

The Infinitive

§ 26. The infinitive developed from the verbal noun, which in course of time became verbalized, retaining at the same time some of its nominal properties. Thus in Modern English the infinitive, like the participle and the gerund, has a double nature, nominal and verbal.

1. The nominal character of the infinitive is manifested in its syntactic functions. The infinitive can be used:

(a) as the **subject** of a sentence.

To go on like this was dangerous. (*Galsworthy*)

(b) as a **predicative**.

Her plan was now **to drive to Bath during the night**. (*Hardy*)

(c) as an **object**.

I have never learnt **to read or write**. (*Collins*)

2. The verbal characteristics of the infinitive are as follows:

(a) the infinitive of transitive verbs can take a direct object.

He... began **to feel some curiosity**... (*Eliot*)

(b) the infinitive can be modified by an adverb.

I cannot **write so quickly**.

(c) the infinitive has tense and aspect distinctions; the infinitive of transitive verbs has also voice distinctions.

In Modern English the infinitive has the following forms:

	Active	Passive
Indefinite	to write	to be written
Continuous	to be writing	—
Perfect	to have written	to have been written
Perfect Continuous	to have been writing	—

§ 27. The tense and aspect distinctions of the infinitive.

Like the tense distinctions of all verbals those of the infinitive are not absolute but relative.

1. The **Indefinite Infinitive** expresses an action simultaneous with the action expressed by the finite verb, so it may refer to the present, past or future.

I am glad **to meet** you. (*Dreiser*)

I was glad **to see** Mr. Paul. (*Ch. Brontë*)

Mr. Forsyte will be very glad **to see** you. (*Galsworthy*)

2. The **Continuous Infinitive** also denotes an action simultaneous with that expressed by the finite verb, but it is an action in progress. Thus the continuous infinitive is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form, expressing both time relations and the manner in which the action is presented.

They happened, at the moment, **to be standing** near a small conservatory at the end of the garden. (*Collins*) — В этот момент они как раз стояли около небольшой оранжереи в конце сада.

3. The **Perfect Infinitive** denotes an action prior to the action expressed by the finite verb.

"I'm glad **to have seen** you," he said. (*Dreiser*) — «Я рад, что повидал вас», — сказал он.

An intimate friend is said **to have dined** with him that day. (*Hardy*) — Говорят, что в этот день у него обедал его близкий друг.

After such verbs as *to mean*, *to expect*, *to intend*, *to hope* used in the Past Indefinite, the Perfect Infinitive shows that the hope or intention was not carried out.

I meant **to have gone** there. — Я собирался пойти туда (но не пошел).

I meant **to have given** you five shillings this morning for a Christmas-box, Sam. I'll give it you this afternoon, Sam. (*Dickens*) — Я хотел подарить вам пять шиллингов на рождество, Сэм; я подарю их вам сегодня, Сэм.

The same meaning can be conveyed by the Past Perfect of the finite verb followed by the Indefinite Infinitive.

I had meant **to go** there.

He had meant **to marry** me. (*Eliot*) — Он имел намерение жениться на мне.

Some English grammarians prefer the latter construction.

- **Note.** The idea, however, is often expressed in the following way:
I meant to go there, but never did.

(On the use of the Perfect Infinitive with modal verbs see Chapter VII, *Modal Verbs*.)

4. The **Perfect Continuous Infinitive** denotes an action which lasted a certain time before the action of the finite verb. It is not only a tense form, but also an aspect form.

For about ten days we seemed **to have been living** on nothing but cold meat, cake and bread and jam. (*Jerome*) — Дней десять мы, казалось, питались только холодным мясом, печеньем и хлебом с вареньем.

§ 28. The voice distinctions of the infinitive.

The infinitive of transitive verbs has special forms for the Active and the Passive Voice:

It is so glorious **to love** and **to be loved**... (*Stone*) — Так прекрасно любить и быть любимым.

In sentences with the construction *there is* the infinitive of some verbs can be active or passive without any change in the meaning:

There's no time **to lose**. (*Dreiser*)
There is no time **to be lost**. (*Eliot*)
There is nothing **to fear (to be feared)**.

§ 29. The use of the infinitive without the particle *to* (the bare infinitive).

In Modern English the infinitive is chiefly used with the particle *to*. In Old English *to* was a preposition used with the infinitive in the dative case to indicate purpose (*to writenne* meant 'in order to write'). Later on *to* was re-interpreted as the formal sign of the infinitive and came to be used not only to denote purpose but in other cases as well. Still there are cases when the so-called **bare infinitive** (the infinitive without the particle *to*) is used. They are as follows:

1. After auxiliary verbs.

I don't **understand** the meaning of this passage.
We shall **go** there at once.

