

**НЕОСОБОВІ ФОРМИ
АНГЛІЙСЬКОГО ДІЄСЛОВА**

**NON-FINITE FORMS
OF THE ENGLISH VERB**

Навчально-методичний посібник

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Навчально-методичний посібник розрахований на широке коло осіб, що вивчають англійську мову як в аудиторії, так і самостійно. У посібник включені різноманітні таблиці та комплекс вправ, спрямованих на формування навичок та вмінь використання неособових форм англійського дієслова у мовленні. Посібник містить розділ з теоретичним описом особливостей функціонування неособових форм дієслова у сучасній англійській мові, а також має декілька завдань тестового характеру та вправ на переклад.

Рекомендується для використання на заняттях з граматики англійської мови, на факультетах іноземних мов при викладанні курсів практичної та теоретичної граматики англійської мови, а також на факультеті післядипломної освіти.

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Preface

The “Non-Finite Forms of the English Verb” is a manual intended for intermediate and upper-intermediate students to form their basic skills of using verbals. It may also be helpful for more advanced students when revising and consolidating the material.

The aim of the manual is to help students to understand and use English verbals through structurally graded material, tables and exercises.

❖ Part One. Forms of Verbals.

This section comprises a variety of tables with a great number of examples and notes which help to explain the usage of different forms of verbals in different contexts.

❖ Part Two. Theoretical Description of Verbals.

The purpose of this section is to introduce the students into the up-to-date study of English verbals. It can be used by the students who have a course of Theoretical English Grammar in their curriculum as well as by those who deal with linguistic research connected with the English Grammar in general and the functioning of verbals in particular.

❖ Part Three. Exercises.

More than 150 exercises of this section will help students to develop their basic skills of the use of verbals. The exercises are arranged in three sub-sections in accord with the types of verbals: infinitive, gerund, participles. Though the exercises in the book are mainly aimed at the development of language skills of student, we strongly believe that the teachers in class will go beyond the limits of the exact wordings of the tasks and will adjust them to level of the linguistic and communicative competence of their students.

❖ Part Four. Test and Translation Exercises.

The exercises for translation included into the book are optional and their use in the classroom depends on the teacher and the methods he implements. Two variants of the test will help the teacher to check whether his students were successful in learning the use of verbals.

The bibliographical list includes the materials used by the compiler as well the books for further reading on the topic.

Part One. Verbals in Tables

There are three verbals in English:

- the infinitive;
- the participle;
- the gerund.

Forms of Verbals

<i>Verbal</i>	<i>Aspect</i>	Voice			
		<i>Active</i>		<i>Passive</i>	
		Correlation			
		Non-Perfect	Perfect	Non-perfect	Perfect
<i>Infinitive</i>	<i>Non-Progressive</i>	write	have written	be written	have been written
		know	have known	be known	have been known
		skate	have skated	—	—
	<i>Progressive</i>	be writing	have been writing	—	—
		be skating	have been skating	—	—
<i>Gerund / Participle</i>		writing	having written	being written	having been written
		knowing	having known	being known	having been known
		skating	having skated	—	—

THE INFINITIVE

There is a way to distinguish between several types of the English infinitive which are divided into two subgroups in accordance with the way they are formed. There are respectively two forms: simple and analytical.

Simple	Analytical
simple : <i>to take</i>	progressive : <i>to be taking</i>
	perfect : <i>to have taken</i>
	perfect progressive : <i>to have been taking</i>
	simple passive : <i>to be taken</i>
	perfect passive : <i>to have been taken</i>

The tense and aspect distinctions of the infinitive.

- the Indefinite Infinitive
expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb, so it may refer to the present.

*e.g. Hope **to meet** you again.*

- the Progressive Infinitive
also denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb but with the only difference that it denotes the action in process.

*e.g. They happened **to be reading** the newspapers all day long.*

- the Perfect Infinitive
denotes the action that is prior to the action denoted by the finite verb.

*e.g. An intimate friend is said **to have dined** with him that day.*

Note. After such verbs as *to mean*, *to expect*, *to intend*, *to hope* used in the Past Simple, the Perfect Infinitive shows that the hope or intention was not carried out.

*e.g. I meant **to have gone off** there.*

- the Perfect Progressive Infinitive
denotes an action which lasted a certain period of time before the action of the finite verb. It is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form.

