

3. 부정사 Infinitive

Verbals

◇ 준동사(Verbals)란 동사가 (to) 원형, -ing, -ed, -en 등으로 형태 변화가 일어난 것을 말한다. 즉 Verb가 부정사(Infinitive), 동명사(Gerund), 분사(Participle)로 바뀐 것이 Verbal이다.

◇ Verbal의 공통 특징

(1) Verbal은 더 이상 동사가 아니다. 문장 속에서 명사, 형용사, 혹은 부사로 쓰인다.

▷ 동사를 명사로 바꾸고 싶으면? ➡ _____, _____

▷ " 형용사로 " " ➡ _____, _____

▷ " 부사로 " " ➡ _____, _____

① 명사로 쓰인 Verbal

<As a subject>

To wait seemed foolish when decisive action was required.

Finding a needle in a haystack would be easier than what we're trying to do.

<As a direct object>

We intended to leave early.

I appreciate your offering me this opportunity.

<As a subject complement>

His ambition is to fly.

His favorite tactic has been lying to his constituents.

<As an object of preposition>

You might get in trouble for faking an illness to avoid work.

<As an object complement>

Everyone wanted Carol to be the captain of the team.

② 명사 수식어로 쓰인 Verbal

<As a modifier>

I have a paper to write before class.

Children introduced to music early develop strong intellectual skills.

<As a complement or modifier>

Delores was leaning against the wall waiting for her cousin.

Delores noticed her cousin walking along the shoreline.

Having been a gymnast, Lynn knew the importance of exercise.

③ 부사로 쓰인 Verbal

We must study hard to pass the entrance examination.

Generally speaking, he doesn't have the aptitude for the work.

(2) 명사, 형용사, 부사로 쓰인 Verbal은 본래 명사, 형용사, 부사인 것과 어떻게 다른가?

- Verbal은 Verbal Phrase(준동사구) 안에서 동사처럼 행세한다. 즉 자기 구 안에서 목적어, 보어, 부사 등을 거느린다.

(Noun vs. Verbal)

FDA requires **prior notice** be given to FDA before food is imported.

Then best defense is **to notice ahead of time**.

(Adjective vs. Verbal)

The attorney has the **legal** right **to represent you**.

(Adverb vs. Verbal)

Lawsuits are **enormously** useful.

Lawsuits are useful **to punish corporations** or **to represent consumers**.

(3) Verbal은 Verb에서 온 것이므로, Verb와 똑같이 시제(Tense), 양상(Aspect), 태(Voice)의 변화에 따른 형태 변화가 있다.

(Simple Forms)

We had planned **to watch** all the events of the Olympics

Seeing those athletes perform is always a great thrill.

(Perfective Forms)

The women's hockey team is reported **to have won** a gold medal.

We were thrilled about their **having been** in contention in the world championships before.

(Passive Forms)

To be chosen as an olympian must be the biggest thrill in any athlete's life.

Being chosen, she was absolutely thrilled.

(Perfective Passive Forms)

The women did not seem satisfied simply **to have been selected** as players.

Having been honored this way, they went out and earned it by winning the gold.

(Perfective Progressive Forms)

To have been competing at that level, at their age already, was quite an accomplishment.

(4) Verbal은 Verb에서 온 것이므로, Verb로 표현되는 동작 혹은 행위의 주체가 반드시 어딘가에 있다.

① 특별히 표기하지 않는 경우

(일반인)

- It is not easy to master French.
- Beating a child will do more harm than good.
- Generally speaking, women live longer than men.

(주어 혹은 주어의 일부)

- **I** had nobody to talk to at the dinner party.
- **My** dream is to travel around the world.
- **She** is afraid of going out alone late at night.
- Having much to do, **Mary** felt depressed.

(목적어)

- I wanted **her** to stay a little longer.
- Thank **you** for helping me with my work.
- I caught **him** trying to go out of the room.

② 특별히 ‘바로 앞에’ 표기하는 경우

(부정사)

- The spirit of his time made it impossible **for Aristotle** to pick up two stones to see which one fell faster.
- It was careless **of you** to leave your camera in the taxi.

(동명사)

- There is a strong possibility of **his(him)** helping us.
- He apologized to me for **his dog** barking all the night.

(분사)

- The little girl called out to her mother, with **tears** running down her cheeks.

(5) Verbal의 부정은 바로 앞에 not이나 never를 붙인다.

(ex.) They hid themselves in the cave **not to** be seen by the enemy.

