

제 2 강 부정사

1 명사적 용법

(1) 주어

To see you is always a pleasure.
= It is always a pleasure to see you. <가주어-진주어>

(2) 보어

My wish is to meet her at once.

(3) 목적어

I want to buy a camera.
I think it difficult to solve the problem.
<5형식문장에서는 반드시 가목적어 it을 쓴다.>

▶ 전치사의 목적어

원칙적으로 to부정사는 전치사의 목적어로 쓸 수 없으나 다음은 예외이다.

i) be about to V : 「막 ~하려고 하다」

I was about to start then.

ii) have no choice/alternative but to V :

「~하지 않을 수 없다」

He had no choice but to give up.

iii) know better than to V : 「~할만큼 어리석지 않다」

I know better than to do such a thing.

※ 의문사 + to부정사

know, think 등 인식류 동사의 목적어 자리에는 to부정사가 바로 올 수 없고, <의문사 + to부정사>가 와야 한다.

I know to drive a car. (X)

→ I know how to drive a car. (O)

2 형용사적 용법

(1) 명사가 의미상의 주어

He is not a man to deceive you.

▶ the first + 명사 + to V : 「~했던 최초의 사람[것]」

the last + 명사 + to V : 「결코 ~하지 않을 사람[것]」

He was the first person to fly over the Atlantic.

He is the last man to tell a lie.

(2) 명사가 의미상의 목적어

I have a lot of work to do.

(3) 명사 + to부정사 + 전치사

= 전치사 + 관계대명사 + to부정사

I need a house to live. (X)

→ I need a house to live in. (O)

= in which to live.

I have no money to buy a car with.

= with which to buy a car

3 동격구문

(1) 명사 + to V

plan, program, attempt, decision, resolution, effort, wish, reason, ability, desire, opportunity

They devised a plan to rob a bank.

He has no ability to solve the problem.

(2) 명사 + of ~ing

hope, possibility, probability, idea, thought, doubt, responsibility, danger

She has no hope of winning the game.

I have no idea of going there.

(3) 명사 + to V/of ~ing

way, means

Freezing is a good way to preserve food.

= Freezing is a good way of preserving food.

4 be to부정사

<be to>는 일종의 조동사 역할을 한다.

(1) 예정 : We are to meet here at 6. (= are going to)

(2) 의무 : You are to obey your parents. (= should)

(3) 가능 : No one was to be seen in the street. (= could)

(4) 의도 : If you are to succeed, you must work hard.
(= intend to)

(5) 운명 : He was never to return home.
(= was destined never to)

5 부정사의 부사적 용법

(1) 목적 : 「~하기 위하여」

<목적>의 뜻을 분명하게 하기 위하여

<in order to V/so as to V>를 쓸 수 있다.

He studied hard to pass the exam.

= He studied hard in order to pass the exam.

= He studied hard so as to pass the exam.

▶ 목적 표현에 <for ~ing> 불가

He studied hard for passing the exam. (X)

i) 명사 + for ~ing : 용도

A vase is a kind of pot for holding flowers.

ii) 동사 + for ~ing : 이유

He was dismissed for neglecting his duty.

(2) 결과 : 「...하여 그 결과 ~하다」

무의지동사(grow up, awake, live) 뒤에 오거나

<only to V/never to V>의 형태일 때

She grew up to be a fat lady.

He awoke to find himself famous.

He tried hard only to fail.

He went to Africa never to return.

(3) **감정의 원인** : 「~해서, ~하니」
 감정 형용사/동사 뒤에서
 I was **surprised to hear** the news.

(4) **판단의 근거** : 「~하다니, ~하는 것을 보니」
 추측(must, cannot)을 나타내는 문장이나 감탄문 다음에
 He **must be mad to say** like that.
 How **stupid you are to quarrel** with him!

(5) **조건**
 You will take him for an American **to hear** him speak English.
 = You will take him for an American **if** you hear him speak English.

※ to부정사가 주절 앞에 나와 있으면 부사적 용법이며 <목적>이나 <조건>의 뜻으로만 해석된다.
To learn English, he went to America. <목적>
To make a new start, you will do well. <조건>

6 부정사의 목적어의 자리 이동
 <가주어[가목적어] - 진주어[진목적어]> 구문에서 부정사의 목적어를 가주어[가목적어] 자리로 옮길 수 있다. 그리고 목적어 자리는 반드시 비어 있다.

It is difficult **to read** this book.
 ⇒ This book is difficult **to read** ().

It is dangerous **to swim in** the river.
 ⇒ The river is dangerous **to swim in** ().

I find it difficult **to read** this book.
 ⇒ I find this book difficult **to read** ().

▶ <easy/hard/difficult/impossible/dangerous> 등의 형용사는 원칙적으로 사람을 주어로 쓸 수 없지만, 부정사의 목적어가 자리 이동을 한 경우는 사람을 주어로 쓸 수 있다.
 He is hard **to please** ().
 ⇒ It is hard **to please** him.