2. After modal verbs except the verb *ought*.

If one cannot **have** what one loves, one must **love** what one has. (*Wilson*)

(On the use of the bare infinitive with the verbs *dare* and *need* see Chapter VII, *Modal Verbs*.)

3. After verbs denoting sense perception, such as *to hear*, *to see*, *to feel*, etc.

In a few minutes they heard him **ascend** the ladder to his own room. (*Hardy*) — Через несколько минут они услышали, что он поднимается по лестнице в свою комнату.

I never saw you **look** so well before. (*Hardy*) — Я никогда не видел, чтобы вы так хорошо выглядели.

I felt my heart **jump**. (*Heym*) — Я почувствовал, что у меня ёкнуло сердце.

■ **Note.** The verb *to be* after the verb *to feel* is used with the particle *to*:

I felt this **to be** very true. (*Dickens*) — Я чувствовал, что это совершенно верно.

4. After the verb *to let*.

Let us **be** the best friends in the world! (*Dickens*)

5. After the verb *to make* in the meaning of 'заставлять' and the verb *to have* in the meaning of 'заставлять, допускать, велеть'.

What makes you **think** so? (*Carter*) — Что заставляет вас так думать?

I... had them **take** my baggage. (*Hemingway*) — Я... велел им взять мой багаж.

The verb *to have* in the meaning of 'допускать' is chiefly used after the modal verbs *will* and *would* in negative sentences.

I will not have you **call** him Daniel any more. (*Trollope*) — Я не допущу, чтобы вы продолжали называть его Даниэлем.

I would not have you **think** that I am selfish. (*Trollope*) — Я не допущу, чтобы вы считали меня эгоистом.

6. After the verb *to know* when its meaning approaches that of *to see*, *to observe* (the verb *to know* never has this meaning in the Present Indefinite).

I have so often known a change of medicine **work** wonders (*Shaw*) — Я так часто замечала, что перемена лекарства творит чудеса.

In this case, however, the particle *to* is sometimes used:

I have never known her **to weep** before. (*Cronin*) — Я никогда раньше не видел, чтобы она плакала.

■ **Note.** After the verbs *to hear*, *to see*, *to make* and *to know* in the Passive Voice the *to*-Infinitive is used.

He was heard **to mention** your name several times. — Слышали, как он несколько раз упомянул ваше имя.

They were seen **to leave** the house early in the morning. — Видели, что они рано утром вышли из дома.

The child was made **to obey**. — Ребенка заставили слушаться.

Sir Pitt Crawley was never known **to give away** a shilling or **to do** a good action. — Никто никогда не видел, чтобы сэр Пит Кроули дал кому-нибудь шиллинг или сделал доброе дело.

7. After the verb *to bid*.

I bowed and waited, thinking she would bid me **take a seat**. (*E. Brontë*) — Я поклонился и подождал, думая, что она предложит мне сесть.

The verb *to bid* is obsolete and is not used in colloquial speech.

8. After the expressions *had better*, *would rather*, *would sooner*, *cannot but*, *nothing but*, *cannot choose but*.

You had better **go to bed** and **leave** the patient to me. (*Shaw*) — Вы бы лучше легли спать и оставили пациента на моем попечении.

I would rather not **speak** upon the subject. (*Hardy*) — Я бы предпочел не говорить на эту тему.

I cannot but **think** so. (*Trollope*) — Я не могу не думать так.
There was nothing left for him to do but **watch** and **wait**. — Единственное, что ему оставалось, — это наблюдать и ждать.

She does nothing but **make** scenes from morning till night. (*Shaw*) — Она только и делает, что устраивает сцены с утра до ночи.

I looked long at that picture, and could not choose but **look**. (*Ch. Bronte*) — Я долго смотрела на эту картину и не могла не смотреть на нее.

Had better, would rather, to do nothing but belong to colloquial English, whereas *cannot but* and *cannot choose but* are characteristic of elevated style.

9. In sentences of a special type (infinitive sentences) beginning with *why*.

Why not **come** and **talk** to her yourself? (*Reade*) — Почему бы вам самой не прийти поговорить с ней?

The particle *to* is often used without the infinitive if it is easily understood from the context.

He and his three men could not defend Rollingen even if they wanted **to**. (*Heym*) — Он и трое его солдат не могли бы оборонять Роллинген, даже если бы захотели.

