

## 1. Syntactical and morphological characteristics of the Infinitive.

The Inf. is a non-finite form of the verb which names a process in a most general way. It has a special marker, **the particle to**.

The Inf. has a double nature: it combines verbal features with those of the noun. The verbal features of the Inf. are of 2 kinds: morphological & syntactical.

1. Morphological: the Inf. has the verb categories of voice (active-passive), correlation (non-perfect-perfect) & aspect (common-continuous).

2. Syntactical: the Inf. possesses the verb combinability: a) it takes an object in the same way as the corresponding finite verbs do; b) it takes a predicative if it happens to be a link verb; c) it is modified by adverbials in the same way as finite verbs.

### The category of correlation.

The category of correlation finds its expression in the opposition of non-perfect & perfect forms.

The perfect Inf. always denotes an action preceding some moment of time in the present, past or future, which is marked out by the tense form of the finite verb – the predicate of the sentence:

*Ex.: I'm glad/ was glad/ will be glad to have seen you again.*

The non-perfect Inf. is more flexible in meaning and may easily be modified by the context. The most general meaning of the non-perfect Inf. is that of simultaneity with time of the action denoted by the finite verb (the predicate of the sentence) it may acquire the meaning either of succession or even priority.

It expresses succession, that is, indicates that the action follows the action denoted by the finite verb, in the following cases: 1) When it is an AM of purpose: *Ex.: I came here to help you, not to quarrel with you.*

2) When it is part of a compound verbal predicate: *You must do it at once.*

3) When it is an object of a verb of inducement: *He ordered the man to come at three.*

### The category of Aspect.

The category of Aspect finds its expression in contrasting forms of the common aspect and the continuous aspect. The difference between the category of aspect in finite verb and the Inf. is that in the Inf. it is consistently expressed only in the active voice: *to speak – to be speaking; to have spoken – to have been spoken.*

The passive voice has practically no aspect oppositions.

The continuous aspect forms denote an action in progress at some moment of time in the present, past or future; the meaning of the common aspect forms is flexible & is easily modified by the context.

The continuous aspect forms are very seldom used, & cannot perform all the functions in which the common aspect forms are used. They can function only as: subject (*to be staying with them was a real pleasure*); object (*I was glad to be waking*); attribute (*It's time to be leaving*); part of a compound verbal predicate (*Now we must to be getting back*).

The continuous aspect forms do not occur in the function of A.M.

### The category of voice.

The Inf. of transitive verbs has the category of voice.

The difference between the category of voice in finite verb and the Inf. is that in the Inf. it is found only in the common aspect forms.

The active Inf. points out that the action is directed from the subject, the passive Inf. indicates that the action is directed to the subject: *Ex.: She was born to love. / She is born to be loved.*

### Syntactical functions of the Infinitive.

In all syntactical functions the Inf. may be used:

1) Alone, that is, without any words depending on it: *Ex.: She would like to dance.*

2) As the headword of an Inf. phrase, that is, with 1 or more words depending on it: *Ex.: She would like to dance with him tonight.*

3) As part of an Inf. predicative construction, that is, as a logical predicate to some nominal element denoting the logical subject of the Inf.: *Ex.: She would like him to dance with her.*

The Inf. phrase is much more common than the single Inf.

## 2. Syntactical and morphological characteristics of Participle 1&2.

**Participle 1** is a non-finite form of the verb with some adjectival & adverbial features. It is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the stem of the verb.

**P2** is a non-finite form of the verb with verbal & adjectival features. It possesses the potential verbal meaning of voice, aspect & correlation, which depend upon the meaning of the verb it is performed from & which are realized in the context. The verbal character of **P2** is manifested in its combinability.

The verbal character of **P1** is manifested morphologically in the categories of voice and correlation and syntactically in its combinability. Thus, it may combine with a noun or a pronoun as direct, indirect or prepositional object. It may also combine with an adverb or a prepositional phrase as an AM, or with a noun or adjective as a predicative.

### The category of correlation.

The category of correlation in **P1** finds its expression in the contrast of the non-perfect & perfect forms.

The non-perfect form suggests that the action denoted by **P1** is simultaneous with that of the finite verb. Thus the time-reference of the action expressed by **P1** can be understood only from the context.

*Ex.: Learning foreign languages... u know your native tongue better/ I used to begin my day with repeating new words/ u will learn a lot about your native tongue.*

The perfect form of **P1** indicates that the action denoted by the P is prior to that denoted by the finite verb.

*Ex.: Having learnt the English...I will start upon French/ our students start upon French or German/ we started upon French.*

Non-perfect **P1** regularly expresses immediate priority & denotes an instantaneous action if it is performed from terminative verbs, such as verbs of motion (come, enter, arrive, leave), of sense perception (see, hear, find) & verbs of certain specific actions associated with motion (put, put on, take, take off, open).

*Ex.: Arriving at the station, he found his train gone.*

Non-perfect **P1** denoting a prior action usually precedes the predicate verb. When it denotes a posterior action, it stands always after predicate verb.

#### **The category of voice.**

**P1** of transitive verbs, both of non-perfect & perfect, has voice distinctions, which are realized in the contrast of active & passive forms.

**P1** active denotes an action directed from the subject. **P1** passive denotes an action directed towards the subject.

The subject as the carrier of the action may coincide with the subject of the sentence: *Ex.: Do u know the students translating the text?*

It may also be the noun modified by **P1** used attributively, in whatever function the noun is used.