He is hard **to please** his wife. (X)
 → It is hard **for** him **to please** his wife. (O)

7 독립부정사
 문장 전체를 수식하는 부정사로 관용적으로 쓰인다.

- to start/begin with : 「우선」
- to tell the truth : 「사실을 말하자면」
- so to speak : 「말하자면」
- to be sure : 「확실히」
- not to say : 「~할 정도는 아니지만」
- to do one justice : 「~을 공정히 평가하면」
- to be frank with you : 「솔직히 말하면」
- to be brief : 「간단히 말하면」
- to make matters worse : 「설상가상으로」
- to say nothing of = not to speak of = not to mention = needless to say : 「~은 말할 것도 없이」

He is, **so to speak**, a walking dictionary.
 The old man is very frugal, **not to say** stingy.

8 관용 표현
 (1) too ... to V : 「너무 ...해서 ~할 수 없다」
 She is **too young to get** married.

▶ too ... to V 구문에서 부정사의 목적어가 주어 자리에 있으면 목적어 자리는 비어 있어야 한다.
 The stone is **too heavy for you to lift** ().
 = The stone is **so heavy that** you can't lift it.

(2) ... enough to V : 「~하기에 충분히 ...하다」
 He is rich **enough to buy** the expensive car.

(3) so ... as to V : 「매우 ...하여 ~하다」
 I got up **so early as to catch** the first train.

9 부정사의 시제
 부정사의 시제는 술어동사의 시제에 따라 결정된다.

- 단순부정사 (to+원형) : 술어동사와 같은 시제
- 완료부정사 (to have p.p) : 술어동사보다 앞선 시제

She **seems to be** ill.
 = It **seems** that she **is** ill.
 She **seemed to be** ill.
 = It **seemed** that she **was** ill.

She **seems to have been** ill.
 = It **seems** that she **was** ill.
 She **seemed to have been** ill.
 = It **seemed** that she **had been** ill.

※ **소망동사의 과거 + 완료부정사**
 = 소망동사의 과거완료 + 단순부정사
 과거의 이루지 못한 소망

want, wish, hope, expect, intend, mean

I **hoped to have seen** the movie last night.
 = I **had hoped to see** the movie last night.
 cf. I **had hoped to have seen** the movie last night. (X)

10 부정사의 의미상의 주어

(1) **표시하지 않는 경우**
 It is wrong **to tell** a lie. <일반인>
 I want **to pass** the exam. <문장의 주어와 일치>
 I want **you to pass** the exam. <문장의 목적어와 일치>

▶ to부정사의 생략된 의미상의 주어는 주절 주어와 일치해야 한다.
 To **inspect** the car, **a special light** is needed. (X)
 → To **inspect** the car, **you** need a special light. (O)

(2) **표시하는 경우**
 i) **for + 목적격**
 It is impossible **for you** to solve the problem.
 It's time **for you** to leave.
For the fat lady to pass, I stepped aside.

ii) **of + 목적격** : 사람의 성질형용사 뒤에서
 It's **kind of you** to say so.
 = You are kind to say so.

11 부정사의 태

- 능동 : <to + 원형>
- 수동 : <to be p.p>

I don't like **to help** them. <능동>
 I don't like **to be helped** by them. <수동>

(1) 문장의 주어가 행위의 주체이면 명사 뒤의 to부정사는 능동태로 써야 한다.

I have letters **to be written** today. (X)
 → I have letters **to write** today. (O)

▶ There is[are] 뒤에는 능동태 · 수동태 모두 가능
 There are letters **to write**. (O)
to be written. (O)

(2) <가주어-진주어> 구문에서 to부정사의 목적어가 자리 이동한 경우 수동태로 바꾸지 않는다.

This book is difficult **to be read**. (X)
 → This book is difficult **to read**. (O)

(3) 능동형으로 수동의 뜻을 나타내는 부정사

You **are to blame**.
 = You are to be blamed.

This house **is to let**.
 = This house is to be let.

12 부정사의 부정

부정어(not, never)를 부정사 앞에 놓는다.

He decided **not to go** there.
 <그곳에 가지 않기로 결정함>

cf. He **didn't decide** to go there.
 <동사 부정 : 그곳에 갈지 안 갈지를 결정하지 않음>

13 代부정사

앞에 나온 <부정사>나 <동사구>를 반복하지 않고 to만 쓰는 것.

You can take the books if you want **to**.
 (= to take the books)

She opened the window, though I told her **not to**.
 (= not to open the window)

14 분리부정사 : <to+부사+원형>

의미상 혼동되는 경우 외에는 쓰지 않는 것이 원칙

He agreed **to calmly discuss** the matter.
 <조용히 토의할 것에 동의했다.>

He agreed *calmly* **to discuss** the matter.
 <토의하는데 조용히 동의했다.>

It is wise **to slowly drive**. (X)
 → It is wise **to drive slowly**. (O)