

The Gerund (глагол + существительное)

Forms of The Gerund

Indefinite Active: (самая распространенная форма): reading...

Indefinite Passive: being read...

Perfect Active: having read...

Perfect Passive: having been read...

Functions of The Gerund

Subject:

E.g. Maxim here is fine, **working** with him is pleasure (working - подлежащее, is - сказуемое).

E.g. It is fun **being** here.

E.g. It is pleasure **listening** to this song.

E.g. There is no **denying** here talent (Ее талант нельзя отрицать).

Predicative (именная часть составного сказуемого):

E.g. My only pleasure **is reading** books.

Part of Compound Verbal Aspect Predicate:

E.g. He began **reading** the book.

E.g. It has stopped **raining**.

Object:

Direct object (Azar, p. 318): He admitted **stealing** the money.

Indirect object (prepositional, Azar, p. 298): He is interesting in **reading** books.

Attribute:

E.g. I don't like his habit of **cutting** his nails.

E.g. I have a feeling of **being** divided.

E.g. I like this possibility of **joining** them.

Adverbial modifier:

of time: After **having** breakfast (позавтракав) they decided to...

of moment: The thief escaped by **breaking** the window.

of purpose: This suitcase was used for **carrying** drugs.

of condition: You can not make an omelette without **breaking** eggs.

of concession (уступки): In spite of her **being** late the lecturer let her in.

of attendant circumstances (обстоятельства): She left without **saying** goodbye.

The Infinitive

Forms of The Infinitive

1. **Indefinite Active**: to write...
2. **Indefinite Passive**: to be written...
3. **Continuous Infinitive**: to be writing...
4. **Perfect Active**: to have written...
5. **Perfect Passive**: to have been written...
6. **Perfect Continuous**: to have been writing...

Глаголы в личной форме всегда сочетаются с подлежащим (выполняют роль сказуемого), глаголы в безличной форме могут быть только частью сказуемого!

Bare Infinitive

Bare Infinitive is the infinitive **without «to»**. It is used:

after auxiliary (вспомогательный) **verbs**:

E.g. I don't **like** ice-cream.

after modal verbs:

E.g. He can **speak** English well.

after the verb «to help» the particle «to» is optional:

E.g. He help me **do** this exercise.

after the verb «to let».

after the phrase «to make smb do smth».

in the set expression «Can you make do without sugar?» (обходиться без, довольствоваться без).

to have somebody do something (просить кого-либо сделать что-либо):

E.g. I had my mom **do** this for me.

after the verbs feel, see, hear, watch... in the construction «complex object»:

E.g. I saw him **enter** the room.

in the construction «why» or «why not»:

E.g. Why not **go** out?

E.g. Why don't we **go** out?

after the modal expressions «would rather» and «would sooner»:

E.g. I would rather **stay** here.

after the expression «had better»:

E.g. You had better **see** your doctor.

after the expression «nothing to do but..», «do everything, but..»:

E.g. There is nothing to do but **tell** the truth.

E.g. My cat do everything but **speak**.

in the construction «can not, but», «can't help, but»:

E.g. It can't but **have** some influence on us (Это не может не повлиять на нас)

E.g. I can but **try** to do it (Я только могу попробовать, но не обещаю, что получится).

E.g. He can't help but **smile** whenever he sees me.

in the phrases with «all..» and «only..» the particle «to» is optional:

E.g. All we have to do is (to) **wait** (все что мы должны делать - ждать).

E.g. The only thing we can do is (to) **wait**.

Functions of The Infinitive

Subject:

E.g. **To speak** to him is a real pleasure for me.

E.g. It's a real pleasure **to speak** to him.

Predicative (именная часть сказуемого):

E.g. His only dream was **to buy** a car.

Part of compound verbal modal predicate (часть составного модального сказуемого):

E.g. She can **play** the piano.

Part of compound verbal aspect predicate:

E.g. It began **to rain**.

Object (дополнение):

E.g. I can't afford **to buy** a car (Azar, p. 319).

*После **enjoy** используется герундий!*

Attribute (определение):

E.g. We went **to buy** something to eat.

E.g. He was the last **to come**.

E.g. I didn't have the opportunity **to buy** it.

Adverbial Modifier:

Purpose: We went to the airport **to meet** to her sister.

Result: She is too happy **to say** word. He is a careful enough driver not to take risks.

too and enough are often used here!

Comparison (as if): She answered sharply as if **to challenge** him.