The subject may be contained in the nominal element of a predicative construction. *Ex.: I heard someone mentioning your name.*

#### **Syntactical functions of P1.**

**P1** performs the syntactical functions characteristics of the adjective & the adverb, & can therefore be used as attribute, predicative, part of a predicative construction or as AM. It may be used alone (a) or as headword of a participial phrase (b).

a) *He drank his coffee standing.*

b) *There are some other people waiting for u.*

#### **Voice peculiarities of P2.**

**P2** of transitive verbs, when it is not a part of a perfect form, is always passive in meaning.

The passive meaning of **P2** may be of 3 types:

1) denoting an action directed towards the subj. as the carrier of the action. (*I won't have my friend laughed at.*)

2) denoting a state, which is a result of the action. (*The problem is solved. The doctor is shut.*)

3) denoting a pure state. (*I felt annoyed when he refused to help me.*)

**P2** of intransitive verbs is always active in meaning. The use of the active **P** is restricted. Only **P2** of verbs denoting motion or change of state can be used independently, mostly as attributes. (*arrive, fall, go, rise, depart*)

#### **The Aspectual meaning of P2 & Correlation.**

The original aspectual meaning of **P2** is perfectivity. It is evident in terminative verbs & verbs of doubt aspectual meaning.

In transitive terminative verbs the passive meaning of **P2** is combined with perfectivity. Thus **P2** can be opposed to **P1** in their aspectual meanings of perfectivity/imperfectivity: *taking-taken (берущий-взятый)*.

The original meaning may be modified by the context.

#### **Syntactical functions of P2.**

As part of the sentence **P2** may stand alone or be the headword of a participial phrase. It may function as an attribute (close or detached), predicative or as an AM.

### **3. Syntactical and morphological characteristics of the Gerund.**

The G is a non-finite form of the verb with some noun features. It is formed by adding the suffix *-ing* to the stem of the verb.

The verbal character of G is manifested morphologically in the categories of voice and correlation and syntactically in its combinability. Thus, it may combine with a noun or a pronoun as direct, indirect or prepositional object, depending on the verb from which it is formed. It may also combine with an adverb or a prepositional phrase as an AM, or with a noun or adjective as a predicative.

#### **The category of correlation.**

The category of correlation in P1 finds its expression in the contrast of the non-perfect & perfect forms.

The indefinite G denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb. *Ex.: I improve/ I improved/ I will improve my pronunciation... by listening to tape recordings.*

The perfect G denotes an action prior to the action denoted by the finite verb. *Ex.: I regret/ I regretted/ I will always regret... having uttered these words.*

The non-perfect G is more flexible in meaning and may easily be modified by the context.

The common G is generally used *after verbs of recollection, gratitude, blame, reproach, punishment & reward*. *Ex.: I will never forget taking this exam. Thank u for helping me.*

The non-perfect G is to be found in gerundial phrases introduced by the prepositions *on* and *after*. *Ex.: On reaching the end of the street we turned towards the river.*

The non-perfect G expresses a succeeding action after verbs, adjectives & prepositions implying reference to a future event (intend, insist, object, suggest) & after the preposition *before*: *Ex.: I insist on your staying with us. Ann suggested going to the cinema.*

#### **The category of voice.**

The active G points out that the action is directed from the subject, the passive G indicates that the action is directed towards the subject:

*Ex.: I hate interrupting people. - I hate being interrupted.*

The perfect passive G is very rarely used.

There are some verbs (need, want, require, deserve) & the adjective *worth* which are followed by an active G with passive meaning. (*Your hair needs cutting. This house wants painting.*)

#### **Syntactical functions of the Gerund.**

The G can perform any syntactical function performed by a noun. It may function (a) alone, without modifiers, or (b) as the headword of a gerundial phrase, or (c) as part of a gerundial predicative construction. Ex.: a) *I like driving.* b) *I like playing the piano.* c) *I like Ann's playing the piano.*

#### **4. Verbals as a Subject and Part of a Compound Nominal Predicate.**

##### **G as a Subject.**

As a rule the G as subject stands in front position.

Ex.: *Ann's coming tomorrow will make all the difference.*

The subject stands in postposition in sentences opening with an introductory *it*, which happens when the meaning of the subject is accentuated & the predicate is a phrase such as *to be (of) no use, to make all the (no) difference*.

Ex.: *U'll make no difference your being quite.*

In sentences with the introductory *there* the G is preceded by the negative pronoun *no*. such sentences are usually emphatic.

Ex.: *Well, there is no avoiding him now.*

##### **G as a Part of a Compound Nominal Predicate.**

As predicative the G may express either (a) a state or (b) identity. In the second case the predicative of identity reveals the meaning of the subject.

Ex.: a) *Peter was against your joining us.* b) *Ann's hobby is collecting all sorts of bugs & butterflies.*

**Note:** Also – *Do u feel like going for a walk?*

##### **Inf. as a Subject.**

The Inf. functioning as an subj. may either precede the predicate or follow it. In the later case it is introduced by the introductory *it*: *It's so silly to be fussy& jealous.*

The function of the can be performed by the Inf. of any voice, aspect and correlation form.

##### **Inf. as a Part of a Compound Nominal Predicate.**

In the function of a predicate the Inf. is used in CNP after the link verb **to be**: Ex.: *His dearest wish was to have a son.*

The subj. of the Inf. predicative is either an Inf. or a noun. In either case the Inf. is used with the particle *to*.