The particle *to* may be separated from the infinitive by an adverb; this is the so-called **split infinitive**.

He was unable, however, **to** long **keep** silence. (*Galsworthy*) — Он был, однако, не в состоянии долго молчать.

It could be used in colloquial English.

Well, you ought **to** at least **try**.

As soon as I get the word, I'm going **to** really **hurry**.

§ 30. The functions of the infinitive in the sentence.

The infinitive can be used in different syntactic functions. A single infinitive occurs but seldom: in most cases we find an infinitive phrase, i. e. an infinitive with one or several accompanying words.

1. The infinitive as a **subject**.

To doubt, under the circumstances, is almost to insult. (*Ch. Brontë*) — Сомневаться при таких обстоятельствах — это почти означает нанести оскорбление.

To acquire knowledge and to acquire it unceasingly, is the first duty of the artist. (*Thurston*) — Приобретать знания, и приобретать их непрерывно — вот первый долг художника.

Even to think of it gave him ineffable torture. (*Bennett*) – Одна мысль об этом причиняла ему невыразимые страдания.

To be recognized, greeted by some local personage afforded her a joy which was very great. (*Cronin*) – Когда ее узнавал и приветствовал какой-нибудь видный местный житель, она испытывала большую радость.

From these examples we can see that the infinitive as a subject can be rendered in Russian by an infinitive, by a noun, or by a clause.

Though the infinitive as the subject sometimes precedes the predicate, cases when it follows the predicate are far more common; with the infinitive in the latter position, the sentence opens with the introductory *it*, which serves as an introductory subject. The introductory *it* is not translated into Russian.

It is useless to discuss the question. (*Eliot*) – Бесплезно обсуждать этот вопрос.

It was pleasant to be driving a car again. (*Braine*) – Было приятно снова вести машину.

2. The infinitive as a **predicative**.

My intention is **to get into parliament.** (*Trollope*) – Моя цель – пройти в парламент.

The infinitive can also be used as **part of a predicative**.

The abode of Mrs. Betty was not easy **to find.** (*Dickens*) – Жилище миссис Бетти было нелегко найти.

3. The infinitive as **part of a compound verbal predicate**.

(a) With modal verbs, modal expressions, and verbs expressing modality the infinitive forms part of a compound verbal modal predicate.

We must not **leave** him by himself any longer. (*Dickens*)

The train was **to leave** at midnight. (*Hemingway*)

... I intend **to lead** a better life in the future. (*Wilde*)

(b) With verbs denoting the beginning, duration, or end of an action the infinitive forms part of a compound verbal **aspect** predicate.

Imprisonment began **to tell** upon him. (*Dickens*)

Before daylight it started **to drizzle.** (*Hemingway*)

Clare continued **to observe** her. (*Hardy*)

... they gradually ceased **to talk**. (*Twain*)

(For detailed treatment of the compound verbal predicate see Chapter XV, § 16, 17.)

4. The infinitive as an **object**.

Leila had learned **to dance** at boarding school. (*Mansfield*)

After the verbs *to allow, to order, to ask, to beg, to request, to implore, to teach, to instruct* we often find two objects, one of which is expressed by an infinitive.

After waiting some time, Mrs. Clements... ordered the cabman **to drive back to her lodgings**. (*Collins*)

He asked me **to walk in**. (*Collins*)

And the curate does not teach you **to read and to write** then? (*E. Brontë*)

The infinitive used as an object can be preceded by the introductory object *it*. The introductory object is not translated into Russian.

He found *it* utterly impossible **to leave the spot**. (*Hardy*) — Он считал совершенно невозможным покинуть это место.

5. The infinitive as **part of a complex object**.

I never saw you **act this way before**. (*Dreiser*) — Я никогда раньше не видел, чтобы вы так поступали.

(A detailed treatment of the infinitive used as part of a complex object is given in § 32.)

6. The infinitive as an **attribute**.

The use of the infinitive as an attribute is far more extensive in English than in Russian: in Russian it modifies only abstract nouns, whereas in English it modifies both abstract and class nouns, indefinite pronouns (*somebody, something, anybody, anything*, etc.), ordinal numerals and the adjective *last*.

The infinitive as an attribute is rendered in Russian by an infinitive (chiefly after abstract nouns), by a subordinate clause or by a finite verb serving as the predicate of a simple sentence (after ordinal numerals and the adjective *last*).

I have not had time **to examine this room yet**. (*Conan Doyle*) – У меня еще не было времени осмотреть эту комнату.

