PARTICIPIAL CLAUSES- IMPLICIT FORMS OF VERBS - PAGE 1 -

(DELEŽNIŠKI ODVISNIKI)

clause- part of a sentence

(clause- stavek je del povedi; sestavljena je ponavadi iz dveh stavkov, v primeru, da gre za dva enakovredna stavka s prirednim veznikom, gre za priredja, sicer gre za podredje, kjer imamo poved z glavnim in odvisnim stavkom. Prav podredja so tista, ki si jih bomo bolj natančno ogledali.)

IMPLICITNE OBLIKE glagola so tiste oblike, kjer gre za glagol, ki stoji v gerundiiju ali v enem izmed deležnikov ali pa v nedoločniku. To so neosebne glagolske oblike, po katerih ne moremo določiti osebe- tvorca, časa ali spola ( v italijanščini itd.). Uporabljamo jih zato, da se izognemo ponavljanju istega osebka, ki je že v glavnem stavku ter seveda glagola, ki je v glavnem stavku že postavljen v ustrezen čas.

Implicitno obliko lahko tvorimo le, če gre za isti osebek v obeh delih povedi, torej v podredju z odvisnim in glavnim stavkom.

Te glagolske oblike se večinoma uporabljajo v pisnem jeziku, pri katerem je pomembno, kako se izražamo; npr. pri formalnih pismih, esejih, govorih, predstavitvah, itd. Implicitne se imenujejo zato, ker gre za t.i. »skriti osebek« v glagolu, poznamo pa tudi eksplicitne oblike, kjer je osebek » odkrit, izražen« tako, da ga prepoznamo iz glagola. Res je, da je mogoče tvoriti implicitne oblike tudi , če ni osebek v obeh delih povedi isti, a to zahteva več znanja ter prakse.( misrelated participles).

Deležniki se v angleščini delijo na:

* present participle (gerund) sedanji deležnik
* past participle (pretekli deležnik)
* prefect participle ( deležnik perfekta)

1.PRESENT PARTICIPLE

Uporabljamo za:

* tvorbo continuous časov ( He's working.)
* kot pridevnike ( running water )
* krajšanje relative clauses ; za »have + predmet« (ko krajšamo relative clauses) (She has books lying on her table.- = ………which are lying on her table.)

( There is a map marking political boundaries.= ……………. Which is marking political boundaries.)

* za glagoli, ki izražajo čute ( SEE, HEAR, SMELL, NOTICE, LISTEN TO, WATCH )

PAZITE!!!

Pri teh glagolih imamo dve možnosti:

**A: dejanje v potekanju oz. med izvajanjem, nekje na sredini dejanja: uporabimo (-ing)**

( I saw him crossing the road. = I saw him while he was crossing the road )

( I heard her singing. = I heard her while she was singing )

(I see him passing my house every day. = I see him while he is passing……..)

# B: dejanje v celoti, začetek in zaključek dejanja : uporabimo BARE INFINITIVE

( I saw him cros the road. = I saw him from one side to the other side of the road.)

( I heard her sing. = I heard her when she began and finished the action.)

* krajšamo časovne odvisnike:\*preddobnost ( ANTERIORITY )

 \*istodobnost (CONTEMPORANEITY ) – o tem v nadaljevanju

* **za glagoli: COME, GO, SPEND, WASTE, BE BUSY…s katerimi izražamo fizično aktivnost**

( They are going fishing today.) ( You wasted your time trying to repair your car.)

( She spends plenty of time studying.) itd.

PARTICIPIAL CLAUSES - PAGE 2 –

1.present participle (sedanji deležnik) uporabljamo tudi za:

**istodobnost (contemporaneity) , ko nadomeščamo glavni stavek s sedanjim deležnikom/ gerundijem.**

Z deležniki nadomeščamo:

* OZIRALNE ODVISNIKE
* ČASOVNE ODVISNIKE
* VZROČNE ODVISNIKE
* NAČINOVNE ODVISNIKE
* DOPUSTNE ODVISNIKE
* POSLEDIČNE ODVISNIKE

e.g.

* + \* He drove away. + He sang as he went. = He drove away *singing.*
	+ \*We took off our coats and proceded slowly towards the room. = **Taking** off the coats **we** proceded slowly towards the room.

 ( Torej vidimo, da gre za dve dejanji, ki si v kratkem razponu časa sledita eno za drugim; zato gre za istodobni dejanji, ker se odvijata skoraj istočasno. **Pazite! Pred osebo ni vejice! Vejice damo le pred(- ing))**

* She went out , slammingthe door.= She went out. She slammed the door as she went.
	+ As he knew that he wouldn't be able to write his homework he asked for help. =

 Knowing that he wouldn't be able to write his homework he asked for help.

