) form is not an adjective

e.g. I like that sitting child. (sitting cannot be an adjective as we cannot say "a very sitting child", so the –ing is (-ing vb))

I like that amazing child. (amazing is an adjective because we can say "c very amazing child" so the –ing is (-ing adj))

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2- (-ing nm)

□It is derivational

It is added to verbs to change them into nouns

It can be found in sentences in the position of nouns like in the subject position, object position, object of prepositions, etc.

Hiking is good for mood and body health. (subject)

You can improve your English by reading stories. (object of preposition (preposition + noun))

One of the easiest ways to identify the (-ing) form as a noun is when it ends with (-s pl)
e.g. I like your <u>writings</u>.

3- (-ing adj)

➤It is derivational

It can be found in the adjective position (before a noun or after the verb (be) or after a linking verb (seem, appear, look, become, taste,....)

I talked about an interesting subject.

The party was amazing.

The bride becomes charming.

Ambiguous Cases (Case 1)

• The first case of ambiguity is between the (-ing vb) and the(-ing nm).

- When the (-ing) form occurs alone without (-s pl) or out of context, it is hard to recognize whether it is a verbal or a nominal (-ing), so the only way to know is to put it in context.
- e.g. meeting is ambiguous but
- I have a meeting on Sunday. (-ing nm) because it comes in the object position and preceded by (a)
- I am meeting the school manager in the morning. (-ing vb) because it comes in a continuous tense

Ambiguous Cases (Case 2)

- The second case of ambiguity is between the (-ing vb) and (-ing adj).
- This ambiguity happens when the (-ing) form comes before a noun which is the normal position of the adjective, however, it can also be verbal. e.g.
- an amazing view
- a walking dead
- In order to identify the (-ing) form as adjectival or verbal, we can apply two tests:
- 1- the (-ing adj) can be preceded by qualifiers like (very, rather, quite,.... more and most)
- A very amazing view ${\bf V}$
- A very walking dead X
- 2- the (-ing adj) can occur after the verb (seem)
- The view seems amazing. \checkmark
- The dead seems walking. X