The use of the Inf. as a predicative has some peculiarities. 1) In sentences with an Inf. subject the predicative Inf. denotes an action that follows the action of the subject Inf..

Ex.: *To see her was to admire her.*

2) The set of nouns that can function as the subject of a CNP with an Inf. predicative is very limited. It includes about 50 nouns describing situations: action, duty, experience, function, habit, idea, job, plan, risk, wish.

3) The function of the subj. may be also performed by the pronoun *all* or the substantivized superlatives *the most & the least* with an attributive clause attached to them: *All he wanted was to be left alone. The least I can expect is to have this day all to myself.*

4) Occasionally the function of the subj. can be performed by a G or a what-clause: *living with hemophilia was to live off balance all the time. "what we want to do", said Ann, "is to fight a world."*

##### **P1 as a Part of a Compound Nominal Predicate. (Predicative)**

In the position of predicative only non-perfect P1 active occurs, its adjectival character being predominant.

The P in this position gives the qualitative assessment of the subject.

Ex.: *the story is amusing. – I find the story amusing.*

As seen, the verbal traits of the P are not manifested at all. In many cases P1 may have a synonymous adjective: *amusing-funny.*

P1 as predicative can be distinguished from P1 as part of the continuous form with the help of its distribution:

Ex.: *The children are amusing = they seem amusing to me. But: They are amusing me.*

P1 as predicative may be used with other link verbs, in which case it may keep its verbal character, as in:

Ex.: *Isadora remained standing.*

##### **P2 as a Part of a Compound Nominal Predicate.**

The CNP consists of a link verb (be, look, get, seem, turn, remain) & a predicative (which can be expressed by P2).

Ex.: *She looked worried. He seemed delighted to see me again.*

In this function P2 denotes a state, as in:

Ex.: *You seem surprised.*

Active P2 used predicatively:

Ex.: *The sun is not risen. Everybody is gone.*

#### **5. Verbals as a Part of a Compound Verbal Predicate.**

##### **Gerund:**

In the combination with phrasal verbs the G forms a CVP of aspect. The finite phrasal verb denotes a phrase of the action expressed by the G. the most common phrasal verbs followed by the G are: *to burst out, to go on, to keep on, to stop, to give up.*

Ex.: *Again u start arguing. Your health will improve as soon as u give up smoking.*

### **Infinitive:**

The inf. is used in CVP of 3 types: 1) in CVModalP after the modal verbs *can, may, might, shall, should, will, would, need, dare, to be, to have*.

Ex.: I can tell u nothing at all about him.

2) In CVPhrasalP after verbs denoting various stages of the action, such as its beginning, continuation or end. (to go on, to come, to begin, to start, to cease):

Ex.: now I begin to understand u.

After all these verbs the inf. retains **to**.

3) In the CVP which has no analogy in Russian. The 3 subtypes of this predicate can be distinguished according to the structure which constitutes the first part: 1) the first part is expressed by 1 of the following intransitive verbs in the active voice: to seem, appear, prove, turn out, happen, chance.

Ex.: The man seemed to have come from far off. *Казалось, этот человек приехал откуда-то издалека.*

2) the 1 part of the predicate is expressed by the passive voice forms of certain transitive verbs. They are: a) verbs of saying (announce, declare, report, say) – He is said to have returned at last. b) verbs of mental activity (believe, consider, expect, suppose, find, mean, think) – She is believed to be a clever girl. c) verbs of sense perception (feel, hear, see, watch) – She was often seen to walk all alone. d) the verb *to make* – He was made to keep silent.

3) The 1part is expressed by the phrase: to be (un)likely, to be sure, to be certain. In this case only the non-perfect forms of the Inf. are used, with future reference. (She is likely to be late.)

In all these 3 subtypes the Inf. is always used with the particle **to**.

### **Participle 1:**

Non-perfect P1 can be part of a CVP. Within this type of predicate the P follows verbs of sense perception in the passive voice, such as *to see, hear, feel, find, catch*, also causative verbs, such as *to keep, leave*.

Ex.: Ann was heard playing the piano. I was kept waiting an hour or so.

## **6. Verbals as an Object.**

### **Infinitive:**

The Inf. can have the function of object after verbs, adjectives, adjectivized participles & statives.

I. After verbs the inf. may be either the only object of a verb or one of 2 objects.

1. Verbs that take only 1 object: agree, claim, decide, expect, fail, forget, hope, like, love, plan, refuse, regret.

Ex.: She agreed to come at 10. He planned to spend the day in town.

These verbs are generally used with the non-perfect forms of the inf.. Some of them also occur with perfect forms. Among them 2 groups of verbs can be distinguished: a) *to claim, fail, forget, hate, like, omit, regret, remember*, with which the perfect inf. expresses priority proper, that is actions which actually take place or are supposed to take place before the action of the finite verb: Ex.: I regret to have said it to her. b) verbs *to attempt, hope, intend, mean, plan, try*, which add to the perfect inf. a modal coloring showing that the action of the inf. was not fulfilled: Ex.: I hoped to have found him at home.

2. Verbs that take 2 objects, the first of which is a noun or a pronoun & the second an inf.. These are the verbs of inducement: *advice, allow, ask, have, beg, direct, let, make, order, tell, permit*.

Ex.: Tell him to hurry. What would u recommend me to do?

With all these verbs except *to have, let, make*, the inf. is used with the particle **to**. After *to have, let* and *make* it loses the particle. (She'll have u do it at once. Don't let it bother u.)

