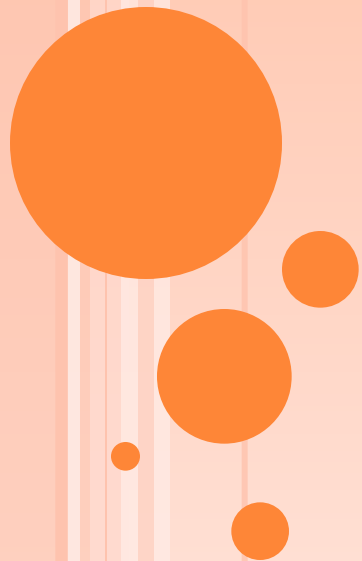


THE INFINITIVE

Teacher: Myakisheva S.V.

Moscow, 2012



THE INFINITIVE

Russia

- 2 forms

Примеры:

- Спрашивать
- Быть спрошенным

English

- 6 Functions
- 6 Forms
- Double Nature

THE INFINITIVE DEFINITION

- ❑ a non-finite form of the verb
- ❑ has a double nature: nominal and verbal
- ❑ the formal sign of **the infinitive** is the particle **to**

FUNCTIONS OF THE INFINITIVE

1. A subject
2. A part of a predicative
3. A part of a compound verbal predicate
4. An object
5. An attribute
6. An adverbial modifier

FORMS - TENSE DISTINCTIONS

Tense	Voice	
	Active	Passive
Simple (Indefinite)	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	-
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	-

SIMPLE (INDEFINITE) INFINITIVE

REFERS TO THE PRESENT OR FUTURE

Active:

- They want **to invite** him.
- I like **to go** there.

Passive:

- They want **to be invited** there.
- He hopes **to be offered** a promotion.

CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE

DESCRIBES AN ACTION HAPPENING NOW

Active:

They must **be working** now.



PERFECT INFINITIVE

SHOWS THAT THE ACTION OF THE INFINITIVE HAPPENED BEFORE THE ACTION OF THE VERB

with verbs:

Seem, appear, believe, know, claim, expect

Active:

Steve **seems** to have gone to a lot of places.

He **claims** to have met the Queen.

Passive:

John **appears** to have been offered a job.

The book **seems** to have been translated.

INFINITIVE

EMPHASES THE DURATION OF THE ACTION

Active:

He looks tired. He **seems to have been working** all morning.



IN PAIRS, ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS USING THE PROMPTS BELOW, AS AN EXAMPLE

- SA: Have they been sleeping?
- SB: No, they seem not to have been sleeping.

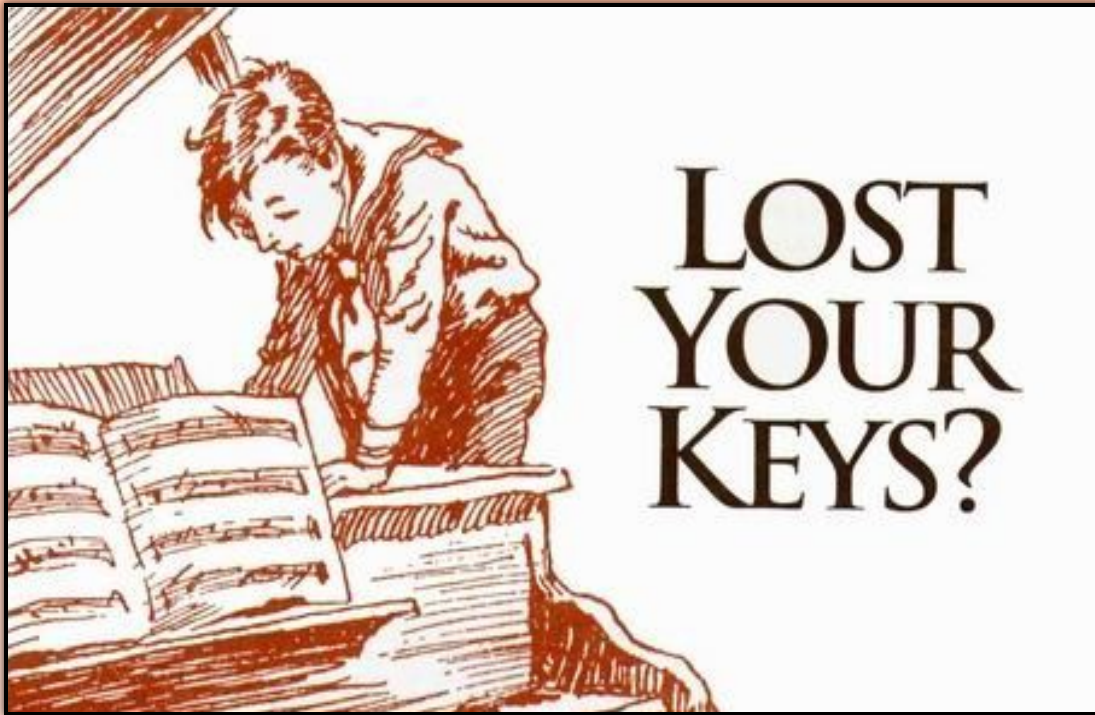


IN PAIRS, ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS USING THE PROMPTS BELOW



Are they running?

