

# Verbals – non-finite forms of the Verb

Features:

- ❖ A verbal is a word formed from a verb but functioning as a different part of speech.
- ❖ Verbals are unable to make a predicate
- ❖ As they can't make a predicate, they can't have the same categories as finite forms of the verb

# The Infinitive

is the base form of a verb.

may be used alone or in conjunction with the particle  
«to»

Without to	With to
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. After auxiliary and modal verbs</li><li>2. After the verbs of sense perception (to see, feel, notice, etc)</li><li>3. After the verbs to make or to have (заставлять), to let</li><li>4. after had better, can't but, would rather , would sooner, can do nothing but</li><li>5. In questions with 'why'</li><li>6. Sometimes after verb help</li><li>7. After 'than' in comparisons</li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. After ought to, to be to, have to</li><li>2. After to hear, to see, to make, to know in passive</li></ol>

# The Infinitive

FORMS	Active Voice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	To paint	To be painted
Continuous	To be painting	_____
Perfect	To have painted	To have been painted
Perfect Continuous	To have been painting	_____

# The Infinitive

## Morphological characteristics

- Time distinctions (Indefinite and Continuous forms express actions simultaneous to that one of the main verb, Perfect and Perfect continuous – prior actions)
- Aspect distinctions (Indefinite Infinitives express states or facts simultaneous to the one of the main verb, Continuous Infinitives show processes, simultaneous to the one of the main verb, Perfect Infinitives express actions completed by the time expressed by the main verb)
- Voice (We use the active infinitive if we are focusing on the agent (the person who does the action). We use the passive infinitive when we want to focus on the receiver (the person who experiences the action), or when we do not want to mention the agent (the person who does the action))

# The Infinitive

## Syntactical characteristics

- Subject,
- Object,
- Predicative,
- a part of Compound Verbal Aspect or Modal Predicate,
- Attribute,
- an Adverbial Modifier (purpose, result (too big to see),
- Comparison (as if to speak)
- Attendant Circumstances (came to see), Parenthesis (to begin with),
- Complex Object or object compliment (see sb do sth)

# The Gerund

Is a non-finite form of the verb, that ends in –ing and acts like a noun

Forms	Active	Passive
Indefinite	Writing	Being written
Perfect	Having written	Having been written

# The Gerund

Morphological VERBAL

characteristics:

- Time distinctions (Indefinite forms express actions simultaneous to that one of the main verb, Perfect forms— prior actions)
- Voice distinctions (We use the active gerunds if we are focusing on the agent (the person who does the action). We use passive gerunds when we want to focus on the receiver (the person who experiences the action), or when we do not want to mention the agent (the person who does the action))

# The Gerund

- NOMINAL

a) Morphological characteristics: can be preceded by a preposition, can be modified by a possessive pronoun or a noun in the possessive case

b) Syntactical characteristics: functions as a Subject, Object or Predicative (subject complement), part of the Compound Verbal Aspect Predicate; Compound Verbal Modal Predicate (can't help doing sth), in the functions of Attribute (experience in teaching) and Adverbial Modifiers it is always used with prepositions (After meeting....)



# Participle I

Is a non-finite form of the verb, that ends in –ing and acts like an adjective

FORMS	Active	Passive
Indefinite	making	Being made
Perfect	Having made	Having been made

# Participle I

## Morphological characteristics (Verbal)

- Time distinctions (Indefinite forms express actions simultaneous to that one of the main verb, Perfect forms— prior actions)
- Voice distinctions (We use the active participles if we are focusing on the agent (the person who does the action). We use passive participles when we want to focus on the receiver (the person who experiences the action), or when we do not want to mention the agent (the person who does the action))

# Participle I

Syntactical characteristics (Adjectival or Adverbial)

- Functions as an Attribute of the Noun
- Functions as an Adverbial modifier
- Predicative (is disappointing)
- Objective/Subjective Participial construction (see sb doing sth, sb was seen doing sth)
- Parenthesis (Judging by...)

## Participle II

- Is a non-finite form of the verb that ends in –ed and shows a completed action or an experienced state
- Has no other forms except for the one in –ed
- Functions as an Attribute of an Noun, Predicative (looked worried), Adverbial Modifiers, Complex Object (He heard the words mentioned).

# Practical Task: Please comment on the verb forms in each sentence, specifying each actualized category

1. He said I could do it.
2. He could have done it, anyway, but for his fast departure.
3. Having received the money, they stopped doing anything.
4. The flag Delighted with the opportunity to learn, Christine took the internship in New York.
5. Waving in the wind is inspirational.
6. The show offers everyone a chance to be a millionaire.
7. Fred's arguing every call is getting frustrating.
8. You'd better stay at home and take some aspirin.
9. It's great to be talking to you like this.