II. After certain adjectives (adjectivized participles), mostly used as predicatives.

III. After certain statives denoting psychological states, such as afraid, ashamed: I'd be afraid to step inside a house that Robert had designed all by himself.

In such cases the inf. points out the source of the state expressed by the stative.

### **Gerund:**

The G can be used as a direct or a prepositional object. As a direct O it follows a number of monotransitive verbs, some of which take only the G, while others may be followed either by the G or by the Inf.

Verbs followed only by the G: *admit, avoid, deny, fancy, mind, postpone, resist, risk, suggest*. Ex.: Avoid using very long sentences. Do u mind Ann's joining us?

Verbs followed by either the G or the inf. are less numerous: *like, dislike, hate, intend, plan, prefer, prefer, can't bear, regret, forget, remember*. I prefer walking home (to taking bus).

As a prepositional O the G may follow (a) monotransitive prepositional v, (b) ditransitive v taking a direct & a prepositional O, (c) adjectives & statives & (d) P2, generally when used as a Predicative.

a) Agree to, consist in, think of, depend on: they are thinking of doing smth for him. b) suspect of, help in, thank for: Who will help me in hanging these pictures? c) to be afraid of, to be fond of, keen on: I'm afraid of disturbing the neighbors. d) to be used to, to be tired of: I'm not used to being talked to in that rude way.

## **7. The Infinitive & the Gerund as an Attribute.**

**Inf.:** The most common form of the inf. functioning as an attribute is non-perfect aspect active voice form. The non-perfect common aspect passive form is also rather freely used, although, with certain semantic restrictions. Occasionally the perfect form of the active voice is also found in this position:

Ex.: The "Watchman" was the only paper ever to have published any of Nevil's poems.

When performing the function of an A. the inf. is always used with the particle **to**. If there are 2 or more homogeneous attributes the second (& the following) retain it if joined asyndetically, but drop it if joined by conjunctions.

Ex.: There was my little Jean to look after, to take care of.

The inf. as an A. may be introduced by a conjunction:

Ex.: I had now an idea What to do.

The conjunctive inf. phrase may be governed by a preposition:

Ex.: They had no knowledge of how to live on.

**G.:** When used as an A, the G modifiers nouns, mainly abstract nouns. It is always preceded by a preposition, in the vast majority of cases **of**, as in the following combinations: *the art of teaching, the habit of speaking, a certain way of walking, a chance of seeing smb...*

Ex.: there is a chance of catching the train.

In some cases the choice of the preposition depends on the requirements of the modified noun, as in *surprise at, experience in, skill in, apology for*.

Ex.: Image his surprise at seeing me.

When it modifies an abstract noun, the G is often used to reveal its meaning, expressing the same notion in a more detailed way. In this case the G functions as a particular kind of A, called apposition. Thus in: *there is a chance of finding him at home* the Gerundial phrase explains what the chance consists in.

When a G modifies a concrete noun it is preceded by the preposition *for* & the whole gerundial phrase as A expresses the purpose or destination of the thing mentioned.

Ex.: The barometer is an instrument for measuring the pressure of the air.

A G as A may precede the noun it modifies in phrases bordering on a compound noun. A premodifying A is used without a preposition, as in *a dancing master, a diving suit, a reading lamp*.

## 8. Participle 1 & Participle 2 as an Attribute.

### Participle 1:

This function is peculiar to non-perfect P1 in its main sense, that of a process simultaneous with the action denoted by the main verb or with the moment of speech. It corresponds to the Russian imperfective participle, usually active: leading-ведущий, asking-спрашивающий. The passive P1 corresponds to the Russian imperfective passive participle: being asked-спрашиваемый.

When a participial phrase is used as A it follows the modified noun. Its verbal character is evident from its verbal combinability & sometimes from the passive form itself. A participial phrase may be a) non-detached or b) detached.

Ex.: a) Ann sat in the chair facing the door. b) Once a month Ann, arriving separately, came in for a brief drink.

A detached participial phrase is set off from the modified noun by a comma in writing & by a pause in speech.

When a single P is used as A, it generally functions as a premodifier. Here we usually find only P1 active of intransitive verbs. Its verbal character is clear from the processual meaning of the verb itself: living people, a sleeping dog.

### Participle 2:

P2 usually functions either as premodifier when it stands alone (a) or forms a very short participial phrase containing an adverb (b). The verbal character of the P in the 1 case is made only by its lexical meaning:

Ex.: a) First of all she went to the bombed building. b) our minds should meet in a serious, mutually needed search for common understanding.

It was a *neatly written letter*.

Sometimes the preposition is kept: Ex.: The room even had a faint perfume about it which gave it a lived-in air.

As a post modifier P2 manifests its verbal character more explicitly, even when it stands alone. It may be accompanied by a preposition, by a agentive by-object, an adverb & prepositional phrases as AM.

Ex.: Things seen are mightier than things heard.

When P2 or a Participial phrase is detached, its position is not fixed. It may occupy the initial position, the mid-position or the final position in the sentence. Detached A-s are separated from the noun by a comma in writing & by a pause in speech. They are confined to literary style only.

Ex.: Greatly excited, the children followed her into the garden.

## 9. Verbals as AM of Time & Cause.

**P2:** The AM function & meaning of P2 can be seen only from the general meaning of the sentence. In vast majority of cases, when used adverbially, P2 is preceded by a conjunction, which explicitly indicates the semantic type of the AM.

P2 may serve as an AM of **time**, usually with the conj. *when* or *until*: He won't stop arguing until interrupted.

