3. Infinitives

A verbal is a word formed from a verb but functioning as a different part of speech.

An **infinitive** is a verbal formed by placing **to** in front of the simple present form of a verb.

Examples:

to swim to think to read to be to cut to turn

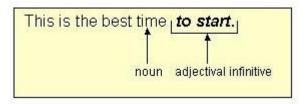
Infinitives may function as adjectives, adverbs, or nouns.

A. Adjectival infinitives

Just like a single-word adjective, an infinitive used as an adjective always describes a noun.

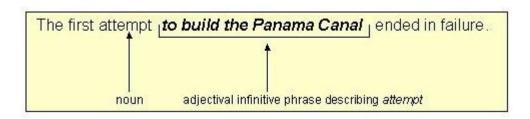
An adjectival infinitive always follows the noun it describes.

EXAMPLE



Like gerunds and participles, infinitives may incorporate other words as part of their phrase.

EXAMPLE

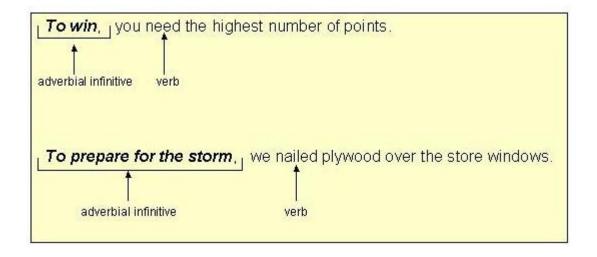


B. Adverbial infinitives

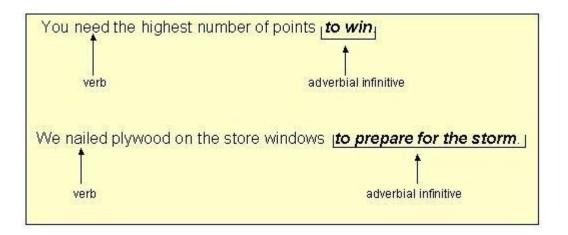
Just like a single-word adverb, an infinitive used as an adverb always describes a verb.

An adverbial infinitive usually occurs at the beginning or at the end of a sentence and does not need to be near the verb it describes.

EXAMPLE: Adverbial infinitive at sentence beginning



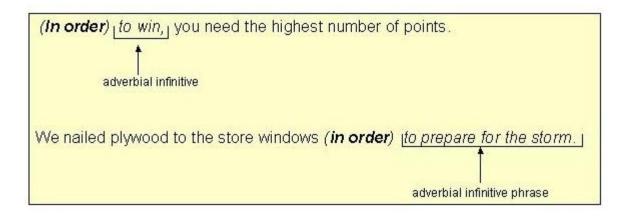
EXAMPLE: Adverbial infinitive at sentence end



HINT: You can always identify an adverbial infinitive by inserting the test words *in order* in front of

infinitive. If the words *in order* make sense, the infinitive is adverbial.





PUNCTUATION NOTE:

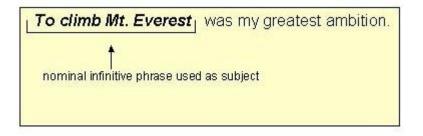
- 1. Use a comma after the adverbial infinitive when it starts a sentence.
- 2. Do not separate the adverbial infinitive from the rest of the sentence if the infinitive ends the

sentence.

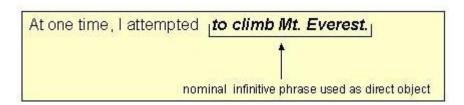
C. Nominal infinitives

Like a single-word noun, a nominal infinitive may function as a

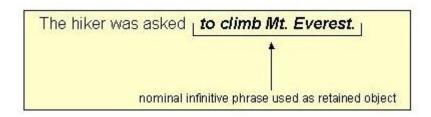
SUBJECT



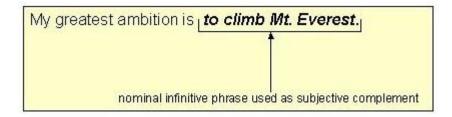
DIRECT OBJECT



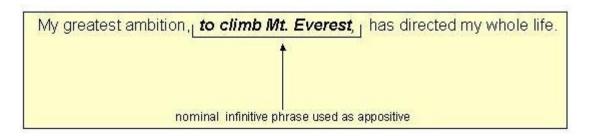
RETAINED OBJECT



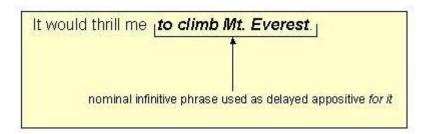
SUBJECTIVE COMPLEMENT



APPOSITIVE



DELAYED APPOSITIVE



Test yourself... http://www.quia.com/quiz/731238.html?AP rand=589057474