*e.g. For about ten days we seemed **to have been living** on nothing but cold meat, cake, bread and jam.*

INFINITIVE WITHOUT THE PARTICLE 'TO'

USE	EXAMPLES	NOTE
After the auxiliaries: <i>do / did</i> <i>shall / will</i> <i>should / would</i>	I don't like tea. I will be sleeping at 11. He would like to go to the party.	Present / Past Indefinite Future Tenses Future-in-the-Past Conditional Mood
After modal verbs:	He may have come.	But 'ought to, used to, be to, have to'
After the verbs: <i>of sense perception</i> <i>to make</i> <i>to have (=to get, to make)</i> <i>to know (=to experience)</i> <i>to let, to bid</i>	I didn't notice you enter the room. Don't make me laugh. I will not have you treat her so cruelly. We have never known him lose his temper. Let's go out for a walk.	The Infinitive is used as part of the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction.
After the expressions: <i>had better / best</i> <i>would rather / sooner</i> <i>cannot (help) but</i> <i>to do nothing</i> <i>nothing to do</i>	He'd better go away. I'd rather go away. I cannot but laugh. She does nothing but make plans. He had nothing to do but wait.	The Infinitive is part of the compound verbal modal predicate. The Infinitive functions as adverbial modifier of exception.
After <i>why (not), how</i> in rhetorical questions.	Why (not) go there right away? How leave her there?	In one-member (Infinitive) sentences.
If the Infinitive expands the meaning of the verb <i>to do</i>	Turn off the gas was all I did. All I did was turn off the gas.	The Infinitive is the subject. 'To' is optionally omitted if the Infinitive is a predicative.
After <i>than</i>	I've more important things to do than translate this unnecessary text.	'To' is optionally omitted if the Infinitive is an adverbial modifier of comparison.

Functions of the Infinitive

Function	Conjunction	Examples
SUBJECT		To translate this text is easy. It is easy to translate this text.
PREDICATIVE		My intention is to accept that offer.
SUBJECT COMPLEMENT		The text is easy to translate.
PART OF A COMPOUND VERBAL MODAL PREDICATE		He may translate the text. He may be translating the text. He may have translated the text.
PART OF A COMPOUND VERBAL ASPECT PREDICATE		He began (continued) to translate the text.
PART OF A SIMPLE PREDICATE		He didn't translate the text. He will have translated it by 5.
OBJECT		He plans to accept this offer.
MODIFIER		Was he the last to leave?
ADVERBIAL MODIFIER OF		
a) PURPOSE	<i>in order, so as, as if</i>	She opened her handbag (in order) to look for the key.
b) CONDITION		He is a popular singer. You wouldn't believe it, to look at him.
c) REASON		He is foolish not to accept the offer.
d) EXCEPTION	<i>except (for), but</i>	What could he do but accept the offer.
e) ATTENDANT CIRCUMSTANCES		He went to London to die there of pneumonia.
f) RESULT	<i>so...as, such...as</i>	He is too much of a coward to do that. Of course, she wouldn't be such a fool as to marry Tom.
g) COMPARISON	<i>than</i>	You ought to know better than (to) ask questions like that.

Infinitive Constructions

Three Infinitive Constructions are usually defined:

the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction

the Subjective Infinitive Construction

the for-to-Infinitive Construction

Type of Construction	Example	Outline	Use
The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction	<p>1. I never expected him to leave anybody in a lurch.</p> <p>2. ...the bombing made the old walls shake their foundation.</p>	<p>The construction implies the infinitive in predicative relation to a noun (common case) (2) (the old walls shake) / a pronoun in the objective case (1) (him leave)</p> <p>Function: a complex object (an object complement)</p>	<p>1. After verbs denoting sense perception as <i>to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe, to notice.</i></p> <p>2. After verbs denoting mental activity as <i>to know, to think, to consider, to expect, to imagine, to confide, to trust.</i></p> <p>3. After verbs of declaring as <i>to pronounce, to declare, to report.</i></p> <p>4. After verbs denoting wish / intention as <i>to want, to wish, to desire, to intend.</i></p> <p>5. After verbs denoting feeling / emotion as <i>to like, to dislike, to prefer, to hate, to despise.</i></p> <p>6. After verbs of order / permission / compulsion as <i>to order, to allow, to have, to make, to get, to cause.</i></p>

<p>The Subjective (Nominative)-with-the-Infinitive Construction</p>	<p>1. <i>The rider was seen to disappear in the distance.</i> 2. <i>He was heard to laugh vigorously.</i></p>	<p>The construction implies the infinitive in predicative relation to a noun (common case) / a pronoun (nominative case) Function: part of a complex subject (subject complement).</p>	<p>1. The construction is used with the following groups of verbs in the Passive Voice :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) with verbs denoting sense perception as <i>to hear, to see.</i> b) with verbs denoting mental activity as <i>to think, to consider, to believe.</i> c) with the verb <i>to make.</i> d) with the verbs <i>to say</i> and <i>to report.</i>
<p>The for-to-Infinitive Construction</p>	<p>1. <i>I sometimes think it is a shame for people to spend so much money this way.</i> 2. <i>For me to ask would be a treason, and for me to be told would be a treason.</i></p>	<p>The construction implies the infinitive in predicative relation to a noun (1) or pronoun (2) preceded by the preposition <i>for.</i></p>	