

Forma -ING ca Gerund (The Gerund)

- caract. verbale - timp; diateză

GERUND denumesc de regulă o acțiune simultană cu acțiunea verbului predicativ (cu excepția situațiilor în care GERUND-ul este precedat de prepoziția before sau after).

Ex. The teacher enjoyed talking the children to the museum last Sunday.

Forma perfectă denumesc o acțiune anterioară verbului predicativ. Aceasta formă este mai rar folosită decât GERUND în apărare mai ales după verbul **DENY**:

He denies having seen her (Negare că a văzut-o).
 In cazul altor verbe, mai ales REMEMBER, EXCUSE, FORGIVE,
 THANK în după prepozițiile ON, AFTER, WITHOUT raportul de
 anterioritate poate fi exprimat în de GERUND.

I can't remember } doing } This exercise again before.
 } having done }
 I thanked him for } helping } me.
 } having helped }

NOTĂ:

Sensul pasiv al GERUND-ului este redat de obicei prin
 forma pasivă:

Ex.: The children enjoyed being taken to the museum.

(Copiii le-a făcut plăcere să fie duși la muzeu)

După verbele WANT, NEED, REQUIRE, DESERVE în după
 adjectivul WORTH se folosește în GERUND-ul activ pt. redarea
 sensului pasiv:

Ex. Your shoes NEED mending.

Pantofii tăi trebuie reparați.

What is WORTH doing is WORTH doing well.

Ce merită făcut, merita făcut bine.

b) pe plan sintactic, Gerund poate avea subiect, complement
 direct în cazul verbelor tranzitive, compl. circumstanțial:

Spore deosebite de participiul în -ING, care are în caracteristici
 adjectivale, GERUND are în caract. substantivale:

a) poate fi determinat de articole, adjective, substantive la
 cazul G sintetic:

The sound of } a loud knocking on the door } interrupted their
 } her coming in } discussion.
 } a baby's crying }

NOTA:

Dacă un verb tranz + compl. sau direct este folosit la GERUND precedat de un art., compl. direct se tranz. într-un atribut prepositional cu of.

The strengthening of peace and security in Europe is an essential prerequisite for strengthening peace and security throughout the world. (întărirea păcii și securității în lumea întreagă.)

b) Este întrebuintat după prepoziții: After walking for an hour, we went to the cinema.

He is in habit of going fishing every week.

c) pe plan sintactic:

1) subiect: Camping is the ideal way to spend a holiday.

2) parte dintr-un predicat verbal după

BEGIN, START, continuarea CONTINUE, GO ON, KEEP(ON) în

la sfârșitul acțiunii: END, FINISH, CEASE.

He { began
went on
finished } SEARCHING for the document.

3) nume predicativ: Seeing is believing.

4) complement direct: Fancy meeting you here!

5) compl. prepositional: He has succeeded in collecting all the material.

6) parte dintr-un complement: I can imagine

{ her
Mary's } getting upset.

7) complement circumstanțial:

- de timp After cycling down the avenue, he turned right.

- de mod: He won the competition by guessing the answer.

8) atribut prep

I had the pleasure of travelling with them.

^
INTERBUNINGARE:

a) după prep. ca: AFTER, BEFORE, BY, FOR, FROM, ON etc.,
care indică relații temporale, causale, de mod, de scop.

On waking up, he found himself in a hospital ward.

Când s-a trezit, s-a răsit într-un salon de spital.

Read your paper again before handing it in.

She keeps healthy by keeping a strict diet.

b) după unele părți de vorbire urmate obligatoriu de
amănunte substantive cu prep. obligatorie: doubt + about,
cause, reason + for, belief, confidence, delight, difficulty,
experience, faith, progress, satisfaction, interest, luck, pride + in,
charge, favour, habit, hope, intention, opportunity, point + of,
contribution, objection, opposition, exception, invitation,
kindness + to

Ex.: He has a lot of EXPERIENCE in foreign languages teaching.

- adjective în participi trecute cu prepoziție obligatorie:

angry, anxious, certain, enthusiastic, happy, optimistic,
pleased, sure, worried + ABOUT

angry, astonished, bad, clever, delighted, expert, good,
pleased, skilful, surprised, alarmed + AT

excellent, famous, responsible, sorry, suitable, useful,
bound, eager, fit + FOR

consistent, correct, diligent, experienced, expert, fortunate,
helpful, interested, late, prompt, quick, right, slow,
successful & disappointed, rich + IN

afraid, ashamed, aware, capable, certain, conscious, convinced,
fond, guilty, proud, tired, jealous, full, characteristic, typical,
worthy [+ OF]

based, dependent, intend, keen [+ ON]
accustomed, equal, equivalent, opposed, used, affectionate,
appropriate, attentive, contrary, cruel, deaf, kind, parallel,
polite, rude, thankful [+ TO]

satisfied, sick, upset, angry, busy, charmed, consistent,
delighted, dizzy, faint, identical, pale, stiff, wait [+ WITH]

Ex. I am delighted AT her winning the first prize

— verbs in prepositional obligation:

complain, dream, learn, worry [+ ABOUT]

aim, hesitate, arrive, gaze, glance, glare, look, laugh, smile [+ AT]

fight, struggle [+ AGAINST]

begin, conclude, end [+ BY]

apologise, care, ask, blame, leave, long, look, send, set out,
start, thank [+ FOR] wait

prevent, recover, refrain, retire, conceal, die, differ, escape,
hide, prevent, protect, recover, start, suffer, free [+ FROM]

believe, consist, delight, participate, succeed, fail, trust [+ IN]

accuse, approve, boast (as lauder), complain, consist, hear,
think, suspect, meditate [+ OF]

agree, concentrate, congratulate, count, decide, focus,
insist, live, rely [+ ON]

agree, contribute, look forward, object, resort [+ TO]
agree, shake, shiver, ride, subscribe, supply, threaten,
tremble [+ WITH]

EX. I don't AGREE TO } your leaving earlier than the others.
OBJECT TO }

I am LOOKING FORWARD TO seeing you again.

2) GERUND este interzicută după verb. USE în conșt. IT IS NO USE
sau THERE IS NO USE în după ady. WORTH

EX. This book is WORTH reading.

IT'S NO USE trying to mend the vacuum-cleaner.

3) după vb. tranzitiv: admit, avoid, consider, deny,
detest, dislike, escape, fancy, finish, give up, cannot help,
keep on, don't mind, miss, postpone, practise, put off,
resent, resist, risk, cannot stand, stop, suggest.

EX. You must AVOID being late in future.

4) după vb. exprimând o activitate mintală: forget,
remember, understand sau o stare neplăcută: cannot bear,
dread, hate, like, love, neglect, prefer, regret în următoarele
cazuri infinitivale.

EX. I remember being disappointed.

5) după vb. indicând un proces: plan, try, undertake,
inceputul: start, begin, continuarea: continue sau
sfârșitul acțiunii: cease.