Cause: Deprived of his wife & son by the Spanish adventure, Ann found the solitude at Robin Hill intolerable.

**P1:** All 4 forms of P1 can function as AM of different semantic types (time, reason, manner, attendant circumstances...). In vast majority of cases the semantic type is clear from the meaningful relationship of the modifying & modified parts of the sentence.

P1 as AM of **time** may denote a simultaneous or prior action. Here it corresponds to the Russian adverbial participle.

Non-perfect P1 active, when used as AM of time, usually conveys some specific action or state. Most often it is a participle of the verbs of motion (come, go), position in space (sit, lie, stand).

The notion of time is explicitly expressed by the conj. *when* & *while*.

Ex.: he felt horrible while saying this.

P1 passive is usually an AM of priority.

Ex.: being left alone, Ann and I kept silence for some time.

Perfect P1 as AM of time, always denotes a prior action.

P1 as AM of **reason** can be expressed by all the 4 forms. The most frequently used non-perfect P1 are those of verbs denoting mental perception & emotions, for example, *knowing, realizing, remembering*; also the participles *being & having*.

Ex.: hoping to catch the train, we took a taxi.

**Inf.:** AM of **time**. The Inf. denotes an action that marks out the moment of time up to which or at which the action of the predicate performed.

Ex.: His father lived to be ninety. (lived till he was ninety)

The position of the infinitive is fixed, it always follows the predicate it modifies. Its form Indefinite Infinitive active.

**Gerund:** as an AM of **time** it may characterize the main verb from the view point of priority, simultaneity or posteriority. It may also indicate the starting point of the action. The prepositions used are *on, after, in, before, since*.

Ex.: I had a lot of thoughts since leaving the office.

As an AM of **reason** it is introduced by the prepositions *because of, for, from, for fear of, on account of*.

Ex.: So you see I couldn't sleep for worrying.

## 10. Verbals as AM of Attendant Circumstances, Manner, Purpose and Comparison

**Gerund:** as an AM of **Att.C.** it requires the preposition *without*.

Ex.: They danced without speaking.

As an AM of **Purpose** it is introduced by the preposition *for*, though, this pattern is rather rare.

Ex.: They took her to the station for questioning.

As an AM of **Manner** the Gerund generally occurs with the prepositions *by* or *without*.

Ex.: You will achieve a lot by telling the truth.

**Participle 1:** the meaning of **AC** is one of the most characteristic of P1, it is considered to be the main grammatical meaning of non-perfect P1. P1 denotes some action or event parallel to the action or state, denote by the main verb.

Ex.: Deb was silent, fidgeting with the spoon in her saucer. The verbs frequently used in this way are durative. When a non-durative verb occurs, it would be more exact to call it an adverbial of subsequent event or action, as in Ex.: Once a month Tommy came in for a brief drink, disappearing at my nod about ten past seven.

As an AM of **Manner** is akin to an AM of AC. The difference consists in the fact that an AM of Manner characterizes the action of the main verb.

Ex.: He came in limping. - He came in carrying the parcel.

As an AM of **comparison** P1 is always preceded by the conjunctions *as if, as though*.

Ex.: As if obeying him, I turned and stared into his face.

**Participle 2:** as an AM of **comparison** is used with the conjunctions *as if, as though*.

Ex.: "I get off the train" he repeated as if hypnotized.

**Infinitive:** as an AM of **purpose**. In this function the action denoted by the Infinitive is always a hypothetical action following the action denoted by the predicate. As such it can be expressed only by Indefinite Infinitive Active/ Passive + *to*.

Ex.: I think I will go to England to improve my English.

The position of the Infinitive used as AM of purpose varies. It usually stands after the predicate, though the position at the beginning of the sentence is also possible:

Ex.: To occupy her mind, however, she took the job given her.

In both positions the Infinitive may be preceded by the conjunction *in order*. (In order, to see her better, he had to turn his head)

It may also be introduced by the conjunction *so as, as if, as though* and the preposition *except*, in which case it acquires the additional meaning of manner (*so as*), comparison (*as if, as though*) and exception (*except*):

Ex.: She bent down as if to look at the flowers. He turned away so as to conceal his tears.

Lastly, the infinitive of purpose may be modified by limiting particles:

Ex.: I am here just to see you off. He came down only to say good night to you.

As an AM of **AC** shows what other actions take place at the same time as the action of the predicate.

As an AM of comparison refers to predicate groups including adjectives or adverbs in the comparative degree. The Infinitive itself is introduced by *than*.

Ex.: He knew better than to rely on her. To give is more blessed than to receive.

## 11. Speak on verbals as Parenthesis, Adverbial Modifiers of Result, Concession and Condition

The Infinitive as **parenthesis** is always used in the beginning of the sentence. To cut a long story short (to put it in a nutshell) – короче говоря); to say the least – чтобы не сказать больше; to tell you the truth (to speak the truth) – по правде говоря); to put it mildly – мягко говоря; to say nothing of – не говоря уже о; to be quite frank – откровенно говоря.

e.g. To begin with, there wasn't much to listen. To crown it all, I had an accident the other day.

as adverbial modifier of **consequence (result)** the infinitive depends on the adjectives and adverbs modified by *too (-)*, adjectives, adverbs and nouns modified by *enough (+)*, adjectives modified by *s*, and nouns modified by *such*. In the last 2 cases the Infinitive is introduced by *as*.

e.g. *He was too tired to argue. He's old enough to learn this. She was so kind as to accept my proposal.*

As adverbial modifier of **condition** the Infinitive denotes an action the realization of which pre-conditions the realization of the action of the predicate. The conditional meaning is often supported by the subjunctive mood form of the predicate denoting the consequence of this action:

e.g. *I'll thank you to take your hands off me. (I'll thank you, if you...)*

The infinitive may either precede or follow the predicate verb it modifies. Only Indefinite Infinitive Active is used. It is used with verbs of sense perception (to see, to hear, to see) and those provoking sense perception (to look, to listen, to touch, to watch).

