

The Infinitive



Общая характеристика

- Неличная форма глагола, называющая действие
- Не имеет категории лица, числа, наклонения
- Формальный признак – частица to
- Глагольные черты – имеет формы видовременной соотнесенности и залога
- Именные черты – может выполнять различные синтаксические функции

Формы инфинитива

Voice Tense	Active	Passive	Action
Indefinite	to write to go	to be written	Simultaneous
Continuous	to be writing to be going		Simultaneous
Perfect	to have written to have gone	to have been written	Prior
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing (going)		Prior

Формы инфинитива

- I am glad **to see** you.
- I intend **to go** there in summer.
- **To skate** is pleasant.
- The weather seems **to be improving**.

- He seems **to have finished** his work.
- He must **have forgotten** about it.
- He is known **to have been working** on this problem for many years.

Синтаксические функции

- **Подлежащее**

To know all about English is one thing; to know English is quite another.

To go down and talk to him was all I desired.

- **Часть составного именного сказуемого**

Now the only thing to do is to admit the error.

His one wish was to tell her everything.

Синтаксические функции

- **Часть составного глагольного сказуемого**

She began to work as a teacher last year

- **Модальное сказуемое**

The train was to leave at midnight

- **Вводные слова**

To tell the truth, I'm beginning to find her just the tiniest bit of a bore.

Синтаксические функции

- **Дополнение**

I'd like to ask him what it all meant.

He finds it easy to understand spoken English.

- **Определение**

You must let me have time to consider your proposal.

She was the first to come.

Синтаксические функции

- **Обстоятельство**

Цели

I was on my way to the club to look for you.

Результата (степени)

Lanny was too weak to move.

Сравнения

She touched his shoulder as if to stop him.

Сопутствующего обстоятельства

He went out into the street to find himself alone

Синтаксические функции

- **Сказуемое**

- Me – write! No, thank you!

Эмоционально окрашенные предложения,
разговорный стиль речи

You are not going to fail, so why worry?

Why lose your temper over a little thing like that?

(значение отсутствия необходимости
совершать действие выраженное
инфинитивом)

Инфинитивный оборот «Сложное подлежащее»

При сказуемом в страдательном залоге (глаголы речи, умственной деятельности, чувственного восприятия)	Say, report, announce, know, believe, think, find, hear, see, make	His theory is believed <u>to be correct</u> . She was made <u>to rewrite</u> the test. He is supposed <u>to come back</u> .
При сказуемом в действительном залоге	Happen, seem, appear, Prove, chance, turn out,	He chanced to know the man. The weather seems to be changing.
При сказуемом – глагол-связка с прилагательным	Likely, unlikely, sure, certain	She is sure to come. They are likely to have completed their work.

Употребление инфинитива без частицы to

После

- **вспомогательных глаголов**
- **модальных глаголов** (кроме ought to, have to, be to), а также dare и need в значении модальных
- **let и make** (заставлять)
- сочетаний **had better, would rather, would sooner, cannot but, could do nothing but**
- союза **than** в сравнениях
- **глаголов чувственного восприятия** (в составе сложного дополнения)
- в вопросах **why not**