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MA THESIS

**Theme: “Linguistic features of infinitive and infinitive constructions in English
(Some means of their transfer into Azerbaijani language)”**

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INTRODUCTION

In all the languages the term grammar is considered as a set of structural rules which govern the structure of clauses, phrases, and words in all free languages. Analysis of grammar rules is also defined as a part of grammar. Syntax, phonology, morphology including phonetics, semantics and pragmatics are the main subjects of grammar.

One of the main notions is that all the languages include grammar. Language is of great importance in the life of all human beings. Language can be considered as verbal, physical, biologically innate, and the main form of communication. People use language to transfer their inner thoughts and feelings, make sense of complex and abstract notions, to learn to connect with others, to fulfill their needs, as well as to form rules and maintain the culture.

The term "grammar" can also be used to represent the rules that direct the linguistic behaviour of speakers. Accordingly, the term "English grammar" may receive several meanings. It may denote the entire English grammar; it means the grammar that is used by all the speakers of the English language. In this case, the term expresses many types of variation. As a matter of fact, the term may denote only what is typical to the grammars of all, or of the majority of the English speakers.

This paper analyses some aspects of the English grammar. It deals with the general peculiarities of the Infinitive, functions of the Infinitive in the English language and its double nature. It also examines the bare infinitive and split infinitive in the English language. The differences between the complex sentences and the infinitive constructions will also be analysed in this thesis.

As a grammatical term Infinitive denotes particular forms of the verbs occurring in many languages of the world. In fact, no concrete definition is defined for describing infinitive according to the main linguistic concepts. The word is formed from Latin word *infinitivus* which means "infinite". Mainly, the infinitives are used as non-finite verbs.

Similar to all other finite forms of the verb, the infinitive also has two forms: passive and active. The infinitive denotes time as well. But generally, the finite forms of the verbs express time in an absolute form. That means the finite verbs express an action to the present tense, past tense and future tense. In most cases, continuous infinitive is applied to emphasize the concept of duration and process, and to make the sentence more real and emphatic.

As above noted, the Infinitive is a non-finite form of the verb and it has a double nature. We can observe that infinitive has both noun functions and verb functions. As a noun it may be used as **subject, object** and **predicative**. The Infinitive has also modal properties. The infinitive clauses have the syntactic position of Tense and Moods.

All these grammatical peculiarities of the infinitive will be closely examined in the main part of the given thesis.

The purpose of the actual thesis work is defined to be the analysis and research of the main peculiarities and characteristics of the infinitive, infinitive construction and their translation into Azerbaijani language.

The aim of this thesis work is subjected to the below tasks:

- to do research in the field of the English grammar in order to analyse different linguistic approaches regarding to the notion of infinitive and infinitive forms.
- to submit linguistic research about the features of bare infinitive and split infinitive and provide information about the differences between them.
- to analyse all the functions of the infinitive in the English language.
- to examine the means and ways of translation of the infinitive and infinitive constructions into the Azerbaijani language

The object of the research of the current thesis is considered to be various grammatical resources of the English language, linguistic views of the linguists and grammarians including various scholars in the sphere of the English grammar.

The subject of the research of the actual thesis is the infinitive, its forms and functions and the means of translation into Azerbaijani.

The practical value of this thesis is that it can be used as a manual for the learners of the English grammar and can be useful to differentiate the forms of infinitive and can help non-native speakers of the English language to get more information about the usage and transferring of the infinitive.

While doing the current research, we make references to the various grammarians and scholars such as I. P. Krylova & E. M. Gordon, R. S.Ginzburg, M. Vince, M. Hewings, O. Musayev, Michael Swan and others.

The present thesis consists of an introduction part, three main chapters, each of which includes two subchapters and a conclusion. First chapter submits the information about the forms of the infinitive. Differences between split infinitive and bare infinitive are also mentioned in this chapter.

The next chapter is dedicated to the double nature of the infinitive and its functions. In the second chapter we provide the views and opinions of different linguists and grammarians about the functions of infinitive from theoretical and practical aspects.

In the third chapter we analyse the differences between complex sentences and infinitive constructions. This part describes the main peculiarities of the infinitive constructions and lexical and grammatical features of the complex sentences.

CHAPTER I. General characteristics of Infinitive

1.1. Forms of infinitive

Like all the other finite forms of the verb, the infinitive also has passive and active forms. The infinitive expresses time as well. However, the finite forms of the verbs, in general, states time in an absolute form. That means the finite verbs express an action to the present tense, past tense and future tense. (For example: I learn to drive. I learnt to drive. I will learn to drive). Opposite to this, the verbals describe time of the action relatively. That is according to the action of the predicate verb in the statement.

E.M. Gordon states that “the action expressed by the verbals may be simultaneous with the action expressed by the predicate verb (a), may precede (b) or follow it (c).”¹

E.g.

a) He *seemed to know* all about it.

Roger *was* at home *working* on his speech.

b) He *seemed to have guessed* the truth.

Having looked at his watch for an hour he *closed* the book and *put* it on the shelf.

c) He *was ready to assist* them.

d) One afternoon, about half past five, when Thomas was *counting on working* for an hour or two more, the telephone rang.”²

In addition, the non-finite forms of the verbs can state all types of time relations. Mostly, they express time relations which depend on the lexical features of the predicate and on the text. In some particular sentence patterns, the finite forms can state time relations relatively.

In fact, the infinitive describes an action which comes after the action described by the predicate verb (e.g. Mary *sensated* an urgent need *to call* her brother). But in some cases the infinitive can also express an action that occurs at the same time with it (e.g. Sandy *was appreciating* his capability *to focus* on any kind of exercise). However, the infinitive in the

¹ Krylova, I. P. & Gordon, E. M. *A Grammar of present-day English practical course*. (Moscow Universitet Knijniy Dom, 2006), 171

² Krylova, I. P. & Gordon, E. M. *A Grammar of present-day English practical course*. (Moscow Universitet Knijniy Dom, 2006), 173

simple form does not always describe an action which comes before the action of the predicative verb.

“The time relations expressed by the passive forms are the same as those of the corresponding active forms.”³

It is important to note that the simple forms of the infinite forms of the verbs are used mostly in the English language. *Ing*-forms are mainly applied in combination with modal verbs in the particular meanings. However, such forms are not applied very frequently.

e.g. She must *be* happy now.

She must *be sleeping*.

She should *have confirmed* the project.

She should *have been thinking* about you.

The lecture must *be completed* till this time.

In most cases, continuous infinitive is applied to emphasize the concept of duration and action, and to form more real and emphatic sentences.

e.g. “It was pleasant *to be driving* the car again; I am not a man *to be talking* of what does not concern me”.⁴

In the above mentioned examples, it is possible to use the verbs *to drive* and *to talk* in the simple form.

After the verbs *to seem*, *to happen*, *to appear* and other verbs denoting mental perception the infinitive in the perfect form is observed very rarely. The perfect infinitive expresses that the action happened previously the action expressed by the predicate verb.

e.g. Our collaboration was expected *to have been* a reliable relation.

The Perfect Continuous infinitive is also used in the same position and function as the Perfect infinitive.

e.g. He was considered *to have been engaging* in this project for 5 years.

She seemed *to have been working* a little harder.

³ Krylova, I. P. & Gordon, E. M. *A Grammar of present-day English practical course* (Moscow: Universitet Knijniy Dom, 2006),182

⁴ Krylova, I. P. & Gordon, E. M. *A Grammar of present-day English practical course* (Moscow: Universitet Knijniy Dom, 2006),183

The forms of infinitive are summed up in the below mentioned table.

Correlation	Active	Passive
Indefinite (Common)	<i>to do</i>	<i>to be done</i>
Continuous	<i>to be doing</i>	<i>To be being done</i>
Perfect	<i>to have done</i>	<i>to have been done</i>
Perfect Continuous	<i>to have been done</i>	none

So, let us see 4 main tenses of the indefinite.

1) *Indefinite (Simple) Infinitive active* is applied to describe the action taking place at the same time with the action introduced by the main verb. Simultaneous action is expressed by means of simple form of the infinitive. For this reason, infinitive may relate to present, past and future. Auxiliary verbs (*to be and to have*) are used to form other forms of the infinitive which are more complex. e.g. She helped me *to organise* the event.

e.g. I know him *to study* English. (I know that he studies English)

The indefinite (simple) infinitive active denotes a future action when it is combined with modal verbs and their equivalents. E.g. I *have to finish* this book next month.

The indefinite (simple) infinitive active is used in dictionaries as a main form of the verb (*to go, to write, to sleep and etc*).

2) In order to describe the action taking place at the same time with the action of the finite verb the *Continuous Infinitive Active* is applied. With the help of auxiliary verb *to be* and *participle I* Continuous Infinitive is formed.

e.g. “I know him *to be studying* English (I know that he is studying English)”⁵

3) *Perfect Infinitive Active* is used to denote an action taking place before the action of the main verb. This form of infinitive is formed by means of the auxiliary verb *to have* and *participle II*.

e.g. I know him *to have studied* English (I know that he has studied English).

4) *Perfect Continuous Infinitive* is used to denote a continuous action-taking place for a certain moment before the action of the finite verb.

⁵ Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А. *Грамматика английского языка. Морфология Синтаксис* (Санкт- Петербург, 2008), 113

e.g. I know him *to have been studying* English for 3 years (I know that she has been studying English for 3 years).

While using infinitive in the sentence, we should take into consideration the sequence of the actions in it. It means the action of the main verb and the action of the infinitive.

The grammatical categories of the infinitive

As already stated above, in the English language the infinitive has two grammatical categories: *Aspect and Voice*.

The category of aspect

The category of aspect can be discussed through comparing features of the common aspect and the continuous aspect. The main difference between the category of aspect of the infinitive and the category of aspect in finite verb forms is that for the infinitive this category is defined in the active voice:

To speak- to be speaking

To have spoken- to have been speaking

In fact, the passive voice does not have any aspect oppositions.

According to Kobrina “The semantics of the category of aspect in the infinitive is the same as in the finite verb: the continuous aspect forms denote an action in the progress at some moment of time in the present, past or future; the meaning of the common aspect forms is flexible and is easily modified by the context”.⁶

The continuous aspect and the common aspect can be compared according to their frequency and functioning; in the English language the continuous aspect is applied very rarely and cannot denote all the functions in which the common aspect forms are observed. These aspects mostly are functioning as 1) subject, 2) object and 3) a part of a compound verbal predicate or compound verbal nominal predicate. E.g:

- 1) *To be staying with them* was a real pleasure.
- 2) I was glad *to be waking*.
- 3) Now they *must be getting back*; the leaves *begin to be growing yellowish*.

⁶ Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А *Грамматика английского языка. Морфология Синтаксис* (Санкт- Петербург, 2008), 111

In some cases, the continuous forms of the infinitive can be used in the function of attribute and adverbial modifier.

e.g. His wish *to be always working in the garden* sounds ridiculous.

The category of voice

The category of voice of transitive verbs in the infinitive form is the same with all the other verb forms.

To say- to be said

To have said-to have been said

According to Kobrina “The active voice of the infinitive indicates that the action is directed from the subject (either expressed or implied), the passive infinitive indicates that the action is directed to the subject”⁷

Active	Passive
<i>He</i> expected <i>to find</i> them very soon	<i>They</i> expected <i>to be found</i> by nightfall
<i>She</i> was born <i>to love</i>	<i>She</i> was born <i>to be loved</i>
I know <i>I</i> ought <i>to have told</i> you everything long ago	<i>She</i> ought <i>to have been told</i> of what had actually happened.

In some patterns non-perfect infinitive in the active form expresses an action directed to the subject of the certain statement. However, in such examples the infinitive is active in the form but passive in the meaning.

e.g. He is *to charge*.

The apartment is *to repair*.

The problem is complicated *to solve*.

There is just one issue *to settle*.

In the above mentioned examples, the active infinitive is defined as *retroactive*. In the English language retroactive infinitive is very common, in some patterns it can be replaced with the passive form.

⁷ Кобрина Н.А., Корнеева Е.А *Грамматика английского языка. Морфология Синтаксис* (Санкт- Петербург, 2008) 115

e.g. He is *to charge*. - He is *to be charged*.

The apartment is *to repair*. -The apartment is *to be repaired*.

The problem is complicated *to solve*. - The problem is complicated *to be solved*.

There is just one issue *to settle*.- There is just one issue *to be settled*.

1.2. Split infinitive vs. bare infinitive

The split infinitive and the bare infinitive are also defined as the forms of the infinitive. Infinitive can be of two types: Normal Split Infinitive and Unsplit Infinitive.

e.g. The girl seemed always *to be in half mourning*. (Unsplit infinitive)

It is defined as Unsplit as nothing is used between *the main verb* and particle *to*.

The Split infinitive is very rare in the English language. The insertion of particular modifiers between the notional verb and the particle *to* is defined as the split infinitive.

e.g. The best thing you can do when you get out of there is *to never come back*.

Her friend is the only person *to ever support* her.

I am sorry, I made a mistake. It was a mistake *to even try* to help you.

According to Gordon and Krylova “If there are two or more infinitives in the same function following each other, the particle *to* is normally used before the first one and need not be repeated before the others.”⁸

e.g. The girl thought the world of the things her friend Lilian could do- she was said, for instance, *to dance* and *skate* very well, and at one time she had fenced.⁹

I was not merely permitted but positively instructed by my father *to go* to a movie and *spend* two hours out of this world.

In order to emphasis the action of the infinitive, the particle can be repeated.

e.g. The hero, when the heroine slights him, is said to feel for a moment a wild desire of the caveman, the longing *to seize* her, *to drag* her with him, *to carry* her away, *to make* her his.¹⁰

Sometimes the infinitive can be represented simply by the particle *to*. This is generally observed in the spoken English in which the infinitive can be predicted from the previous context.

Many grammarians, especially in the USA consider the split infinitive as a grammatical error and even state that such kind of phrases are grammatically incorrect.

The term “split infinitive” in fact, can lead to misunderstanding. For example, in French the verb *succeder* is a single word without any particle. But in English verbs consist of two words,

⁸ Krylova, I. P. & Gordon, E. M. *A Grammar of present-day English practical course* (Moscow: Universitet Knijniy Dom, 2006), 185

⁹ Bowen, Elizabeth *The Death of the Heart* (Anchor books, 2000), Chapter 10, 218

¹⁰ Stephan Leacock, *The Cave-Man as He is*, (Freinzieid Fiction,1918),Chapter 7,129

verb and particle *to*. Verb phrases usually begin with the main verb (for instance, in the imperative sentences, e.g. *Be attentive!*), but such phrases also may start with a complement such as an adverb (for instance, in the imperative sentences, e.g. *Really be attentive!*). There is no exact rule about a verb phrase which should be preceded by the particle *to* or a complement as an adverb. In most contexts, these phrases are used to emphasize the meaning.

Most grammarians and scholars agree that the phrases of this kind have been observed in the English language since the earliest history. But the sources that can prove this fact are very rare. The book called *A Plea for the Queen's English* written by Henry Alford in 1866 is a good example. Henry Alford was a churchman and the Dean of Canterbury.