### Participle 1

As **parenthesis** forms the headword of a participial phrase, the meaning of which is a comment upon the contents of the whole sentence or sometimes part of it. The commenting may take the form of a logical restriction or personal attitude. Can be used such phrases as generally/ properly/ roughly/ legally/ strictly speaking, putting it mildly, judging by (from), allowing for (учитывая то, что), taking everything into consideration.

e.g. *Judging from what you say, he ought to succeed.. Generally speaking the best way to get away from his talk is to say that you want to sleep.*

### The Gerund

As adverbial modifier of **concession**. It is preceded by the preposition in spite of

e.g. *I don't ask any questions in spite of there being a lot of questions to ask.*

As adverbial modifier of **condition**. Is used with prepositions without, but for, in case of.

e.g. *But for meeting John, I shouldn't have become an English teacher.*

### Participle 2

May serve as an adverbial modifier of: **condition**, mostly with the conjunction if or unless

e.g. *If sent immediately, the telegram will be delivered in time. John will speak for hours, unless interrupted.*

May serve as an adverbial modifier of **concession**, with the conjunction though or although

e.g. *Though frightened, he didn't tell the judge all the truth. Although cooked for several hours, meat was still tough.*

## **12. Speak on the For-to-Infinitive Construction and the Predicative Constructions with the Gerund and their syntactic functions.**

In the For-to-Infinitive construction the Infinitive (usually an Infinitive phrase) is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case, introduced by the preposition for. The construction is used where the doer of the action is different from that of the finite verb.

e.g. *He longed to see the truth. – He longed for me to see the truth.*

The For-to-Infinitive construction has the same function as the infinitive alone, though with some restrictions.

**1. Subject.** This construction usually occurs in sentences with the introductory it (usually placed at the head of the sentence).

e.g. *It was different for him to do anything else. – For me to hear him was disturbing.*

**2. Predicative.** The construction is usually used with the link verb to be.

e.g. *To be together is for us to be at one as free as in solitude.*

**3. Object.** The construction functions as objects of verbs and adjectives.

e.g. *She watched for the door to open. I am so glad for you to have come at last.*

#### 4. Attribute.

*e.g. There was no need for him to be economical.*

#### 5. Adverbial modifier of purpose and consequence (result).

*e.g. She pause for time to continue. He had said enough for me to get alarmed.*

1. **Complex subject.** The construction of the nominal element, which may be expressed by a noun in the possessive case or by a possessive pronoun and the Gerund, which form a syntactical complex.

*e.g. It's bad enough Richard's failing at the exam. It's no use your telling me not to worry.*

2. **Complex Predicative.** The construction consists of the nominal element (,ay be expressed by a possessive pronoun or by a noun in the common case) and the Gerund, which form a syntactical complex.

*e.g. The morning passed without my making any decision. The carrying out these plans depends on the documents being signed in time.*

3. **Complex object.** The construction consists of the nominal element (may be expressed by a noun in the common case when the doer of the action is emphasize, when the nominal element consists of 2 nouns or by pronouns all, this, that, both, each, something) and the Gerund, which form a syntactical complex.

*e.g. - a) He denied Mary having done this on purpose. b) I insist on Mary and Kate passing their vacation at a rest home. – I couldn't deny both of them having made a reasonable excuse.*

4. **A complex attribute.** The construction consists of the nominal element (by a pronoun in the objective case) and the Gerund, which form a syntactical complex.

*e.g. Do you mind them coming too? I don't like the idea of Mary's going home alone (possessive case).*

#### 5. A complex adverbial modifier of concession

*e.g. I stayed at the party a bit longer in spite of her having told me the sad news.*

### 13. Speak on the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction and its syntactic function.

In the objective with the Infinitive construction the Infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case, the whole construction forming a complex object of some verbs is used:

1) After words of sense perception ( to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to notice, to observe). In this case the only possible form of the infinitive is the Indefinite Infinitive Active, used without the particle to:

*e.g. No one ever heard cry.*

2) After verbs of mental activity (to think, to believe, to consider, to expect, to understand, to suppose, to find). Any form of the Infinitive + particle to:

*e.g. I know him to be an honest man.*

3) After verbs of emotion (to like, to hate, to dislike, to love). Indefinite Infinitive Active + particle to:

*e.g. I always liked him to sing.*

4) After verbs of wish and intension (to want, to wish, to desire, to intend, to mean). Indefinite infinitive Active + particle to.

*e.g. I don't want him to be punished.*

5) After verbs of declaring (to declare, to pronounce). Any form of the Infinitive + particle to:

*e.g. I declare you to be out of my mind.*



6) After verbs of inducement (to have, to let, to make, to get), which the first three take the infinitive without to:

*e.g. She made me obey her. I can't get him to do it properly.*

7) After other verbs of inducement followed by a noun or a pronoun denoting the bearer of the state or of the action denoted by the Infinitive.

