



Find one common
mistake for all these
words

Write - писать

Run – бежать

Speak - говорить

Read - читать

Go - идти

The Infinitive. Forms of infinitive. Infinitive as a member of the sentence



- There are 6 main forms of the Infinitive in English

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	To write	To be written
Continuous	To be writing	-----
Perfect	To have written	To have been written
Perfect Continuous	To have been writing	-----

Писать, написать

Быть написанным

However more complicated forms of the Infinitive have some semantic variations. The most important of those is that the Infinitive in the form of Perfect and Perfect Continuous means action that precedes other action

- I like to read
(*Infinitive Indefinite*)
- He seemed to be thinking
(*Infinitive Continuous*)
- I was happy to have received your letter
(*Infinitive Perfect*)
- He seemed to have been making these experiments for a long time
(*Infinitive Perfect Continuous*)

- Я люблю *читать*
- Он как будто *задумался*
- Он был счастлив *получить* ваше письмо
- Он, казалось, *делал* такие опыты уже в течение долгого времени

Other examples

- Indefinite Active

I want **to see** your design

You must **pay** for it

- Indefinite Passive

It can **be done**

The mistake must **be found**

- Continuous Active

We thought him **to be sleeping**

We knew him **to be working**
in his room

- Я хочу *видеть* ваш чертеж

- Вы должны за это
заплатить

- Это может *быть сделано*

- Ошибка должна *быть найдена*

- Мы думали, что он *спит*

- Мы знали, что он
работает в своей комнате

Other examples

- Perfect Active

I remembered **to have seen** her somewhere

You must **have read** his story

- Perfect Passive

We knew the test **to have been made**

We thought the mistake **to have been found**

- Perfect Continuous Active

He must **have been working** all night

She appeared **to have been leading** a very busy life

- Я вспомнил, что где-то уже видел ее

- Вы, должно быть, уже читали этот рассказ

- Мы знали, что испытание *уже было проведено*

- Мы думали, что ошибка *уже найдена*

- Он, должно быть, *работал* всю ночь

- Она, казалось, всегда *была занята*

Infinitive as a member of the sentence

Infinitive can be subject, a part of predicate, object, attribute, adverbial modifier in the sentence.

- Infinitive – subject

To see it was interesting

- Infinitive – a part of predicate

You needn't **have spoken**

- Infinitive – object

I want **to come**

- The Accusative with the Infinitive

We knew him **to have sent** the letter

- Видеть это было интересно

- Вам необязательно было выступать

- Я хочу прийти

- Мы знали, что он уже послал письмо

Infinitive as a member of the sentence

Infinitive – attribute follows the determined word. There is no any analogue structure in Russian and you should translate the Infinitive – attribute with the subordinate clause in many cases.

- Infinitive – attribute

He is not a man **to do** anything by halves

- Infinitive – adverbial modifier

The teacher gave me a book **to read**

- оборот «Именительный падеж с инфинитивом»

She is known **to have been** a dancer

- Он не такой человек, который делает что-либо наполовину
- Учитель дал мне почитать книгу
- Известно, что она (когда-то давно) была танцовщицей

Define the form of the infinitive; show what member of the sentence it is and translate the sentences

- I will be happy to see you again
- We knew him to be a good husband
- We wanted to know her daughter's age
- Her son was the first to develop this entirely new idea
- He appeared to have received a very good education
- This leather coat seems to be very heavy
- That is not the way to cut bread
- We knew the corn to be quite dry
- That is all you need to know
- He seems to have read a great deal of classic writers
- His book seems to consist of short stories
- There was no time to lose
- No time seems to have been lost