* + Because/ As he was a student he was interested in museums.=

 Being a student he was interested in museums.

* + The man who/ that is driving the bus is my brother.=

 The man driving the bus is my brother.

* + The land which stretches away to the left all belongs to him. =
	+ The land stretching away to the left all belongs to him.
	+ Police took away the robber and items which belonged to him. =
	+ Police took away the robber and items belonging to him.
	+ I pulled off the sheets which covered the furniture. =

 I pulled off the sheets covering the furniture.

Če navedemo nov osebek v odvisnem stavku ( v tistem, kjer nastopi participle) , potem lahko tvorimo implicitno obliko z uporabo sedanjega deležnika tudi z dvema različnima osebkoma, a moramo to točno nakazati v odvisniku!!! (pri t.i. misrelated participles)

e.g.

- As the day was fine, we decided to go swimming. =

The **day being** fine, we decided to go swimming. (misrelated participle )

Sicer pa je bolj običajno, če gre v obeh delih povedi za isti osebek:

- Because **he** realized he hadn't enough money and **he** didn't want to borrow from his father, **he** decided to pawn his watch. =

Realizing that he hadn't enough money and not wanting to borrow from his father, **he** decided to pawn his watch.

(Tu gre za zaporedje dejanj, ki jih tvori isti osebek. Poglejte si strukturo z dvema deležnikoma- je težja a povsem pravilna.Če niste povsem prepričani, da popolnoma obvladate takšno strukturo, raje pišite v eksplicitni obliki, torej na prvi način.)

- Jim hurt his arm while he was playing tennis. =

Jim hurt his arm playing tennis.

* Monica is in the bar and she is having a cup of tea. = Monica is in the bar (and) having a cup of tea.

PARTICIPIAL CLAUSES - PAGE 3 -

1.Present participle

more examples:

- Did **you** hurt yourself while **you** were shaving? =

Did **you** hurt yourself shaving ?

- Because **he** is unemployed, **he** hasn't got much money. =

Being unemployed, **he** hasn't got much money.

Če povzamemo na kratko: z gerundijem oz. sedanjim deležnikom nadomeščamo tiste stavke, kjer imamo isti osebek in so podredni v osnovi. Začenejo se lahko z: because; as; while; when ali katerim koli podrednim veznikom.)

Če gre za istodobnost, uporabimo present participle (-ing)

Če gre za preddobnost, pa uporabimo perfect participle (having + past participle)

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2. PERFECT PARTICIPLE (PARTICIP PERFEKTA, DELEŽNIK PERFEKTA)

PARTICIPLE CLAUSES WITH ADVERBIAL MEANING

S TEM DELEŽNIKOM PA IZRAŽAMO PREDDOBNOST OZ. DVE DEJANJI, OD KATERIH SE JE ENO ŽE ZAKLJUČILO PREDEN JE NASTOPILO DRUGO.

Nadomeščamo lahko :

* ČASOVNE ODVISNIKE
* VZROČNE ODVISNIKE
* DOPUSTNE ODVISNIKE
* POGOJNE ODVISNIKE

Tvorba: After itd. + having + past participle , + osebek + ostali del stavka

Če imamo because, as soon as … tega ne pišemo več v implicitni obliki!!!

Primerjajmo:

As he looked back, he saw someone at the door.

= Looking back, he saw someone at the door. (contemporaneity- istodobnost)

After he had looked back, he saw someone at the door.

= After having looked back, he saw someone at the door. (anteriority- preddobnost)

- Because he had studied enough, he passed his exam.=

Having studied enough, he passed his exam.

- Because Diane **hadn't** been careful enough, she had an accident. =

**Not** having been careful enough, Diane had an accident.

- As soon as Ray had taken off his shoes, he walked into the house. =

Having taken off his shoes, Ray walked into the house.

- Because he had been invited to the party, he could hardly refuse to go. =

Having been invited to the party, he could hardly refuse to go.

- He had a long holiday after he had completed the book. =

He had a long holiday after having completed/ completing the book. =

Having completed the book, he had a long holiday.

 - Because **Tony** hadn't paid attention in class, he failed his exam. =

Not having paid attention in class, **Tony** failed his exam.

3. PAST PARTICIPLE - PAGE 4 –

(pretekli deležnik )

Spoznali smo ga že pri samih osnovah angleškega jezika in sicer že v osnovni šoli, ko smo se prvič srečali s present perfect- om.

