

# Functions of an infinitive in English

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? The infinitive is a verbal form (a non-finite verb form) which consists of the base form of the verb with the particle "to": to do; to go; to play; to take; to break; to find.



**Infinitive is a grammatical term referring to certain verb forms existing in many languages, most often used as non-finite verbs.**



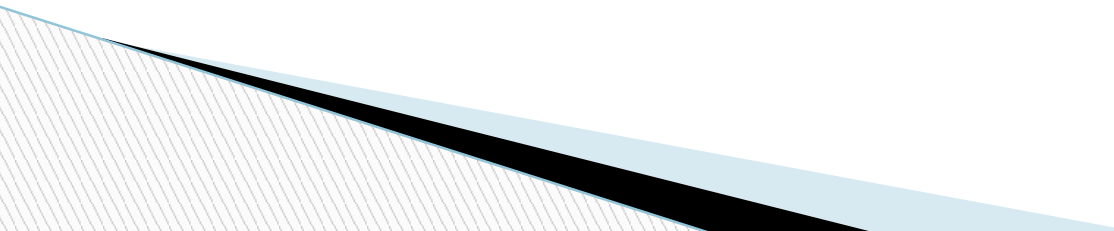
The word  
"to"



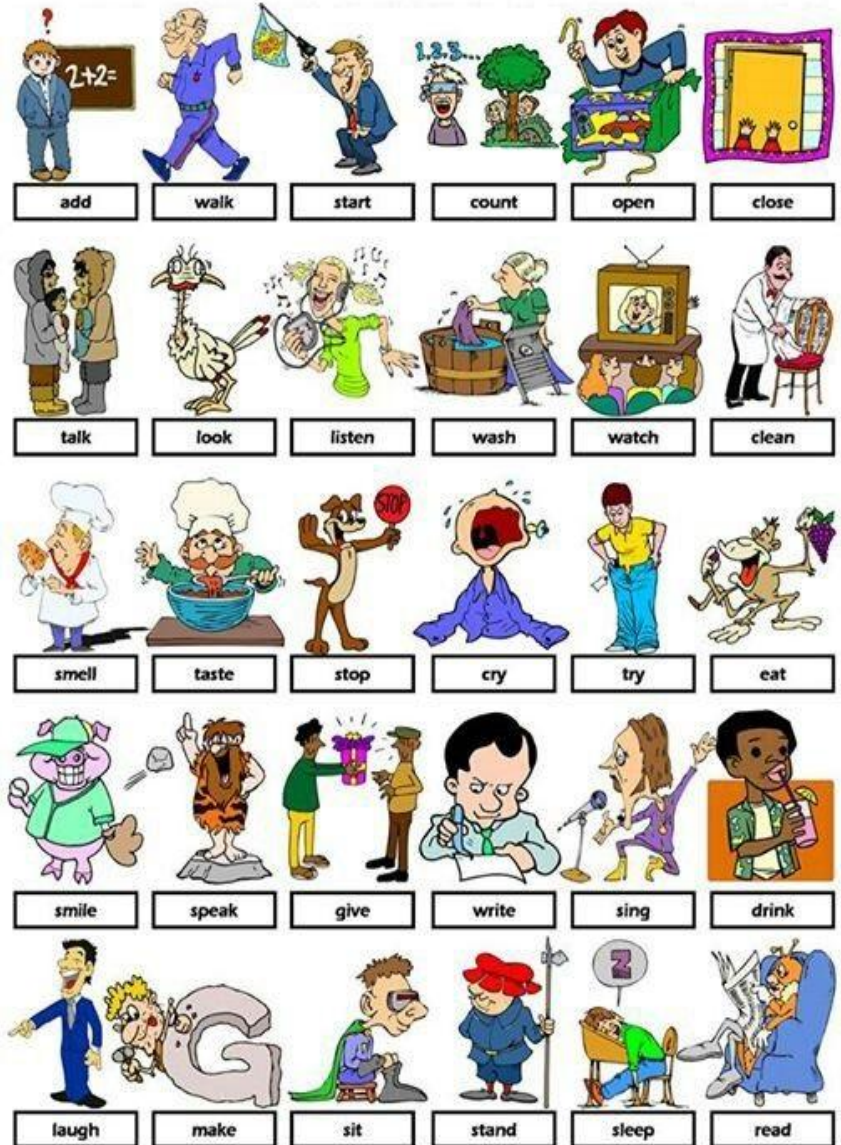
The simple  
form of a  
verb  
(skate,  
run, etc.)

**Infinitive**

? The infinitive has some properties of the verb. The infinitive names an action or state, but cannot show person, number, or mood.