“A correspondent states as his own usage, and defends, the insertion of an adverb between the sign of the infinitive mood and the verb. He gives as an instance, "*to scientifically illustrate.*" But surely this is a practice entirely unknown to English speakers and writers. It seems to me, that we ever regard the *to* of the infinitive as inseparable from its verb. And when we have already a choice between two forms of expression, "*scientifically to illustrate,*" and "*to illustrate scientifically,*" there seems no good reason for flying in the face of common usage.”¹¹

Most English grammarians and linguists consider Henry Alford's opinion as a wrong approach. In the modern English language, there are more than 650 000 examples of sentences with split infinitive. More conservative linguists stated the split infinitive as a grammatical error and a bad style.

In fact, the first published evidence of the split infinitive appeared in the 14th century. The below mentioned writers used the split infinitive in their works and did not agree to call such kind of phrases ungrammatical.

George Eliot, William Faulkner, Edmund Burke, F. Scott Fitzgerald, Benjamin Franklin, John Galsworthy, Lord Byron, Robert Browning, Thomas Hardy, Abraham Lincoln, James Thurber, Mark Twain, William Wordsworth, Arthur Machen, Herbert Spencer, Herbert Hoover, Samuel Taylor Coleridge and etc. This list is based on the book of George O. Curme, *Syntax*, 1930, pages 461-465.¹²

¹¹ Crystal, David *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*, (Cambridge University Press, 1997),228

¹² Curme,George O. *Syntax* (Boston D.C. Heath) 1931

Bare infinitive

The phrases where the infinitive is used without the particle *to* are considered as the bare infinitive. Such examples are very rare in the English language. According to Kobrina and Korneeva there are certain words and phrases that are followed by the bare infinitive. These words are mentioned below.

1. Auxiliary verbs: *don't, will* (e.g. I don't *prefer* walking.)
2. Modal verbs: *cannot, must, needn't* (modal verbs *ought to, have to, be to* are considered as exceptions) (e.g. I cannot *go* there tomorrow.)
3. Modal expressions: *had better, would better, would sooner, 'd sooner, had better* (e.g. I would rather *die* than come back.)
4. Verbs of sense perception: *notice, observe, watch, feel, hear, listen to, see* and etc.(e.g. I heard the door *close*.)
5. Verbs of inducement: *have, let, bid, make* (e.g. What makes you *think* so?)
6. Phrases with *but*: *could not but, do anything but, cannot but, do nothing but* (e.g.
7. Sentences with "Why not": e.g. Why not *start* immediately?

Need and *dare*, except when they conjugated with *do/did* or *will/would*: You needn't *to say* anything but You don't / won't need *to say* anything. I dared *not wake* him but I didn't/ wouldn't dare (to) *wake* him.

According to Thomson "in theory *to* is required in the last example but in practice it is often omitted. The theory is that if *dare* and *used* are treated as auxiliaries, they take the bare infinitive like most auxiliaries. If they are treated as ordinary verbs, with *do/did* etc., they take the full infinitive like ordinary verbs."¹³

The verb "*to make*" in the active form is used with bare infinitive.

e.g. He made me *buy* that book.

But in passive voice, "*to make*" is used with the full infinitive.

e.g. I was made *to buy* that book.

In some cases, in order to avoid repetition, the infinitive is omitted after the verb "*to make*".

e.g. Why did you tell him?- He made me (*tell* him)!

The verb "*help*" can be followed both by a bare and full infinitive.

¹³ Thomson, Audrey Jean, A.V. Martinet A Practical English Grammar (Oxford University Press, 1986), 212

e.g. They helped us (to) *build* it.

In case, when two infinitives are used in one sentence, the second infinitive can be used without the particle *to*.

e.g. I intend *to sit* in the garden and *write* letters.

I want you *to stand* beside me and *hold* the torch.

Bare infinitive is also used with the words *but* and *except* when they follow *do+ anything, nothing and everything*.

e.g. He does nothing *but complain*.

There is nothing to do *but wait*.

An infinitive can be represented by *to* alone to avoid repetition. This is chiefly done after such verbs as *hate, hope, intend, would like/ love, make (passive), mean, plan, try, want*, after the auxiliaries *have, need, ought, and with used to, be able to* and *to be going to* form:

Would you like to come with me?- Yes, I'd love to.

Did you get a ticket?- No, I tried to, but there weren't any left.

Why did you take a taxi?- I had to (take one). I was late.

Do you ride?- Not now but I used to.

He wanted to go but he wasn't able to.

Have you fed the dog?- No, but I am just going to. ¹⁴

¹⁴ Audrey Jean Thomson, A.V. Martinet A Practical English Grammar(Oxford University Press, USA, 4th edition, 2001) 212

CHAPTER II. Functions of the infinitive in the English language and its double nature

2.1. Double nature of infinitive

As above noted, the Infinitive is a non-finite form of the verb and it has a double nature. The infinitive has noun functions as well as verb functions. As a noun it may be used as *subject*, *object* and *predicative*.

The Infinitive has also modal properties.

The infinitive clauses have the syntactic position of Tense and Moods. Syntactic position will be discussed below.

The infinitive mood will be examined in the same semantic schema as the indicative and the subjunctive, beginning from the supposition that syntactic moods are the ways for communicating modality. It is accepted that any talk unfolds against a set of prepositions acknowledged as true by the discourse members, which constitute the *shared opinion* of the talk. Prepositions are assessed as right/wrong, and thinking unfolds considering the shared opinion, or by pointing out what prepositions are particularly considered as premises in specific circumstances.

According to Kratzer “Two semantic parameters have been shown to be essential in interpreting modality: *the modal base* and *the ordering source*. The modal base specifies the world(s) in which the proposition in the scope of the modal operator is evaluated”¹⁵

In general, the modal base, i.e., the set of optional circumstances to the true context world, where reality of the infinitive complement assessed is generally dictated by the significance of the main verb. For example, the verb *to believe* acquaints *doxastic* options with the context, the verb *to know* presents *epistemic* options, the verb *to want* presents *buletic* or desiderative options, etc:

e.g. John believes Paul *to be sincere*.

Mary would wish for john *to be happy*.

¹⁵ Kratzer Angelika, Heim Irene *Semantics in Generative Grammar* (Blackwell Publishing), 1998,

Along these lines, in John's conviction worlds, Paul is fair; in worlds in which Mary's wishes materialized, John is rich and happy. Commonly, what is accepted, known, attractive, and so on in a circumstance depends upon a substantial degree on what is valid in that circumstance, i.e., on what constitutes the shared belief. Case in point what is known (epistemic options) in a connection is a subchapter of what is real. Thus, what is true in a circumstance (i.e., the shared opinion) demands on what is put stock in that circumstance. Interestingly, what is longed for in a circumstance is significantly less compelled by what is valid in that setting. According to M. Hewings "A modal base is thus usually a subset of the conversational background, and it represents one semantic parameter in the interpretation of modality and mood".¹⁶

Ordering sources express the second semantic feature in the interpreting of modality and mood. Ordering sources are also defining the propositions which express norms, ideals of process and action. The potential alternatives in a modal base are *ordered* function of how appropriately they define the norms and ideals which describe the *ordering source*. The number of prepositions in the ordering source is useful in identifying worlds in the modal base (that is, the number of proper prepositions that are right in the given world). The joint impact of the modal base and the requesting source is to encourage the assessment of the prepositions with modality in those worlds of the modal base which better understand the given norm or standard.

"The modality of the sentence, thus signals the context of evaluation of the modalized proposition, a set of propositions with respect to which the speaker chooses to consider a particular proposition, in our case the proposition expressed by the infinitive complement".¹⁷

Context of assessment can be managed in a scale that considers how close or how far they are from the standard setting of assessment. The standard context is considered as a completely sensible (modal) base, indistinguishable with the shared view. A sentence, for example, *John has walked along the shore* is assessed in a completely sensible modal base, whose ordering source is false (null).

According to the views of Giorgi & Pianesi "Contexts of evaluation are ordered function of their similarity to this standard, with the scale moving from contexts where the ordering source is non-null, so that the sentence is judged to be true in possible worlds conforming to the ideals in

¹⁶ Hewings, Martin, *Advanced Grammar in Use* (Cambridge University Press, 1999), 154

¹⁷ <http://www.englishgrammar.org>

the ordering source, to contexts which take into account only what is the case in a particular context of utterance, i.e., the common ground”.¹⁸

Ordering base can be determined as *Non-null > non-realistic > weakly realistic > realistic > completely realistic*. Semantic mood generally compares to the development of such a group into a binary one. Context of assessment is the same with the standard one where the indicative is required, while a non-indicative mood, the subjunctive or the infinitive are necessary for those grouped as distinctive. According to such kind of point of view every non-indicative mood is connected with a ceaseless part of this progressive system. It is in fact true, as will be obvious soon, that the infinitive and the subjunctive identifies consistent parts of this progressive system, however they do not cover the same share of the chain of importance, contradicting the characteristic mood in various ways.

Modality of the infinitive. A common feature of the infinitive mood in comparison with this background is that the usage of the infinitive signals a *non-totally realistic setting* even when the infinitive is applied in the main clause, for this reason the infinitive, like the subjunctive describes possible, but not real action. Regarding the context of assessment scale, it appears that *the cutoff point for the use of the infinitive is that of an at most weakly realistic basis*. The infinitive is corresponding – (a) with *weakly realistic* backgrounds b) with *non-realistic backgrounds with non-null ordering* backgrounds.

As above noted, the Infinitive is used a non-finite form of the verb and it has a double nature. Ganshina and Vasilevskaya stated that “Although the infinitive was primarily a verbal noun, in the course of its development it has acquired some characteristics of the verb and is at present intermediate between verb and noun.”¹⁹

The infinitive has noun functions as well as verb functions. As it is stated by Blokh “the infinitive is used in three fundamentally different types of functions: first, as a notional, self-positional syntactic part of the sentence; second, as the notional constituent of a complex verbal predicate built up around a predicator verb; third, as the notional constituent of a finite conjugation form of the verb. The first use is grammatically "free", the second is grammatically "half-free", the third is grammatically "bound".”²⁰

¹⁸ Review of Giorgi & Pianesi, Tense, aspect and syntax (1997), 15

¹⁹ Ganshina, A. & Vasilevskaya, N. M. *English grammar* (Moscow: Vyssaja Skola, 1964), 223

²⁰ Blokh, M. Y. *A course in theoretical English grammar*. (Moscow: Vyssaja Skola, 2006),125

2.2. Functions of the infinitive

THE INFINITIVE AS PREDICATIVE

The infinitive in the function of the predicative is usually used with the particle *to*.

e.g. His main purpose this morning was *to reach* the Victoria.

The function of predicative is expressed only by the simple infinitive. According to the time and aspect relations the simple infinitive is neutral to some extent; in most cases in order to express the actions the simple infinitive is applied.

Being more or less neutral with regard time and aspect relations, the simple infinitive tends, however, to express the actions which follow the time indicated by the link-verbs, i. e. they refer to the future and are unaccomplished as yet.

e.g. The aim of the document is *to rally* support and discussion for united action on the many difficulties facing the area.

My first thought *was to ask* if any of his supporters, high or low, had turned against him.

The desire that grew upon Harris and me *was to fall* upon each other's necks and weep.

His one wish *was to tell* her everything.

But sometimes, depending on the context, the simple infinitive may serve to express the action simultaneous with the time indicated by the link-verb.

e.g. Her idea of making things go *was to talk* and laugh a great deal.

The routine *is to meet* in the Bar Parlour for a couple of pints, *have* dinner upstairs and a couple more pints, then *return* to the Bar Parlour for some serious drinking.

It is essential in the predicative infinitive to have specific appositive meaning, i. e. the meaning of the subject of the statement is defined by the infinitive (see the above-mentioned examples).

The subject of the predicative infinitive is stated in the same way as that of the infinitive in the function of the subject of the sentence.

In general, it is pointed out in the context, either in the same sentence or in one of the neighbouring sentences.

e.g. Our aim should be *to keep* every elderly person healthy and happy in his own home.

I suppose that what *Dr Brown* would like to do would be *to live* in London.

He knew that there were only two courses open to him. The one course *was to act* in a strictly professional way.

The subject of the infinitive may not be indicated at all and the action is then related to any or each person or an indefinite number of undefined persons.

e.g. The banning of nuclear weapons is an important aim in the struggle to defend world peace, but the first step is *to wrest* power from the imperialists.

The best way to arrive is *to arrive* with no one to thank for it.

The infinitive may have its own subject, expressed particularly. The infinitive *for*-phrase is used in this case.

e.g. I think the best plan, sir, would be *for you to leave* England.

Some time ago you realized that the only chance for your husband's happiness was *for him to leave* home.

Sentences with the infinitive in the predicative function have the following structural features.

As the infinitive is defined by the appositive meaning in this function, the subject of the statement can only be indicated in particular ways. Thus, only particular nouns can be used here. They are nouns expressing abstract notions that accept or in some cases even need an explanation of their meaning.

The below mentioned nouns are generally used as the subject of the sentence with a predicative infinitive: “*act, action, advice, aim, alternative, ambition, answer, anxiety, assignment, business, consequence, course, custom, defence, desire, difficulty, duty, effect, experience, function, habit, hope, idea, impulse, instinct, instruction, intention, interest, item, job, means, method, motive, need, object (= aim), objective (= aim), obligation, order, plan, policy, practice, problem, procedure, purpose, reason, recourse, reply, requirement, result, role, routine, rule, solution, source, task, thing* (usually with an attribute), *thought, way, wish, work* and some others”.²¹

e.g. If he comes out of it alive, his first act will be *to leave* us forever.

His first action in his consulting room was *to take* down Medical Directory.

My advice to you is *to keep* your big mouth shut.

The great aim of Elisabeth's life was *to make* a new man of Nutty.

Her impulse was *to laugh*, but the gravity of the young man's deference stopped her.

²¹ Gordon E.M, Krylova I.P, The English Verbals (Moscow,1973), 55

My idea was *to turn* Blaenelly into a health resort – a sort of spa, you know.

The only interest of big firms in farmers, farmworkers and consumers was *to squeeze* maximum profits from them.

The subject can also be presented by an infinitive, nevertheless it is not commonly observed because it is not typical to use the infinitive in this function.

e.g. Was the name of Bursley to be lost to the world? *To ask* the question was *to give* the answer.

The subject of the sentence can also be presented by *all*. In fact, words *the least* and *the most* also can be applied in this function only with the verb *to do*. In this case, they are modified by an attributive clause.

e.g. *All* I ask you to do is *to look* at Mary Boland.

Why do you laugh at me when *all* I wished to do was *to help* you?

All that remained was *to hear* the call for vote.

All I wanted was *to die*.

He was also considerate, though at that moment *the most* he could think of doing was *to reach* me another drink.

As has been stated above the predicative infinitive is mostly used with the particle *to*. Nevertheless, after the above stated type of subject there is a variation in the usage of the particle. The infinitive can also be used without *to*, the examples are mentioned below.

e.g. *All* I wanted to do was *cut* the formalities short and get down to business.

Too many people think that liquor solves problems. I think *all* it does is *confuse* them.

Now if I look at him, *all* I'm able to do is *cry*.²²

One more way of expressing the subject is the use of a subject clause introduced by the word *what*. In most of those subject clauses we also find the verb *to do* (though other verbs may also be used).

e.g. *What I do* is *to read* a few pages of a stimulating book or pamphlet and then *start* the jobs with a good train of thought going.

