

제 3 강 동명사

1 동명사의 용법

명사처럼 문장의 주어, 목적어, 보어 구실을 하며, 동사처럼 목적어나 보어를 가질 수 있고 부사(구)의 수식이 가능하다.

(1) 주어

Collecting stamps is very interesting.

cf. **Collecting of** stamps is very interesting. (X)

(2) 보어

My hobby is **collecting** stamps.

(3) 목적어

i) 타동사의 목적어

I enjoy **collecting** stamps.

ii) 전치사의 목적어 : 동명사를 쓰는 것이 원칙

I am fond of **collecting** stamps.

cf. I am fond of **to collect** stamps. (X)

※ 명사화된 구조

<~ing>가 관사나 형용사의 수식을 받으면 완전히 명사로 바뀐 경우로, 뒤에 오는 명사를 전치사 of로 연결한다.

understanding English <동명사>

the understanding of English <명사>

2 전치사 to + ~ing

(1) be used to ~ing : 「~에 익숙해져 있다」

get used to ~ing : 「~에 익숙해지다」

He **is used to getting** up early now.

▶ be used to+원형 : 「~하기 위하여 사용되다」

used to+원형 : 「~하곤 했다」

Brushes **are used to paint** a picture.

He **used to get** up early in the summer.

(2) look forward to ~ing : 「~을 기대하다」

I am **looking forward to seeing** you again.

(3) with a view to ~ing : 「~할 목적으로」

He went to Italy **with a view to studying** opera.

(4) What do you say to ~ing? : 「~하는 게 어때요?」

What do you say to playing golf this weekend?

(5) object to ~ing = be opposed to ~ing :

「~에 반대하다」

I don't **object to going** there if you accompany me?

I **am opposed to driving** over the speed limit.

(6) come close/hear to ~ing :

「하마터면 ~할 뻔하다, 거의 ~하게 되다」

He **came close to being** run over by a car.

(7) devote/dedicate/commit + O + to ~ing :

「...을 ~에 바치다」

He **devoted** his life **to helping** the poor in Africa.

▶ be devoted/dedicated/committed to ~ing :

「~에 헌신하다, 전념하다」

She **was devoted to looking** after her children.

(8) contribute to ~ing : 「~에 공헌하다」

He **contributed to promoting** the welfare of our society.

(9) lead to ~ing : 「~을 초래하다」

His diligence **led to succeeding** in his life.

(10) confess to ~ing : 「~을 고백[자백]하다」

He **confessed to having stolen** the car.

3 동명사의 의미상의 주어

주절의 주어와 같을 때는 생략하고, 다를 때는 반드시 표시한다.

(1) <소유격>을 쓰는 것이 원칙이다.

Would you mind **opening** the window?

Would you mind **my opening** the window?

He insisted on **paying** the money.

He insisted on **Tom's paying** the money.

(2) 무생물이나 부정대명사의 경우에는 목적격을 쓴다.

We were glad of **the examination being** over.

I can't imagine **anyone else marrying** her.

※ 동명사의 생략된 의미상의 주어는 주절 주어와 일치해야 한다.

On **hearing** the news, *my mind* was changed. (X)

→ On **hearing** the news, *I* changed my mind. (O)

4 동명사의 시제

(1) 단순동명사 : 술어동사와 같은 시제

He *is* proud of **being** rich.

= He *is* proud that he *is* rich.

(2) 완료동명사 : 술어동사보다 앞선 시제

He *is* proud of **having been** rich.

= He *is* proud that he *was* rich.

※ remember/forget/regret 등은 단순동명사로 과거의 일을 나타낼 수 있다.

I don't *regret* **telling** her the story.

= I don't regret that I told her the story.

단 먼 과거를 가리키는 시간 부사가 있으면 완료형을 쓴다.

I *regret* **having been** idle in my youth.

5 동명사의 태

- 능동 : <원형+ing>
- 수동 : <being p.p>

I don't like **treating** someone with flattery. <능동>
 I don't like **being treated** like a child. <수동>

※ 능동형으로 수동의 뜻이 되는 경우

want/need/deserve/be worth + ~ing
 (= to be p.p)

The garden *wants/needs* **watering**.
 = The garden *wants/needs* **to be watered**.

The book *is worth* **reading**.
 = The book *is worth while* **to be read**.

6 동명사의 부정

부정어(not, never)를 동명사 앞에 놓는다.
 I worried about Tom's **not answering** my letter.

7 동명사의 관용 표현

- (1) go ~ing : 「~하러 가다」
 스포츠·레저에 관련된 경우에 사용
 He **went** *fishing/camping/shopping*.
- (2) cannot help ~ing : 「~하지 않을 수 없다」
 I **cannot help** *admiring* his courage.
 = I **cannot but** *admire* his courage.
 = I **cannot help but** *admire* his courage.
 = I **have no choice/alternative but** *to admire* his courage.
- (3) There is no ~ing : 「~하는 것은 불가능하다, ~할 수 없다」
There is no *knowing* when she will come.
 = **It is impossible** *to know* when she will come.
 = **We cannot** know when she will come.
- (4) It is no use/good ~ing : 「~해도 소용없다」
It is no use/good *crying* over spilt milk.
 = **It is of no use** *to cry* over spilt milk.
 = **There is no use (in)** *crying* over spilt milk.
- (5) of one's own ~ing : 「...가 직접 ~한」
 This is a picture **of my own** *painting*.
 = This is a picture **painted by myself**.
- (6) not/never ... without ~ing : 「...하면 반드시 ~하다」
 They **never** meet **without** *quarreling*.
 = They **never** meet **but** they quarrel.
 = **Whenever** they meet, they quarrel.
- (7) It goes without saying that : 「~은 말할 필요도 없다」
It goes without saying that she will pass.
 = **It is needless to say that** she will pass.

- (8) make a point of ~ing : 「반드시 ~하다」
 I **make a point of** *brushing* my teeth twice a day.
 = I **am in the habit of** *brushing* my teeth twice a day.
 = I **make it a rule** *to brush* my teeth twice a day.
- (9) be on the point/verge/brink of ~ing : 「막 ~하려고 하다」
 He **was on the point of** *starting*.
 = He **was about** *to start*.
- (10) feel like ~ing : 「~하고 싶어지다」
 I don't **feel like going** to the party.
 = I **am not inclined** *to go* to the party.
- (11) far from ~ing : 「결코 ~하지 않은, 「~하기는커녕」
 She is **far from** *being* happy.
Far from *helping* me, he disturbed my work.
- (12) in ~ing : 「~할 때, 「~하는 데 있어서」
 You must be careful **in** *crossing* the street.
 = You must be careful **when** you cross the street.
- (13) (up)on ~ing : 「~하자마자」
(Up)on *hearing* the news, I started for home.
 = **As soon as** I heard the news, I started for home.
- (14) by ~ing : 「~함으로써」
 He earns his living **by** *teaching* English.

8 동명사 앞의 전치사의 생략

- (1) be busy (in) ~ing
 = be busy with + 명사 : 「~하느라 바쁘다」
 He **is busy (in)** *doing* this work.
 = He **is busy with** this work.
- (2) spend/waste + O + (in) ~ing
 = spend/waste + O + on + 명사 :
 「~하는데 ...을 쓰다」
 She **spends** a lot of money **(in)** *buying* clothes.
 = She **spends** a lot of money **on** clothes.
- (3) have difficulty/trouble/a hard time (in) ~ing
 = have difficulty/trouble/a hard time with + 명사 :
 「~하는데 어려움을 겪다」
 I **had difficulty (in)** *solving* the problem.
 = I **had difficulty with** the problem.