Attendant circumstances (only to do something): Finally I found my watch only **to discover** that it had stopped (В конце концов я нашла свои часы, чтобы увидеть, что они остановились).

Parenthesis (вводное слово): **To tell** the truth I'm very tired.

Infinitive Constructions

They are: **Complex Object** (сложное дополнение), **Complex Subject** (сложное подлежащее), **For-To-Infinitive Construction**

Complex Object

It is used after the following groups of verbs:

Verbs of sense perception (... to fill, to hear, to notice, to observe, to see ...):

E.g. I saw them **arrive** (Я видел как они пришли).

E.g. I heard somebody **call** my name.

Verbs Expressing Opinion (... to assume, to believe, to consider, to know, to think ...):

E.g. They assumed him **to be** French.

E.g. Everybody expected them **to get** married in June.

Verbs of declaring (... to declare, to pronounce, to report ...):

E.g. They declared him **to be** insane (безумный).

Verbs denoting wish and intention (желание и намерение) (... to want ...):

E.g. I want you **to join** me.

Verbs denoting feelings and emotions (... to like, to love, to hate, to dislike ...):

E.g. I don't like him **to speak** to you in this way.

Complex Subject

It is very **often** used with **Passive Voice**. They are:

Verbs of sense perception (... to fill, to hear, to notice, to observe, to see ...):

E.g. They were seen **to arrive** (Видели, как они приехали).

Verbs expressing opinion (... to assume, to believe, to consider, to know, to dislike ...):

E.g. The house is believed **to be** haunted.

E.g. He was thought **to have left** for Canada.

This construction is also used with the following active verbs (to seem, to appear, to turn out, to prove, to happen, to chance):

E.g. She seemed **to believe** me (Она, казалось, поверила мне).

E.g. He appeared **to have been deceived** (Оказалось, что его обманули).

E.g. She happened **to be** near at the moment (Она оказалась поблизости в тот момент).

E.g. He happened **to be** there (Он случайно оказался там).

This construction can also be used with the expressions (to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be certain):

E.g. He is sure **to come** (Наверняка, он придет).

E.g. They are unlikely **to get married** (Они вряд ли пожениятся).

The for-to-infinitive construction

E.g. It is impossible for me **to continue** the class (Больше не могу продолжать занятие).

E.g. This is a nice example for you **to follow**.

The Participle (причастие)

Forms of The Participle ONE

Indefinite Active (самая распространенная форма): reading...

Indefinite Passive: being read...

Perfect Active: having read...

Perfect Passive: having been read...

Four Predicative Constructions

Objective Participial Construction (Complex Object with The Participle):

E.g. I heard **them talking** loudly (Я слышал, как они громко разговаривали).

I saw **him open** (законченность, open - инфинитив) the door (Я видел, как он **открыл** дверь).

I saw **him opening** (процесс, opening - причастие) the door (Я видел, как он **открывал** дверь).

Complex Object with the Infinitive / Participle.

This construction will be use with the verbs of perception, discovery, causative, verbs of expressions.

E.g. I overheard **them quarrelling** (Я подслушал, как они ссорились, процесс).

E.g. I heard her name mentioned (~~to be~~ mentioned) (Я слышал, как упомянули ее имя, законченность).

E.g. I had my car repaired (Мне починили машину).

Subjective Participial Construction (Complex Subject with Th Participle):

E.g. **He was found talking** to himself in a whisper (Его нашли, говорящим с самим собой шепотом).

E.g. **She was seen running** away (Видели, как она убегала).

Absolute Participial Construction:

E.g. **The weather being cold**, they decided not to go to the lake.

Эта конструкция используется в художественной литературе, не зависит от главной части, если ее выбросить, предложение не изменится, в речи будет выглядеть следующим образом:
As the weather was cold, they decided to go to the lake.

E.g. **Her voice trembling**, she asked him, “Where am I to go now?” (Ее голос дрожал...).

E.g. **The door being locked**, he couldn't get in (Так как дверь была зарыта...).

E.g. **Time permitting**, I will stay there longer (Если время позволит, я останусь там дольше).

Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction:

E.g. The old woman stood up, **with** (предлог) tears running down her face (Пожилая женщина встала, слезы текли по ее лицу). Если выбросить слово “running”, это будет **Absolute Participial Construction**.

Absolute Construction:

E.g. She came into the room, **her face pail**. Убрано причастие. Если добавить **being** между face и pail, будет **Absolute Participial Construction**.

Having a cup of tea, she left for work (причастный оборот).

After having a cup of tea, she left for work (герундиальный оборот).

Form of The Participle TWO