What I came round for was *to ask* if you would phone Angela and find out how she reacts to the idea of coming out with me tonight.²³

²² <http://www.edufind.com>

²³ <http://www.englishgrammar.org>

It is important that statements with the subject presented by *all, the least, the most* and a subject clause are not defined in the interrogative form.

The independent infinitive in the function of predicative is used not only in the literary language but also in the colloquial English where it seems quite natural and common.

THE INFINITIVE AS PARENTHESIS

In the function of parenthesis the infinitive is always presented with particle *to*.

e.g. *To tell* the truth, I'm beginning to find her just the tiniest bit of a bore.

To be sincere, the discussion for me was mildly funny.

Not *to put* too fine a point on it, a man of his ability who just rests content in a fourth-rate job must have something wrong with him.

I wanted to warn him off, so I smiled at him and said: "*To put* it mildly, she's just a bit inquisitive."

He sat himself on a high chair and got ready to listen.

It made my position complicated, *not to say* ludicrous.

The point, needless *to say*, was much too fine for George's thick skin to feel any prick from.

She nodded. "I'm curious, *to say* the least."

Luke, old boy, *to put* it in a nutshell, I'll fix you O.K.

I wouldn't say that I actually believe in ghosts – *to put* it crudely.

To make matters worse, the mist had settled down so determinedly that a visit to Shapsdown seemed impossible.²⁴

In general, the infinitive is usually a set phrase in this function. It is used in the sentence which is grammatically complete without it and in writing it is distinguished by a comma. Stated differently, the infinitive phrase does not perform the function of primary or secondary part of the statement, but it is an independent and free element of the sentence. Its position in the statement is not concrete either, though indeed the phrase is often placed at the beginning of the sentence.

As it is obvious from the above stated examples, the infinitive phrase as parenthesis describes the approach and point of view of the speaker against the situation presented in the

²⁴ <http://www.englishgrammar.org>

sentence or to draw attention to particular fact or other or to analyze a situation or an idea. The other point is that the infinitive phrase may function as some kind of reservation or condition on the speaker's part.

The infinitive as parenthesis is not limited stylistically.

THE INFINITIVE AS PREDICATE

In the exclamatory sentences the infinitive can be applied in the function of the predicate. The main point in the sentence is to state that the person expressed by the subject is hardly to accomplish the action of the infinitive; a speaker does not accept the very idea as unreasonable. The infinitive can be applied with *to* or without it.

e.g. You – a man-of-the-world – *to suggest* this. You know it is impossible.

“Try to write,” she said, “you’re expressive, you can say what you want; why not try to write?” I couldn’t keep from laughing at that. It was so absurd. Me – *write!* “No,” I said with laugh.²⁵

Since the infinitive itself is the predicate of the sentence it describes time relations absolutely in this case. It mentions the action either to the future (see the second example above) or to the past (see the first example above).

Such kind of sentences are emotionally coloured and used only in spoken English. In any case, they are not very common.

The infinitive may function as the predicate in the interrogative or interrogative-negative one member sentences which begin with *why*. In these sentences, the infinitive is found without *to*.

The general meaning of the sentence is considered as suggestion. It is not necessary to accomplish the action in interrogative-affirmative statements; interrogative-negative statements show that there is not anything to prohibit one from accomplishing the action.

e.g. You are not going to fail, so *why worry?*

Why not speak calmly if you are sure that you’re right?

“My darling,” she protested, “*why waste* yourself on little thing when you don’t have to.”

“We can’t go to war with the whole world.” “Then *why go* to war at all?”

The town’s dirty and ugly anyway – so *why bother* about litter?

The infinitive expresses the action related to the future in this sentence pattern.

²⁵ Gordon E.M, Krylova I.P, The English Verbals (Moscow,1973), 58

According to Gordon and Krylova the subject of the infinitive in this type of sentences is always the person (or the persons) participated in the conversation, in some cases including the speaker.²⁶

Only in spoken English such kind of sentences are typically found.

The infinitive *to think*, attended by an object clause, may be used as predicate in one-member sentences describing amazement and anger. Sentences of this kind are used in colloquial speech.

e.g. It's terrible! *To think* that you should talk to me in this way!

To think that my own child should be a snob!

THE DEPENDENT INFINITIVE

Dependent infinitives can be considered as adjuncts to adjectives, nouns and verbs. Respectively, these infinitives are called as infinitives as verb adjuncts, noun adjuncts, and infinitives as adjective adjuncts.

THE INFINITIVE AS VERB ADJUNCT

When the infinitive is used in the function of a verb adjunct, it can be considered as close or loose adjunct.

THE INFINITIVE AS CLOSE VERB ADJUNCT

In the English language, six kinds of patternings are observed where the infinitive should be considered as a close verb adjunct:

a) a close adjunct to an active verb

e.g. He tried *to recall* the local name for the bird.

That seems *to prove* my point for you.

b) a close adjunct to a passive verb

e.g. I was not allowed *to see* it.

c) a close complex adjunct to an active verb

e.g. He wanted *me to be* quiet.

²⁶ Gordon E.M, Krylova I.P, *The English Verbals* (Moscow,1973), 62

d) a close prepositional complex adjunct to an active verb

e.g. She waited *for the storm to subside*.

e) a close *wh*-infinitive adjunct

e.g. She had known *what to expect*.

f) a close adjunct to a verb in a sentence with a formal *it* as its subject

e.g. *It* pleases her *to ask* us to luncheon.

THE INFINITIVE AS CLOSE ADJUNCT TO AN ACTIVE VERB

In the function of a close adjunct to an active verb the infinitive generally stands after its head-verb.

Lexicographically, it is dependent and used after the below mentioned verbs:

“*to agree, to aim, to appear, to arrange, to ask* (= to request), *to attempt, to beg, to begin, to care* (= to like, to be willing), *to cease, to chance, to choose* (=to prefer), *to claim, to come* (=to begin, expressing gradual progress), *to commence, to condescend, to consent, to continue, to contrive, to decide, to decline, to demand, to deserve, to desire, to determine, to dislike, to dread, to endeavour, to expect, to fail, to fear, to forget, to get, to go on, to grow* (gradual progress), *to happen, to hate, to help, to hesitate, to hope, to intend, to learn, to like, to long, to love, to manage, to mean, to need, to neglect, to offer, to omit, to plan, to prefer, to prepare* (= to get ready), *to presume* (= to venture, to take the liberty), *to pretend, to proceed, to promise, to propose* (= to intend), *to prove* (= to turn out), *to refuse, to regret, to rejoice, to remember, to resolve, to seem, to set out* (= to begin), *to show, to start, to suffice, to swear, to tend, to threaten, to trouble, to try, to turn out, to undertake, to venture, to wait, to want, to wish* and some others.”²⁷

e.g. At last we began *to speak*, fluently but with deliberation.

When he was told “no,” his eyes ceased *to look* mild, and became angry and furious.

Then he condescended *to explain* himself.

Margaret continued *to visit* his wife in hospital.

I decided *not to worry* Roger with it, and put it out of mind myself.

There was a rumour that she had determined *to make* Monty Cave divorce his wife.

²⁷ Gordon E.M, Krylova I.P, The English Verbals (Moscow,1973), 61

Like any gambler I had known, he expected *to make* money out of it.

I have been to Paris a hundred times, and it never fails *to give* me a thrill of excitement.

He went on *to tease* Rosalind about the Minister's compliments.

I hate *to admit* it, but I think I can understand how he feels now.

He longs *to settle* down and *live* in a quiet country.

Not liking *to leave* him in the club, I offered to take him home to my wife.

Now she sat down by the open fire and prepared *to tell* the news.

I think I may remind him of a time he prefers *to forget*.

I'm not presuming *to give* him any advice.

She did not pretend to *hide* her nervousness. He proceeded *to illustrate* this by his own story.

Whatever the reason, the course he had chosen ten years ago had proved *to be* right for him.

He held back any confidence about what he feared or hoped, or planned to do.

There are also a several set phrases which are followed by a close infinitive: *can/could afford* (mainly in interrogative and negative sentences), *can't/couldn't bear*, *make up one's mind*, *should/would like*, *be at a loss*, *be/feel at liberty*, *be about*, *be in a position*, *go so far as*, *make as if*, *take care*, *take the trouble* and others.

e.g. He hesitated. "No, I shouldn't feel at liberty *to worry* you with that."

George from time to time had glanced at his companion and made as if *to speak*.

That fellow abuses me and even goes so far as to try *to raise his hand* against me.

This time, Leverett-Smith did not take so long *to meditate*.

He had not taken the trouble *to see* what time it was.

Jiggs took out a cigarette and was about *to light* it when he remembered not to.

But I am not in a position *to appear* in a witness-box.

Note: Occasionally the total combine of the infinitive and the head-word should be regarded as a set phrase.

e. g. He lived *to be* ninety.

He was dying *to know* what had happened to Elly.

With what girls are nowadays, it's no use speaking to them.

They go their own way. And often they live to regret it. When I looked to see how he was taking it he was no longer there

Note: Sometimes the infinitive adjunct is replaced by a homogeneous predicate joined by *and*, particularly after the verb *to try*.

e. g. “Don’t try and promise me.”²⁸

The verbs in the above list are different in meaning and their relations with the infinitive vary greatly, too. Sometimes the combination “verb + infinitive” has modal character (as with *to seem*, *to appear*, *to want*, *to like*, *to intend*, *to try*, etc.). In other cases, this relation may be called aspective (as with *to begin*, *to continue*, *to cease*, etc.). In still different cases, the meaning of the infinitive is the same with the meaning of the object (as with *to promise*, *to refuse*, *to remember*, *to learn*, *to offer*, etc.).

As we see, a lot of verbs accompanied by a close infinitive is quite considerable and yet in this function the infinitive should be treated as lexically dependent, firstly, because its use is indispensable after certain verbs and, secondly, because we can find a great number of other verbs that do not consider of the use of the infinitive.

With all the verbs in the above list the infinitive should be applied with particle *to* (the examples are stated above). The verb *to help* can be considered as an exception which can be attended by the infinitive either with the particle *to* or without it.

e.g. Helena will help *to make* it pay off for you.

Tell them he is predestined to keep out of the main stream, and you will help *push* him out.

According to Blokh “As a general rule, the close infinitive adjunct to an active verb is a simple infinitive (see the examples above). The simple form of the infinitive is used to show that the action it describes is either simultaneous with the action of the predicate verb (a) or follows it (b).”²⁹

e.g. (a) Oh, yes. I like *to eat*.

He turned the other way and pretended not *to see* me.

Another person seemed *to have* a similar thought that week.

(b) How do you propose *to set* about it?

I just wanted *to raise* a question, that’s all.

We agreed *to start* in about half an hour when the sun was less hot.

The use of the analytical forms of the infinitive in this function is uncommon after most verbs, though possible after a few other verbs.

²⁸ <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>

²⁹ Blokh, M. Y. *A course in theoretical English grammar* (Moscow: Vyssaja Skola), 2006

e.g. Roger Quaife was a youngish Conservative member who was beginning *to be talked about*.
He wanted *to be invited*.

He claims *to have had* an affair with her.

However, the verbs *to appear, to seem, to prove, to happen, to turn out and to chance* may be followed by any form of the infinitive required by the sense.

e.g. He seemed *to be inviting* Peter to speak at the meeting.

He did not appear *to be encouraging* his daughter to marry a fortune.

They seemed *to be colloborating* better.

He seemed *to have reached* everything he wished.

Somehow you never seem *to have wanted* that.

This is one of the things I seem *to have learned* from Jimmy.

Human fatigue appeared *to have played* a part in the tragedy.

As it is known from the above mentioned examples, a perfect infinitive describes an action which comes first the action of the predicate verb, while a continuous infinitive defines the action which is happening at the same time with the action of the predicate verb.

Note: The perfect infinitive *to have done with* should be regarded as a set phrase that means “*to finish*”. It does not necessarily show priority. In the below mentioned example the infinitive indicates an action accompanying the action of the predicate verb.

e. g. These ideas floating vaguely in my mind had little by little made me increasingly dissatisfied with the theatre and at last I decided *to have done with* it.

THE INFINITIVE AS CLOSE ADJUNCT TO A PASSIVE VERB

The infinitive may be used as a close adjunct of the passive verb. It always attends its head-verb in such patterns and is applied with *to*. It is lexically restricted as we find this infinitive after the verbs stated in the below chart:

to advise	to compel	to force	to let	to request	to teach
to allow	to consider	to hear	to make	to require	to tell
to ask	to depute	to impel	to mean	to rumour	to tempt
to authorize	to detail	to instruct	to order	to say	to think
to believe	to appoint	to intend	to permit	to schedule	to trust

to bid	to direct	to invite	to persuade	to see	to understand
to bring up	to expect	to know	to presume	to sentence	to watch
to command	to feel	to leave	to report	to show	to suppose

e.g. I have been advised *to rest*.

Am I not allowed *to see* any more of the house?

I said you left word you didn't want *to be disturbed* and that's all I was authorized *to say*.

She made no secret of her desires, and I was bidden *to translate* them.

Sergeant Saunders was deputed *to show* them the report.

The witness had been directed by the judge *to give* his name.

It is important to point out that the list of active verbs taking close infinitive adjuncts differs from that of passive verbs.

e.g. Hooper was detailed *to inspect* the lines.

What am I expected *to say* to that?

Yet that afternoon, he had been impelled *to make* a public appearance, even if it were his last.

The remark was intended *to reach* Roger.

The dramatist is insensibly led *to choose* as his characters persons who talk naturally in the way his audience have come to think natural.

Cordelia was always made *to wash* the brushes.

It sounded, and was meant *to sound*, casual and confident.

Can she be trusted *to hold* her tongue?

The verb *to know* may have two meanings when it is found in the patterns with passive voice and the infinitives- "*to be aware*" and "*to experience*" followed it. The verb *to know* is observed only in the present and past indefinite forms in the previous case and should be attended only by the infinitive *to be*.

Periodically, we find prepositional verbs in the passive in this construction. This refers to the verbs *to rely upon*, *to call upon* and *to count upon*.

e.g. All we can reasonably be certain about is that they can be relied upon *to say* several different and probably contradictory things.

In two days he would be called upon *to speak* his piece to the world.

A small band of authors could be counted upon *to provide* the principal theatres with a play whenever one was needed.

Note: In the below example the whole combination of the passive verb and the infinitive should be considered as a set phrase.

e. g. The company had been given *to understand* that the manufacturers would be unable to say anything further as to the cause of the turbine failure.

“The relation between the passive head-verb and its infinitive adjunct is characterized as specific. In some cases the passive verb denotes the perception or opinion of the action of the infinitive (as with the verbs *to see, to hear, to watch, to think, to believe, to mean, to consider,* etc.) or provides information about the action of the infinitive (as with the verbs *to report, to say, to teach,* etc.) or it describes inducement to perform the action (as with the verbs *to ask, to order, to tell, to force, to impel, to make, to require, to request, to instruct,* etc.). This relation may also have modal features (as with the verbs *to allow, to permit, to let,* etc.)”.³⁰

In most cases, the infinitive adjunct of the passive verb is a simple infinitive which, according to the lexical meaning of the passive verb, is used to describe that the action it denotes is either simultaneous with that of its head-verb (a) or follows it (b).

e.g. (a) Mummy was popularly believed *to be* a saint.

