Verbals (неличные формы глагола)

В английском языке имеются следующие неличные формы глагола (verbals):

Инфинитив Infinitive:

to ask – спрашивать, to invest – инвестировать, to produce – производить

Герундий Gerund:

asking – спрашивание, investing – инвестирование, producing – производство

Причастие І Participle I: asking - спрашивающий, investing инвестирующий, producing – производящий

Причастие II Participle II: asked - спрашиваемый, invested инвестируемый, инвестированный, produced производимый,

Verbals совмещают в себе признаки двух частей речи:

инфинитив глагола существительного герундий существительного и глагола причастие прилагательного и глагола

Verbals выражают действия без указания

лица, числа, времени, наклонения.

Инфинитив (Infinitive)

Инфинитив			Залог	
Не- пер	действие, одновремен рек -ное с действием,	Время	действи- тельный	страдате -льный
фек т ный		Inde-fin ite	to produce	to be produ-ce
		Conti-n uous	to be produc-i ng	-

Инфинитив		Время	Залог	
Пер-фект-	Выражает действие, предше- ствовавше е действию, выраженно -му глаголом-сказуемым		действи - тельны й	страда- тельны й
		perfect	to have read	to have been read
		perfect continu ous	to have been read-in	

Инфинитив выполняет в предложении следующие основные функции:

1) Подлежащего

- a) To provide quality goods and services is each business's duty.
- b) To be written in English was the only requirement to the article.

Способ перевода

Переводится инфинитивом в функции подлежащего

- а) Предоставлять качественные товары и услуги долг каждой фирмы.
- b) Быть написанной на английском языке было единственным требованием к статье.

2) Части сказуемого

а) После глаголов to start, to begin, to continue (может также употребляться герундий без изменения значения)

They <u>started</u> to negotiate the contract last Monday.

b) После глаголов to finish, to stop (note:

to stop to do smth. – остановиться, чтобы сделать что-либо

to stop doing smth. – перестать делать что-либо)

He stopped to read the ad. He stopped reading ads.

с) После модальных глаголов

Can, may, must, should без частицы to;

Ought, have, be, be able с частицей to:

You must see this film by all means.

She <u>has</u> to solve numerous problems every day.

d) После глаголов make – заставлять, have – договариваться, let - позволять My boss made me stay overtime. No one let them break university rules.

But: He <u>was made</u> to rewrite the test.

e) После выражений had better – лучше бы, would rather, would sooner – предпочитаю без частицы to:

You'<u>d better</u> (had better) do the job at once.

l'<u>d rather</u> (would rather) go home.

3) Прямого дополнения (кого? что?) после глаголов to want, to need, to plan, to decide, to offer, to refuse, to hope, to try, to forget (note: to hope to do smth, to hope doing smth.)

She wants to pay more attention to the new rules of enrollment.

I hope to see you soon.
They refused to take the report.

4) Обстоятельства

... чтобы ...

а) цели (для чего? с какой целью?):

He <u>came</u> to Russia to deliver a few lectures at the university.

I do sports to keep fit.

b) следствия:

... чтобы, для того чтобы...

My assistant works too slow to be of much help to me.

She is old enough to travel herself.

He doesn't have <u>enough money</u> to live on.

This method is not accurate enough to produce any definite results.

5) Определения

It's a good <u>book</u> to read. – Это хорошая книга, которую нужно прочитать.

He is always the first to come and the last to leave. – Он всегда приходит первым и уходит последним.

Инфинитив также употребляется после !!!!! относительных местоимений who, what, which, where, when, how, whether:

I found out <u>where</u> to buy a cheaper computer.

He couldn't remember whether to turn right or left.

But: I don't know why we should stay inside.

!!!!! В устойчивых выражениях

To tell the truth – по правде говоря

To cut a long story short – короче говоря

To be honest/ frank/ fair – честно говоря

To tell the truth, I've never trusted him.

Let's do some exercises

- I. Fill in to in front of the infinitive where it's necessary.
- 1) What is in the letter? Why won't you let me ... read it?
- 2) James couldn't persuade Nina go out with him.
- 3) It'll cost them a lot to go by plane, why not ... go by bus?
- 4) That program was funny. It made me ... laugh.
- 5) It's cold. You'd better ... wear a coat.

6) ... be a highly qualified specialist you need many skills.

7) There is nothing for you ... do but ... consult with the tax lawyer.

8) Before we can ... decide where ... buy the equipment, we need ... carry out market research.

- II. Translate the following sentences.
- 1) It is hard to be treated in such a manner.
- 2) The instructions on this device are simple to follow.
- 3) I agreed to speak at the club next Monday.
- 4) Now I won't be able to do it.
- 5) I wanted to share my observations.
- 6) I don't have the heart to go there.

- 7) Indeed, to know her is to love her.
- 8) He stopped to buy an evening paper.
- 9) Two young men were arrested only to be released.

- 10) I remember to have been living in the Caucasus for two years.
- 11) She hoped to be sent to study abroad.
- 12) The data to be used have been carefully analyzed.
- 13) It was not the sort of thing to be said over the phone.