1. S preteklim deležnikom torej tvorimo vse perfekte, ki so lahko :

- present perfect (have done);

- past perfect (had done)

- future perfect (will have done)

ter pri tvorbi pogojnika:

-past conditional (would have done)

2. pretekli deležnik uporabljamo pri tvorbi pridevnikov, ki so v osnovi izpeljani iz pasivne oblike:

e.g. stolen car = a car which is stolen

 broken glass = glass which was broken

 damaged ship = ship which has been damaged

( v primerih so navedeni pasivi, za katere ni nujno, da so v tem času; lahko so v katerem koli času.)

3.Za nadomeščanje osebka v pasivu, kjer gre za isti osebek in predmet :

e.g.

 - She entered. She was accompanied by her sister. = She entered, accompanied by her sister.

 - The bridge had been weakened by successive storms and was no longer safe. =

 Weakened by successive storms, the bridge was no longer safe.

 Having been weakened by successive storms, the bridge was no longer safe. ( preddobnost poudarjena)

 - They came in. They were followed by the police. = They came in, followed by the police.

 - She lives in a house which was built in the ninteenth century. = She lives in a house built in the 19th

 century.

INFINITIVES - PAGE 5 –

(NEDOLOČNIKI)

Poznamo:

1. PRESENT INFINITIVE
2. CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE
3. PERFECT INFINITIVE
4. PERFECT INFINITIVE CONTINUOUS
5. BARE INFINITIVE

Nedoločniki so osnovna oblika glagolov, z uporabo »to« pred glagolom; bare infinitive je čisti nedoločnik, ki nima »to« pred glagolom.

 1.PRESENT INFINITIVE

Poznamo oblike, za katerimi se uporablja nedoločnike:

**1.za različnimi frazami (It is time + to leave…)**

**2.za pridevniki (it's too beautiful + to be true ..)**

**3.za glagoli: agree; appear; attempt; choose; dare; decide; expect; help; learn; manage; refuse; seem;understand; consider; find out; …**

**4.za would like/ love + to infinitive ( would you like to win a million - dollar prize?)**

**5.za nekatere izmed t.i. reporting verbs (glagoli, ki jih uporabljamo za odvisni govor ali reported speech)**

**( persuade; decide; order; remind; encourage; tell; warn; threaten; allow;wonder; ask; …..)**

**6. za izražanje namena za glagoli : come; need; (I came here to learn English)**

 ( I need more money to buy the things I want.)

7.za vprašalnicami: what; who; when; how;

ter za whether;

e.g.:

I didn't know what to do.

C a n you tell me how to get there?

Show me where to put it.

**8. za namišljeno preteklost; za nekaj, kar ni uresničljivo ali kar je nemogoče v dani situaciji;**

He was to come yesterday. However, he didn't appear.

**9. za prihodnja dejanja, ko se bo nekaj sorajda gotovo uresničilo:za gl. to be**

He **is** to come tomorrow. = He is expected to come, he is likely to come tomorrow.

2. CONTINUOUS INFINITIVE / PROGRESSIVE INFINITVE

Zgradba: to be + present participle

**1. Uporabljamo ga za trenutna dejanja, opisna dejanja tako v sedanjiku kot v pretekliku.**

**Večinoma gre za modalnimi glagoli sklepanja (modal verbs of deduction)**

e.g.:

He can't be watching TV now. There are no programmes because of the strike.

They may be working today. = It is possible that they are working today.

He must be studying very hard. I can see the light in his room at the moment.

2.za glagoli: appear; happen; pretend; seem;… ki označujejo neko trenutno situacijo ali situacijo, ki velja za neko časovno obdobje:

He appears to be living in the area.

= It seems that he is living in the area.

THE INFINITIVES - PAGE 6 –

3. PERFECT INFINITIVE

Zgradba: to have + past participle

**1. Uporabljamo ga za izražanje preddobnosti, pri pogojnih odvisnikih, kot tudi pri passive voice**

**(opinion passive):za kritiko v preteklosti (ko neka stvar ni bila izpolnjena) :**

He should have helped her yesterday.

You shouldn't have lied to your mum. She was bitterly disappointed.

He might have told me before!

**2. za izražanje sklepanja v preddobnosti (preteklosti):**

He can't have stolen the money! He was at home that time, I saw him. (negative deduction)

You must have written the letter for I saw you writing it. (deduction )

**3.Za nekaterimi glagoli: appear; happen; pretend; seem;……….. ko gre za preddobnost (anteriority)**

He seems to have been a great athlete before.

She pretended to have lost her car keys before she asked for a ride.

**4. za reporting verbs, pri tvorbi t.i. passive with reporting verbs, kjer gre za mnenja ali govorice drugih o nekom ali nečem**

She was thought to have lived in Birmingham before.

He is understood to have left the country.

He was believed to have married twice before that.

**5.za izražanje nerealne preteklosti:**

I didn't telephone. I forgot. But I meant to. =

I meant to have telephoned, but I forgot.

