

VAZBA PODMĚTU S NEURČITKEM (SUBJECT WITH INFINITIVE)

Není-li původce děje vyjádřen objektivním pádem (**I heard him sing.**), ale nominativem – 1. pádem (**He is heard to sing.**), tedy když se celá vazba transformuje do trpného rodu, vznikne vazba nominativu s neurčitkem. Neurčitek má v tomto případě vždy i „TO“.

Tato vazba se používá:

1. Ve většině případů po stejných slovesech v trpném rodě, po kterých se v činném rodě používá objektivní pád s neurčitkem a také po slovesech SAY, STATE (vyhlásit), REPORT (oznámit), ANNOUNCE (ohlásit), oznámit) apod.

- **He is supposed to have died** of pneumonia.
- **I am supposed to hand in** my income-tax return.
- **The ship is reported to sail** on Monday.
- **You are expected to be** well informed.
- **He was advised to come** next week.
- **They were encouraged to try** again.
- **He is known to be** a good player.
- **They are considered to be** good students.
- **She was seen to get off** the room.
- **They were heard to say** it.
- **He is said to be** clever.

2. Po slovesech SEEM (zdát se), APPEAR (ukazovat se), PROVE (projevit se, ukázat se), HAPPEN (náhodou vyjít najevo), CHANCE (stát se náhodou), TURN OUT (ukázat se) apod. Vždy ale jenom v činném rodě.

- **Our teacher seems to be** satisfied.
- **We happened to meet** them at the cinema.
- **George doesn't seem to understand.**
- **He happens to be** present.
- Do **you happen to know** where he is?
- **You appear to hesitate.**

3. Nominativ s neurčitkem se používá i po výrazech LIKELY (pravděpodobný), UNLIKELY (nepravděpodobný), CERTAIN (jistý), SURE (jistý), EASY (snadný), DIFFICULT (obtížný) apod.

- **He is not likely to make** a fortune.
- **She is certain to object.**
- **It is sure to be** fine.
- **Accommodation is not easy to get** nowadays.
- **A story is difficult to write** when you do not know all about it from the beginning.

4. V některých ustálených spojeních se vyskytuje tzv. absolutní infinitivní vazba:

- **to begin with** – především, nejdříve, abych začal
- **to cut a long story short** – zkrátka a moudře
- **to be quite frank with you** – abych k vám byl upřímný
- **to say the least** – mírně řečeno
- **to say the truth** – abych pravdu řekl

5. S přídavnými jmény udávajícími charakter, povahu, vlastnosti, duševní rozpoložení:

- You are kind **to say** so.
- You are good **to have helped** me.
- He was generous **to offer** me the sum.
- You were wrong **to accuse** him.
- She was careless **to leave** the baby alone.
- He was unrealistic **to suggest** the plan.
- He was clever **to do** it.
- She was stupid (silly, foolish) **to make** that remark.
- I was angry **to read** about it.
- They were bored **to hear** it.
- She was furious **to find** it out of order.
- We were excited **to hear** the story.
- I was puzzled **to find** him there.
- We were depressed **to see** that countryside.

6. S podstatnými jmény, která vyjadřují vlastnosti:

- You are a gentleman **to have forgiven** him.
- You are a magician **to make** so much money.
- He was a fool **to have accepted** that offer.
- She is an angel **to have helped** me.
- I'm an idiot **to have believed** him.
- He is a hero **to have faced** that challenge.
- You are a simpleton **to believe** that.
- He was a swindler **to have used** those methods.