Is that meant *to be* a joke?

(b) The issue is expected *to come* to the forefront on the last day of the conference.

Analytical forms of the infinitive are also found in this function though they are somewhat less frequent.

Continuous infinitives are used very rarely and denote the actions which are always simultaneous with those of the head-verbs. In these sentences stress is laid on the progress of the action.

e.g. He was said *to be bearing* Roger no malice, *to be speaking* of him with dispassion.

Perfect infinitive denotes the actions which precede those of the head-verbs.

e.g. In a daring attack mortar fire was reported *to have hit* the city center.

During that fortnight, several of the minister’s colleagues were rumored *to have gone* to dinner at St. James Court.

Isn't she supposed *to have done* a lot for him?

³⁰ Krylova, I. P. & Gordon, E. M. *A Grammar of present-day English practical course*. Moscow: Universitet Knijniy Dom, 2006

It is also necessary to mention that a passive verb may be modified by a passive infinitive. In this case, the time relation does not differ from that of the active form of the infinitive.
e.g. He was sentenced *to be severely reprimanded*.

Two men died on a building site at Alford yesterday. They were believed *to have been overcome* by marsh gas.

The subject of the infinitive adjunct to a passive verb and the subject of the sentence is usually the similar thing or person. It is an active subject for an active infinitive and a passive subject for a passive infinitive. Compare the two following examples:

e.g. He is expected *to report* about his research to the University.

It is necessary to note that the usage of the infinitive adjunct to a passive verb is limited from the stylistical point of view.

It commonly occurs in newspapers and scientific prose but it is not very rare in the literary style. In spoken English it is not typical at all, the sentences in which the infinitive follows the passive of the verbs *to ask, to allow, to expect and to suppose* are considered as exceptions.

e.g. You're supposed *to be* a man of good will, aren't you? What the hell are we supposed *to be doing*?

What's that supposed *to signify*? In those days a woman wasn't supposed *to be* as thin as a rail and as flat as a pancake.

My being a writer was a good "cover" for what I was asked *to do*.³¹

It may be a fact that the English are tongue-tied, but I do not think they are so tongue-tied as we are now asked *to believe*.

After other verbs the sentences with a clause are preferred in everyday speech.

e.g. It has been said that good prose *should resemble* the conversation of a well-bred man.

It was believed that he *deserved* both promotion and a rest.

It was always presumed that I *should become* a doctor.

It is rumoured that when Swift *re-read* "The Tale of a Tub" in his old age he cried: "What genius I had then!"

The Infinitive as Close Complex Adjunct to an Active Verb

³¹ <http://www.englishgrammar.org>

The infinitive may be used as an adjunct to an active verb accompanied by a pronoun or a noun that stands to the infinitive in connection with a subject. This is the reason why it is appropriate to call this combination “noun/pronoun + infinitive” a complex verb adjunct. The combination is limited lexically since it can be applied only after definite verbs.

Some of these verbs need an infinitive with the particle *to*. They are mentioned below:

to acknowledge	to bid	to encourage	to imagine	to impel
to advise	to bring up	to expect	to implore	to know
to allow	to cause	to find	to induce	to lead
to assume	to challenge	to forbid	to influence	to like
to authorize	to command	to force	to inspire	to love
to beg	to compel	to get	to instruct	to mean
to believe	to consider	to guess	to intend	to oblige
to beseech	to enable	to hate	to invite	to observe
to order	to prefer	to request	to suspect	to think
to perceive	to press	to require	to teach	to trust
to permit	to realize	to signal	to tell	to understand
to persuade	to recommend	to suppose	to tempt	to want

e.g. I asked myself why on earth Mrs Strickland had allowed me *to come*.

She begged me *not to tell* her parents why we were separating.

He believed me *to be* more worldly, less quixotic, than he was.

The doctor has strictly commanded her *to have* an easy mind, *to worry about* nothing, *to sleep* well, and she carefully obeys him.

However, her sense of responsibility enables her *to behave* with an impressive show of strength and dignity.

You’ve encouraged people *to believe* that.

Was he inducing Roger *to take* one risk too many?

He fought and inspired others *to fight for* his freedom.

The occurrence must have led her *to suspect* that all was not well with their married life.

“How’s your oatmeal?” “Just right. I like it *to have* a spicy taste.”

He didn’t mean that *to be* a boring event.

He was trying *to persuade* me to bet.

Would you prefer me *to write* a report about this meeting?

The Opposition back benchers had pressed their leaders *to bring* the vote.

Notice that after verbs *to believe, to find, to imagine, to suppose, to understand, to consider, to know, to expect, to suspect, to think* and the like which express perception and opinion, in the most cases infinitive adjunct is the verb which is a link-verb in this pattern.

e.g. Nobody could imagine him *to be* famous.

He never took her *to be* a vegetarian.

She always considered him *to be* sincere.

That is particularly true of the verb *to know* which in the meaning of “*to be aware*” is accompanied by the infinitive “*to be*” and itself is used in the indefinite tense forms.

e.g. Everybody knows that *to be* unreachable.

She knows it *to be* real.

Nevertheless, the usage of the verb *to know* in the meaning of “*to experience*” must not be confound when it is accompanied by an infinitive expressed by any verb of action. *To know* itself is used in one of the perfect forms in this case.

Note: It is necessary to note that after the verbs expressing opinion or perception a slightly modified sentence pattern is used in many examples — a pattern in which only a predicative is used, without the link-verb *to be*.

e. g. Did you think him a gentleman?

You see, he never liked Fred. He thought him a fool.

I do not know why I had imagined him slender; in point of fact he was broad and heavy.

Note: Although the verbs denoting opinion or perception may take a complex infinitive adjunct, it is more typical for them to be followed by a clause in the spoken language.

e. g. She thinks we're all wonderful.

I believe he was busy.

In English there are some words which take their complex infinitive adjunct without the particle *to*. They are mentioned below:

to hear, to feel, to watch, to know (= to experience; used only in the perfect forms), *to let, to have* (= *to make*) *to make, to see, to notice*.

e.g. I could feel my nose *bleed*

I felt Margaret's hand *frozen* after a long walk.

I'm not going to have you *get mixed up* with my family.

I had once heard Cave *make* the same accusation to Roger.

She has not heard them *speak* before, and she realized that they were effective quite out of the ordinary.

I saw their disappointment *change* to resignation.

Note: In the below sentences the head-verb to let with its complex infinitive adjunct should be considered as a set phrase.

e. g. But why didn't she let him know she was arriving?

He knew, he alone knew her when she let herself go, when she herself was not sure whether she was wildly gay or wildly sad.

The relations between the active verb and its complex infinitive adjunct are of different character. The head-verb often indicates some kind of inducement to perform the action presented by the infinitive (as with the verbs *to ask, to encourage, to intend, to order, to persuade, to press, to require, to request, to tell, to want, to urge, to wish* and other similar verbs) or physical or mental perception or opinion of the action of the infinitive (as with the verbs *to see, to watch, to hear, to expect, to consider, to believe, to find, to imagine, to gather, to know, to suppose, to mean, to take* and the like). In some sentences the relation may have modal features (as with the verbs *to allow, to oblige, to enable, to let, etc.*).

We usually find a simple infinitive in the complex infinitive adjunct to an active verb.

The simple infinitive denotes either an action coming after the action of the predicate verb (a) or simultaneous with it (b).

e.g. (a) Francis asked us all *to come* to his house on Boxing Day.

Will you let me *see* your pictures?

I wouldn't like it *to happen*.

She pressed me *to visit* them.

(b) What makes you *think* you're happy?

In the old days, it was said to be much easier for one *to get into* Spain, than *to get out* of it.

I found it to be very much the case on one occasion. They all considered Jeffrey to be a man of the world and were embarrassed by his decision. Monty watched the car *turn out* of the square.

The continuous and perfect infinitives are not very typical in the English language, though they may be occasionally used after the verbs denoting an opinion or perception.

e.g. At the time, I did not suspect him *to be laughing* in his sleeve at me.

She believed him *to have suffered* all the injustices he had told about.

The letters show him *to have been* a most lovable character.

Did I expect them *to have been*?

The passive infinitive is not very typical either. It has the same time reference with the active infinitive.

e.g. They are not willing to let the matter *be discussed*.

But Roger knew that they meant the compromise *to be kept*.

He had been expecting a book *to be sent* him from Europe.

The noun or pronoun is the subject of the infinitive and they serve as the object to the head-verb.

e.g. But I shall have to ask you to call on me after lunch. I'm urging all the young girls *to buy* such dresses.

Note: After the verb *to help* not only the object but also the subject of the sentence is the doer of the action of the infinitive, e. g. I came in to see if I could help you *pack*, Alison.³²

There are examples in which the object of the head-verb is expressed by the reflexive pronoun. As a consequence, the reflexive pronoun and the person or thing described by the subject of the sentence is the same.

e.g. If I were any good at what I'm trying to do, I never ought *to allow* myself to take risks for the sake of feeling handsome.

But now he had *to force* himself to produce the calculations.

Note: "Notice the combinations *can't/couldn't bring oneself to do smth.* and *to set oneself to do smth.* should be considered as set phrases. They always require reflexive pronouns and their meaning is idiomatic".³³

e. g. I thought you told me once you couldn't bring yourself *to believe in* him.

I set myself *to ask* a practical question.

The Infinitive as Close Prepositional Complex Adjunct to an Active Verb

The infinitive can serve in the function of an adjunct to an active verb accompanied by a pronoun, a noun and a preposition. When it is followed by the preposition, it is used as a

³² <http://www.englishgrammar.org>

³³ Gordon E.M, Krylova I.P, The English Verbals (Moscow,1973), 65

prepositional object to the head-verb and stands in the relation of a subject to the infinitive. Due to this, it is appropriate to call the combination “preposition + noun/pronoun + infinitive” a complex prepositional verb adjunct.

This adjunct is not frequently occurred. It always comes after its head-verb and is limited lexically to a comparatively small number of verbs which are occasionally connected with a particular preposition. The most regularly occurring verbs are as follows: *to watch for*, *to long for*, *to call upon*, *to wait for*, *to look for*, *to rely on*, *to appeal to*, *to nod to*, *to listen to*.

The infinitive is used with the particle *to* after the above mentioned verbs; the verb *to listen* is the only exception.

e.g. This is what he’s been longing for me *to feel*.

He did not answer, and I waited for some time *to speak*.

You can rely upon the headmaster *to forget* nothing.

Besides, the complex prepositional infinitive adjunct may be occasionally used after the verbs which do not always depend upon prepositional objects. The verbs *to ask*, *to cry*, *to arrange*, *to beckon*, *to provide*, *to plan*, *to telegraph*, *to shout*, *to sign*, *to wire* and others.

The most regularly used preposition here is *for*, but in most cases prepositions *with* or *to* are also possible.

e.g. He determined to wire to his daughter *to meet* him at Paddington Station.

Charles did not go to sleep at his usual time, and cried for his mother *to stay* with him.

Seating himself, he signed for his first patient *to come in*.

They drove up to the verandah steps and shouted to me *to come down*.

The relation between the head-verb and the complex prepositional infinitive adjunct depends on the lexical feature of the head-verb. Usually it points out that the action of the head-verb urges the person described by the prepositional object to fulfil the action of the infinitive.

The subject of the infinitive is always the person or thing denoted by the prepositional object.

e.g. She was waiting for the other two *to start* talking.

I watch for her *to do* the same thing every evening.

The infinitive here is generally a simple infinitive which shows that its action follows that of the predicate verb.

Analytical forms of the infinitive do not occur here with the exception of the passive infinitive which time reference is not different from the time reference of the active infinitive.

e.g. We were waiting for results *to be disclosed*.

The plan provides for another 10.000 million *be spent* on that dirty war.

He asked for his good record as an air-raid warden *to be taken* into account.

From the stylistical point of view, as a prepositional complex adjunct to an active verb the infinitive is not limited.

The Infinitive as Close *Wh*-Adjunct to an Active Verb

The infinitive can be a part of a group of words presented by one of the below mentioned conjunctive words:

Whom, which, when, where, whether, how and how long.

e.g. She does not at all realize what *to say*.

I don't know where else *to go*.

He knew which levers *to pull* and how *to pull* them, more exactly than anyone I had met in Government.

They knew how *to talk* to each other simply, without parenthesis.

Majority of conjunctive words begin with *wh* and such type of infinitive groups is often called the "*wh*-phrase". The *wh*-phrases mainly come after the verb *to know*.

But it may also follow some other verbs. These verbs are *to decide to wonder, to advise* and some others.

e.g. It is necessary for him to decide whether *to have* inquiry.

I was standing up too, wondering how *to continue* my speech.

It is important that infinitives mainly are not used as prepositional adjuncts. Yet, the *wh*-phrase is periodically used as a prepositional verb adjunct.

e.g. "As we talked of where *to meet*, the spider-web of suspicion lit up, thread by thread.

Whether he had changed his mind about what *to say* I did not know.

She gave us orders about how long *to stay* over the port."³⁴

We find only a simple infinitive in the *wh*-phrase. According to Ganshina "It expresses an action which follows that of the predicate verb. The subject of the infinitive is always the same person or thing as the subject of the sentence."³⁵

³⁴ Gordon E.M, Krylova I.P, The English Verbals (Moscow,1973), 68

³⁵ Ganshina, A. & Vasilevskaya, N. M. English grammar (Moscow: Vyssaja Skola,1964), 122

Sometimes, after particular verbs, the *wh*-phrases are considered as a complex verb adjunct.
e.g. Plenty of people were willing to teach the actress how *to act*, but nobody told her how *to take off* her makeup.

And Strickland, in a cynical and humorous reply, had told his partner exactly where *to find* him.
I'll show you how *to do* it.

Though the *wh*-phrase is not used very frequently, it is not stylistically limited.

Note: Theoretically, the *wh*-phrase may acquire all the functions of the infinitive in the statements. But in fact it mainly occurs as a close verb adjunct after the verb *to know*. Here are some other samples of the *wh*-phrase in the different functions: a) *as a noun adjunct*

e. g. Two tired pilots in disagreement over what *to do*, both tried to control a Boeing 707 when it crash-landed at Vancouver.

Ellis gave the driver the address on Sixth Avenue and explicit directions on how *to get* there.

It is also considered that the issue is a good topic with which to test their readiness to negotiate.

b) *as an adjective adjunct*

e.g. No one seemed quite sure how *to do* it.

The *wh*-phrase may even be used as an independent infinitive.

e. g. The most important issue is, surely, *where to go* for summer vacation.

THE INFINITIVE AS CLOSE VERB ADJUNCT IN A SENTENCE WITH A FORMAL *IT* AS ITS SUBJECT

The infinitive may occur as an adjunct to a verb with a formal *it* as its subject.

e.g. It pleases her to ask us *to luncheon*.

