Неличные формы глагола

Verbals

Verbals are

- Infinitive
- Participle
- Gerund

All the Verbals

- Do not denote person or number
- Are transitive/ non-transitive according to the verb they are formed from
- The tense/aspect category is relative (depends on the main verb (finite form) in the sentence)

Инфинитив Infinitive

	Active Voice	Passive Voice	Значение по отнош. к сказ.
Indefinite	to ask to do	to be asked to be done	Будущее, одновременное
Continuous	to be asking	-	одновременное
Perfect	to have asked to have done	to have been asked to have been done	предшествование
Perfect Continuous	to have been asking to have been doing		предшествование

Functions I

Subject	-in the very beginning of a sentence -there is no other subject	=1)неопр. форма глагола; =2) отглагольное существительн ое	To read is useful- Читать (чтение) полезно
Object	-after verbs like: to like, to decide, to want, to wish etc.	=неопр. форма глагола	They like to readОни любят читать. She wants to become a translator-Она хочет стать переводчиком.

Functions II

Adverbial Modifier (of purpose and consequenc e)	-can appear in the beginning of a sentence or in the end of it; -there is another subject in the sentence; may be preceded by: in order to, so that, so as	= придаточные предложения с союзами чтобы, для того, чтобы, с тем чтобы = отглагольное существительное с предлогом для.	Не reads a lot to master the language-Он читает много книг, чтобы овладеть языком. Не opened the door to see her-Он открыл дверь и увидел ее.
Attribute	-after the noun being defined; -after the ordinal number or the last, the next, the only	=определительное придаточное предложение <i>с оттенком будущего и долженствования</i>	She has some dictations to checkУ нее есть несколько диктантов, которые необходимо проверить. The problem to be discussed is a difficult oneПроблема, которая должна быть решена (которую предстоит решить), трудная He was the last to comeОн пришел последним

Functions III

Predicative	-after auxiliary or modal verbs	= неопределенная форма глагола. ! после подлежащего purpose, task, method, duty Необходимы слова «состоит в том, чтобы/ заключается в том, чтобы.	Тhe task is to fulfill the plan in timeЗадача состоит в том, чтобы выполнить план. Не had to do it. Он вынужден был сделать это
Parenthetic	-in either part of the sentence with commas or parenthesis	= вводным словом или предложением	To cut a long story short, he was a thief Короче говоря, он оказался вором.

Infinitive Constructions

Complex Object

- I want <u>you to study</u> well
- I would like <u>him to accept</u> our invitation
- Everybody heard <u>her say</u> that (bare inf)
- The policeman saw the car disappear in the tunnel.
- I saw <u>them walking</u> along the street (participle)
- They made <u>the customer accept</u> their terms
- She regards <u>her father a perfect example to follow</u>.

Complex Subject

- The old man seemed to read my mind
- <u>David</u> happened <u>to witness</u> the incident
- The advice didn't prove to be sound
- Mr.Smith appeared to be thinking aloud
- It proved to be true in the end.
- He is said to invent the radio.
- <u>They</u> are likely <u>to be</u> mistaken
- He is sure to come

Ving forms Participle+Gerund

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	Active	Passi ve	Значение по отнош. к сказ.
Partici ple I	askin g doing	Being asked Being done	одновременно е
Partici ple II	-	asked done	одновременно е и предшеств.
Perfec t	Having done Having asked	Having been done Having been asked	предшеств.

	Active	Passive	Значен ие по отнош. к сказ.
Indefini te	asking doing	Being asked Being done	одновр еменно е
Perfect	Having done Having asked	Having been done Having been asked	предше ств.

Russian Equivalents

Gerund -

- отглагольное существительное,
- инфинитив,
- деепричастие,
- придаточное предложение (определительное/обстоятельственное)

Participle-

- действительное причастие (-щий),
- страдательное причастие (-мый, -тый,-ный),
- Деепричастие (-ая, -ав, будучи –нным),
- придаточное предложение (определительное/обстоятельственное)

Gerund vs. Participle. Functions

- I. Subject 1) Reading is useful; 2)-
- II. Object 1) He insisted on leaving at once; 2)-
- III. Attribute 1) Their way of speaking was quite strange;
 2) a translated text, the text translated by us, a reading girl.
- IV. Adverbial Modifier 1) **Upon** reading the text we shall be able to discuss it; 2) **(While)** staying in London he visited this museum; Joining a group of colleagues, we went abroad; Having read the text, we could...
- V. Predicative 1) They finished reading the text; Their task is investigating the problem; 2) The text was translated; We have translated it; I have been translating it for an hour

Gerund and Participial Constructions

- His being sent to London was quite unexpected to us. To, что его отправили в Лондон, было для нас неожиданным
- -A market research carried out, the company began to produce a product. Так как/ когда/ поскольку было произведено рыночное исследование, компания начала производить продукт. (причинно-следственная связь)
- -The conversation was interesting, *many people* taking part in it. Разговор был интересным и много людей приняли в нем участие (сочинительная связь)