*e.g. The teacher asked the books to be brought*

8) After certain verbs requiring a prepositional object (to count (up) on, to rely (up) on, to look for, to listen to, to wait for):

*e.g. I rely on you to come in time.*

#### **14. Speak on the Subjective Infinitive Construction and the Subjective Participial Construction and their syntactic function.**

In the compound verbal predicate three subtypes can be distinguished according to the structure which constitutes the first part.

1. The first part is expressed by one of the following intransitive verbs in the active voice: to seem/ to appear/ to prove, to turn out/ to happen, to chance

To be + noun/ adjective

*e.g. The night turned out to be cold. Nothing appeared to be happening there.*

2. The first part of the predicate is expressed by the passive voice forms of certain transitive verbs:

a) verbs of saying (to report, to declare, to say, to state, to announce)

*e.g. He is said to have returned at last.*

b) verbs of mental activity (to believe, to suppose, to expect, to regard, to mean, to know, to think, to understand, to find, to presume)

*e.g. She is believed to be a clever girl.*

c) verbs of sense perception (to feel, to hear, to see, to watch)

*e.g. She was often seen to walk all alone.*

d) the verb to make

*e.g. He was made to keep silent.*

3. The first part is expressed by the phrases: to be likely, to be unlikely, to be sure, to be certain

(Indefinite Infinitive Active/ Passive) non-perfect forms with the future reference

+TO

Non-perfect Participle 1 can be part of a **compound verbal predicate**. Within this type of predicate the participle follows verbs of sense perception in the passive voice, such as to see, to hear, to feel, to find, to catch and some causative verbs (to keep, to leave).

*e.g. Mike was heard playing the guitar. I was left standing.*

Occasionally non-perfect Participle 1 passive is to be found in this type of predicate: *e.g. He flicks the switch and "Roll out the Barrel" is heard being whistled.*

## 15. Speak on the Objective Participial (with Participle 1 and Participle 2 Construction and its syntactic function.

The objective participial construction consists of a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case and **participle 1** forming a syntactical complex, the two main components are in predicative relationship. Since the construction always follows transitive verbs, its syntactical function is that of a complex object.

The construction is generally used with non-perfect Participle 1 active and occasionally it occurs with Participle 1 passive.

*e.g. I could see the decision being taken.*

The objective participial construction is used

a) with verbs of sense perception (to see, to hear, to find, to catch, to smell, to observe, to notice, to discover, to look (at), to listen (to), to feel)

*e.g. We found him working in the garden.*

b) with various verbs of causative meaning (have, get, keep, set, start)

*e.g. Your words set me thinking.*

c) Occasionally with verbs expressing wish (to want, to like)

*e.g. They didn't like me leaving so early.*

The objective participial construction with **Participle 2** consists of a noun in the common case or a personal pronoun in the objective case and Participle 2, forming a syntactical complex, in which the 2 main components are in a predicative relationship. The construction functions as a complex object to transitive verbs, mainly verbs

a) of a causative meaning (to have, to get, to make)

*e.g. You must have your hair cut.*

Besides the causative meaning suggesting inducement, sentences with the verb to have may occasionally express experience or possession, Participle 2 emphasizing the resulting state as in:

*e.g. I have my task done. (Моё задание выполнено).* If the action is emphasized, the perfect form is preferable. *e.g. I have done my task. (Я выполнил задание).*

b) of physical perception (to see, to hear, to feel, to find)

*e.g. We found the door locked.*

c) of wish *e.g. We prefer the letters answered by the chief.*

## 16. Speak on the Nominative Absolute Participial Construction and the Prepositional Absolute Participial Construction and their syntactic functions.

The construction consists of 2 interdependent elements, nominal and verbal, which are in a predicative relation. The nominal element is a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the nominative case. The verbal element is participle 1 or participle 2 in any of its forms. It doesn't depend on the verb --- detached, the subject of the sentence is related only to the predicate verb.

Participle 1. Adverbial modifier of **attendant circumstances** (stands in post-position). (*Jane walked away, tears streaming down her face*)

Adverbial modifier of **reason**. (*The ship's band didn't play in the morning, it being standing*)

Adverbial modifier of **time**. (*The work being finished, they walked from the office*)

Participle 2. Adverbial modifier of **attendant circumstances**. (*She was smoking now, her eyes narrowed thoughtfully*)

Adverbial modifier of **manner**. (*He sat on the sofa, his legs crossed*)

Adverbial modifier of **time**. (*Heard everything, Martin gave his boarding pass*)

Adverbial modifier of **reason**. (*We began to talk, but my attention distracted by my surroundings, I took small notice of him*)

Adverbial modifier of **condition**. (*He was a gentleman, but he was passionate, the cup once slipped, would he consent to put it down?*)

+ The Nominative Absolute Construction has a noun/ adjective/ adverb as the second element. All the same functions.

*e.g. She stood under the tree, her head being full of strange ideas. All being in the room, she called in Molly.*

The prepositional Absolute Participial construction is introduced by the preposition *with*. Usually the nominal element is a noun in the common case or very rarely a personal pronoun in the objective case. The construction is more closely related to the predicative verb.

Participle 1. As an adverbial modifier of **attendant circumstances**. (*The officer sat with his long fine hands lying on the table perfectly still*)

Participle 2. As an adverbial modifier of manner or attendant circumstances. (*It is unhealthy to sleep with the windows shut*).

An additional idea of time, reason or condition may be prompted by the context as in: *I can't walk with my leg broken*.

