

II.-Subordination

1.-Finite clauses

We are using a finite verb (un verbo conjugado). There is a subject and a predicative (sujeto y predicado, salvo en los imperativos “command verbs” y en casos de elipsis).

Because Peter is studying Tourism, he knows a lot about Amadeus. (oración compuesta)

2.-Non-Finite

We are using a non-finite verb (una forma verbal no conjugada: infinitivo, gerundio, participio). Often with no subject. Four different types of non-finite clauses:

a.- INFINITIVE + TO:

OJO

It would be terrible to tell everyone = To tell everyone would be terrible.



It would be terrible NOT to tell everyone.

b.- INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO/ BARE INFINITIVE:

All I did was hit him on the back.

c.- ‘-ING’/ GERUND:

[Her father] Having left the room, I told Mary the secret

d.- ‘-ED’:

Covered with sadness, I left the meeting

3.-Verbs that can take either INFINITIVE or GERUND

	Group and remarks	Examples
With no change of meaning	Begin, start, continue, cease (Infinitive more usual when followed by verbs of knowing and understanding, and the verb <i>matter</i>)	<i>I began <u>studying</u> / I began <u>to study</u> She started <u>to complain</u> / She started <u>complaining</u>. It ceased <u>to matter</u> whether or not it was true</i>
	Intend (infinitive more usual)	<i>I intend <u>keeping it</u> / I intend <u>to keep it</u>.</i>
	Advise, allow, permit, recommend If person concerned is mentioned: infinitive; If not :gerund.	<i>He advised me <u>to look for a job</u>. He advised <u>looking for a job</u>.</i>
	Something + needs, requires, wants + <i>gerund</i> or + <i>passive infinitive</i> .	<i>The house needs <u>painting</u>. The house needs <u>to be painted</u>.</i>
With change	Regret, remember, (“forget” + gerund only possible in the negative, often with will) + gerundio = acción del verbo subordinado es anterior a la del principal. + infinitivo= verbo principal expresa la acción más alejada en el tiempo. (<i>Regret</i> en presente)	<i>I will never forget <u>waiting for the bride</u>. I regret <u>telling you that horrible thing</u>. I remember <u>telling you the story</u>. [I remember him <u>telling you those horrible things</u>.] I regret <u>to tell you those horrible things</u>. I’ll remember <u>to tell you</u>.</i>
	Mean, propose Propose + infinitive= ‘intend’ Propose + ing= ‘suggest’	<i>Mean + infinitiv.= ‘intend’: I meant <u>to give</u> it back. mean + ing= ‘involve’: Not studying means <u>failing</u>. I propose <u>to do</u> it tomorrow. “Me propongo...” I propose <u>doing</u> it tomorrow. “Propongo...”</i>

GRAMMAR

	<p>Go on, stop, try, used (to) Go on + infinitive = “continue” Go on + gerund = “continue but with change” Stop + infinitive = “halt” Stop + gerund = “cease” Try + infinitive = “attempt” try + gerund = “make the experiment” Used to + infinitive = habit, routine Subject + be/become/get + used to + gerund</p>	<p><i>After complaining about the weather, he went on <u>to complain</u> about the staff.</i> <i>He went on <u>complaining</u></i> <i>They stopped <u>to ask</u> the way.</i> <i>They stopped <u>asking</u> for help and tried their luck.</i> <i>They tried <u>to study</u>, (but there was too much noise).</i> <i>They tried <u>studying</u> but failed the exam anyway.</i> <i>I used <u>to study</u> English a lot.</i> <i>I <u>am</u> used <u>to living</u> in Benidorm.</i></p>
	<p>Be afraid (of), be sorry (for), be ashamed (of) con gerundio cuando lleva la preposición.</p>	<p><i>I am afraid of <u>being killed</u>.</i> <i>I am afraid <u>to jump</u>.</i> <i>I am sorry <u>for being late</u>.</i> <i>I was sorry <u>to hear your complaints</u>.</i> <i>You should be ashamed of <u>lying</u> to your teacher.</i> <i>I am ashamed <u>to tell</u> you how much that book cost.</i></p>

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