Bathsheba was not a woman... **to suffer in silence**. (*Hardy*) – Батшеба была не такая женщина, которая стала бы страдать молча.

I have nobody **to say a kind word to me**. (*Trollope*) – У меня нет никого, кто сказал бы мне доброе слово.

He was the first **to offer his hand to the Russians**. (*Heym*) – Он первый протянул руку русским.

When his engine broke down, it was the last **to be repaired**. (*Heym*) – Когда его машина сломалась, ее починили последней.

The infinitive used as an attribute often has a modal significance – it expresses an action thought of as obligatory or possible.

I've got my wife and little boy **to look after**. (*Dreiser*) – У меня есть жена и ребенок, о которых я должен заботиться.

There must be a lot of things in this world **to make you very unhappy**. (*Thurston*) – В этом мире, должно быть, много такого, что может сделать вас несчастным.

Tess was no insignificant creature **to toy with and dismiss**. (*Hardy*) – Тэсс была не такое незначительное существо, с которым можно поиграть и бросить.

Sometimes the infinitive used as an attribute implies a more or less prominent idea of purpose.

Here is a nice book **to read before going to bed**. — Вот книга, которую хорошо почитать перед сном.

Here is a charming little cottage **to spend the summer in**. — Вот очаровательный коттедж, в котором можно хорошо провести лето.

... he had no courage **to face danger**. (*Dreiser*) – У него не хватало мужества взглянуть в лицо опасности.

There was no time now **to think** — there was only time **to give the medicine**. (*Collins*) – Теперь не было времени думать — оставалось время только для того, чтобы дать лекарство.

7. The infinitive as an adverbial modifier.

(a) The infinitive can be an adverbial modifier of purpose.

Laws were not made **to be broken**, laws were made **to stay within**. (*Heym*) – Законы были созданы не для того, чтобы их нарушать, а для того, чтобы им подчиняться.

To pacify her, I held the window ajar a few seconds. (*E. Brontë*) — Чтобы успокоить ее, я на несколько секунд приоткрыла окно.

The infinitive as an adverbial modifier of purpose can be introduced by *in order* and *so as*.

Sometimes you retreat **in order to advance**. (*Heym*) — Иногда отступают для того, чтобы вновь перейти в наступление.
Soames put on his coat **so as not to be cold**. (*Galsworthy*) — Сомс надел пальто, чтобы не мерзнуть.

(b) The infinitive can be used as an adverbial modifier of **result**. This chiefly occurs after adjectives modified by the adverbs *enough* and *too*.

His eyes were sharp enough **to look after his own interest**. (*Heym*) — Глаза у него были достаточно зоркие, чтобы позаботиться о собственной выгоде.
I was too busy **to see anyone**. (*Wilson*) — Я был так занят, что не мог ни с кем встречаться.

The infinitive as an adverbial modifier of result is also to be found in sentences of the following type:

He was so weak **as to be unable to work**. — Он был так слаб, что не мог работать.
Mr. Rokesmith has been so polite **as to place his sitting-room at our disposal today**. (*Dickens*) — Мистер Роксмит был настолько любезен, что отдал на сегодня свою гостиную в наше распоряжение.
And he is such a fool **as to think** that his idle chatter can influence others. (*Trollope*) — И он такой дурак, что думает, что его пустая болтовня может на кого-нибудь повлиять.

As the above examples show the result expressed by the infinitive is often negative.

(c) The infinitive can be an adverbial modifier of **comparison (manner)**; in most cases with an additional meaning of purpose. In this function it is introduced by the conjunction *as if* or *as though*.

She nervously moved her hand towards his lips **as if to stop him...** (*Dickens*) — Она нервно протянула руку к его губам, как будто хотела остановить его.

(d) The infinitive can be used as an adverbial modifier of **attendant circumstances**.

She was driven away, **never to revisit this neighbourhood.** (*E. Brontë*) — Она была вынуждена уехать и больше не вернулась в эти места.

I am sorry to have raised your expectations, Mr. Blake, **only to disappoint them.** (*Collins*) — Мне очень жаль, что я пробудил в вас надежду, мистер Блейк, только для того, чтобы затем отнять ее.

■ **Note.** Some grammarians maintain that in sentences of this type the infinitive performs the function of an adverbial modifier of result (consequence).

8. The infinitive as **parenthesis**.

Well, **to cut a long story short**, they thought it would be more economical to live at the villa. (*Maugham*) — Короче говоря, они решили, что будет дешевле жить на вилле.

He was rude, **to say the least of it.** — Он был груб, чтобы не сказать больше.