She missed Bill. She was sorry afterwards. = She was sorry that she had missed Bill.

= She was sorry to have missed Bill. (preddobnost)

We hope that we will have finished the job by next Saturday. = We hope to have finished the job………..

It's a pity I wasn't there. I would like to have seen the President. (preddobnost)

THE INFINITIVES - PAGE 7 –

4. PERFECT INFINITIVE CONTINUOUS

1. Tu gre za dejanja v preddobnosti, kot že prej navedeno, s to razliko, da gre za poudarek na trajanju dejanja, ki je omejeno na krajši ali daljši razpon časa:

He says he was talking to Tom. – He couldn't have been talking to Tom. Tom wasn't there.(deduction)

He appears to have been waiting a long time.

He pretended to have been studying.

We were supposed to have been working during that weekend.

## Sklep: če gre za zadobnost (posteriority) ali istodobnost ( contemporaneity), uporabimo present infiinitive

(nedoločnik navadnega sedanjika)

He didn't expect he would pass the exam. = He didn't expect **to pass** the exam.

(= He didn't know that at that certain point of time)

**Če gre za preddobnost (anteriority) , pa uporabimo perfect infinitive ali perfect infinitive continuous za trajajoča dejanja.**

He didn't expect **to have passed** the exam.

(= He already knew the results of his passing the exam, now commenting that.)

I am sorry to inform you about the terible accident. (now – present inf.)

I am sorry to have lied to you. (before- perfect inf.)

Podobno velja za glagole: hope; like; be glad; annoyed; delighted; wait; be mortified; be afraid; love; hurt; be pleased; be happy………….( + present / perfect infinitive )

Povzetek / summary:

## STRUCTURES USING THE INFINITIVE

IT + ADJECTIVE + FOR + OBJECT + INFINITIVE

It is *impossible for him to reach* the airport before six.

= He didn't reach the airport before six because it was impossible.

It seems unnecessary for him to start work this week.

= He thinks it's unnecessary to start work this week.

TOO / ENOUGH + FOR + OBJECT + INFINITIVE

This is too heavy for me to lift.

(Pozor! Ne ponavljamo predmeta!!!- This is too heavy for me to lift **it.**)  **\***

**( \* It izpustimo, ker je že zajet v strukturi!)**

= This is very heavy. I can't lift it.

There are too many people here for us to talk to.

= There are too many people here. We can't talk to them.

This T-shirt is not big enough for me to wear.

= I can't wear this T-shirt. It's not big enough.

THE INFINITIVES - PAGE 8 –

Ne pozabite navesti predmeta (for me; for him…itd.) sicer stavek ne bo popolnoma enak prejšnjemu.

To spada v reševanje t.i. »sentence transformation« nalog, ko moramo pretvoriti nek stavek v drugega, v določeni strukturi, ki jo zahteva »key word« ali ključna beseda, ki je podana nekje ob strani ali pod stavkom. Novonastali stavek je resda drugačen, a pomensko mora ostati nespremenjen.

BARE INFINITIVE

( čisti nedoločnik)

Uporabljamo ga za:

1. modalnimi glagoli: must; shall; can; could; may; might; ……
2. pomožnimi glagoli: will; would;
3. semi- modal verbs (polmodalnimi glagoli ): need; dare;
4. za glagoli zaznavanja ali izražanja čustev (verbs of mind): FEEL; HEAR; SEE; WATCH;

In sicer, ko gre za celotno dejanje, ki ga je nekdo videl/ slišal/ občutil/ gledal…

(glej page 1; present participle/ B)

1. za gl. MAKE, LET, HELP

He made me move my car.

Her mother made her play the violin even if she didn't want to.

I **was made** to do it. ( POZOR !!!!! Tu gre za **passive**, zato za be + made uporabimo + to + infinitive)

He let me go out.

They helped us (to) write the essay. (tu sta možni obe obliki, bare infinitive in to infinitive)

6.za: would rather/ sooner

**I'**d rather wait until tomorrow. (ko govorimo za isto osebo)

**I'**d rather **you** waited until tomorrow. (Pazite! Ko ne govorimo za isto osebo, temveč za neko drugo, uporabimo strukturo nepravega preteklika, ki spominja na I wish/ If only strukture za nerealne stvari v sedanjosti)

7.za had better ( ima modalni pomen)

You had better start at once. (strong advice)

Povzetek:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| PARTICIPLES | INFINITIVES | BARE INFINITIVE |
| Present participlePast participlePerfect participle | Present infinitiveContinuous/ progressive inf.Perfect infinitivePerfect inf. Continuous/ progressive | /// |

Source books:

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