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ENGLISH GRAMMAR FOR UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

PART 4

Учебное пособие
по практической грамматике
английского языка
для студентов 2 курса бакалавриата
направления подготовки «Лингвистика»



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English Grammar for
University Students. Part 4**

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Аннотация

Учебное пособие по практической грамматике английского языка предназначено для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов 2 курса направления «Лингвистика». Пособие предлагает теорию нормативной грамматики английского языка и упражнения. Данное учебное пособие разработано на компетентностно-модульной основе с интеграцией существующих программ подготовки бакалавра на основе действующего Государственного образовательного стандарта высшего образования и документа «Общеввропейские компетенции владения иностранным языком: изучение, обучение, оценка».

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Пояснительная записка

Учебное пособие разработано на компетентностно-модульной основе с интеграцией существующих программ подготовки бакалавра на основе действующего Государственного образовательного стандарта высшего профессионального образования и документа «Общеввропейские компетенции владения иностранным языком: изучение, обучение, оценка».

Компетентностный подход в языковом образовании опирается на коммуникативный и личностно-ориентированный подходы. Конечным результатом образовательного процесса в рамках компетентностного подхода является развитие иноязычной коммуникативной компетенции студента и всех входящих в нее субкомпетенций, модуль является средством организации учебного процесса. Это позволяет сделать процесс обучения индивидуализированным, доступным и яс-

НЫМ.

Материал пособия отражает темы, изучаемые в курсе практической грамматики английского языка в III–IV семестрах бакалавриата по направлению Лингвистика. Изучение практической грамматики в III–IV семестрах охватывает продвинутый этап развития иноязычной коммуникативной компетентности, соотносящийся с уровнем B2 «Общеввропейских компетенций...». На этом этапе формируются основные навыки, обеспечивающие языковую и коммуникативную подготовку лингвиста.

К концу четвертого семестра обучения на продвинутом уровне студент должен:

- грамотно употреблять в устной и письменной речи определенное количество стандартных конструкций, связанных с более или менее предсказуемыми ситуациями;
- уметь различать стилистические и прагматические особенности ситуации и производить выбор изученной грамматической структуры;
- уметь передать оттенки значения разными синонимичными грамматическими средствами;
- уметь анализировать функциональные особенности каждой грамматической структуры и давать правильный перевод с/на русский язык;
- переводить с русского языка на английский и с английского на русский сложные ситуации, содержащие несколько коммуникативных линий в рамках изученной тематики,

а также тексты, принадлежащие к различным сферам деятельности: общественно-политической, деловой, спортивной, культурной, образовательной, и т. д.;

– спонтанно переводить с русского языка на английский ситуации, содержащие пройденный лексический и грамматический материал [Формирование иноязычной коммуникативной компетентности лингвиста-переводчика на основе проектов ФГОС ВПО третьего поколения и общеевропейских стандартов языкового образования, 2010].

Коммуникативная компетенция после овладения продвинутым уровнем включает в себя определенный набор знаний, умений и навыков.

Знания:

– понятийного аппарата практической грамматики;
– основных грамматических явлений и закономерностей функционирования изучаемого языка;
– особенностей официального, нейтрального и неофициального регистров общения.

Умения:

– проводить сравнительно-сопоставительный анализ лингвистического материала;
– употреблять определённые грамматические структуры в зависимости от ситуации общения и цели высказывания;
– владеть основными способами выражения коммуникативной и структурной связи между композиционными элементами текста;

- дифференцировать модели и структуры, характерные для разных стилей языка, устной и письменной речи;
- осуществлять сопоставительный анализ языка источника и языка-перевода, учитывать расхождения в грамматическом аспекте;
- создавать развернутые логично построенные тексты.

Навыки:

- грамотно использовать устную и письменную речь;
- использовать дискурсивные способы реализации коммуникативных целей высказывания;
- определять значение и функции языковых явлений в тексте;
- анализировать простое предложение в составе оригинальных текстов, выявлять типы связи;
- переводить с русского на английский и с английского на русский язык предложения и тексты, содержащие пройденный грамматический материал.

Module 1. The infinitive

NON-FINITE FORMS OF THE VERB. GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS

Verb forms fall into two classes: finites and non-finites, the latter are also called verbals, verbids. There are four non-finite forms of the verb in the English language: the Infinitive, the Present Participle (Participle I), the Past Participle (Participle II), and the Gerund.

Non-finite forms of the verb have double nature, they possess the characteristics of the verb together with the characteristics of other parts of speech. They have some verbal categories: voice, aspect, and temporal correlation; but they lack the categories of person, number, mood, and tense [Кобрина, Корнеева, 2009].

