

Infinitive - Basiswissen

1. Wie das "gerund" und das "participle", gibt der Infinitiv keine Hinweise auf Person und Zahl: ⇒ „Infinitive“ Verbformen. Der Infinitiv kann mit und ohne „to“ stehen ("bare infinitive")

They want to go home. He seems to have a problem. They must go home.

"bare infinitive" nach Modal- oder Hilfsverben: *can, do, may, must, shall, need, dare, will.*

⚠ (*need* und *dare* können jedoch auch mit to-infinitive verwendet werden: *I need to work more diligently. I didn't dare to make that phone call.*)

2. Konstruktionen mit Objekt und Infinitiv (Acl-Konstruktion)

Nach bestimmten Verben folgt der Infinitiv auf ein Objekt.

(z.B. *advise, allow, convince, encourage, forbid, invite, order, permit, remind, request, teach, want, warn*)

He advised me to come early.

They allowed the children to play outside.

She reminded me to wake up the children in time.

He told me to move out. (= He ordered me to move out.)

But: *He told me that his neighbors had moved out. (= He informed me that they had moved out.)*

My parents want me to become an engineer.

"Bare infinitives" nach: *let, make* + object

His father makes him tidy up his room. He lets him go out afterwards.

Häufig mit -ing-Form (present participle):

Nach Verben der Wahrnehmung, z.B. *hear, see, feel, watch.*

I heard him come into the room. – I heard him coming into the room.

3. Der Infinitiv anstelle eines Relativsatzes

He was the first man who went to the moon. ⇒ He was the first man to go to the moon.
(ebenfalls: *the second, ..., the last, the only*, und nach Superlativen)

Ebenfalls möglich mit passiver Bedeutung:

He was the first man who was killed on the battlefield. ⇒ He was the first to be killed on the battlefield.

4. "split infinitives"

Diese galten früher als falsch, werden heute aber akzeptiert.

It is necessary to completely empty the room.

"Always on the safe side": *It is necessary to empty the room completely.*