To put it mildly, he was not up to the mark. — Мягко выражаясь, он был не на высоте.

To speak the truth, I have been a little troubled, but it is over. (*Dickens*) — По правде говоря, я был несколько встревожен, но теперь это прошло.

He brought with him a collection of Indian curios, **to say nothing of an independent fortune and several slaves.** (*Dreiser*) — Он привез с собой коллекцию индийских художественных вещей, не говоря уже о значительном состоянии и нескольких рабах.

§ 31. Infinitive constructions.

In Modern English we find the following predicative constructions with the infinitive:

- (1) the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction;
- (2) the Subjective Infinitive Construction;
- (3) the *for-to*-Infinitive Construction.

§ 32. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction.

The Objective with the Infinitive 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. In the sentence this construction has the function of a complex object.

In translating the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction into Russian we nearly always use a subordinate clause.

He's a wonderful teacher and I've never seen **him lose his temper or get angry about anything**. (*Wilson*) — Он замечательный учитель, и я никогда не видел, чтобы он вышел из себя или рассердился из-за чего-нибудь.

However, sometimes a sentence containing the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is rendered by a simple sentence.

... the bombings at night made **the old walls shake to their foundations**. (*Heym*) — От ночных бомбежек старые стены содрогались до самого основания (бомбежки заставляли стены содрогаться).

THE USE OF THE OBJECTIVE-WITH-THE-INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

1. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting **sense perception**, such as *to hear, to see, to watch, to feel, to observe, to notice*, etc.

I haven't heard **anyone call me**. (*Wilde*) — Я не слышал, чтобы кто-нибудь меня звал.

I saw **Brown enter the room**. (*Braine*) — Я видел, как Браун вошел в комнату.

I felt **the blood rush into my cheeks, and then leave them again**. (*Collins*) — Я почувствовал, как кровь прилила к моим щекам и затем снова отхлынула от них.

After verbs of sense perception only the Indefinite Infinitive Active is used. If the meaning is passive we use Participle II.

I saw **the fire slowly conquered**. (*Collins*) — Я видел, как пожар постепенно потушили.

If a process is expressed Participle I Indefinite Active is used.

He saw **Fleur coming**. (*Galsworthy*)

■

 Note 1. The verb *to see* is followed by a clause and not by the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction when it is not really a verb of sense perception, i. e. when it means 'to understand'.

I saw that he did not realize the danger. — Я видел (понимал), что он не сознает опасности.

After the verbs *to see* and *to notice* the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is not used with the verb *to be*; a subordinate clause is used in such cases.

I saw that he was pale.

Note 2. When the verb *to hear* is not a verb of sense perception, i. e. when it means 'to learn', 'to be told', a clause or a gerund (and not the Objective-with-the-Infinitive) is used.

I hear that he left for the South (of his having left for the South). — Я слышал (мне сказали), что он уехал на юг.

2. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting mental activity, such as *to know*, *to think*, *to consider*, *to believe*, *to suppose*, *to expect*, *to imagine*, *to find*, *to feel*, *to trust*, etc.

After verbs of mental activity in the Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction the verb *to be* is generally used. (This restriction does not apply to the verb *to expect*.) The use of this construction after most verbs of mental activity is more characteristic of literary than of colloquial style.

I know **you to be the most honest, spotless creature** that ever lived. (*Hardy*) — Я знаю, что вы самое честное и безупречное существо из всех, когда-либо живших на свете.

I believe **him to have no conscience at all**. (*Hardy*) — Я считаю, что у него совершенно нет совести.

If you suppose **that boy to be friendless**, you deceive yourself. (*Dickens*) — Если вы предполагаете, что у этого мальчика нет друзей, вы ошибаетесь.

Everybody expected **her to marry Pete**. (*Caine*) — Все ожидали, что она выйдет замуж за Пита.

After verbs of mental activity the Perfect Infinitive is used but seldom.

The doctor found **his heart to have stopped two hours before** (*Hardy*) — Доктор установил, что его сердце перестало биться два часа тому назад.

■ **Note.** With the verbs *to think, to consider, to find* the same idea can be expressed without an infinitive.

Boldwood thought **her beautiful**. (*Hardy*)

She found **the subject rather interesting**. (*Dickens*)

You consider **yourself an impressive person**, eh? (*Shaw*)

3. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs of **declaring**: *to pronounce, to declare, to report*.

The surgeon pronounced **the wound to be a slight one**. — Врач сказал, что рана легкая.

She declared **him to be the most disobedient child in existence**. — Она заявила, что это самый непослушный ребенок на свете.

4. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting **wish** and **intention**: *to want, to wish, to desire, to mean, to intend, to choose* (in the meaning of 'хотеть').

I want **you to come and dine with me**. (*Dickens*) — Я хочу, чтобы вы пришли пообедать со мной.

I particularly wished **those books to be returned tonight**. (*Dickens*) — Я очень хотел, чтобы эти книги были возвращены сегодня.

She desired **me to follow her upstairs**. (*Ch. Brontë*) — Она велела, чтобы я пошла за ней наверх.

I did not mean **you to learn the poem by heart**. — Я не имел в виду, чтобы вы выучили стихотворение наизусть.

He intended **me to go with him to India**. (*Ch. Brontë*) — Он хотел, чтобы я поехала с ним в Индию.

I don't choose **you to go by yourself to an hotel**. (*Collins*) — Я не хочу, чтобы вы одна жили в гостинице.

5. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs and expressions denoting **feeling** and **emotion**: *to like, to dislike, to love, to hate, cannot bear*, etc.

I dislike **you to talk like that**. — Я не люблю, когда вы так говорите.

I hate **him to be flogged**. (*E. Brontë*) — Я терпеть не могу, когда его бьют.

I cannot bear **you to speak of that**. (*Eliot*) — Я не могу выносить, когда вы говорите об этом.

6. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting **order** and **permission**: *to order, to allow, to suffer, to have*, etc.

Here we find the Objective with the Infinitive only if the object is expressed by a noun or pronoun denoting a lifeless thing or when the infinitive is passive. This restriction does not apply to the verbs *to suffer* and *to have*.

Mr. Merdle ordered **his carriage to be ready early in the morning**. (*Dickens*) — Мистер Мердль приказал, чтобы экипаж был готов рано утром.

She... had never allowed **the name of John Gordon to pass her lips**. (*Trollope*) — Она никогда не позволяла себе произносить имя Джона Гордона.

Mr. Dombey suffered **Florence to play with Paul**. — Мистер Домби неохотно разрешил (позволил скрепя сердце) Флоренс играть с Полем.

She suffered **Mr. Franklin to lead her back into the room**. (*Collins*) — Она позволила мистеру Франклину отвести себя обратно в комнату.

Miss Jemima could not suffer **Becky to leave the Academy without a present**. — Мисс Джемайма не могла допустить, чтобы Бекки уехала из пансиона без подарка.

I won't have **you speak like it**, dear Tess! (*Hardy*) — Я не могу допустить, чтобы вы так говорили, милая Тэсс!

From these examples we see that the verb *to suffer*, when followed by the Objective with the Infinitive, is rendered in affirmative sentences by *неохотно разрешить, позволить (скрепя сердце)*. In negative sentences it is rendered by *допускать*. The verb *to have* denotes permission only in negative sentences; it is very close in meaning to the verb *to suffer* and is translated in the same way.

If the object is expressed by a noun or pronoun denoting a living being and the infinitive is active we find two direct objects.

He ordered **Alderson to perfect his plan**. (*Dreiser*)

They only allow **me to write one letter in three months**. (*Dreiser*)

7. The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is used after verbs denoting **compulsion**: *to make* (in the meaning of 'заставить'), *to cause* (in the meaning of 'заставить', 'распорядиться'), *to get* (in the meaning of 'добиться'), *to have* (in the meaning of 'заставить; сказать чтобы').

Light steps in the gravel made **him turn his head**. (*London*) — Легкие шаги по гравию заставили его повернуть голову.

The noise caused **her to awake**. — От шума она проснулась (шум заставил ее проснуться).

She caused **a telegram to be sent to him**. (*Galsworthy*) — Она распорядилась, чтобы ему послали телеграмму.

I cannot get **her to finish her lessons**. (*A. Brontë*) — Я не могу добиться, чтобы она приготовила уроки.

Mr. Dalrymple had **the drayman bring in the soap**. (*Dreiser*) — Мистер Далримпл велел возчику внести мыло в дом.

8. Though the infinitive as a rule is not used with verbs requiring prepositions, the Objective with the Infinitive is widely used with the preposition *for* (see the *for-to*-Infinitive Construction used in the function of a complex object, § 34). Occasionally it occurs with the preposition *on* or *upon* (after the verb *to rely*):

I rely **on you to come in time**. — Я рассчитываю, что вы придете вовремя.

I rely **upon you not to go over to the opposition**. (*Dickens*) — Я рассчитываю, что вы не перейдете на сторону противника.

The gerund, however, is also possible here.

