In English the gerund is considered as a word derived from the verb base with the suffix –ing and functions as the noun which does not bear flexions. However the term “gerund” is not found in the Lithuanian modern grammars though the grammatical phenomenon is designated as the verbal noun. In Lithuanian the relations are marked on the verbal noun to show concord in gender, number, and case. The differentiation between the forms of the gerund as the verbal noun and the present participle has been made in modern grammars though the usage of these forms with “–ing” is vague and it is an ambiguous grammatical phenomenon for students in English. However, when making the investigation of such syntactic constructions involving the meaning and function of the analysed phenomenon the differences between the gerund and the present participle may not always be determined clearly. Morphological identity of the word forms refers to different grammatical constructions however such constructions may have different interpretation of expression in translating them into Lithuanian. The paper focuses on a contrastive analysis of gerund, i.e. the verbal noun employed in grammatical constructions in the special language of Mechatronic systems in English and Lithuanian which reveals the specificity of morphological and grammatical characteristics rooted in the national language type.