

## GERUND glagol+ing

- Ima osobine i glagola i imenice**
- Kao imenica može se upotrebiti sa članom, pridevom, može da ima funkciju subjekta i objekta u rečenici:**
- The shouting soon stopped.
- I hate all this quarelling.
- My favourite sport is swimming.

глаголска именица. Користи се после:

*admit, avoid, consider, deny, like, dislike, love, hate, enjoy, escape, stop, finish, start, begin, keep, mind, miss, practice, remember, regret, resist, risk, suggest* итд.

### Разлике у односу на инфинитив:

He stopped talking. - престао је да прича  
He stopped to talk. - застао је да би причао

She remembered to post the letter. - сетила се да пошаље писмо  
She remembered posting the letter. - сетила се слања писма (кад је оно послала писмо)

- Posle nekih glagola, kao enjoy, mind, suggest, upotrebljava se gerund.
- *Suddenly everybody stopped talking. There was silence.*
- *I'll do the shopping when I've finished cleaning the flat*
- *He tried to avoid answering my question.*
- *I don't fancy going out this evening.*
- *Have you ever considered going to live in another country?*
- Takođe koristimo gerund s frazalnim glagolima:
  - Give up = stop
  - Put off = postpone
  - Carry on/go on = continue
  - Keep/keep on = do something repeatedly
  - *Paula has given up smoking.*
  - *We can't go on living like this!*
  - *Don't keep interrupting me while I'm speaking.*

### *KAO I SA FRAZAMA*

to be interested in...,  
to be afraid of...,  
to be proud of...,  
to be good at...,  
thank you for...,  
sorry for...,  
keep on...  
can't help,  
can't stand,  
it's no use/good,  
do you mind,  
would you mind

i prideva "worth" i "busy".

### INFINITIVE

Bezlični glagolski oblik koji imenuje radnju ili stanje.

Ima osobine imenice i glagola.

Infinitiv kao imenica: može da bude subjekat ili objekat u rečenici

*To see is to believe. (S)*

*He doesn't want to go. (O)*

Infinitiv kao glagol: ima sadašnje i prošlo vreme, aktivno i pasivno stanje. Može da ima svoj objekat ili prilog.

She likes to wear dark clothes.

He likes to walk quickly.

Postoje glagoli iza kojih se upotrebljava samo infinitiv:

Offer	agree	refuse
Decide	plan	arrange
Hope	aim	learn
Deserve	afford	forget
Attempt	manage	fail
Promise	threaten	

- *It was late, so we decided to take a taxi home.*
- *I agreed to lend my friend some money.*
- *How old were you when you learnt to drive?*
- *We decided not to go out because of the weather.*
- *I promised not to be late.*

■ Infinitiv se takođe koristi nakon:

- Seem            appear
- Tend            pretend
- Claim

- *They seem to have plenty of money.*
- *I like George but he tends to talk too much.*
- *Anne pretended not to see me as she passed me in the street.*

■ Nakon ovih glagola moguće su dve strukture.

- Advise
- Recommend
- Encourage
- Allow
- Permit
- Forbid

- 1. Verb + -ing (bez Obj)
- I wouldn't recommend staying in that hotel.
- She doesn't allow smoking in the house.

- 2. Verb + Obj + to...
- I wouldn't recommend anybody to stay in that hotel.
- She doesn't allow us to smoke in the house

■ Glagoli begin, start, intend, continue mogu da se koriste sa obe strukture gotovo bez razlike u značenju:

- *It has started raining.*
- *It has started to rain.*
- *John intends buying a house.*
- *John intends to buy a house.*