The head-verb itself has some kind of enlargement which may be of the following types.

verb + direct object

verb + indirect object + direct object

verb + direct object + prepositional object

verb + direct object + adjective adjunct

verb + as adjunct

The list of verbs in these groups is very large. The list of the most frequently occurring head-verbs are mentioned below:

to ache	to comfort	to give	to pain	to stun
to affect	to delight	to grieve	to please	to surprise
to amaze	to distress	to hurt	to puzzle	to trouble
to annoy	to enrage	to interest	to shock	to upset
to bore	to excite	to irritate	to soothe	to worry
to cause	to fill	to make	to startle	
to come (as)	to frighten	to mean	to stir	

e.g. Won't it mean anything to you *to know* that people loathe and despise you?

It gave him a peculiar satisfaction *to saunter* round the precincts.

It shocked me, even startled me *to recognize* it again

It would interest them *to hear* that he had been coped with

It will come as a shock to you *to know* what my second name is.

It gave me a peculiar sensation *to hear* Tom's future discussed.

It makes me angry *to think* of him.

It filled him with a sense of pride *to think* of it.

In the above mentioned examples the connection between the head verb group and the infinitive can be defined in the following way — the verb group expresses emotions caused by the action of the infinitive.

After the verbs *to occur* and *to remain* the relation between the head-verb group and the infinitive can be different.

e.g. It wouldn't have occurred to me *to do* so.

But to my practical mind it remained *to be seen* whether the passion which obsessed him would be justified.

Well, it remains to us *to make* it as painless as possible.

In addition, particular set phrases can be found in the function of the predicate of this construction and should be used with an infinitive adjunct. These set phrases can be differentiated in structure and in meaning. Nevertheless, as these phrases acquire the function of the predicate in the sentences they should be categorized as verb equivalents.

e.g. I thought that, just then, would do no good *to press* it.

It couldn't do any trouble *to take* her *out* of countryside.

But it wouldn't do for him *to be troubled* by any stabs of conscience, however vague.

It took her a little while *to find out* I had made a mistake.

It took some time for her *to completely understand* everything.

"I always say," Mary interrupted, "that it takes a sense of marriage *to make* a success of marriage."

It took all of us and several waiters, too, *to separate* the fighting men.

It requires the feminine temperament *to repeat* the same thing three times with unabated zest.

It breaks my heart not *to see* the little boy here.

The voice of the porter warned them that it was time *to leave*.

"It will soon be time," he said, "for the minister *to assert* himself."

Now it was my turn *to smile*.

Fortunately, it is for us *to inquire* into the calculations.

It was part of Roger's technique *to seem* more spontaneous than he was.

In such constructions we hardly ever find passive head- verbs but the verbs *to agree*, *to aim*, *to arrange*, *to decide*, *to desire*, *to plan* are considered as exceptions.

e.g. I knew that it was being arranged for him *to get* a scholarship.

It was aimed *to raise* £ 350.000 by next year.

It was agreed *to put off* the discussion of the issue till Monday.

"The infinitive in this construction is usually a simple infinitive which is used to denote the actions either simultaneous with that of the head-verb (a) or following it (b)".³⁶

e.g. (a) It takes a great deal of money *to live* as you do.

It may surprise you *to know* that I prefer to work anonymously.

(b) Of course, it's for you *to decide*, but for my part I say "yes".

Now it was time *to reassure* them.

Analytical forms of the infinitive are used in this case considered as an exception.

e.g. Frank, my boy, it's time for us *to be thinking* of home.

³⁶ Crystal, David *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*, Cambridge University Press, 1997

It did not surprise him *to be told* that he was the favorite for that year's Nobel physical prize.

It only irritated him *to be reminded* that other people suffered as John suffered.

In this sentence pattern with a formal *it* as its subject passive verbs are usually followed by clauses.

e. g. It was known that he *would not tolerate* it.

It was announced recently that Mr Ferrari *had been appointed* Managing Director of the firm

The subject of the infinitive is commonly mentioned in the sentence in some way or other.

e.g. It takes the chaps time to get used to things changing like this.

It did not occur to me, not remotely, to connect the occurrences.

It breaks my heart to see all this.

The subject may be found from a wider context. In some cases the speaker himself can be in the function of subject.

e.g. You know so much now. It won't hurt you to tell you a bit more.

The subject may also be signified specially in a *for-phrase*.

e.g. It was not yet time for me to leave for Ebury Street. The longer it took for official opinion to crystallize the better.

THE INFINITIVE AS LOOSE VERB ADJUNCT

The infinitive can be used as a loose verb adjunct and in this function it expresses:

a) purpose

e.g. Then we went to a tavern *to have coffee and liquers*.

b) subsequent action

e.g. My father was out and returned *to find me in a condition of feverish anxiety*.

c) potential action

e.g. He had only to listen to her speech *to know that she was worried*.

d) comparison

e.g. I think you should know better than *to come at SUCH a moment*.

e) condition

e.g. I smiled. To hear him, one would think he *was always short of cash*.

f) exception

e.g. Under the circumstances he could do nothing but *tell the truth*.

g) infinitive in the absolute constructions

e.g. And still she felt quite happy with nothing *to do all day*.

THE INFINITIVE AS LOOSE VERB ADJUNCT OF PURPOSE

The verbs that are followed by the infinitive of purpose are not limited in number and their lexical features can be different. But they are similar in one point — they all denote actions consciously carried out with an exact aim in view. Otherwise stated, these actions are directed to the accomplishment of the action presented by the infinitive. This connection between the action of the head-verb and the action of the infinitive can easily be noticed in the following sentences.

e.g. I *dressed* and *headed to* the park *to do* my morning exercises.

She came in *to ask* if she could help her cousin *clean* the room.

I *did* my best *to help* him.

He *put* his head out of the window *to get* some fresh air.

In addition, the infinitive of purpose may follow the verbs *to need*, *to demand* and the passive *to be needed* and *to be required* though they do not denote any actions which have a definite purpose in view.

e.g. Every morning for that entire week he was put in a room, given a sheet of questions, as much paper as he might need *to write* several monographs.

It was the wisest course in the circumstances, but much strength was needed *to adopt* it.

Three weeks were required *to finish* the work.

The infinitive of purpose may follow such set phrases as *to be up*, *be off*, *to be over*, *to be down*, etc.

e.g. What do you think you're going to do when I'm not around *to look after you*?

It never occurred to him to boast that he was there *to carry out* the policy of his "masters".

He would be over *to talk to* us in the New Year.

As it is obvious from the above stated examples, the infinitive of purpose is always used with the particle *to*.

The modifiers *in order* and *so as* may stand before the infinitive of purpose. These modifiers emphasize the idea of purpose. (In general, they are not necessary.)

e.g. Towards the end of the term two or three boys caught scarlet fever, and there was serious discussion of sending them all home in order *to escape* an epidemic.

I had to keep shaking my head in order *to awake*.

You'd better stay at home, so as *to be near* when we need you.

As it is understood from the above mentioned examples, the meaning of the modifiers *in order* and *so as* is not different. But the modifier *so as* has a specific function - it often come before a negative infinitive of purpose. In such cases its use is more common than the use of *in order* or the infinitive without these modifiers.

e.g. They had gone to the farthest room so as *not to be overheard* by others.

“The infinitive may also be preceded by other modifiers. Unlike *in order* and *so as* which only make the idea of purpose more obvious, these other modifiers are used to add their own certain shades of meaning.”³⁷

e.g. She had sat like this all the time, motionless except for her lips which opened now and then as though *to guess* what Felix would say next.

He sent me a soft smile as much as *to say*, “You see, I don't carry any marked cards.”

They need a sharp lesson if only *to bring down* their overweening self-conceit.

Nor did he raise his eyes even *to accept* the explanation.

The infinitive of purpose generally stands after its head-verb (and those adjuncts of the head-verb which have a closer connection with it).

e.g. “She turned *to face him*, laughing unhappily.

Doctor Llewellyn came out of the drawing-room *to meet them*.

Leverett-Smith, bulky, glossy-haired, spectacled, owlish, stood up *to welcome us*”.³⁸

If special stress is put on the infinitive of purpose, it may stand in the beginning of the sentence. Nevertheless, it is not usually observed in this position.

e.g. *To reach* the park that skirted the river, she had to walk a long distance.

To express his feelings and concerns he wrote a poem.

Periodically, the infinitive of purpose is placed between the predicate and the subject.

e.g. Mrs Brown, *to reassure and soften* the tense atmosphere, suggested her a cup of coffee.

³⁷ Gordon E.M, Krylova I.P, The English Verbals (Moscow,1973), 78

³⁸ <http://www.grammarbook.com>

As it is obvious from all the above mentioned examples, the infinitive of purpose is mostly a simple infinitive which denotes an action following that of the predicate verb. It expresses a future action, unaccomplished as yet.

The passive infinitive is also possible in this case but it is not of frequent occurrence. Its time reference is the same as that of the simple infinitive.

e.g. I have not come here *to be insulted*, but *to talk* to you as a friend.

In those early days, he had sent his shoes there *to be mended*.

The subject of the infinitive of purpose is commonly the person expressed by the subject of the sentence, as in the above examples.

But the subject of the infinitive of purpose can also be the person denoted by the object of the sentence, usually direct but also indirect and prepositional.

e.g. Tony says that he is taking you *to meet* some correspondent tomorrow.

Take my advice, appeal to George again *to give* you that promise.

The infinitive of purpose may have its own subject. In this case *for-phrase* is appropriate.

e.g. He put the documents on the desk *for me to look over*.

I saw James, standing at the station exit, moving his arms *for us to stop*.

Just after nine o'clock a policeman arrived and put a notice on the wall *for the people to read*.

He cordially extended one finger *for Erik to shake*.

The infinitive of purpose is broadly used both in literary English and in spoken English.

THE INFINITIVE AS LOOSE VERB ADJUNCT OF SUBSEQUENT ACTION

The infinitive in the function of a loose verb adjunct may express an action which is accomplished after that of the head-verb, so the term “the infinitive of subsequent action” may be applied here.

e.g. I awoke *to find* Maud cooking dinner.

She turned *to see* Diana again beside her.

The infinitive of subsequent action often comes after its head-verb and is used with the particle *to*.

The lexical meaning of the verbs followed by this infinitive is not generally restricted. In fact, the most frequently occurring head-verbs are denoting motion such as *to come, to return, to*

hurry, to run, to reach, to walk, to turn, to rush and including their synonyms as well as the verbs *to look, to wake up, to awake, to glance up, to be awakened*.

In general, the action of the infinitive directly comes after the action of the head-verb, as in the above-mentioned samples. Occasionally this actual succession of actions is denoted in the sentence with the help of certain expressions such as *the next moment, just in time, in time* and etc.

e.g. The night opened, revealing a ghostly landscape, instantly *to be shut* again with blackness.

In one day she ceased *to be* a child. The rich blood mantled her cheeks *to leave* her the next moment pale and tremulous.

Glorious animal and glorious rider disappeared together beneath the surface, *to rise* together a second later.

According to Blokh "If the action of the infinitive does not follow the action of the head-verb immediately, there are generally certain indications in the sentence.

e.g. I know of quite a few people who always start a new life on the 1st of January only *to slip* back to the old one on the 15th.

He walked out one morning without a word to anyone, *to be heard of sometime afterwards* in Australia."³⁹

Towards noon he rose, cut himself food in the pantry, ate it with head dropped, went out *to return* at three o'clock slightly tipsy and relieved.

His own grandmother had been born *to die* of tuberculosis at the age of thirty nine.

In some cases the infinitive of subsequent action is preceded by the particle *only*. In these sentences the combination of the head-verb and the infinitive generally receive a specific meaning - the action of the head-verb turns out senseless.

e.g. He called again in the early afternoon, only *to be told* to return later.

She watched the young people as they hung about in groups, turning on the radio, only *to turn* it off, and lighting cigarettes *to throw* them away.

Then the boys laid the table for supper and sent out for the old lady, only *to find* that she was sitting dead in her chair.

Several times he trembled on the brink of a great decision only *to retreat* timidly in the last moment.

³⁹ Blokh, M. Y. *A course in theoretical English grammar* (Moscow: Vyssaja Skola, 2006), 24

Note: Occasionally *only* is used just for the sake of emphasis, without implying that the action of the head-verb becomes pointless.

He stopped talking *only to sway* more violently.

“The infinitive of subsequent action may be preceded by *never*, the resulting effect being that the action of the infinitive is destined not to take place”.⁴⁰

e.g. At that instant Myrtle’s gaze faltered, and her detachment vanished *never to return*.

She knew that he had gone *never to return*, never to haunt her again.

Young Hardcastle, when he attained the age of fifteen, had disappeared from his home *never to be heard* of again.

As it is obvious from the above mentioned examples, the infinitive of subsequent action is commonly a simple infinitive. It is used to denote an accomplished action which follows the action of the predicate verb. Though rarely but the passive infinitive is also used in this function.

e.g. She followed Sylvester in a state of dream, *to be aroused* to practical effort by his voice.

At last there was a chocolate mousse, *to be followed* by an ice.

Tommy returned from school *to be greeted* by the words: “Have you heard the news?”

In the most cases the subject of the infinitive of subsequent action is the person presented by the subject of the sentence.

As an uncommon exception, its subject may be the person expressed by the object of the sentence or else it may be stated in a *for-phrase*.

e.g. Next morning he came to my room very early, while the house still slept. He drew the curtains and the sound of it woke me to him there fully dressed.

So it always was, Meg thought. Their long friendship led her automatically to make advances only for Jill to cut them short.

The infinitive of subsequent action is not in regular use in the English language, being mainly limited to literary English.

Note: The structural patterns of the head-verb with the infinitive of purpose and of the head-verb with the infinitive of subsequent action are considered similar in some cases. Yet, considering the lexical meanings of the head-verb and the infinitive, the function of the latter is mainly obvious

⁴⁰ Krylova, I. P. & Gordon, E. M. *A Grammar of present-day English practical course*. (Moscow: Universitet Knijniy Dom, 2006)

and no confusion is possible. If the action of the head-verb is subjected to the realization of the action presented by the infinitive, in this case it is the infinitive of purpose, whereas the relation between the head-verb and the infinitive of subsequent action is commonly successive actions. Lack of purpose is easily understood in the below examples where the infinitive should be considered as one of subsequent action.

e.g. He looked about aimlessly *to find* Mary Carter standing behind him, as if she were waiting for him.

The men left were not many. Some of them jumped out of their fox-holes *to run over* the field without aim or purpose

Both the infinitive of purpose and the infinitive of subsequent action describe the actions following that of the head-verb, but the former denotes an action that is not as yet accomplished, while the latter indicates the finalization of the action.

In addition, some minor transformations can be helpful to differentiate between the two functions: in some patterns *in order* or *so as* may stand before the infinitive of purpose, though the sentence will not have any meaning if they are used before the infinitive of subsequent action. The infinitive of purpose may be replaced by a clause of purpose, which is not possible with the infinitive of subsequent action. Although the infinitive of purpose is generally found after its head-verb, it may be used before it (mainly in the beginning of the sentence). The infinitive of subsequent action always follows its head-verb.

It is possible to replace the infinitive of subsequent action by the second homogeneous predicate (e. g. *She comes up to talk...= She came and talked...*). This transformation is impossible if the infinitive of purpose is used.