(6) Verbal은 말을 간명하게 하기 위한 도구이다. 즉 준동사구(Verbal Phrase)는 절(Clause)이 간단하게 축약된 것이다. 따라서 대개 절로 전환할 수 있다.

(ex.) I don't how to love him. = I don't know how I should love him.

I am sure of passing the exam. = I am sure that I will pass the exam.

The teacher, not having heard the chimes, kept on teaching.

= The teacher kept on teaching because (s)he had not heard the chimes.

부정사의 정의

◇ 부정사(Infinitives)라는 말은 "in" + "finite", 즉 finite하지 않은 품사라는 것이다. 영어 문법에서 "finite"하다는 것은 '한정된다' '제한된다' '규정된다', 다시 말해서 그 형태가 주어의 인칭이나 수에 의해서 규정된다는 뜻이다. 동사(verbs)는 주어의 인칭과 수에 의해 그 형태가 변하므로, finite verbs라고 할 수 있다.

(ex.) She **makes** / I **make**

He **is** / They **are**

그에 반해 부정사는 동사에서 온 말이지만, 주어의 변화에 영향을 받지 않고 항상 원형(base form)을 취한다. 이때 'to 원형'을 full infinitive, 'to 없는 원형'을 bare infinitive라 부른다.

(ex.) She forced me **to do** it. / They forced me **to do** it.

She makes me **do** it. / They make me **do** it.

즉 부정사의 뜻은 '주어에 의해서 규정(定)되지 않는(不) 품사(詞)'라는 뜻이다. 이 점은 분사, 동명사도 마찬가지인데, 그래서 준동사(Verbals) 전체를 "non-finite verbs"로 통칭하기도 한다.

명사로 쓰이는 부정사

◇ 주어, 동사의 직접목적어, 주격보어, 목적격보어로 쓰이며, 전치사의 목적어로는 원칙적으로 쓰지 않는다.

☞ 부정사가 ‘전치사의 목적어’로 쓰이는 특별한 예

(ex.) I have no choice but **to keep** silent.

He did nothing but **study** when he was young.

◇ 동사의 ‘직접목적어’(direct object)일 때와 ‘목적보어’(object complement)일 때를 구분하라.

(ex.) She promised me to come back soon.

I advised him to give up smoking. / She let me go home earlier.

◇ [의문사(w-h words) + to 원형] = 명사구 = [의문사 + S + should(can) + V]의 축약형

(ex.) A traffic light tells us when to cross the road.

=

I don't know how to swim.

=

Please tell me which bus to take to get to the station.

=

I'm not sure whether to accept the proposal.

=

명사를 뒤에서 수식하는 부정사

◇ 부정사가 명사를 수식할 때는 항상 [to 부정사]의 형태로 쓰인다. [to 없는 부정사], 즉 소위 ‘원형부정사’(Bare Infinitive)가 명사를 수식하는 경우는 없다.

◇ 형용사로 쓰이는 부정사는 ‘관계대명사절(혹은 관계부사절)’이 축약된 것이다.

◇ 형용사로 쓰이는 to 부정사는, 수식받는 명사가 부정사의 동작주체(“의미상의 주어”)인 경우와 부정사의 동작대상(“의미상의 목적어”)인 경우로 나뉜다. 다음 두 경우를 비교하라.

① I need somebody to love me.

=

② I need somebody to love.

=

◇ ②의 경우, 즉 수식받는 명사가 부정사의 “의미상의 목적어”인 경우에는, to 뒤에 오는 원형동사는 반드시 ‘타동사’이거나 ‘자동사+전치사’, 혹은 ‘타동사+목적어+전치사’가 되어야 한다.

(ex.) 다음 빈칸에 적절한 단어를 쓰시오.

③ I have no friend to talk _____.

There was no chair to sit _____.

He is now looking for a bigger house to live _____.

I have no room in my suitcase to put something _____.

(ex.) 다음 전치사의 차이를 주목하고 something의 정체를 밝혀라.

- something to write **with** ⇒
- something to write **on** ⇒
- something to write **about** ⇒
- something to write **in** ⇒

◇ 이 ③의 경우를 좀 더 분석해 보자.

(ex.) He is now looking for a bigger house to live in.

= He is now looking for a bigger house **which** _____.

= He is now looking for a bigger house **in which** _____.

= He is now looking for a bigger house in which to live.

☞ 결국 [to 원형 + **전치사** = **전치사** + **관계대명사** + to 원형] 의 관계가 성립된다. 전자보다 후자가 문어체 표현이다.

◇ 형용사로 쓰이는 to 부정사는 ‘관계부사’의 축약형인 경우도 있다.