The verbal nature of non-finite forms is also revealed in combinability. Similar to finite verbs they may take direct, indirect, and prepositional objects, adverbial modifiers, and subordinate clauses.

Verbals cannot be a predicate in the sentence but they can be used as part of a compound predicate. They may form predicative constructions which consist of two elements: a noun or a pronoun and a verbal. They are in predicative relation that

resembles the relation of the subject and the predicate.

I would like you to play with the child.

I saw him cross the street.

Father had his car repaired yesterday.

The non-verbal nature of non-finites may be seen in their syntactical functions. The Infinitive and the Gerund perform the syntactical functions of subject, object and predicative that are similar to the syntactical functions of the noun. Participle I may function as part of a compound nominal predicate (predicative), attribute, and adverbial modifier; Participle II may function as attribute and predicative.

THE INFINITIVE

The Infinitive is the form of the verb which expresses a process in general, and is known as the initial form of the verb.

The Infinitive may be used with the particle *to*. Sometimes the particle is separated from the Infinitive by other words, e.g. an adverb (split Infinitive).

This separation is usually used for the purpose of emphasis.

You have to really watch him.

Historically, the Infinitive is a verbal noun. That is why it combines the features of the verb with those of the noun.

The **verbal features** of the Infinitive are manifested in its morphological and syntactical characteristics.

1. It possesses the grammatical categories of voice, aspect and

temporal correlation.

*It was too dark **to read** the map and we took the wrong turning.*

*You're not supposed **to be reading** this.*

*Fleming, Tolkien and CS Lewis are the authors that British people most claim – falsely – **to have read**.*

*This is a book **to be read** by everybody taking this course!*

*Why do some new messages appear **to have been read** when I haven't opened them yet?*

*She was seen **to have been reading** the new book in the garden.*

2. The Infinitive possesses the verb combinability:

a) The Infinitive of transitive (переходные) verbs takes a direct object.

*Alex may **send** (transitive verb) a postcard (direct object) from Argentina.*

3. The Infinitive can be modified by adverbials.

She agreed to leave the room quickly and quietly.

The nominal character of the Infinitive is manifested in its syntactical functions.

To drive fast in such weather is pretty dangerous (subject).

Their duty will be to look after the children (predicative).

I asked her to explain everything (object).

I have no desire to go there (attribute).

The grammatical categories of the infinitive

The Infinitive possesses verbal categories: temporal correlation, aspect, and voice (for transitive forms) (as shown in the table below) [Тивьяева, 2007].

FORMS OF THE INFINITIVE

The form of the Infinitive	Transitive verb	Intransitive verb	
		ActiveVoice	Passive Voice
Indefinite	<i>to swim</i>	<i>to discuss</i>	<i>to be discussed</i>
Continuous	<i>to be swimming</i>	<i>to be discussing</i>	
Perfect	<i>to have swum</i>	<i>to have discussed</i>	<i>to have been discussed</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>to have been swimming</i>	<i>to have been discussing</i>	

As for temporal correlation, the forms of the Infinitive show whether the action is simultaneous to the action expressed by the finite verb, or prior to it.

1. The Non-Perfect (Indefinite, Simple) Infinitive denotes an action simultaneous with that of the finite verb.

Jeremy likes to write letters.

Jeremy liked to write letters.

Jeremy will like to write letters.

2. The Continuous Infinitive expresses an action in progress or happening over a period of time and simultaneous with that of the finite verb. The Continuous Infinitive is both a temporal and aspect form, because it expresses how an action, denoted by the Infinitive, extends over time.

You must be joking.

I happened to be waiting for the bus when the accident happened.

3. The Perfect Infinitive denotes an action prior to that of the finite verb.

Lucy was known to have left the day before.

I am happy to have finished school.

If you had run faster you would have won the race.

4. The Perfect Continuous Infinitive denotes an action in progress or happening over a period of time which is prior to that of the finite verb. The Perfect Continuous Infinitive is both a temporal and aspect form, because it expresses how an action, denoted by the Infinitive, extends over time.

I'm glad to have been living in Barcelona for the last ten years.

But for the fog the travellers would have been wandering in the forest for a long time.

The Infinitive of transitive verbs possesses voice distinctions and has the forms of the **Active and Passive Voice**.

*Please remember to **bring** a mat and a towel with you to the*

next aerobics class (Indefinite Active).

*He happened to **be brought up** in a very rich family (Indefinite Passive). President Trump is very proud to **have brought** the subject of illegal immigration back into the discussion (Perfect Active).*

*Tomatoes are known to **have been brought** to Europe in the XVIth century (Perfect Passive).*

The active form of the Infinitive shows that the subject of the sentence, the person or thing characterised by the Infinitive, or the person or thing expressed in the Infinitive predicative construction is the doer of the action denoted by the Infinitive.