+ The Prepositional Absolute construction is introduced by the preposition *with*. The second element is not Participle 1 or Participle 2. It can be a noun, or adjective or adverb.

## 17. Speak on the differences between the Gerund and the Infinitive after the verbs taking both the verbals.

They have much in common, because they have both nominal and verbal features. In the Infinitive the verbal nature is more prominent, when in the Gerund is more general, when the Infinitive is more specific. When they combine with the same verb the difference in their meaning and use should be realized.

1) With the verbs **to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, to prefer** the Gerund expresses a more general or a habitual action, the Infinitive – a specific single action.

*e.g. I hate interrupting people – I hate to interrupt people, but I have to.*

2) With the verbs **to begin, to start, to continue** either form may generally be used, but again the Gerund is preferable when the action is more general.

*e.g. She began singing when a child – She went over to the piano and began to sing.*

No Gerund is used:

a) when the finite verb is in the continuous form

*e.g. It's beginning to rain.*

b) with the verbs *to understand* and *to see* (=to understand)

*e.g. He began to understand how it was done*

c) when the subject denotes a thing, not a living being

*e.g. The clock began to strike.*

3) **to remember** is followed by a Gerund (= to recall, to keep in one's memory some past event) and by an Infinitive when it suggests the working of one's memory and accordingly refers to a simultaneous action (an instruction to memorize smth to do smth):

*e.g. I shall always remember seeing you. – Remember to post the letters!*

4) Just the same with the verb **to forget**

*e.g. I shall never forget hearing him sing. – Don't forget to post the letters!*

5) **To regret, to be sorry** are followed by the Gerund to suggest priority, the Infinitive suggests a simultaneous action

Gerund (что что-то сожалеете о произошедшем)

Infinitive (сообщаете печальные новости)

*e.g. I regret following his advice. – I regret to have to inform you.*

6) after the Gerund is used when it suggests the end of the action denoted by the Gerund, the Infinitive is used as an adverbial of purpose.

Gerund (прекратили что-то делать)

Infinitive (остановиться чтобы что-то сделать)

*e.g. Stop arguing! - I stopped to talk to a friend of mine.*

7) **to go on** with the Gerund suggests the continuation of the action denoted by the gerund and forms part of a compound verbal predicate; an Infinitive points out a new stage in the sequence of actions.

Infinitive (сменить деятельность)

*e.g. The teacher went on explaining the use of verbals. – The teacher went on to explain the use of the gerund after some verbs.*

8) the verbs **to allow, to advise, to forbid, to recommend** are used with a gerund when it is not followed by an indirect object.

*e.g. They don't allow smoking here. – They allowed us to smoke.*

9) **need**

*e.g. I need to get up early tomorrow. (It's necessary for me to do it) –*

*The car needs cleaning. (Need + gerund has a passive meaning. Someone needs to clean the car).*

10) **to try**

*e.g. I tried to open the door but it was locked. (I tried to do it, but I couldn't. The attempt failed) – I couldn't open the door so I tried using a different key. (Try doing something suggests an experiment. I experimented with using a different key. The result may have been a success or a failure)*

## **18. Speak on the differences between the Gerund and Participle 1.**

Participle 1 and the Gerund are alike in their verbal characteristics, both morphological (voice, correlation) and syntactical (verbal combinability).

The difference between two lies in their nominal characteristics. Participle 1 (unless substantivized) can not be used as subject or object.

When used as adverbial modifier or attribute, Participle 1 is never preceded by a preposition; the Gerund is preceded by a preposition (like a noun in these functions).

As predicative Participle 1 gives qualitative characteristics to the subject, thus tending towards an adjective:

*e.g. The sound of the thunder was deafening.*

The gerund doesn't qualify the subject, it rather identifies the subject by revealing its meaning.

*e.g. His favorite hobby is collecting stamps.*

As attribute: Participle 1 denotes an action that the person or thing performs or experiences:

*e.g. What is the name of the man talking with young sister?*

The Gerund usually reveals the meaning of the modified noun, which never denotes the performer of the action.

*e.g. That was my last chance of seeing him*

When used as adverbial modifier, the Gerund is more varied in its application than the participle because it is used with different prepositions. (Participle 1 – time, comparison, manner, reason).

Participle 1 and the Gerund are interchangeable when used as adverbials of time characterizing the verb through simultaneous or prior events:

*e.g. (In) discussing the plan, we heard a lot of helpful suggestions.*

*(On) entering the room, he closed the door.*

Sometimes the difference between Participle and the Gerund is neutralized:

*e.g. I remember them staying with us once.*

## 19. Speak on the differences between the Gerund and the Verbal noun.

Although formed in the same way as the gerund, the verbal noun is another part of speech and has no verbal features at all.

Differences between the gerund and the verbal noun:

Morphology:

1) **The Gerund** has voice and correlation of morphological characteristics: being done, having done, but doesn't have the plural form. **The Verbal Noun** has the plural form (sufferings, comings, goings)

Syntax:

2) - **The Gerund** can have a direct object  
*e.g. I like doing morning exercises; Verbal Noun can't .*

- **The VN** can be used with of-phrase attribute

*e.g. The doing of morning exercises was very good for me; the Gerund can't.*

- **The VN** can be used with Adjectival attribute

*e.g. The regular doing of morning exercises; the Gerund can't.*

- **The Gerund** can have adverbs as a modifier

*e.g. Doing morning exercises regularly will improve your health; the VN can't*

- **The VN** is used with articles

*e.g. The doing of morning exercises. The acting was perfect; the Gerund isn't.*