(ex.) It is time to go to bed.

= It is time that(=when) you went to bed.

What is the best way to learn a foreign language?

= What is the best way that(=in which) I can learn a foreign language?

다양한 뜻으로 쓰이는 부정사

◇ 명사로 쓰이지도 않고, 명사를 수식하지도 않는 부정사의 다양한 용법들이 있다. 보통 ‘부사’로 쓰인 부정사로 통칭하는데, 뜻에 따라 분류하면 그만이다.

◇ ~하기 위하여, ~할 수 있도록 : 가장 많이 쓰인다.

- **To** pass the entrance examination, he studies hard.
- He studies hard (**in order**) **to**¹⁾ pass the entrance examination.
- She closed the door quietly (**in order**) **not to** wake her husband.²⁾

☞ [so (that) 주어 + can³⁾ + 원형] 의 축약형으로 볼 수 있다. 구어체에서는 that을 자주 생략한다.

- He studies hard **so (that) he can pass** the entrance examination.
- She closed the door quietly **so (that)** _____ wake her husband.
= She closed the door quietly _____ she (should) wake her husband.

☞ so that + may not =

1) so as to 로 표현하기도 한다.

2) 부정문의 경우에는 so that절을 쓰는 것이 권장된다.

3) can 대신 will, may 등을 쓰기도 한다.

☞ 주절의 주어와 to 부정사의 주체가 다른 경우에는 so that절을 쓰는 것이 좋다.

(ex.) I gave her my e-mail address so that she could contact me.

I gave her my e-mail address for her to contact me.

◇ 감정의 원인 : 어떤 감정을 가지게 된 원인(계기)을 제시함

be

glad, happy, pleased, delighted, content, relieved, lucky, fortunate
sorry, sad, upset, disappointed
surprised, amazed, astonished, shocked, stunned
proud, ashamed

to

(ex.) Boston Redsox was relieved to end a losing streak.

We regret to inform you that your request has been denied.

◇ 결과 : 앞 행위 '이후' 발생한 상황을 to 부정사로 제시함

(ex.) He grew up to become a famous novelist.

= He grew up

It took me 30 minutes to the hostel only to find out the sign on the door that said
"Dear guests, the hostel is closed till December 26."

◇ 판단의 근거

(ex.) He must be crazy to get out of such a great band.

◇ 조건

(ex.) To hear him talk, you would think he's a man with deep regret.

(Quiz) 다음 두 문장의 차이를 구별하라.

- I was **glad** to see her again.
- I **would** be glad to see her again.

◇ 기타

1) enough ~ to

(ex.) I'm sure we work **hard enough** to earn it.
I've got **enough work** to keep me busy here.

2) too ~ to / too ~ for / not too ~ to

(ex.) His politics are **too** conservative **for** the entire state.
You're **never too** old **to** learn. = However

3) so ~ as to 원형

(ex.) She attacked him **so** hard **as to** knock him to the ground.

◇ 독립적으로, 혹은 전치사로 쓰이는 부정사 구문 (주로 조건, 양보)

- ▶ so to speak(say) (= as it were) / to put it another way / to tell the truth
to be honest = to be frank with you / to speak strictly / to sum up
to say the least
- ▶ to make(cut) a long story short = to be brief (= in brief = in short)
- ▶ not to mention = to say nothing of = not to speak of (= let alone) / needless to say
- ▶ to begin(start) with / to do one's best / to do one justice / to be sure
strange to say / to make matters worse(better)

◇ 자주 쓰이는 [형용사 + to 원형]

be

준비 : ready, set, prepared,

가능성, 예정 : likely, liable, apt, certain, sure, due, supposed

갈망, 결심 : anxious, eager, willing, curious, motivated, determined

주의, 꺼려함 : careful, hesitant, reluctant, unwilling, afraid

가능성, 예정 :

to

to 없는 부정사 (*Bare Infinitive*)

※ 5개동사⁴⁾, 지각동사 뒤의 목적보어로 '부정사'가 쓰일 때, to가 사라지고 원형만 남는 것을

4) causative verbs를 사역동사로 번역하고, 'to 없는 부정사'를 취하는 동사에게만 그 이름을 적용하는 것은 잘못된 문법이다. 여기서 5개동사란 **make, have, let** / bid / **(help)**를 말한다.

말한다. 여기서 중요한 것은 “부정사가 쓰일 때”이다. 즉 이 동사 뒤에 꼭 to 없는 부정사가 나온다는 것이 아니라, 부정사가 나올 때에 **한해서** to 없이 쓰인다는 것을 말하는 것이다.