IN PAIRS, ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS USING THE PROMPTS BELOW



Has he lost his keys?

IN PAIRS, ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS USING THE PROMPTS BELOW



Are they building the house?

IN PAIRS, ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS USING THE PROMPTS BELOW



Has he hurt his knee?

IN PAIRS, ASK AND ANSWER QUESTIONS USING THE PROMPTS BELOW



Is he painting the picture?

THE INFINITIVE AS AN ATTRIBUTE

1

- This is not **the book to be found** in any library.
- He has no desire **to be appointed** to this post.

2

- The amount **to be paid** includes the cost of packing.

THE INFINITIVE AS AN ATTRIBUTE

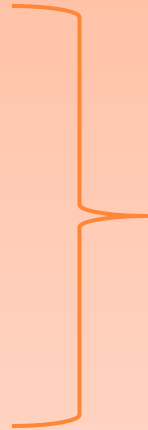
3

The first

The second

The third

The last



to do

He was **the first to go away.**

THE INFINITIVE AS AN ATTRIBUTE

4

after nouns, pronouns, some, any, no

He brought me **a book** to read.

Give me **something** to drink.

It's **a pleasure** to work with you.

THE INFINITIVE AS A SUBJECT

- ▣ **To smoke** is bad for health.
- ▣ **To do it** is to help them.

After adjectives

cold, difficult, easy, simple, desirable, angry, happy, glad etc.

It is **important** to tell them the truth.

THE INFINITIVE AS A SUBJECT

- With it + be + adjective (+ of + object)

It was nice of him **to remember** my birthday.

- With “**only**” to express unsatisfactory result

He called me **only to say** that he would be late.

THE INFINITIVE AS AN ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

- After **in order to, so as, so as not**

I'll write down the telephone number **so as not to be late**.

- **enough, too, so+adj+as**

He is clever **enough to do** such things.

She's **too tired to go** out.

- **As if, as though**

She waved her hands **as if to say** good bye.

AS A PREDICATIVE

His great desire is **to visit** England.

My first duty is **to study** well.

The thing to do was **to stay** calm.

THE FOR-TO-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

For me to go there is impossible.

That was **for you to find out**.

The teacher asked **for the papers to be brought**.

The best thing **for you to do** is to forgive her.

I stepped aside **for the car to go by**.

She spoke loud **for you to hear**.

COMPLEX SUBJECT

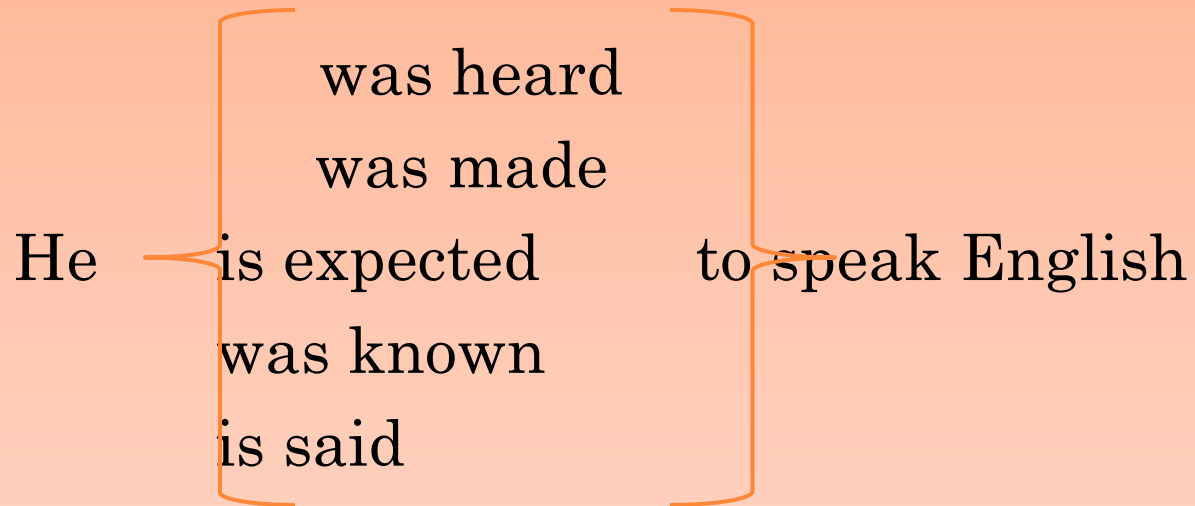
- It is said – говорят
- It is reported – сообщают
- It seems – кажется
- It is likely – вероятно

It is said that they know Chinese well.



