CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Infinitive occurs in sentences. and hence the understanding of infinitive can't be separated from the understanding of sentences. Following *Richards et. al* (1985 : 255), a sentence is understood as "The largest unit of grammatical organization within which parts of speech (example nouns. verbs, adverbs) and grammatical classes (example word. phrase, clause) are said to function". He mentions further that in sentences. verbs function as finite verbs and non-finite verbs. A finite verb form is marked to show that the verb is related to the subject of a sentence in person, number and tense. A non-finite verb form is not marked following the person. number of the

subject and it has no tense. The infinitive (and also Gerund, Participle) is a non-finite form of verbs.

2.1 INFINITIVE

Following Richards (1985), infinitive is the simple form of a verb (example : *go, come*). The infinitive usually occurs with the infinitive marker to as in *I want to go*, but if it occurs without to with an auxiliary verb like *Do come !* and *You may go*.

Scheurweghs (1959: 202) mentions that there are two types of infinitive. They are infinitive with to and infinitive without to.

1. Infinitive with to.

   Example : It is useful *to remind* ourselves that our English schools were the creation of the church.

2. Infinitive without to.

   Example : She heard the car *stop*.

2.1.1 Infinitive with To

Infinitive with to may have various types. They are :

1. The Active Infinitive   : *To make.*

2. The Passive Infinitive   : *To be made.*

3. The Active Perfect Infinitive   : *To have made.*

4. The Passive Perfect Infinitive   : *To have been made.*

Scheurweghs further mentions that the forms of infinitives can occur:

1. as the subject of a sentence.

   Example : To play his part in that great drama was his natural ambition.

   To be labelled a "Problem Family" is hardly conducive to this.

   To have done so on consecutive nights was a triumph indeed.

2. with introductory *It*.

   Example : *It* is possible to speak of an Augustan Age in English Literature.

   It would be shattering to be told that all these years we had been delighting in a delusion.

   To be truly conventional *it*'s necessary to have been connected with conventions of one sort or another.

3. as a nominal part of the predicate.

   Example : His principal past time *is* to drive into the country.

   The only thing that is wrong *is* to be found out.

   For to have read so actively that one was stimulated to copy the passage *was* to have been ardent.

4. as an object or an adjunct that completes the meaning of the verb.

   Example : He *likes* to ride and play golf.

   She *begged* to be instructed in the Christian Faith.

   She *falsely claimed* to have been the victim of threats.

5. with some verbs like *to promise, to come, to appear, to happen, to seem.*

Example : He had *promised* a woman he loved never to do this.

Whether Sir Winston *came* to hear of this I don't know.

When it *comes* to be delivered, the speech has all the appearance of spontaneity.

He *happened* to be in Greece at the moment.

6. with verbs which can be normally combined grammatically with a prepositional adjunct such as *to aim at, to apply for, to care for, to long for, to rejoice at, to shudder at.*

Example : I have *rejoiced* to see many evidences of its fruitful application in the fields of education.

The study of logic in schools *tended* to be discourage.

7. after the constructions : *likely, certain* or *sure.*

Example :Susan would be *sure* to keep him in.

The game is *likely* to be won by Andrew.

8. and preceded by *in order, so as, as if, as though.*

Example : They have a radio set but do not switch it on through the day, *so as* to save electricity.

9. as an adjective or an adverb preceded by *so* or *such* may be qualified by an infinitive, if the subject of the main verb is that of the infinitive.

Example : His demeanour was *so* cold as to be almost in human.

10. with *enough*, *sufficiently* or *too*.

> Example : She is lucky *enough* to have a servant who does all the heavy house work.

> > He's one of these octogenarians who are famous *enough* to be interviewed on their eightieth birthdays.

11. with the preposition with, a noun or pronoun and an infinitive are current.

> Example : He knew that *with* him to help her she could and would succeed.

12. in adjuncts introduced by *as*, *but*, *except*, and *then*.

> Example : Most travellers knew better *than* to try.

13. in a construction object + infinitive of *to be* is found with verbs.

> Example : The minister nominates *an official of the Ministry* to be secretary of each council.

> > One of the boys *was chosen* to be a bishop.

14. with a preposition.

> Example : His son prevailed *upon* him to say there.

2.1.2 Infinitive without To

Infinitive without to is used :

1. after modal auxiliaries : *can*, *do*, *may*, *shall*, *will had better*, *would rather*, *would sooner* (Scheurweghs 1973 : 238).

A modal is used with *a verb word*. *A verb word* is the form of the verb or bare infinitive because it appears without the word *to*.

Example : *They   might   visit   us.*

          S   modal verb word

2. after verbs such as *help*, *hear*, *let*, and *make*.

    Example : She *helps* keep her parents.