(ex.) The pain made him cry out.

The statement made her very unpopular with the staff.

It made me excited to read the rest of the books the author wrote

They have made him a director.

◇ 소위 ‘지각동사’와, 형용사가 뒤따르는 감각관련 동사(Linking Verb)를 잘 구별해야 한다.

see, hear, watch, notice, observe, listen to, look at, smell, feel	목적어	원형
sound, taste, seem, appear, look, smell, feel	형용사	

◇ [지각동사 + 목적어] 뒤에 ‘원형’과 ‘-ing’를 쓰는 것의 차이는?

: ‘원형’을 쓰면 시작에서 끝까지의 전체 행동을 지각한 것이고, ‘-ing’를 쓰면 행위가 일어나던 중간부터 지각한 것임.

(ex.)

When I walked into the room, I heard my roommate (sing) in the shower.

(☞ The singing was in progress when I first heard it.)

I heard a famous opera star (sing) at the concert last night.

(☞ I heard the singing from beginning to end.)

(Quiz) happen / burning / come / playing

1. The accident happened. Did you see this? = Did you see the accident _____?
2. Can you smell something _____(burn)?
3. I didn't hear you _____(come) in.
4. The missing boys were last seen _____(play) near the river.

◇ '5개 동사'를 제외한 다른 Causative Verbs는 모두 **to 있는** 부정사를 '목적어보어'로 가진다.

get , cause, force, compel, order, encourage, enable, persuade...../ forbid

※ 다음 문장을 비교하라.

1. Cathy made her son **do** his homework.
2. Dave had the mechanic **fix** his car.
3. Jerry got his cousin **to cut** his hair.
4. The boss let us **go** home.

◇ 5개동사 및 지각동사가 수동태가 되면 : **to가 살아난다!**

(ex.) I made him write a letter of apology.

⇒ He

He saw Claire leave the house before midnight.

⇒ Claire

I heard Mr. Park shouting to the clerk.

⇒ Mr. Park

◇ 뒤에 to 없는 부정사가 이어지는 일종의 ‘조동사’들.

1) had('d) better : 강력한 경고성 조언

(ex.) You'd **better** leave now or you'll be late for the meeting.

☞ had better는 두 가지 이상의 행동을 비교하는 데에는 쓰지 않는다.

이 경우에는 It would be better to ~. You would be better off -ing 등을 쓴다.

(ex.) **It would be better to** make up for one's errors by doing good deeds **than** by destroying evidence.

2) would(= 'd) rather A (than B) : preferably, willingly의 뜻. ‘~하고 싶다’는 뜻.⁵⁾

(ex.) We **would rather** rent the house **than** buy it outright.

3) may (just) as well = might (just) as well : have no strong reason not to

(ex.) For the little extra it'll cost, we **might just as well** stay for another night.

4) may well = be (very) likely to

(ex.) His appearance has changed so much that you **may well** not recognize him.

5) would sooner A than B 라는 표현도 있다.

5) do nothing but

(ex.) I could **do nothing but** look at my children and cry.

What can we **do but** sit and wait?

6) cannot but = cannot choose but = cannot help but⁶⁾

(ex.) If we persevere, we cannot but succeed.

7) All I have to do is (to) = I _____

(ex.) All I have to do is dream. = I

부정사의 의미상의 주어

◇ for 목적격과 of 목적격의 차이점.

: 문장의 주어, 목적어, 수식받는 명사 등, 문장 안에 있는 어떤 명사(대명사)가 부정사의 의미상의 주어가 아닐 때, 부정사의 동작 주체를 따로 표기해 주어야 한다.

6) 유사표현.

cannot help(=resist, avoid) ~ing. have no choice(=alternative) but to = There's nothing for it but to

◇ 이럴 경우, 일반적으로 for 목적격을 사용한다.

(ex.) For an old man to run fast is dangerous.

He speaks too softly for her to hear.

◇ 형용사 보어 뒤에 쓰일 때, 즉 [It is 형용사 to 원형]의 형태일 때

- **사실**에 대한 판단 : for 목적격을 쓴다
- **사람**에 대한 판단 : of 목적격을 쓴다.

of 목적격을 써야 되는 형용사

good, nice / honest, kind / foolish, silly, rude / careful, careless / clever, considerate

for 목적격을 써야 되는 형용사

easy, difficult, hard / **possible**, impossible / **necessary** / natural / convenient
pleasant / dangerous, safe / expensive, cheap

(ex.) It is desirable _____ emperor to visit Yasukuni.