# Actions



# States

to love

to hate

to remember

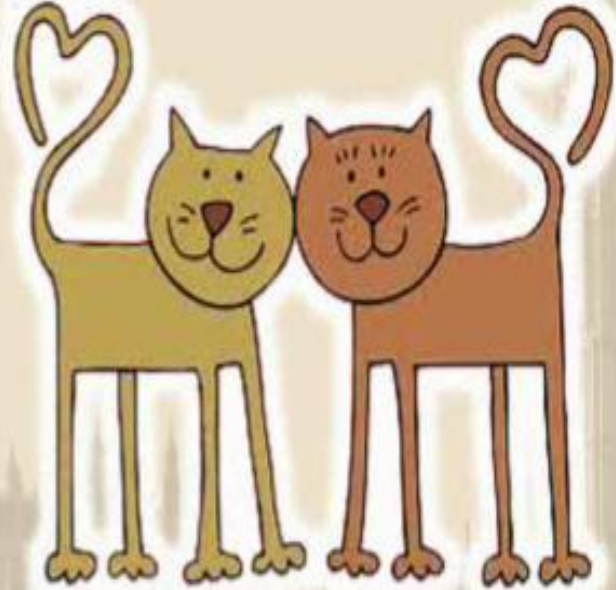
to forget

to understand

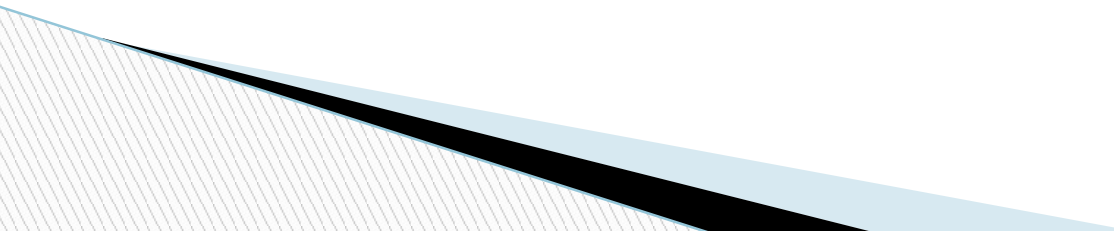
to believe

to look

to feel

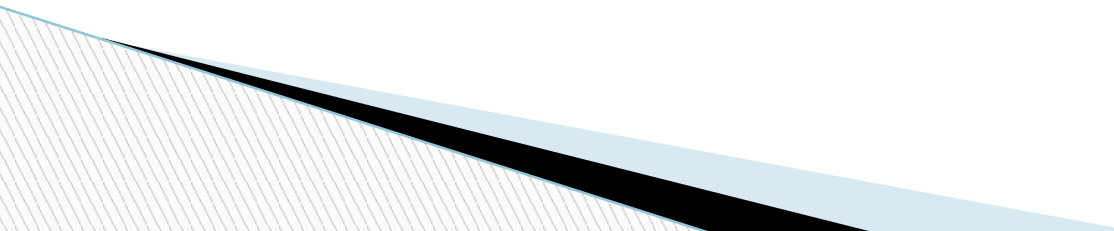


? The infinitive can function as an adverbial modifier of purpose or as an adverbial modifier of consequence.

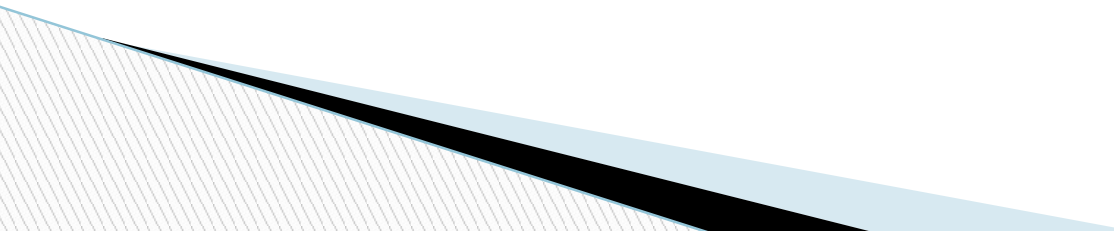




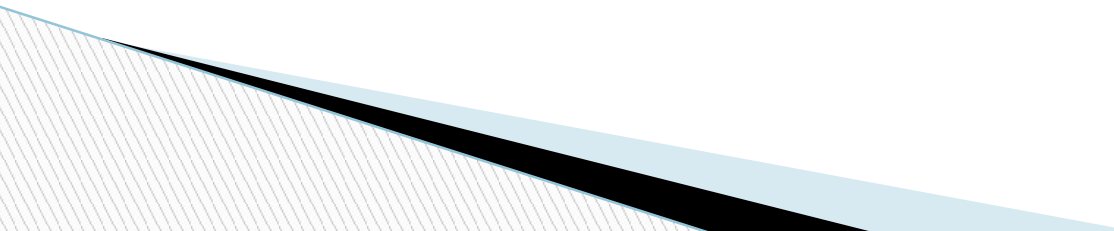
# Purpose

- ? I have come here (in order) **to help** you.
  - ? **To know** English well you have to work hard.
  - ? **To improve** my knowledge of English I read books every day.
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# Consequence

- ? Now he is **too** tired **to give** us an account of his trip.
  - ? This new method is **not accurate enough to give** any definite results.
- 

? The infinitive can have a direct object or a prepositional object and can be modified by an adverb.