THE INFINITIVE AS LOOSE VERB ADJUNCT OF CONDITION

The infinitive as a loose verb adjunct may express a situation in which the action of the head-verb may be accomplished. In general, the head-verb is used in the form of the conditional mood in such patterns.

e.g. He had nine men with him in his hide-out and to hear him talking to Jones you would have thought he commanded at least a battalion.

To look at Strickland's pictures, you would have thought that Monet, Manet and the rest of the Impressionists had never been.

To watch the couples dance you would almost have believed it to be an end-of-term celebration at a convent school but not a night club.

I would have done better have followed my first thought and walked away, for I would have walked away from a lot of unhappiness.

This infinitive adjunct is not of frequent occurrence.

THE INFINITIVE AS LOOSE VERB ADJUNCT OF EXCEPTION

The infinitive as a loose verb adjunct may denote the only attainable action that can be realized under the circumstances. This occurs after the words *except* and *but* which are generally used in negative and interrogative sentences.

As a general rule, the infinitive is applied without the particle *to* in these sentences.

e.g. With that very murky background, what could he do except *set up* as being simple and charming?

There was nothing to do but *escape*.

I could not but *smile* to hear her talking.

The usage of the particle *to* is considered as an exception.

e.g. Peter offered his hand to Jane. She did not have any choice but *to give in*.

This infinitive adjunct is not observed frequently.

THE INFINITIVE IN ABSOLUTE CONSTRUCTIONS

Regarding the views of Blokh “The infinitive in absolute constructions is generally introduced by the preposition *with* and occasionally *without*”.⁴¹ Infinitive absolute constructions are lexically independent. Their main function is to indicate the attending circumstances. In this case, the infinitive in absolute constructions also acquires additional modal meaning. It usually expresses necessity (see the examples below) and may also denote possibility.

e.g. And how happy he must be, with no wife or children *to think of*.

The best way to arrive is to arrive with no one *to thank for it*.

From the signing of the contract to the beginning of rehearsals he was comfortable, nothing *to do* but wait.

⁴¹ Blokh, M. Y. *A course in theoretical English grammar* (Moscow: Vyssaja Skola, 2006), 135

I shouldn't think you'll last five minutes without *to explain* the situation to you.

As it is obvious from the above stated samples, the absolute constructions are usually placed after the particular part of the statement. However, it may also be found in the beginning of the statement or between the predicate and the subject.

e.g. "Awkwardly, with no lines *to speak* and nothing *to do*, the actors stood about and made small talk until nearly half past ten.

Poor people, who can hardly keep themselves, have eight hearty children. Rich old couples, with no one *to leave* their money to, die childless".⁴²

We find the simple infinitive in this construction which usually denotes an action simultaneous with the predicate verb (see all the examples above). But sometimes the infinitive expresses an action following that of the predicate verb.

e.g. He was determined to do good, not to any individual person but to a country, a continent, a world. Well, he was in his element now with the whole universe *to improve*.

The infinitive absolute constructions are not regarded as a common case and only observed in literature.

THE INFINITIVE AS NOUN ADJUNCT

The infinitive modifying a noun is always a close adjunct and follows its head-noun. It is used with the particle *to*.

There are three distinctive uses of the infinitive as an adjunct to a noun:

a) the infinitive as an adjunct to a noun, irrespective of the sentence pattern

e.g. That's a damned silly thing *to say*.

He reached the decision *to act* at once.

b) the infinitive as an adjunct to a noun in certain sentence patterns

e.g. I don't think I have the courage to live on my own again. You have enough sense *to realize* what that means.

He is too clever a politician *to agree* to such a plan.

c) the infinitive as an adjunct to a noun in a sentence used with a formal *it* as its subject or as an object to a transitive verb.

⁴² <https://learnenglish.britishcouncil.org>

e.g. It is a pleasure *to meet* you again on this special day.
She found it a boring job *to replace* the old furniture.

THE INFINITIVE AS CLOSE NOUN ADJUNCT IRRESPECTIVE OF THE SENTENCE PATTERN

In this function the infinitive is not lexically dependent. Practically any noun, abstract or concrete, can be modified by an infinitive adjunct. Along with that the infinitive as a noun adjunct is characterized by a number of specific meanings which are, to a great extent, determined by the lexical meaning of the head-noun.

Syntactically the head-noun may have different functions in the statement.

e.g. The effort *to express* the mathematical processes involved was too great. This was the chance *to try* everything I possessed.

You'd better tell him of your intention *to marry* Jeff. He was impressed by the man's desire *to help* him.

As a rule, the infinitive is basically used as an adjunct to nouns. But it is also can be used with the particular equivalents of nouns.

In some grammar books, it is pointed out that nouns modified by the infinitive are related either to verbs or adjectives. Although this observation is true of many nouns which have infinitive adjuncts it does not cover all possible instances

This is a typical case for the infinitive to change and modify the indefinite pronouns such as *somebody, nobody, anybody, everybody, someone, no one, anyone, everyone, something, nothing, anything, everything, somewhere, nowhere, anywhere and everywhere* including the interrogative pronouns and *who*.

e.g. Never mind, it gives him something *to do*.

"Do you have anything *to eat*?" Katherine asked.

She did not want anyone *to talk* to her.

I can't find anywhere *to stay*.

"I haven't completed yet." "What is there *to complete*?"

Note: The following combinations should be regarded as a set phrase.

e.g. My question had nothing to do with him.

I should have guessed that she had not had much to do with children.

I expect that's s me thing to do with it

The ordinal numerals are also can be used in one combination with infinitive. In such patterns the word *the first* is basically observed. The word *the last* is substantivized and functions as the predicative in the statements.

e.g. We were the first *to stop* such tests.

Jack was the third *to join* the big party.

When the ordinal numerals and the adjective *last* stand before the nouns, in these patterns the infinitive is used as an adjunct to nouns.

e.g. He was the first man ever *to walk* on the Moon.

When the words of quantity (*much, enough, a great deal, a lot, plenty, no more, little* and etc.) are used, the infinitive may function as an adjunct to these expressions.

e.g. She has got a lot *to be happy for*.

There wasn't a great deal *to tell you*.

I do not have very much *to tell you*.

As a rule, the simple infinitive is used as a noun adjunct. It is generally used to describe an action following the action of the predicate verb and which is non-complete yet.

e.g. He thinks he's got a good chance *to get* me out of the way.

I have something important *to say* to you.

Note: It is necessary to mention that the infinitive *to come* as a noun adjunct can be changed in meaning, coming to express mere futurity (*gələcək, ola biləcək, növbəti*).

e.g. It was the same for days *to come*.

There Caro sat, in the tiny, close-smelling room, ready to talk to any caller for hours *to come*.

It was a day on which the nerves were quite relaxed, and the mild air lulled one with reveries of pleasures *to come*.

A simple infinitive can also denote the action which occurs at the same time with the action of the predicate verb. But such patterns are not very common.

e.g. Of course, Elisabeth was always quite charming and attractive, but you guessed that she had other things *to think about* beside clothes.

He was definitely the last person *to see* his mother.

The passive infinitive is by far less common than the simple active form. It has the same time reference as the latter.

e.g. We're different kinds of people, and there's nothing more *to be said*.

They made me forget everything and even the end *to be served*.

The continuous and the perfect infinitives occur still rarely. The time reference of the continuous infinitive does not seem to be different from the time reference of the simple form but it points out the idea of duration, process, making the statement more vivid, more expressive. It is rather a stylistic device in this case.

e.g. For a moment I had a fierce longing to be drinking Old (a wine) at the St. Clair with Alice.
I am not one to be discussing the issues which do not interest me.

The perfect infinitive is used in order to denote that its action happens before the action of the the predicate verb (a) or to denote an action that was not conducted in the past (b).

e.g. (a) I am one of the very few Englishmen to have had the unfortunate experience to have witnessed a multitude of barbaric tortures inflicted on helpless men, women and children-in-arms in concentration camps in Germany, France and Austria.

(b) Why did they go to the police? The natural thing for the couple to have done after the discovery was to slip away and say nothing.

There are different ways to describe the subject of the infinitive.

The subject of the active infinitive is generally indicated in the context. It may be often found in the same sentence where it is expressed either by the subject of the sentence or by some of the secondary parts (a); occasionally it is found in one of the neighboring clauses or sentences (b).

e.g. (a) We've never had a chance *to get together* and outline our plans.

He had obtained permission *to leave*.

His statement is an outrageous attempt *to deceive* public opinion.

It is necessary to distinguish between the passive and the active infinitive for this adjunct.

Han's face was screwed up in the effort *to understand*.

(b) She explained him what a beautiful sight it was and what a wonderful place *to take* her to.

I had to get him in person and there was just one chance *to do* it.

The subject of the infinitive may be a thing or person defined by the head-verb. This is considered the main possible way to denote it. It also may change the meaning of the infinitive in some particular patterns.

e.g. She felt sorry for the poor old man for having nobody *to take care* of him.

What we need now is anybody *to complete* this task.

As a general rule, the word *the last* and *the ordinal numerals* express the subject of the infinitive and in such patterns the infinitive modifies the ordinal numerals. The nouns can also be modified by them.

e.g. I'm so proud to be the first *to welcome* you here.

The first patient *to enter* was a great lump of man, rolling in fat, who smelled strongly of beer.

I am the last *to criticize* the presence of her sex in a man's profession.

It is noteworthy that the subject of the passive infinitive is always the head-noun it modifies.

e.g. She was a woman *to be admired*.

For such young men there is no hope *to be given*.

The subject of the infinitive may not be mentioned at all and the action is then associated with any or every person or with an indefinite number of unidentified persons.

e.g. There ought to be a great attempt *to bring* science into the front line.

The infinitive may have its own subject specially expressed - the infinitive for-phrase is found in such cases.

e.g. It is the only really important problem *for our generation to solve*.

There still may be virtues *for you to acquire*.

The infinitive as a noun adjunct is distinguished by the particular meanings. They are primarily determined by the relations between the head-noun and the infinitive which modifies it. Two kinds of relations can be defined:

1. The head-noun is the subject (active or passive) of the action denoted by the infinitive, or the object of this action,

e.g. I'm not the sort of person *to make gestures*.

This is the only conclusion *to be drawn* from Mr Heath's statement in Parliament yesterday.

That was a silly thing *to do* but one really cannot blame her.

2. The head-noun is not the subject or the object of the action denoted by the infinitive,

e.g. Roger felt a sudden impulse *to laugh*.

It is not necessary *to decide* anything tonight.

I welcomed the opportunity *to examine* him at my ease.

The two groups should be considered in detail.

THE INFINITIVE AS CLOSE NOUN ADJUNCT IN PARTICULAR SENTENCE PATTERNS

The infinitive may indicate an action which is made realizable regarding the quality presented by the head-noun- the quality is sufficient for the action of the infinitive to be fulfilled.

This infinitive of potential action, unlike the infinitive with apposite sense, is found in the definite sentence patterns.

The infinitive is used as an adjunct to a noun which is the object of the verb *to have* (occasionally *to get*, *to possess* and *to lack*). The subject of the sentence, the heart of the quality expressed by the head-noun, is along with that the subject of the infinitive.

An indispensable element of the sentence pattern is the definite article which is used to restrict the notion expressed by the head-noun and thus to show that the amount of the required quality is sufficient for the accomplishment of the action.

The nouns used in this pattern, for the most part, denote mental or moral qualities: *assurance, audacity, authority bravado, cheek, constructiveness, courage, cruelty, presence of mind, decency egotism, energy, power, experience, foolishness, grace, guts, hear (= courage), humility, ignorance, patience, knowledge, imagination, ingenuity instinct, intelligence, impertinence, nerve, sense, spine (= toughness), spirit, strength, stupidity, good (bad) taste, tolerance, willingness, will power, wits* and some others.

e.g. I had the presence of mind *to say* that their father had been called away on business.

He had not the power *to move out* of her presence, until she sent him.

Thank God, at least a few people like you have the decency *to make* a protest.

They had the cheek *to run away*.

Guilt, concern, personal fates - I hadn't the patience *to think of* any of them.

Why hadn't you got the wit *to invent* something?

But not many of our fellows have the strength of character *to go through* life like that.

I used to think that one day, somebody would have the guts *to slam* the door in their faces.

How often the priest had heard the same confessional. Man was so limited: he hadn't even the ingenuity *to invent* a new vice.

But I doubt if she would have had the knowledge *to conduct* it the way it was done.

Sometimes the sufficient amount of the quality required for the action of the infinitive to get accomplished is indicated with the help of *enough* which thus becomes part of the sentence pattern. The same nouns as in pattern are found here.

e.g. I had enough sense, though, to be aware that I mustn't presume too much.

That's why we need every man who's got spine enough to say what he really thinks.

The infinitive also acquires the meaning of potential action after any other noun modified by *enough*. The noun may have different functions in the sentence.

e.g. Don't be liar enough *to say* that you like it.

Note: A similar meaning is expressed by the infinitive used as an adjunct to the nouns *reason* and *cause*.

e.g. They saw no reason *to lower* their voices.

You've no reason *to think* that any rumours have gone round already, have you?

He had some reason *to conceal* the fact.

But there was no reason *to waste* one's time over him. You have just cause to be irritable.

3. The infinitive as a noun adjunct also expresses a potential action in a sentence pattern where correlatives *such ... as* is used.

e.g. If that were so, he would hardly have been such a fool as to give him his address.

Do you think I should be such a fool as to do what I've done for the sake of a woman?

4. The infinitive may be used in the opposite meaning to that of potential action. It occurs in patterns where the head-noun is defined by an adjective which, in its turn, is preceded by *too*. That points out that the action is made unrealizable regarding the excessive level of the quality presented by the adjective. The head-noun is mainly used in the function of predicative here.

e.g. He was much too astute a man to be threaten.

He was too formidable a man for one to think of him as being "encouraging".

"That's too big a question for me to give you an off-hand answer," he replied.

The excessive quality which does not allow the action to be realized may also be expressed in other ways.

e.g. He was by now too much of a Government figure hop for a great deal.

I think she's beautiful. And so do you, only you're too much of a pig to say so.

The infinitive of potential action is, for the most part, a simple infinitive showing that its action comes after the action of the predicate verb (related samples are mentioned above). The

use of the analytical forms is not typical in this function except for the passive infinitive whose time reference does not differ from that of the active infinitive.

The subject of the infinitive of potential action is the same person or thing as denoted by the subject of the sentence.

Although the infinitive of potential action is not very frequent occurrence, it is not stylistically limited.

THE INFINITIVE AS ADJECTIVE ADJUNCT

The infinitive modifying an adjective is always a close adjunct and follows its head-word. It is used with the particle *to*.

There are six distinctive uses of the infinitive as an adjective adjunct:

a) the infinitive as an adjunct to an adjective, irrespective of the sentence pattern
e.g. They were ready to forgive him.

b) the infinitive as an adjunct to an adjective modified by *enough*
e.g. I am lucky enough to know him.

c) the infinitive as an adjunct to an adjective modified by the correlatives *so ... as*
e.g. He was so foolish as to let them talk him into it.

d) the infinitive as an adjunct to an adjective modified by *too*
e.g. He was too old to be a docker.

e) the infinitive as an adjunct to an adjective in a sentence with a formal *it* as its subject
e.g. It's good to be at home.

f) the infinitive as an adjunct to an adjective in a sentence with a formal *it* as an object
e.g. The scientists thought it easy to find absolute solutions.