It was careless _____ you to leave your camera in the taxi.

◇ for 목적격은 문장의 주어로 할 수 **없다**. 대신 부정사의 목적어를 주어로 할 수 **있다**.

of 목적격은 문장의 주어로 할 수 **있다**. 하지만 부정사의 목적어를 주어로 할 수 **없다**.

(ex.) 다음 문장을 변형시켜 보라.

1) It is silly of you to think that this may be possible.

⇒

2) It is difficult (for Kate) to swim across this river.

⇒

⇒

3) It is easy (for her) to please Tom.

⇒

⇒

(ex.) 다음 문장의 옳고 그름을 가려라.

1) You must be pleasant to go there.

2) She is possible to do it for herself.

3) He is necessary to complete the work.

4) We are easy to get along with.

부정사의 동작 시점

◇ Simple Form : to do 형 = 능동 / to be p.p. 형 = 수동

1) 주 동사와 시점이 같은 경우

(ex.) My hobby is to collect old stamps. (is와 같은 시점)

Art was meant to be seen, appreciated and criticized then. (was와 같은 시점)

2) 주 동사가 ‘미래지향적’인 동사의 경우, 부정사는 더 미래의 일을 가리키게 된다.

(ex.) I promise to listen to what he says from now on.

= I promise (that) I

He is likely to be disappointed in the abilities of his son.

= It is likely that he

◇ Perfective Form : to have p.p.형 = 능동 / to have been p.p.형 = 수동
: 주 동사보다 시점이 더 과거가 된다.

(ex.) The rain seems to have stopped.

I was grateful to have been mentored by a true journalist.

◇ [to 부정사 ⇔ that절]의 전환에서 주의해야 하는 경우 (p.41과 꼭 비교해 볼 것)
: that절로 전환할 때, 주어가 It으로 바뀐다.

appear, seem / happen, chance / prove / be likely to, be certain to

(ex.) She seems to be very sweet and gorgeous.

⇒

It proved that he had given up all hope of getting back his lost luggage.

⇒

기타

◇ be to 용법 : [be + to]가 조동사 효과를 가질 때.⁷⁾ - formal

1) arrangements for the future

: We are to be married in June.

2) order or rule

: All prisoners are to be in bed by 10 o'clock.

: You are not to smoke here.

3) what should happen

: What am I to tell her when she finds out?

4) what cannot or could not happen

: We looked and looked, but the ring was nowhere to be found.

5) what had to happen

: This discovery was to have a major effect on the treatment of cancer.

6) used in conditional sentences that show a situation that could not exist

: If I were to do that, what would you say?

7) to 부정사의 형용사적 용법으로 분류하는 사람도 있으나, 무의미한 구분일 뿐이다.

◇ 분리부정사(Split Infinitive) : “**to boldly go** where no man has gone before.” (Startrek)

: 형태 - to 원형 사이에 '부사'가 삽입된 형태.

: 목적 - 수식관계를 분명히 하여 내용의 모호함을 피하기 위하여.⁸⁾

(ex.)

She decided to gradually get rid of the teddy bears she had collected.

She decided gradually to get rid of the teddy bears she had collected.

She decided to get rid of the teddy bears she had collected gradually.

(Alternative)

① 동사 collect를 없앤다.

She decided to get rid of her teddy bear collection **gradually**.

② to 부정사를 없앤다.

She decided she would gradually get rid of her teddy bear collection.

◇ [to 원형]에서 원형의 생략(Ellipsis) - 대부정사

: to 부정사에 쓰인 동사가 앞에 언급된 동사일 때.

(ex.) Bill meant to call his mother, but so far he hasn't had a chance **to**.

☞ 대부정사를 많이 쓰는 semi-modal

: have to. have got to. ought to. be supposed to. be about to. be able to 등.

(ex.) Bill didn't want to go to work, but he knew he **had to**.

8) '분리부정사' 사용이 적합한 것인가에 대해서는 150년이 넘게 논쟁이 진행되어 왔다. 현재의 일반적 견해는 필요한 경우 사용하는 것이 좋다는 것이지만, 반대자들도 여전히 많다. 따라서 분리부정사를 쓰지 않을 경우 문장의 내용이 달라진다면 써야겠지만, 꼭 필요하지 않다면 피하는 것이 좋다.

◇ 구어체에서 to가 사라지고 'to 없는 부정사'로 바뀌는 현상.

- All I need to do is **work** hard every day.
- Come **say** good night. Go **get** something to eat.