

KONSTRUKCJE OSOBOWE I BEZOSOBOWE

Konstrukcje te występują z takimi czasownikami w stronie biernej jak: *thought, believed, considered, reported, known, expected, alleged* (utrzymywać), *understood, said* itp.

Strona czynna:

People say (that) he is 100 years old.

Strona bierna:

- a) konstrukcja bezosobowa (zaczyna się od pomiotu it) **It is + V₃(that)**

It is said (that) he is 100 years old

- b) konstrukcja osobowa (zaczyna się od osoby) **She/he is said/thought + bezokolicznik**

He is said to be 100 years old

Mogą tu być dwie możliwości:

- a) **Czynności równorzędne** (te same czasy w obu członach zdania)

Strona czynna :

People know (that) she works hard

Present

Present

Strona bierna – konstrukcja bezosobowa

It is known (that) she works hard

Strona bierna - konstrukcja osobowa

She is known to work hard

(to+V₁)

- b) **Czynności nierównorzędne** (czynność w członie drugim jest wcześniejsza)

Strona czynna:

People think that he left the country

Present

Past

Konstrukcja bezosobowa: *It is thought that he left the country*

Konstrukcja osobowa: *He is thought to have left the country*

to have+V₃

Perfect Infinitive

Forma ta często używana jest w wiadomościach, relacjach, sprawozdaniach.

Uwagi

- 1) Czasami może być *it is said to* w znaczeniu *it is supposed to* – To podobno jest....

np. *Let's see that film it's supposed to be good = it's said to be good*

Nie mylić tej formy z *should* np. *You're supposed to do that = You should do that.*

- 2) Podmiotem formy osobowej może też być **“it”** np. *It's said to be good = They say this film/book/CD is good.*

- 3) Bezokolicznik może być inny, np. Continuous Infinitive, a zdanie główne może mieć inny czas np. Perfect. Past.

They said he was brave = It was said that he was brave = He was said to be brave.

They said he had been brave = It was said that he had been brave = He was said to have been brave.

He is thought to be hiding in London = They think he is hiding in London.

He is thought to have been hiding in London = People think that he was hiding in London.

It has been acknowledged that it is true.

It can be seen that prices rose.

- 4) Istnieje transformacja z tą konstrukcją: **that + there = there + passive verb + to**

It is thought (that) there are too many obstacles to peace = There are thought to be too many obstacles to peace

It was alleged (that) there had been a fight. = There was alleged to have been a fight.

Exercise. Zamień na konstrukcje osobowe i bezosobowe.

1. People think that he is/was a good actor.
2. People expect that she will get the prize.
3. They believe that she is/was innocent.
4. They report that the thieves have escaped.
5. They know that she is/was hiding somewhere in the city.