The passive form of the Infinitive shows that the subject of the sentence, the person or thing characterized by the Infinitive, or the person or thing expressed in the Infinitive predicative construction is affected by the action denoted by the Infinitive [Шрамко, Степанова, Кожемяка, 2008].

The use of the infinitive without the particle to (the bare infinitive)

The Infinitive is used without the particle *to* in the following cases:

1. After auxiliary verbs.

***Do** you **like** music?*

***Seldom do** we **witness** such catastrophes.*

***Does** anyone **know** where I left my diary?*

2. After modal verbs (except ought to) and modal expressions had better, would rather, would sooner.

You must use some verbs more than once.

We'd better not borrow Diane's books without asking her.

She'd sooner die than give up.

3. After verbs of sense perception (see, notice, watch, observe, hear, feel, smell, etc.) as a part of the Objective Infinitive Construction.

*I **watched** him arrive.*

*We **noticed** her run away from the building.*

Note, that in passive sentences with these verbs a to-Infinitive is used.

He was watched to arrive.

He was noticed to run away from the house.

4. After verbs of inducement (let, make, have) as a part of the Objective Infinitive Construction.

*I **made** Peter wait outside.*

*John **lets** the dog sleep on the sofa.*

But! Peter was made to wait outside.

5. After phrases with but (cannot but, anything but, nothing but).

I could not but congratulate him.

She can do everything but cook.

6. In why-sentences, both affirmative and negative, where it expresses a suggestion.

Why not take advantage of the situation?

Why go there so late?

Why make so much noise?

7. In cases when two Infinitives are joined by 'and' or 'or', bare Infinitive can be used.

I want to go out and have fun and relax.

Syntactical functions of the infinitive

The Infinitive may be used in a number of syntactical functions in which it may stand alone, form an Infinitive phrase or a predicative construction.

1. Subject

Non-perfect active forms are more widely used in this function.

***To speak** foreign languages well is an advantage.*

***To have got** the job in the face of such stiff competition was a great achievement.*

The subject expressed by the Infinitive may be introduced by the so-called introductory *it*, which stands at the beginning of the sentence.

*It is sometimes difficult **to accept** the truth.*

*It may be advisable **to consult** a specialist.*

The Infinitive is a part of a complex subject as a part of the Subjective Infinitive Construction.

***He** was seen **to enter** the room.*

1. Part of the predicate

The Infinitive is used in predicates of several types, both nominal and verbal.

a) Predicative (part of a compound nominal predicate)

*My dream is **to travel** around the world.*

*Sometimes doing the right thing is **to do** nothing at all.*

b) Secondary predicative (part of a predicative)

*She is easy to **deal** with.*

*He is nice to **talk** to.*

*The house is comfortable to **live** in.*

In this function the action expressed by the Infinitive is aimed at the subject.

c) Part of a compound verbal predicate

The Infinitive is used in a **compound verbal modal predicate** after modal verbs, modal expressions, and verbs with modal meaning.

Do you really have to leave so early?

I am willing to go to the theatre with you.

Jane likes to fish.

The Infinitive serves as a part of a **compound verbal aspect predicate** after verbs denoting beginning, continuation, repetition or cessation of the action. These verbs are *to begin*, *to come*, *to start*, *to continue*, *to go on*, etc.

*Schoolchildren **begin** to study at half past eight.*

*We **used to** go swimming every evening when in Nice.*

*At the next lesson the teacher **went on** to explain the functions of the Infinitive.*

The above mentioned verbs can also be used with a Gerund, although with a certain difference in meaning.

For example, the verb *to stop* + *Gerund* means to finish an action, to interrupt, as for *to stop* + *Infinitive*, it means to make a pause in order to do something. That is why the Infinitive after

the verb to stop is used in the function of an adverbial modifier of purpose.

*He stopped **smoking** for health reasons.*

*He stopped to **rest** for a few minutes*

Go on + Gerund means to continue with the action. *Go on + Infinitive* means to do the next action, or change the activity.

*He went on **speaking** for two hours.*

*After her early teaching career she went on **to become** a doctor.*

3. Object

Most commonly used verbs followed by the Infinitive are the following: *afford, agree, aim, appear, arrange, bother, care, claim, consent, decide, demand, determine, fail, guarantee, hesitate, hope, learn, manage, offer, prepare, pretend, proceed, promise, propose, refuse, resolve, seek, strive, swear, threaten, trouble, undertake, volunteer, vow.*

The Infinitive may also be used as an object after an adjective. The most commonly occurring of them are: *amazed, delighted, lucky, relieved, afraid, disappointed, sad, anxious, determined, shocked, ashamed, eager, pleased, astonished, fortunate, prepared, surprised, careful, glad, proud, sorry, certain, happy, ready, upset, content, hesitant, reluctant, willing, pleased, interested, etc.*

Note: Sometimes the introductory object *it* is used.

