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VÄLKOMMEN FÄILTE VÍTEJTE HERZLICH ΚΑΛΩΣ ΗΡΘΑΤΕ  
Laipni lūdzam كَب الَهَأ WILLKOMMEN 환영  
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**WELCOME** DOBRODOŠLI स्वागत हे  
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BENVENUTO Tuhiŋga o mua SELAMAT DATANG  
VELKOMINN walujeung sumping  
SALUTATIO வரவரேல் BI XÉR HATÍ  
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## SYNTACTIC SEMANTICS OF THE INFINITIVE WITH DEPENDENT COMPONENT

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*Abstract.* The article deals with the syntactic semantics of the infinitive with a dependent component. The study made it possible to identify and characterize the following signs of the infinitive (from a series of processual syntaxemes): actionality, actional finality (goal) and effectiveness.

*Key words:* infinitive, syntaxeme, syntactic-semantic signs, actionality, action-finality and final-stativity.

This article discusses processual and qualificative syntaxemes (from categorical signs), expressed by the infinitive. The factual material indicates that the infinitive can be realized with a dependent component in the structure of sentence in the English language.

As a result of studying the infinitive with a dependent component in the structure of sentence, syntactic-semantic signs (from a series of processual syntaxemes) were revealed: actionality, actional finality (goal) and effectiveness.

Let's study the following sentences:

1. He simple wouldn't know what **to look for** (3, 158)
2. I won't say a word **to stop** her (1, 67)
3. He had fought off an impulse **to return** to Houston Street (5, 185)

In sentence (1), the syntactic element **to look for** appears in the structure of the sentence on the basis of a subordinate connection and is endowed with a syntactic-semantic sign of actionality and it is combined with an object-related syntaxeme. It is confirmed by the fact that the given sentence is lent to transformation - passivization:

He simple wouldn't know what to look for → what to look for wouldn't be simply known by him.  
The component and syntaxeme models of this sentence are as follows:

1            2                    3            4

He ... wouldn't know what to look for

$$\frac{NP_1}{SbAg} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{PrAcNg} \cdot \frac{\bar{ND}}{ObR_1} \cdot \frac{\bar{ND}}{PrAc};$$

In sentence (2), the infinitive is endowed with a syntactic-semantic sign of actionality and finality (purpose). The sign of finality is confirmed by using the method of transformation - adding an element **in order to**:

I won't say a word **to stop** her → I won't say a word in order to stop her.

The actional final syntaxeme on the basis of the subordinate connection is combined on the right and left with the substantial object syntaxeme. It is clear from the component composition of this sentence, that the elements **a word** and **her** must be defined as substantial object syntaxemes. They can be reflected visually as follows:

1            2                    3            4            5

I won't say a word to stop her.       $\frac{NP_1}{SbAg} \cdot \frac{NP_2}{PrAcNg} \cdot \frac{\bar{ND}}{SbOb} \cdot \frac{\bar{ND}}{PrAcFn} \cdot \frac{\bar{ND}}{SbOb};$

In sentence (3), the syntactic component **to return** is defined as an actional final effective syntaxeme, which is proved by the transformation - addition "**in order to**":

He had fought off an impulse to return to Houston Street → he had fought off an impulse in order to return to Houston Street.

The actional final result syntaxeme is proved by adding the adverb **enough** to the sentence structure:

He had fought off an impulse to return to Houston Street → He had fought off an impulse enough in order to return to Houston Street.

The actional final result syntaxeme, expressed by the infinitive based on the subordinate connection is combined with the substantial object syntaxeme, represented by the element **an impulse**, and the substantial locative allative syntaxeme, expressed by the syntactic elements.

The component and syntaxeme composition of the above sentence looks like this:

1            2                    3                    4                    5

He had fought off an impulse to return to Houston Street.

$$\frac{NP_1}{SbAg} \bullet \frac{NP_2}{PrAc} \bullet \frac{\overline{ND}}{SbOb} \bullet \frac{\overline{ND}}{PrAcFnRs} \bullet \frac{\overline{ND}}{SbLcAl};$$

In addition to the above syntactic-semantic signs expressed by infinitives, revealed another syntactic-semantic signs from a series of qualificative syntaxemes, such as “finality” and “stativeness”, which is typical for the sentences given below (4 and 5):

4. I didn't come out here **to be dull** (2,92)

5. You'd have lots of reason **to be jealous** (4, 3)

The syntactic-semantic signs of the finality of the elements **to be dull** and **to be jealous** is proved by adding **in order to**:

(4) I didn't come out here to be dull → I didn't come out here in order to be dull;

(5) You'd have lots of reason to be jealous → you'd have lots of reason in order to be jealous.

The elements **to be dull**, **to be jealous** are endowed with the sign of stativity. It is illustrated by the following transformations - the omission and addition in the structure of the sentences:

I didn't come out here to be dull → I ... .. to be dull → I was dull → I was in the state off dullness;

You'd have lots of reason to be jealous → you... to be jealous → you should be in the state of jealousy

In sentence (4), the qualificative final stative syntaxeme, expressed by the element **to be dull** on the basis of a subordinate connection is combined with a locative syntaxeme, while in sentence (5), the final stative syntaxeme is combined with a substantial object syntaxeme.

As a result of the syntaxeme analysis of the infinitive in the position of a non-nuclear dependent component in the structure of sentences, it is revealed that the infinitive is endowed with syntactic-semantic signs of actionality, actional-finality, actional final result and final-stativity.

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