The Infinitive as Close Adjective Adjunct Irrespective of the Sentence Pattern

The infinitive as an adjective adjunct is to be regarded as lexically restricted because it follows to some extent limited number of adjectives.

The adjectives belonging here are of various kinds. Some of them are adjectives proper, others are predicative adjectives, and still others are adjectivized participles. The most commonly occurring of them are: “(*un*)*afraid, aghast, amused, annoyed, anxious, appalled, apt, ashamed, astonished, astounded, bound, careful, certain, competent,*

concerned, content, crazy, curious, delighted, determined, difficult, disconcerted, disposed, distressed, due, eager, easy, encouraged, entitled fit fortunate, frantic, free, frightened, furious, glad, grateful, good, happy, hard, helpless, horrified impatient, inclined, interested, keen, liable, (un)likely, lucky, moved, obliged, pleased, (im)possible, prepared, prone, proud, puzzled, quick, ready, relieved, reluctant, resolved, right, safe, scared, set (= determined), slow, sorry sufficient, sure, surprised, thankful, tickled, touched, useless, (un)willing, (un)wise, wonderful, worthy, wrong, etc".⁴³

e.g. A playwright ought to be able to take those things I stride.

As I lay in that dark hour, I was aghast to realize that something within me had quietly died.

This was a part of my life she hadn't known; she was apt to jealous of it.

I must read the book because everyone is bound to talk about it.

By the end of the month, Roger was due to make his speech on the White Paper.

Margaret and I were saying that we would be happy to meet her.

I really must take Phil out soon; he's obviously keen to come.

In their state they are liable to do idiotic things.

He wasn't likely to speak openly.

Don't you think he's probably lucky to be alive?

But you were awfully quick to call a friend of mine a liar.

I have a notion that I was slower to develop than most writers.

At the moment I am willing to sacrifice everything.

Was I really wrong to believe it?

In my fury, I was astonished to see him give a smile.

You're determined to win her, aren't you?

He asked me to dinner, and I was a little disconcerted to find that we were to dine alone.

I didn't think any of us is entitled to ask that.

I am not inclined to give up my friends.

He was interested to know what his judgement was. We were obliged to give him the best advice we could.

⁴³ Crystal, David *The Cambridge Encyclopedia of the English Language*, (Cambridge University Press, 1997), 324

I was paid thirty dollars a week, and was all set to buy a car.

But I was quite surprised to hear that you and Seymour had once been such great friends.

I was touched to find my own name among the acknowledgements.

The adjectives and adjectivized participles in the above list are different in meaning and their relations with the infinitive vary greatly, too. Sometimes the relation between them is of modal character (as with *able, anxious, apt, bound, eager, fit, liable, likely, obliged, prepared, willing*, etc.). In other cases the infinitive may indicate the cause of the state expressed by the adjective (as with *astonished, delighted, happy, pleased, proud, relieved, sorry, touched*, etc.). In the other patterns, the adjective serves to qualify the action of the infinitive (as with *careful, competent, crazy, difficult, easy, fortunate, hard, lucky, wise, wrong*, etc.).

Adjectives modified by infinitive adjuncts are typically found in the function of a predicative. It is used after the link-verb *to be*. Other link verbs are also possible to be used. *Too* and *though* are occurred very rarely.

e.g. I'm not the sort of man people feel inclined to help.

Occasionally adjectives modified by infinitives are found in other functions:

a) *as an unattached attribute*

e.g. At this moment I thought of my mother, helpless at her distance to control me or protect me.

He clenched his teeth, determined not to betray his own fear again.

He stood up, unable to sustain his anger.

b) *as an adjunct to a verb*

e.g. Her sense of authority makes most men who meet her anxious not only to please but impress her.

I shall consider myself obligated to accept your invitation.

The letter set her free to hate him more.

The adjective adjunct is generally a simple infinitive. It serves to denote the actions happening at the same time with the action of the predicate verb (a) and the actions which occur after it (b).

e.g. "(a) But I was happy to see him.

He was easy to understand.

(b) I was curious to see what I could of the manners a strange people.

He was determined to make Quaipe listen to him”⁴⁴.

The infinitives in the analytical forms are uncommon except for the passive infinitive, whose time reference is not different from that of the active infinitive.

e.g. The meals were prepared to be served.

He was never likely to be invited to their place.

The continuous infinitive is used to describe the actions happening at the same time with that of the predicate verb and lays stress on the progress of the action.

e.g. “I do think that’s reasonably all right,” he said, glad to be talking like an Olympian god.

The perfect infinitive expresses priority to the action of the predicate verb.

e. g I feel sorry to have disturbed you.

I’m glad to have met you, Solomon.

In most cases the subject of the infinitive is the thing or person defined by the subject of the statement if the head-adjective is a predicative.

e.g. I’m just afraid to be alone tonight.

Sooner or later she's bound to feel that she’s been betrayed.

Nevertheless, if the infinitive stands after the adjectives *easy, difficult, good, wonderful and hard*, the subject of the statement appeared to be the object of the action defined by the infinitive.

e.g. Superficially she was easy *to discourage*.

Such pictures are not difficult *to obtain or prepare*.

And suddenly I thought of that valley of the turkeys and wondered how I could have the gall *to think*.

This infinitive adjunct is widely used and not restricted stylistically.

THE INFINITIVE AS CLOSE ADJUNCT TO AN ADJECTIVE MODIFIED BY ENOUGH

The infinitive serves as an adjunct to any adjective required by the sense when it is modified by *enough*. The adjective is, as a rule, a predicative in the sentence.

e.g. I hope he’s sensible enough *to cut* his losses now.

⁴⁴ <http://www.grammarbook.com>

I can't think who'd be stupid enough *to support* you.

He wasn't eminent enough as a scientist *to carry* weight.

The infinitive here serves to express a potential action- it is made realizable owing to the sufficient amount of the quality denoted by the head-adjective. The amount of the quality required for the action to be realized is marked with the help of enough which becomes part of the sentence pattern.

Note: Sometimes, though not often, the amount of the quality required for an action to get realized is expressed by other means in the sentence.

e. g. You've got to be fundamentally insensitive to be as noisy and as clumsy as that.

Her habits of mind were inadequate to cope with her experience.

You seem young to have such grey hair.

Occasionally, the adjective may also have the function of a verb adjunct.

e. g. He could not find people adventurous enough to trust themselves to him.

I'll leave the windows open enough to give you a little fresh air.

Note: Similar to adjectives, adverbs modified by enough may also serve as head-words to an infinitive adjunct.

e. g. I wished I knew him well enough *to ask*.

He had lived alone with his success long enough *to become* a part of it.

Sometimes *enough* itself is used as an adverb and takes an infinitive adjunct.

e. g. I didn't care enough about them to worry whether they were content.

We find a simple infinitive in the pattern which expresses an action happening after the action of the predicate verb.

The occasional use of the perfect infinitive defines that the action was not accomplished.

e.g. "I had known him as a doctor, but was not old enough to have known him as a friend."⁴⁵

In majority of cases, the subject of the infinitive is similar with the subject of the statement. Sometimes, however, the subject is any or every person, which is understood from the particular context.

e.g. The fruit was ripe to pick.

The food and drink were good, but not good enough to go out for.

Occasionally we find a for-phrase to define the subject of the infinitive specially.

e.g. The house was just dark enough for her to slide by unnoticed.

⁴⁵ Gordon E.M, Krylova I.P, The English Verbals (Moscow,1973), 82

He reminded her that she had seemed anxious enough for him to look in there.

The use of the infinitive adjunct to an adjective modified by *enough* is not restricted stylistically.

The Infinitive as Close Adjunct to an Adjective Modified by the Correlatives *So... As*

The infinitive as an adjective adjunct also expresses a potential action in a different construction — we find in this pattern the correlatives *so ... as*, which should be treated as a part of the sentence pattern.

e.g. “He was so fortunate as to escape.

If you are so stupid as to lend him your car you must expect it to be damaged.

Could anyone be so insanely cold-blooded and calculating as to prepare a second murder like that?”⁴⁶

⁴⁶ Gordon E.M, Krylova I.P, *The English Verbals* (Moscow,1973), 83

CHAPTER III. Linguistics features of infinitives and infinitive constructions

3.1. Complex sentence vs. infinitive constructions

Infinitive constructions have a special role and function in a sentence. Besides, they have also specific intonation. Their linguistic features include their existence in the language and usage by speakers, especially the preference of their usage in the speech by speakers, no matter whether it is a native speaker or a foreigner.

What is the Complex sentence?

A simple sentence (mainly regarded as an independent, or main clause) and a subordinate clause are combined by the complex sentence. Such kinds of sentences are generally used in the academic writing. ESL/EFL learners study mainly these patterns.

What is the Subordinate Clause?

It is a type of sentence with a principal, or main clause on, which it depends.

In the English language, we can observe various types of complex sentences. It mostly depends on the kind of subordinate clause which is used in English. Two main types of subordinate clauses are distinguished in the English grammar: 1) finite clauses and (2) non-finite clauses. We will analyse these types below.

1) Finite Clauses.

According to Jespersen "*Finite clauses* are the basic subordinate clauses that are the focus of most work with complex sentences and dependent clauses in ESL/EFL grammar/writing courses and materials. The "finite" just means that there a full verb phrase and that the clause has some type of "time" meaning.⁴⁷

Finite clauses include the below mentioned clauses:

- (1) adverbial clauses
- (2) noun or nominal clauses
- (3) *wh*-clauses
- (4) relative clauses.

⁴⁷ Jespersen, Otto. *A Modern English Grammar on historical principles*. Part III Syntax. Second Volume (London: George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1954), 145

Examples on Finite Clauses

Adverbial Clause: “Because humans are not monkeys, we must be careful about extrapolating from animal studies to human behavior.”⁴⁸

Wh-Clause: “We imagine how we *appear* to those around us.”⁴⁹

Noun Clause: “For example, we may think that others *see* us as witty or dull.”⁵⁰

Relative Clause: “Cantonese (the language of Canton, which *differs* in sound from Mandarin roughly the way French *does* from Spanish) is the second most common Chinese dialect.”⁵¹

The description of subordinate clauses differs according to the author or investigation. In most post-soviet literature the types of subordinate clauses are classified differently. There are 3 types of them: nominal clauses which include *subject, object and predicative clauses, attributive clauses* and *adverbial clauses*.

Another type of clauses in western literature is Non-Finite Clauses. Non-finite clauses are formed with the help of verbs which do not have tense or modality. These are the verbs which are not considered as verb phrases in the sentence. The clauses with (1) infinitives and (2) participles and (3) gerunds are examples. But traditionally, they are not considered normal clauses since they have no predication. As in the sentence there is no predication, it cannot be a sentence, even a subordinate.

So, let's see some examples about the Non-Finite Clauses.

Non-Finite Clauses

Infinitive Clause : He wondered why he had forsaken physics *to study human culture* in the first place.”⁵²

⁴⁸ <http://www.englishgrammar.org>

⁴⁹ <http://www.englishgrammar.org>

⁵⁰ <http://www.englishgrammar.org>

⁵¹ <http://www.englishgrammar.org>

⁵² <http://www.ccsenet.org>

Present Participle Clause: “*Entering the world of the Yanomamo*, the anthropologist experienced culture shock.”⁵³

Past Participle Clause: “*Confused by the differences between his culture and theirs*, he wanted to flee and return home.”⁵⁴

Gerund Clause: “*On entering the hall*, he kissed her on the cheek.”⁵⁵

Non-Finite Clauses & ESL/EFL Materials & Teachers

Some grammarians and also English teachers regard participles and infinitives as phrases. From particular point this term is used reasonably. In fact, majority of learners of English have more problems with the finite clauses than they have with non-finite ones. In addition, the statements and patterns used with the infinitive are not so complicated.

The sentence “*I like to study grammar*” is considered as simple SVO in which infinitive is used in the function of the direct object. While studying how to form complex sentences, English language teacher are mostly worried about the appropriate tense of the verb to be used. In such cases, sentences with the infinitive are not defined as complex sentences in order to avoid confusion. For this reason, many linguists prefer to regard participles and infinitives as phrases. Thus, as a term, we may find infinitive phrases in one book and infinitive clauses in the other grammar books.

As mentioned above, infinitive, like other two types of verbals, are specifically used in the language. Three types of verbals are used in the language with the purpose of expressing one’s ideas in one simple sentences instead of using complex sentences or subordinate clauses. All infinitive construction patterns are sure to need nominal element together with the Infinitive, which is pseudo-subject and predicate of this construction. These constructions have a definite function in the sentence and consequently they can substitute different subordinate clauses, to be more exact they can be used instead of most subordinate clauses. But before speaking about subordinate clauses we should note that in Modern English some constructions with verbals are also called clauses. We think that subordinate clauses should have predication and there should be agreement between subject and verb in number and person in the language. But in the

⁵³ <http://www.ccsenet.org>

⁵⁴ <http://www.ccsenet.org>

⁵⁵ <http://www.ccsenet.org>

infinitive constructions nominal elements do not agree with the verbal in number and person. Let's look through all subordinate clauses and try to change them.

1) Subject clause.

It is necessary for him to read this book.

In the above given sentence *for-construction* or *for-to-infinitive construction* is used in the function of subject. It can also be used instead of introductory *it*, while the meaning is not changed.

For him to read this book is necessary.

By means of transformation this simple sentence can be changed into composite complex sentence with the subordinate clause of subject.

It is necessary *that he should read this book.*

2) Predicative clause.

This book is for you to read.

3) Object clause.

We are sorry for him to have said these words during the talk.

Using transformational method, the sentence can be turned into the following one.

We are sorry that he should have said these words during the talk.

Another example about the object clause is below.

I am sorry for him to marry (to have married) this girl.

If we change this sentence into subordinate clause, it will look like the following:

I am sorry that he should marry (to have married) this girl.

We should also take into consideration the fact that not all sentences with the *for-to-construction* can be changed into subordinate clauses. Let's look through the following example.

We waited for him to come in time. – We waited that he should come in time.

So, in the above-given sentence *for-to construction* cannot be changed into object clause in which Suppositional Mood is used, instead it is possible to use object clause with Indicative Mood. E.g.

We waited for him to come in time. – We waited that he would come in time.

The sentence *I am sorry for him to marry (to have married) this girl* can also be used in the Indicative Mood.

I am sorry for him to marry (to have married) this girl – I am sorry that he will marry (has married) this girl.

While changing the *for-constructions* into subordinate clauses one should also take into consideration the semantics of the sentence.

4. Attributive clause.

I have no book for you to read.

The sentence above can be changed into attributive clause, but here we shall make some changes in the structure of the sentence.

I have no book which is suitable for your reading.

The sentence - *I have no book for you to read* - can also be substituted with adverbial clauses as well.

I have no book so that you might (could) read. This version of the sentence is used in the Suppositional Mood.

5. Adverbial clauses:

a) of time

He lived to be 18 (till he was 18).

These sentences can be paraphrased like this, if to use normal subordinate clause of time.