          He *had heard* tell of it.

          There are those who *let* fall that they are something in the city.

          You'll have *to make* do with rum.

    To let can be used with a passive infinitive.

    Example :*Let* justice be done.

3. with a few verbs that can be followed by an object and an infinitive without to

    such as *to feel*, *to hear*, *to see*, *to watch*, and *to listen to*.

   Example : I went out *to watch* him paint.

4. after *rather*.

    Example : I would *rather* be shot myself than agree to such a plan.

2.2 SYNTACTIC STRUCTURE

Following Richards et. al (1985), syntactic structure is the arrangement of words and morphemes into larger units (phrases, clauses and sentences). Nelson Francis (1958 : 292) mentions that there are four basic types of syntactic structure. They are structure of modification, structure of predication, structure of complementation and structure of coordination.

2.2.1 Structure of Modification

It is a grammatical structure whose immediate constituents are a head and a modifier. Both the head and the modifier which are the immediate constituents of a structures of modification may be structures of more or less complexity. The example is *hungry people*. In this case, *people* is the head while *hungry* is the modifier. Modification is indicated by an arrow → pointing from the modifier toward the head :

| Modifier → Head | Head ← Modifier |
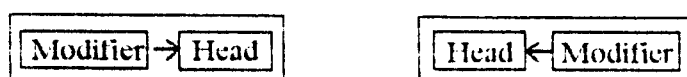
Following Michelle Rippon (1979 : 10) verbs also have modifiers known as auxiliary verbs or helping verbs (cf. John E. Warriner 1982 : 20). Warriner mentions that auxiliary verbs help the main verb to express action or make a statement. They are *will, shall, can, may, might, must, ought, should* and *would*. The diagram below shows the way an auxiliary verb [*can*] function to modify a verb which follows (*swim*).

Example : (She)

| can → swim |

modifier ——→ head .

auxiliary verb   main verb
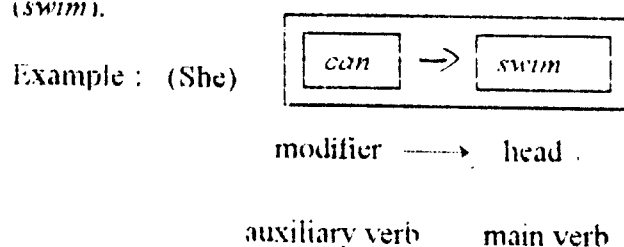
2.2.2 Structure of Predication

The two immediate constituents of a structure of predication are a subject and a predicate. The best marker of a structure of predication is the occurrence of a predicate, which may consists of a verb or verb - phrase in key position. If a predicate

sentences *Money talks* and *the sun set.* Predication is indicated by a capital P with its back to the subject and its front facing the predicate. In the structure of predication where the subject follows the predicate, the P is reversed :

| Subject | P | Predicate | | Predicate | Subject |

If the predicate is a structure of modification, its head is a verb, as in :

Courtesy | always → pays |

In this example, *courtesy* as a subject while *always pays* as a predicate in a structure of modification which *always* is a modifier and *pays* is a head.

If the predicate is a structure of complementation, one of the immediate constituents is a verbal element which always has a verb :

The snow | was ⊂ cold^{sc} |
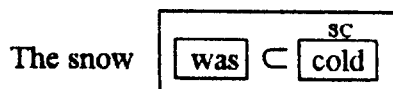
In this example, *was* is the verbal element of the predicate *cold*.

If the predicate is a structure of coordination, the coordinate members are either verbs themselves or structures in which verbs are essential elements :

We | walked | and | talked |

Walked and *talked* are the verbs, the essential elements.

In the structure of predication, the subject position is followed by a verb.

Example : *To err* is human.

In the sentence *To err is human, To err* is a subject and *is* is a verb.

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2.2.3 Structure of Complementation

It is a grammatical structure whose immediate constituents are a verbal element and a complement. The verbal element may be a simple verb or any structure that has a verb in key position. It may be a finite verb like the verb *buys* in (1) *she buys shirt* or a non-finite verb like *to win* in (2) *(a man) to win the race.* These two examples can be diagrammed :

1. She | buys | shirt |

2. a man | to win | the race |

It is possible to have one kind of simple subjective complements like the verb *to die* in the construction :

His wish is | to die | .

Complementation is indicated by a capital ⌐ with its back to the verbal element

verbal element ⌐ complement

complement ⌐ verbal element

2.2.4 Structure of Coordination

It is a grammatical structure that consists of two or more syntactically equivalent units which may be joined by a coordinator. The coordinators are :

and   rather than   not (only) .... but (also)

but	as well as	either .... or
nor	together with	neither .... nor
not	along with	both .... and
or		

Example : | both | to speak | and | to write |