He found it difficult to spot her in the crowd.

4. Attribute

The Infinitive in this function may modify nouns, substantivized adjectives, pronouns, numerals.

This is much to ask.

England, once «the workshop of the world», was the first to become a highly developed industrial country.

Hope is the last to die.

When we go out, he's always the one to pay.

5. Adverbial modifier

The Infinitive can be used as an adverbial modifier of purpose, subsequent events, consequence, attendant circumstances, comparison, condition, exception, time, cause, or motivation [Кобрина, Корнеева, 2009].

Adverbial modifier of purpose. Indefinite forms of the Infinitive (both active and passive) are used in this function. The Infinitive may be preceded by the conjunction *in order*, *so as* or by limiting particle (just, only):

*We all need stress **in order to achieve** and do our best work.*

*They never parked the big van in front of the house **so as not to upset** the neighbours.*

Adverbial modifier of subsequent events or attendant circumstances. In this function the Infinitive denotes an action that follows the one denoted by the predicate. The Infinitive may be preceded by the particles *only*, *merely*, *simply* [Н. А. Кобрина, Е. А. Корнеева и др., 2009].

He left his home town, never to come back.

I tore open the box, only to discover that some of the parts were

missing. I went to see the doctor, only to find him absent.

Adverbial modifier of result. In this function the Infinitive is used after adjectives and adverbs modified by *too*; *enough*; *so* *as*, and nouns modified by *such*.... *as*.

I was too afraid to try bungee jumping.

No man is clever enough to know all the evil he does.

Would you be so kind as to send to me those documents?

Trade policy needed to be organized in such a way as to contribute to sustainable economic development.

Adverbial modifier of comparison or manner. In this function the Infinitive is introduced by the conjunctions *as if*, *as though* or *than*.

The cat looked up at me as if to say "I'm hungry."

He nodded his head slowly as though to agree with everything she said.

He knows better than to marry her.

Adverbial modifier of condition denotes an action which pre-conditions the action expressed by the predicate. In this function the Infinitive is used but seldom.

To look at his works you would think that you have already seen them somewhere.

If to speak about teens, they stand somewhere between childhood and adulthood.

Parenthesis

The Infinitive used as parenthesis is usually part of a collocation, as in: *to begin with*, *to be (quite) frank*, *to be sure*,

to make matters worse, to put it mildly, to say the least, to tell the truth, needless to say, strange to say, so to speak, to make a long story short, to crown all, to make matters worse, to be more precise, to say nothing of , etc.

When they had an accident, they were upset, to say the least.

John helps me with my taxes. He's my accountant, so to speak.

Predicative constructions with the infinitive

The Infinitive is used in three types of predicative constructions:

The Objective with the Infinitive Construction.

The Subjective with the Infinitive Construction.

The For-to-Infinitive Construction.

In all these constructions the Infinitive denotes an action ascribed to *a noun or a pronoun*. Due to their semantics and because of the attached position the nominal and the verbal elements are understood as forming a complex with subject-predicate relationship [Кобрина, Корнеева и др., 2009].

*I saw **him** cross the street.*

*It is **for him** to decide.*

***He** appeared **to be** a good doctor.*

The objective infinitive construction

The Objective Infinitive Construction is a construction in which the Infinitive (usually the Infinitive phrase) is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case.

The Objective Infinitive Construction is used as a complex object in the following cases:

1. After verbs of sense perception (*to see, to hear, to feel, to watch, to feel, to observe, to notice* and some others). Only Indefinite Infinitive **without the particle ‘to’** is used in this case.

We did not see her enter the room.

They watched me cross the street.

Note: If the verb *to see* or *to notice* is used with the meaning *to understand*, or the verb *to hear* with the meaning *to learn*, the Objective Infinitive Construction cannot be used. Here only subordinate object clause is possible.

I saw that they had nothing to say to me (Я понял, что...).

I hear your brother has returned from vacation (Я слышал, что...).

2. After verbs of mental activity(*to know, to think, to believe, to consider, to suppose, to expect, to understand, to find* and some others).

I expect the goods to be loaded immediately

He considers this question (to be) of great importance.

We found the breakfast she had cooked to taste very good.

3. After verbs denoting feelings and emotion (*to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, and some others*).

Конец ознакомительного фрагмента.

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