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CHARACTERISTIC FEATURES OF THE INFINITIVE

The verb has such types as finite and non-finite in English. Non-finite forms are the Gerund, the Infinitive, Participle I and Participle II. The Infinitive plays an important role because is widely in use. It has different forms, types and perform different functions.

The objective of the article is to determine the role of the Infinitive in modern English.

To do this, we must perform the following tasks:

1. give definition of the Infinitive
2. define grammatical categories of the Infinitive
3. identify examples of usage the Infinitive without the particle to
4. determine functions of the Infinitive in sentences.

Iryna Alexeyeva defines the Infinitive as the non-finite form of the verb that combines both the qualities of the verb and the noun and names the process verbally [6, p. 130]. E. Khomenko states that the Infinitive does not express the time of action but only indicates the connection between time and action that is expressed by the verb-predicate [9, p. 297]. A. Sitko is sure that the Infinitive specifies a process in a most general way [4, p. 41]. From this we can conclude that Infinitive is the simplest type of the verb. It is studied the initial form of the verb in which they are presented in dictionaries. [9, p. 297].

The particle *to* is the grammatical characteristic of the Infinitive. Its only function is to create and determine the form of the Infinitive as such. We call this a “full” or “to” infinitive [6, p. 131; 8 p. 134].

The particle *to* can be separated from the Infinitive, in most cases by an adverb. This structure is designated as a “Split Infinitive”:

It took almost an hour to finally locate the road to the beach [10, p. 20].

This separation is acceptable only to give special emphasis to the verb. In fact, the issue of whether to split Infinitive is quite controversial. Some consider it as a well-defined construction in English, while others are more critical of the split Infinitive and try to avoid its usage. But still there is no reason not to use or avoid this construction, because the split Infinitive is quite common. [4, p. 41; 11, p. 31].

The Infinitive is a categorically changeable form. It distinguishes the category of aspect (common and continuous), the category of tense (perfect and non-perfect) and the category of voice (active and passive) [1, p. 108; 6, p. 132].

The Infinitive without particle *to* is recognised as the simple or base form, or the bare infinitive [8, p. 134]. Many grammarians have studied this phenomenon, among them Emelyanova, Longman and Sitko. We can summarize that we use the Infinitive without the particle *to* after auxiliary and modal verbs, and modal expressions (*I didn't know what to answer. I would rather go for a walk.*), causative verbs and verbs indicated sense perception in the construction Complex Object (*My mother made me clean my room yesterday. I saw Mary bake a cake.*), after such phrases as **cannot but, do anything but, do nothing but, couldn't but** (*She cannot but escape from this town.*), in sentences that begin with “why not” (*Why not join us at the party?*) [2, p. 84; 3, p. 248; 4, p. 41; 5, p. 301].

In addition to the aforementioned grammarians, Khomenko and Eastwood studied the Infinitive too and they found that the Infinitive performs various functions in sentences: as a subject, as a predicate, as an object, as an attribute and as an adverbial modifier. As a subject Infinitive can be expressed by the Infinitive phrase and is often placed after the predicate. The sentence should begin with pronoun *it* that is the formal subject and is termed as **anticipatory it** (*It would be useless to search longer.*) The Infinitive is a part of the predicate. We use the Infinitive as a part of compound nominal predicate after abstract nouns that perform functions as the subject (*Anna's hope is to arrive in time.*). We use the Infinitive as compound verbal predicate in two kinds: in a compound verbal

modal predicate (*We **must be** on time.*) and in a compound verbal aspect predicate (*Mary **continue to observe** new teacher.*). The Infinitive is used as a simple nominal predicate (*Me – **to accept** your proposal! Why not **leave** her alone?* [4, p. 44].). The infinitive may function as an object after specific adjectives that is called adjectivized participles. We can divide them into two groups [4, p. 44]. The first group includes such words as *difficult, eager, easy, free, inclined, interested, keen, prepared, ready, worthy, etc.* (*She's interested **to learn** foreign languages.*) The second group includes the following words: *annoyed, glad, grateful, happy, pleased, proud, scared, sorry, surprised, thankful, etc.* (*He is proud **to receive** the highest grade for the essay.*) The Infinitive can be used as an attribute as well (*You are just a girl **to like** flowers. I want no more **to talk** about it. Mary is the first **to help** others.*) The Infinitive performs the functions of an adverbial modifier of different types in sentences: adverbial modifier of purpose (*John went to the supermarket **to buy** fruits*), adverbial modifier of consequence (*I am too busy **to talk** to you.*), adverbial modifier of exception (*What can I do **except wait**?*), adverbial modifier of time (*His grandmother lived **to be** 75*), adverbial modifier of cause (*I went to the mall in order **to meet** a friend.*). [4, p. 43; 7, p. 144; 9, p. 301].

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CATEGORIES OF SUBORDINATE CLAUSES IN THE COMPLEX SENTENCE AND THEIR STRUCTURE

Our aim is to analyse the kinds of complex sentences. To do it we're going to do the next tasks: to learn about the peculiarities of the complex sentence; to define the function of the complex sentence; to study approaches of the classifications of the complex sentence