They are said to know Chinese well.

COMPLEX SUBJECT

He  was heard
was made
is expected
was known
is said
to speak English

COMPLEX OBJECT

He { is } supposed { to return tomorrow
was } to have returned
to be working now
to have been working
here for many years }

COMPLEX OBJECT

is used in Passive Voice with the verbs:

To see, to hear, to order, to cause, to allow, to expect, to know, to suppose, to report, to announce, to believe, to consider, to regard

The book was expected **to have been published** by the summer of 1999.

COMPLEX ОБЪЕКТ

- 1 seem, appear – казаться, по-видимому
- 2 prove, turn out, appear, happen – оказаться
- 3 happen – случаться, случайно

The child **seemed** to be sleeping.

The task **proved** (to be) very difficult.

He **happened** to be here when I came.

COMPLEX OBJECT

He is likely (вероятно)
is unlikely (маловероятно) to
is sure (конечно) return
is certain (несомненно, на pewno)

COMPLEX OBJECT



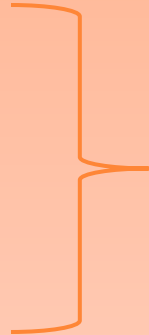
He is unlikely to come.

COMPLEX OBJECT

want

ask

order



To do

To be done

Know, believe=suppose, expect, find consider,
think, mean

We suppose him **to return** home early.

We find **your research work (to be)** very interesting.

THE INFINITIVE AS PARENTHESIS

To begin with – начать с того...

To cut a long story short – короче говоря

To make a long story short – короче говоря

To put it mildly – мягко выражаясь

To tell the truth – по правде говоря

To say nothing of – не говоря уже о

To say the least of it – чтобы не сказать больше

To speak quite frankly – откровенно говоря

MEMORIZE THE EXPRESSIONS:

1. He is hard to please. - Ему трудно угодить.
2. She is pleasant to look at. – У нее привлекательная внешность.
3. I have something to tell you. - Мне надо вам кое-что сказать.
4. There is nothing to be done. - Ничего не поделаешь.
5. The house is to let. – Дом сдается внаем.
6. Who is to blame? – Кто виноват?
7. There is nothing left to do but left. – Единственное, что остается – это ждать.

THE USE OF THE INFINITIVE WITHOUT THE PARTICLE *TO*

1. After auxiliary verbs (**shall, will, do** etc)
2. After modal verbs (except **ought**)
3. After verbs denoting sense perception: **to hear, to see, to feel, to know** etc
4. After the verb **to let**
5. After the verb **to make**
6. After the expressions **had better, would rather, would sooner, cannot but, nothing but**
7. In sentences beginning with **why**

ЛИТЕРАТУРА:

1. Практическая грамматика английского языка, К.Н.Качалова, Е.Е. Израилевич, Москва, Дело Лтд-СТРИКС, 1994.
2. English Grammar, Reference and Practice, Т.Ю. Дроздова, А.И. Берестова, В.Г. Маилова, изд-во Химера, Санкт-Петербург, 2000.
3. English Grammar, Глагол The Verb, Г.А.Эпштейн, Н.М. Казанская, Санкт-Петербург, «КАРО», 2001.
4. <http://imm2000.ltd.ua/sport07.htm>
5. <http://www.spletnik.ru/buzz/chronicle/20450-lou-vs-frost-pobeda-zadzhudom.html>
6. <http://smerkis.blog.ru/?year=2009&page=3>
7. <http://lori.ru/205511>
8. <http://zhitzdorowo.ru/health-children/174-perelomy-sinyaki-i-rastyazheniya-u-detey.html>
9. <http://forum.materinstvo.ru/index.php?showtopic=480298&st=33>
10. http://ru.123rf.com/photo_830543_young-businessman-is-waiting-in-the-airport-waiting-hal-and-he-checks-the-time-on-his-watch.html
11. <http://blog.mansberns.lv/lang/ru/page/5/>
12. http://ru.123rf.com/photo_7955158_young-woman-tired-from-work-in-the-internet-and-went-to-sleep.html