He lived till he was 18.

b) of condition

I will appreciate you to do it for me – I will appreciate you if you do it for me.

c) of purpose

I've come here to study. To see her I went to the institute.

If to change these sentences into subordinate clauses of purpose we shall get the following clauses.

I've come here because I want to study.

I went to the institute as I wanted to see her.

The Infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose can be introduced by “*in-order*”, “*so as*”.

He put on his coat lest he should be cold.

d) of result.

She is young enough to do this work.

The Infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result depends on adjectives or adverbs modified by the adverbs ‘*too*’ and ‘*enough*’ and also by “*so*”+ *an adjective*, “*such*”+ *a noun with the conjunction “as”*.

Let us transform the above-given simple sentences into the result clause.

I was too busy so that I couldn't see anyone.

He was so weak that she was unable to work.

e) of comparison (manner): *than, as if, as though.*

He knew better than to rely on her.

d) of attendant circumstances.

She was driven away, never to revisit this neighborhood.

8) Parenthesis:

e.g. To speak frankly, it's interesting for us to know.

To tell the truth, I've never been here before.

3.2.Means of transfer of infinitive constructions into Azerbaijani

First of all, we should decide what the construction is. Construction is a unity of two or more elements of the language, which are interconnected with each-other and form a single unit, semantically and syntactically.

According to Hewings “the infinitive constructions represent a complex, diversified type of subordinate clauses, with a central position in the complement system of the English language. Unlike *that* complements (object clauses), infinitive complements are non-finite, i.e., the infinitive lacks deictic tense and agreement features.”⁵⁶ Consequently, infinitive has a relative tense and voice distinction.

According to the views of Emonds “the infinitive lacks an overt subject. This is probably the most frequent situation, as it is a characteristic property of non-finite complements that they are often subjectless i.e. they are often used without nominal element”.⁵⁷

1. We tried *to reach* on time.
2. Jane gave a word to her father *to study* for the final exam.
3. The director convinced him *to resign* his position.

Speakers could easily determine the subjects in the above mentioned examples. In the first sample, the subject is *they*, in the second sample *Jane* is implicit subject, *the director* is the subject of the sentence. It should be noted that such interpretation can be studied out by the finite phrases of the infinitive complement.

So, let us transform the above-mentioned patterns into such patterns, where we can easily demonstrate Notional Subject of the second part of the sentence.

1. *Jane gave a word to her father that she would study for final exam.*
2. *The director convinced him that he should resign his position.*

In the above-given examples *Jane* and *him* are interconnected with *she* and *he* which are used in the object clause of the compound-complex sentence.

There are 3 predicative constructions with the Infinitive in the English language.

- 1) The Objective-with-the-Infinitive construction.

⁵⁶ Hewings, Martin, *Advanced Grammar in Use* (Cambridge University Press, 1999), 68

⁵⁷ Emonds, Joseph E., *A Unified Theory of Syntactic Categories* (Foris Publications, 1985), 56

2) The Subjective Infinitive construction.

3) The For-To Infinitive construction.

According to the investigation made by us above, some patterns without nominal element are also sometimes called *constructions*. But here we shall speak both such kind of pattern; we consider only the combination of nominal element + Infinitive to be *the construction*.

When we speak about the means of transfer of the Infinitive constructions it should be noted that Objective – with the Infinitive Construction is translated into Azerbaijani by means of the following ways:

1. Verbal Noun (Feli isim)
2. Infinitive construction (Məsdər tərkibi)
3. Object Clause (Tamamlıq budaq cümləsi).

1) THE OBJECTIVE-WITH-THE-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

As mentioned above, the infinitive may sometimes lack an overt subject, which is the most frequent situation, as it is a characteristic property of non-finite complements that they are often subjectless i.e. “they are often used without nominal element”.⁵⁸ But for normal infinitive construction patterns we are sure to need nominal element together with the Infinitive.

1. We tried *to reach* on time.
2. She gave a word to her father *to study* for the final exam.
3. The director convinced him *to resign* his position.

So, let us transform the above-mentioned patterns into such patterns, where we can easily demonstrate Notional Subject of the second part of the sentence.

1. She gave a word to her father that she would study for the final exam.
2. The director convinced him that he should resign his position.

The Objective-with-the-Infinitive construction is a construction in which the Infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case. It means that this construction has only one function in a sentence, that of the *complex object*.

I want you *to be happy* – Mən sənə *xoşbəxt olmağın* istəyirəm.
(Mən istəyirəm ki, sən xoşbəxt olasan).

⁵⁸ Emonds, Joseph E., A Unified Theory of Syntactic Categories (Foris Publications, 1985), 58

I saw the boy *enter the room* (What did I see?) – Mən oğlanın içəri girməyini/girdiyini gördüm.

Thus, the usage of this construction is possible after some types of verbs:

1) The verbs denoting sense perception such as to see, to hear, to feel, to notice, to watch, to observe. This group of verbs is exceptionally used in this construction. Here we should be careful with the usage of the Bare Infinitive, for most of the verbs belonging to this group are followed by the bare infinitive, not depending on the use of a simple infinitive or a construction.

I haven't heard anyone call me – Mən kiminsə məni çağırıldığını (çağırmağını) eşitmədim.

I felt somebody put his hand on my shoulder – Mən kiminsə əlini çiynimə qoyduğunu/qoymağını hiss etdim (Mən hiss etdim ki, kimsə əlini mənim çiynimə qoydu).

2) The verbs denoting mental activity such as *to know, to think, to imagine, to find, to expect, to suppose, to trust, to feel, to consider, to believe, to understand, to assume, to acknowledge.*

All her friends expected her *to get marry to Peter* – Bütün dostları onun Piterlə evlənəcəyini gözləyirdi.

He supposed me *to have return* – O, mənim qayıtdığımı güman etdi/edirdi (O, güman edirdi ki, mən qayıtmışam).

3) The verbs denoting feeling, wish, emotions and intentions such as *to want, to desire, to wish, to mean, to choose, cannot bear, to love, to like, to hate, to dislike, to intend, should like (would like), prefer, etc.*

I dislike her *to speak in this way* – Onun bu cür danışmağını xoşlamıram.

I want him *to help the girls* – Mən onun qızlara köməklik göstərməyini istəyirəm (Mən istəyirəm ki, o, qızlara kömək göstərsin).

4) The verbs denoting compulsion such as *to make (məcbur etmək), to cause (məcbur etmək), to have (məcbur etmək), to force (məcbur etmək), to get (səy göstərmək; добиться).*

The noise caused him *to awake* – Səs onu oyanmağa məcbur etdi.

The teacher made us *revise all grammar rules* – Müəllim bizi məcbur etdi ki, bütün qrammatik materialları təkrarlayaq (Müəllim bizi bütün qrammatik materialları təkrarlamağa məcbur etdi).

5) After the verbs of declaring such as: *to declare, to pronounce, to report.* The doctor pronounced the illness *to be a slight one* - Həkim xəstəliyin yüngül olduğunu bildirdi (Həkim bildirdi ki, yara yüngüldür).

6) After the verbs of order and permission: *to suffer, to allow, to order, to permit, to have, to let, to command, etc.*

The dean allowed the students *to attend the classes* – Dekan tələbələrə *dərslərə iştirak etmək üçün* icazə verdi (Dekan icazə verdi ki, tələbələr dərslərə iştirak etsin).

So, as it is obvious from the above examples, Objective - with the Infinitive Construction is translated into Azerbaijani by means of the following ways:

1. *Feli isim (Verbal Noun)*
2. *Məsdər tərkibi (Infinitive Constructions)*
3. *Tamamlıq budaq cümləsi (Object clause)*

THE SUBJECTIVE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

Another construction with the Infinitive is the Subjective-Infinitive Construction.

Infinitive stands in the predicate relation to the pronoun and noun in the Subjective-Infinitive Constructions. The noun is used in the common case and pronoun is in the nominative case.

According to Jespersen “the infinitive clause may have its expressed lexical subject, but this subject surfaces in the main clause either as the main clause subject (= the Nominative + Infinitive construction) or as the main clause object (= the Accusative + Infinitive construction).”

This construction has the function of the complex subject.

e.g. He was seen to enter the room. (What was seen?) – Onun otağa girməyini görüblər (Onu otağa girən görüblər). This construction is used:

1) After the verbs denoting sense perception: such as *to see, to hear, to watch, to feel* (Passive Voice).

e.g. The boy was heard to cry out – Oğlanın qışırmağı/qışırığı eşidildi.

2) After the verbs denoting mental activity such as *to suppose, to consider, to think, to expect, to know, to believe* and etc.

e.g. I was expected to come soon – Mənim tezliklə gələcəyimi/ gəlməyimi gözləyirdilər. He was considered by majority to be a brilliant architect – Çoxları onu peşəkar arxitektora hesab edirdilər (Çoxları hesab edirdi ki, o peşəkar arxitektordur).

3) After the verb *to make* (in the PV).

e.g. I was made to consult a doctor – Məni həkimlə məsləhətləşməyə məcbur etdilər. He was made to open the window – Onu pəncərəni açmağa məcbur etdilər.

4) After the verbs *to say, to report*.

e.g. The daughter is said to resemble her mother - Qızın anasına oxşadığını deyirlər (deyirlər qız anasına oxşayır).

5) After the verbs *to allow, to permit, to order, to command, to force, to intend*.

e.g. The child was forced to eat - Uşağı yeməyə məcbur etdilər (Uşaq yeməyə məcbur edildi).

6) It is used with word groups *to be sure, to be likely, to be certain*.

e.g. They are sure to marry - Onlar əlbəttə/mütləq/şübhəsiz evlənəcəklər. He is certain to come - O əlbəttə/mütləq/şübhəsiz gələcək.

7) It can be applied with these pairs of synonyms: *to seem and to appear: to happen and to chance: to prove and to turn out*.

e.g. “Melvin appears to speak fluent Japanese. (Nominative + Infinitive) They proved him irrefutably to be the liar. (Accusative + Infinitive)”⁵⁹

If we want to transfer the sentences into a complex-compound sentence the following sentences will be the changed form.

E.g. “It appears that Melvin speaks fluent Japanese, or They proved irrefutably that he was a liar.”⁶⁰

The Nominative + Infinitive and the Accusative + Infinitive constructions are defined the raising constructions. Lexical properties are the main features that may influence the possibility of the construction. Thus, such constructions are regarded as lexically governed.

The means of translation of such construction into Azerbaijani are also peculiar: let's see the following examples:

The research proved to be a success – Tədqiqatın uğurlu olduğu məlum oldu (Məlum oldu ki, tədqiqat uğurlu olub).

The Infinitive is the Subjective-Infinitive Construction is rendered into Azerbaijani by means of:

1. *(Yönlük) Təsirlik halında isim və ya əvəzlik + feli sifət*

2. *Yiyəlik halında isim və ya əvəzlik + təsirlik halında feli sifət*

THE FOR-TO INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

The third construction is the *For to* Infinitive Construction.

⁵⁹ Emonds, Joseph E., A Unified Theory of Syntactic Categories (Foris Publications, 1985), 59

⁶⁰ Emonds, Joseph E., A Unified Theory of Syntactic Categories (Foris Publications, 1985), 60

The Infinitive stands in predicate relation with a noun in the For to Constructions. The noun is used in the common case and the pronoun is in the objective case. Preposition For is used before the noun and pronoun. Another available structure of the Verblas in the English language is For-to complement, or for-to-Infinitive Construction. In such constructions, the infinitive is presented by the complementizer For and its lexical subject differs from that of the matrix subject. The complementizer For functions as a determinant of an accusative case. Particular lexical complementizer defines that in such sentences infinitive complement are regarded as CPs.

“I hope for him to win the presidential race. - I hope [CP FOR [IP him TO win the presidential race]

They arranged for the woman to get the best medical treatment. - They arranged [CP FOR [IP the woman TO get the best medical treatment]]”.

The for-to construction appears in the same environments as the PRONOUN+ to, moreover, the temporal-modal interpretation of for-to resembles that of the PRONOUN+ to. Both are often equivalent to subjunctive finite complements.

He decided [PRO to go] – or He decided that he should go.

They convinced them to pull down the old building. – or They convinced them that they should pull down the old building.”⁶¹

Constructions Pronoun+To are frequently observed in the English language, nevertheless these constructions are considered as control constructions as well.

This construction has different syntactical functions:

1) Complex Subject (often with the introductory ‘it’).

e.g. It is difficult for me to answer this question (or For me to answer this question is difficult).

2) Complex Object.

e.g. I’m anxious for you to succeed – Mən sənin nailiyyətinə həyəcan keçirirəm.

He waited for me to sit down – O, mənim oturmağımı gözlədi.

3) Complex Attribute.

e.g. There was no home for him to go – Onun getməyə evi yox idi.

⁶¹ <http://www.english-for-students.com>

4) Complex Predicative.

e.g. This is for you to eat – Bu sənin yeməyin üçündür.

5) Complex Adverbial Modifier of Purpose.

e.g. She opened the door for me to go out – Mənim bayıra çıxamğım üçün o, qapını açdı.

6) Complex Adverbial Modifier of Result.

e.g. It's too cold for children to go out – Uşaqların bayıra çıxması üçün hava çox soyuqdur.

So, the For - to Infinitive Construction is translated either by:

a) Feli isim (Verbal Noun)

b) Tamamlıq budaq cümləsi (Object Clause).

CONCLUSION

The current research has been dedicated to the general peculiarities of the Infinitive and its forms, functions of the Infinitive and its double nature. It has also investigated the features of the bare infinitive and split infinitive in the English language. Moreover, the difference between complex sentences and infinitive constructions has been examined in the present thesis.

During research, we have analyzed that infinitive has two forms passive and active. The infinitive expresses time as well. But the finite forms of the verbs in general states time in an absolute form. That means the finite verbs express an action to the present tense, past tense and future tense. In the English language the infinitive has two grammatical categories: Aspect and Voice. The split infinitive and bare infinitive have been observed accordingly. The split infinitive and the bare infinitive are also defined the forms of the infinitive. Infinitive can be of two types: Normal Split Infinitive and Unsplit Infinitive. Many grammarians and linguists have different views about this concept. For instance, Henry Alford's opinions have not been accepted by many grammarians.

We observed that infinitive has noun functions as well as verb functions. As a noun it may be used as subject, object and predicative. This is considered as double nature. Infinitive also receives the characteristics of modality. A general characterization of the infinitive mood against this background would be that the use of the infinitive signals a *non-(total)ly realistic setting* even when the infinitive is used in the main clause, therefore the infinitive, like the subjunctive expresses possible, not real action.

Furthermore, the functions of infinitive in the sentences have also been the subject of the current thesis. Infinitive may occur in the function of predicate, parenthesis, verb adjunct, noun adjunct, adjective adjunct and etc. All the peculiarities of various functions have been analyzed in this thesis.

Infinitive constructions have a special role and function in a sentence. Besides, they have also specific intonation. Their linguistic features include their existence in the language and usage by speakers, especially the preference of their usage in the speech by speakers, no matter whether it is a native speaker or a foreigner.

In conclusion, as we have seen, infinitive has always been of great importance in the English grammar. Majority of grammarians and scholars have made researches and observations in this

field. Thus, infinitive, its forms and functions have always been of the main subjects in linguistics analysis.

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