I rely **on your coming in time**. — Я рассчитываю, что вы придете вовремя.

§ 33. The Subjective Infinitive Construction.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction (traditionally called the Nominative-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 nominative case.

The peculiarity of this construction is that it does not serve as one part of the sentence: one of its component parts has the function of the subject, the other forms part of a compound verbal predicate.

Edith is said **to resemble** me. (*Dickens*) — Говорят, что Эдит похожа на меня.

THE USE OF THE SUBJECTIVE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION

The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used with the following groups of verbs in the Passive Voice:

1. With verbs denoting **sense perception**: *to see, to hear, etc.*

Mr. Bob Sawyer was heard **to laugh heartily**. (*Dickens*) — Слышно было, как весело смеется Боб Сойер.

The rider was seen **to disappear in the distance**. — Видно было, как всадник скрылся вдали.

If a process is expressed Participle I Indefinite Active is used.

Tess's father was heard **approaching** at that moment. (*Hardy*) — В этот момент они услышали, что подходит отец Тэсс.

2. With verbs denoting **mental activity**: *to think, to consider, to know, to expect, to believe, to suppose.*

He was thought **to be honest and kindly**. (*Dreiser*) — Его считали честным и добрым человеком.

My father... was considered by many **to be a great man**. (*Gow and D'Usseau*) — Многие считали моего отца незаурядным человеком.

Philip Bosinney was known **to be a young man without fortune**. (*Galsworthy*) — Было известно, что Филипп Босини — молодой человек без состояния.

I know that **Priam Farll** is supposed **to have been buried in Westminster Abbey**. (*Bennett*) — Я знаю, что считают (предполагают), будто бы Приам Фарл похоронен в Вестминстерском Аббатстве.

The manuscript is believed **to have been written in the 15th century**. — Полагают, что эта рукопись написана в XV веке.

3. With the verb *to make*.

Little Abraham was aroused... and made **to put on his clothes**. (*Hardy*) — Маленького Эбрахама разбудили и заставили одеться.

4. With the verbs *to say* and *to report*.

The gods had given Irene dark-brown eyes and golden hair, **which is said to be the mark of a weak character**. (*Galsworthy*) — Боги наделили Ирэн темно-карими глазами и золотистыми волосами, что, как говорят, является признаком слабости характера

From these examples we can see that in translating sentences containing the Subjective Infinitive Construction after verbs in the *Passive*

Voice a complex sentence is mostly used: its principal clause is of the type which in Russian syntax is called 'indefinite personal' (неопределенно-личное предложение).

After verbs in the Passive Voice the Subjective Infinitive Construction is more characteristic of literary than of colloquial style, except with the verbs *to suppose, to expect, to make*; with these verbs the Subjective Infinitive can be found both in fiction and in colloquial language.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used with the word-groups *to be likely, to be sure, and to be certain*.

The parish is not likely **to quarrel with him for the right to keep the child**. (*Eliot*) — Приход вряд ли будет оспаривать у него право содержать этого ребенка.

But **he** is sure **to marry her**. (*Hardy*) — Но он бесспорно (несомненно) женится на ней.

This fire is certain **to produce a panic in the morning**. (*Dreiser*) — Этот пожар бесспорно (несомненно) вызовет утром панику.

Sentences of this kind are rendered in Russian by a simple sentence with a modal word.

Note the difference between:

He is sure to come. — Он обязательно придет.

He is sure of coming. — Он уверен, что он придет.

The Subjective Infinitive Construction is used with the following pairs of synonyms: *to seem* and *to appear*; *to happen* and *to chance* (the latter is literary); *to prove* and *to turn out*.

They seemed to have quite forgotten him already. (*Hardy*) — Они, казалось (по-видимому), уже совершенно забыли его.

Her eyes appeared always **to gaze beyond, and far beyond**. (*E. Brontë*) — Ее глаза, казалось, всегда были устремлены куда-то далеко-далеко.

Mrs. Cowperwood, in spite of the difference in their years, appeared **to be a fit mate for him at this time**. (*Dreiser*) — Несмотря на разницу в возрасте, миссис Каупервуд в этот период его жизни, по-видимому (казалось), была для него подходящей женой.

Only yesterday **we** happened **to see Soames Forsyte**. (*Galsworthy*) — Только вчера мы случайно встретили Сомса Форсайта.

By 11 o'clock **her mother** had chanced **to look into her room** (*Dreiser*) — Около 11 часов мать случайно заглянула к ней в комнату.

The experiment proved **to be a failure**. (*Collins*) — Опыт оказался неудачным.

