

PARTICIPIAL CLAUSES- IMPLICIT FORMS OF VERBS

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(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 gerundiju 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 osebk, 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, predstavitev, 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:

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• present participle (gerund) sedanji deležnik• past participle (pretekli deležnik)• perfect participle (deležnik perfekta) |
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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 cross 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

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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 proceeded slowly towards the room. = **Taking** off the coats **we** proceeded 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 , slamming the 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 osebkom, 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.

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PARTICIPIAL CLAUSES

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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)

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

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(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 nineteenth century. = She lives in a house built in the 19th century.

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 vprašalnici: what; who; when; how;

ter za whether;

e.g.:

I didn't know what to do.

Can 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 INFINITIVE

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

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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 govorce 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)

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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 infinitive

(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 terrible 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.

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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)

5. 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 participle	Present infinitive	/
Past participle	Continuous/ progressive inf.	/
Perfect participle	Perfect infinitive	/
	Perfect inf. Continuous/ progressive	/

Source books:

Hewings, Martin- Advanced Grammar in Use

Thompson, A.J.; Martinet, A.V.- A Practical English Grammar

Evans, Virginia- FCE Use of English 1, 2

Swan, Michael- Practical English Usage

Swan, Michael; Walter, Catherine- How English Works

RIC – dodatek k predmetnemu izpitnemu katalogu za maturo (italijanski jezik).