

INWERSJA (INVERSION)

Inwersja polega na przestawieniu podmiotu z orzeczeniem. Są dwa sposoby przestawiania podmiotu z orzeczeniem.

I. Typowa inwersja (przestawienie) – *to be, to have, modale* **Be/Have/Modals + S + zdanie główne**

Typowe pytania z *to be, to have, can, itp.* *Is Peter taking an exam today? Can you help me? Have you done this?*

1. Inwersje stosujemy także po niektórych wyrażeniach o znaczeniu ograniczającym, negatywnym, które zostają przestawione na początek zdania. Jest to zabieg stylistyczny stosowany w języku pisanym, np.

We seldom go out since the baby was born (zdanie wyjściowe)

Seldom *do we go out since the baby was born* (inwersja)

Spójniki związane z inwersją:

seldom, rarely, little, barely, nowhere (else), never (before), not (even), once, on no account, only by, only in this way, only then, hardly (ever)...when, no sooner...than, not until/till, not only...but (also), in no way, in/under no circumstances, not since, etc.

Przykłady:

We can do this only if you agree - Only if you agree can we do this.

I have never seen such a beautiful view - Never before have I seen such a beautiful view.

Not only did they make a donation but they (also) promised to build a shelter for the homeless.

On no account should one drink and drive.

Little does he realize what problems he creates for others.

Uwaga

W przypadku *only after, only by, only if, only when, not until/till* inwersja dotyczy **zdanía głównego**, a nie podrzędnego, które występuje po tych spójnikach. Inwersji podlega zawsze tylko zdanie główne.

*Only after she started working was she able to save some money. = *She was able to save some money only after she started working.**

*Only if you follow my advice will you succeed. = *You will succeed only if you follow my advice.**

1. **No sooner+Past Perfect+ than+ Past simple**

*No sooner had she put the receiver down than the phone rang again. = *She had no sooner put the receiver down than the phone rang again.**

2. Dopowiedzenia mają często formę inwersji, np. dla wyrażenia zgody **so, neither nor, as**

Potwierdzenie pozytywne: *I love that. **So do I** I loved that. **So did I***

Potwierdzenie negatywne: *I can't stand that. **Neither/Nor can I** You shouldn't do this. **Neither/Nor should I***

*She was a talented musician **as was** her sister/ **and so was** her sister.*

3. Inwersja może być stosowana w trybach warunkowych (zdanie warunkowe podrzędne często stoi na początku).

I tryb ***Should he call, tell him I'm out – If he should call tell him I'm out – If he happens to call tell him I'm out.***

II tryb ***Were I you, I wouldn't trust her – If I were you I wouldn't trust her.***

III tryb ***Had I been told, I would have offered my help = If I had been told I would have offered my help***

4. W zdaniach okolicznikowych skutku znajdujących się na początku po: **so, such, to such a degree**

***So hard** does he work that he will soon be promoted = *He works so hard that he will soon be promote.**

***So short** is she that she can't reach the shelf = *She is so short that she can't reach the shelf.**

II. Inwersja polegająca na przestawieniu zwykłego czasownika czasownik główny+ S

1. Używana w celu nadania zdaniu dynamiki, np. w opowiadaniach. Odnosi się do czasowników wyrażających ruch lub przysłówków miejsca.

*Outside the house **was** a sports car. Here comes the Sun. There goes the bus but There it goes.*

Uwaga

1. Podmiotem może być tylko rzeczownik, a nie zaimek

*Here she comes lub Here comes the bride **nie** ~~Here comes she~~*

*Up you get **nie** ~~Up get you.~~*

Here is your pen but Here it is.

2. Inwersja stosowana jest w mowie niezależnej, kiedy podajemy bezpośredni cytat, ale tylko jeżeli podmiotem jest rzeczownik

I don't like this hotel, said Eve lub I don't like this hotel, Eve said

I will call you a taxi, said the doorman lub I will call you a taxi, the doorman said

***ale** What can I do for you? she asked **nie** ~~What can I do for you, asked she~~*

Exercise

1. I have a car. So
2. I had a car. So
3. I don't like that. Nor/Neither
4. The snow came down. Down
5. The bride comes here. Here
6. Tom had no sooner lain down than the bell rang. No sooner
7. I have never seen such a good film before. Never before
8. You'll be rich only if you work hard. Only
9. If I were you I would do this. Were
10. If I had known that I 'd have helped him. Had
11. We not only lost money but also our bags disappeared. Not only
12. I had hardly come in when he called. Hardly
13. If you happen to see him, give that to him. Should
14. It was only when he wrote to me that I got to know about it. Not until
15. I have been there since last year. Not since
16. Tom had no sooner come in than his mobile rang again. No sooner
17. She got to love him only after meeting him several times. Only
18. I haven't been to the cinema since last month. Not since
19. If I were you I wouldn't buy that. Were
20. You can't drink this. Under no circumstances
21. I had hardly closed my eyes when she called again. Hardly
22. I have never heard such a funny story before. Never before
23. She had no sooner driven out than the car stopped. No sooner
24. If I had been told earlier I'd have helped her. Had
25. His health improved only after he gave up smoking. Only after