# Active Voice

	Present	Past	Future
Simple	<b>V (-s)</b>	<b>V 2</b>	will <b>V</b>
Progressive	am is are + <b>V-ing</b>	was were + <b>V-ing</b>	will be + <b>V-ing</b>
Perfect	have has + <b>V3</b>	had + <b>V3</b>	will have + <b>V3</b>
Perfect progressive	have has +been <b>V-ing</b>	had been + <b>V-ing</b>	will have been + <b>V-ing</b>

# PASSIVE VOICE

be + V3 or V ed

	Simple	Progressive	Perfect	P.P
Future	Shall/will be + V3		Shall/will have <b>been</b> +V3	
Present	Am/is/are V3	Am/is/are + <b>+being</b> +V3	Have / has <b>been</b> + V3	
Past	Was/were V3	was / were <b>+ being</b> + V3	Had <b>been</b> + V3	

# Functions

subject

attribute

Part of a  
compound  
predicate

object

parenthesis

# Infinitive with TO

- ▣ *To desire* – желать
- ▣ *To hate* - ненавидеть
- ▣ *To like* – любить, нравиться
- ▣ *To dislike* – не нравиться
- ▣ *To love* - любить
- ▣ *To prefer* - предпочитать
- ▣ *To want* - хотеть
- ▣ *To wish* - желать
- ▣ *Would/should like* - желать

force agree  
hope prefer invite  
enable refuse promise  
attempt love decide expect expect arrange  
tell love encourage intend like warn remind want intend  
fail learn like intend  
order try infinite persuade  
get  
teach hate ask remember prefer advise tend  
help choose plan  
want mean manage allow



# Infinitive without TO

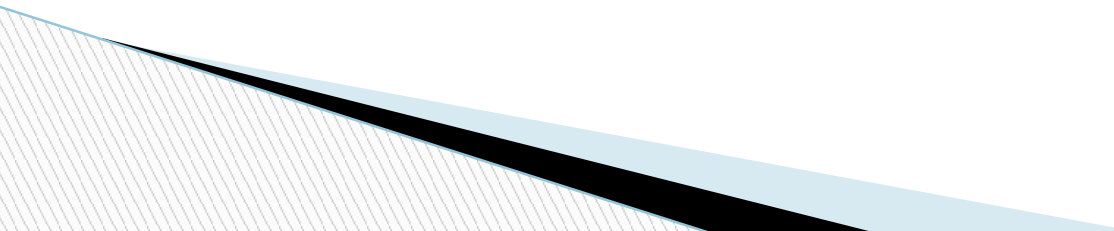
? **1)modal verbs:**

**must, can(could), may (might), need**

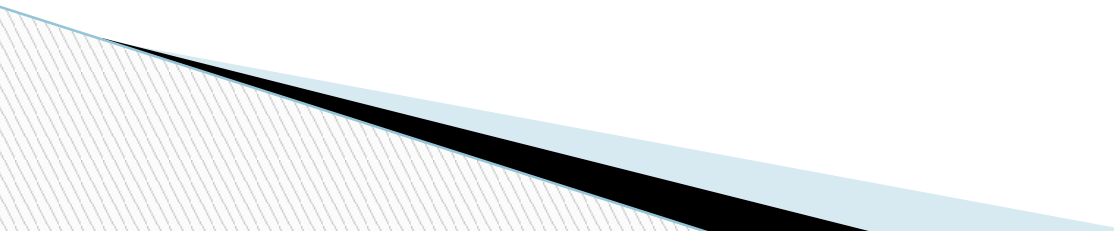
? **2)verbs(make,let,sometimes help)**

? **3)phrases(had better ,would rather,would sooner)**

# Examples

1. You must **do** it at once.
  2. He can **speak** German.
  3. He made me **read** this book.
  4. He made me **read** this book.
  5. I would rather **not tell** them about it.
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# List of references

- ? 1) Michael Ockenden ,Collins Cobuild English Grammar,Longman,2005.175 p.
  - ? 2) Impersonal forms of the English verb: Infinitive, participle, gerund. Reference book-128 p.
  - ? 3) Guzeeva K. A., Kostygina S. I. Infinitive. English grammar,Union,2000.314 p.
  - ? 4)Verba, Grammar of modern English,Logos,2001.200 p.
  - ? 5)Maher, "Situational Dialogues" - the Textbook of colloquial English, Nova Southeasteren University,2008.208 p.
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**THANK YOU  
FOR YOUR  
ATTENTION**