They all turned out **to be good fighters**. (*Gow and D'Usseau*) — Все они оказались хорошими бойцами.



Note. The infinitive in sentences with the Subjective Infinitive Construction cannot refer to a future action except with verbs and word-groups whose meaning allows of it: *to expect, to be sure (certain), to be likely*.

We are sure **to come at the heart of the matter**. (*Dickens*) — Мы обязательно доберемся до сути дела.

He is expected **to give us an answer tomorrow**. — Ожидают, что он даст нам ответ завтра.

§ 34. The *for-to*-Infinitive Construction.

The *for-to*-Infinitive Construction is a construction in which the infinitive is in predicate relation to a noun or pronoun preceded by the preposition *for*.

In translating this construction into Russian a subordinate clause or an infinitive is used.

The construction can have different functions in the sentence.¹ It can be:

1. **Subject** (often with the introductory *it*).

For me to ask would be treason, and **for me to be told** would be treason. (*Wilson*) — Если бы я спросила, это было бы предательством; если бы мне сказали, это было бы предательством.

I sometimes think it is a shame **for people to spend so much money this way**. (*Dreiser*) — Я часто думаю, что стыдно людям тратить на это так много денег.

2. **Predicative**.

That was **for him to find out**. (*Eliot*) — Выяснить это должен был он.

¹ All the observations concerning the infinitive as subject, object, attribute and adverbial modifier of result hold good when these parts of the sentence are expressed by the *for-to*-Infinitive Construction.

3. Complex object.

He waited **for her to speak**. (*Hardy*) — Он ждал, когда она заговорит.

He asked **for the papers to be brought**. — Он попросил принести бумаги.

I am very anxious **for Mr. Headstone to succeed in all** he undertakes. (*Dickens*) — Мне очень хочется, чтобы мистеру Хедстону удавалось все, за что он берется.

Erik saw that she was impatient **for him to be gone**. (*Wilson*) — Эрик видел, что она с нетерпением ожидает, когда он уйдет.

I hope you won't think it very odd **for a perfect stranger to talk to you like this**. (*Maugham*) — Я надеюсь, вы не сочтете странным, что совершенно незнакомый вам человек разговаривает с вами таким образом.

4. Attribute.

The best thing **for you to do** is to bide here with your load. I'll send somebody to help you. (*Hardy*) — Самое лучшее, что вы можете сделать, — это подождать здесь с вашей поклажей. Я пришлю кого-нибудь помочь вам.

There was really nothing **for him to do** but what he had done. (*Dreiser*) — Ему действительно ничего не оставалось делать, кроме того, что он сделал (единственное, что ему оставалось сделать, было то, что он сделал).

There's nobody here **for him to play with**. (*Hemingway*) — Здесь нет никого, с кем он мог бы поиграть.

He had even had a comfortable house **for her** (his niece) **to live in**. (*Trollope*) — У него даже был удобный дом, где она могла бы жить.

5. Adverbial modifier:

(a) of purpose.

Here's the thermometer: they've left it **for the doctor to see** instead of shaking it down. (*Shaw*) — Вот термометр; его не стряхнули, чтобы доктор мог посмотреть температуру.

He stepped aside **for me to pass**. (*Du Maurier*) — Он отошел, в сторону, чтобы я могла пройти.

(b) of result.

The pleasure of accompanying you was too great a temptation **for me to resist**. (*Collins*) — Удовольствие сопровождать вас было так велико, что я не мог ему противиться.

But he had consented, and it was too late **for him now to recede**. (*Trollope*) — Но он уже дал согласие, и теперь было поздно отступить.

He spoke loud enough **for you to hear**. — Он говорил достаточно громко, чтобы вы могли его слышать.

His experience of women was great enough **for him to be aware** that the negative often meant nothing more than the preface to the affirmative. (*Hardy*) — Он достаточно хорошо знал женщин, чтобы понимать, что отказ бывает часто лишь преддверием к согласию.

§ 35. With the expressions *to be sorry*, *to be glad* the infinitive is used only if the subject of the sentence represents at the same time the doer of the action expressed by the infinitive.

I am glad (pleased) **to have got** a ticket for the concert.

I am glad **to have seen you**. (*Dreiser*)

I am very sorry **to have done** a man wrong, particularly when it can't be undone. (*Dickens*)

In other cases a clause is used with *to be glad* and *to be sorry*.

I am glad you got a ticket for the concert.

"I am glad you think so," returned Doyce, with his grey eye looking kind and bright. (*Dickens*)