

PLACE AND STRUCTURE OF INFINITIVE OFFERS IN THE MODERN RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

The widespread use of infinitive sentences is a characteristic feature of Russian syntax. The article analyzes the types of infinitive sentences most frequently encountered in Russian: knowledge of such syntactic structures is necessary not only for their understanding, but also for active production in one's own speech.

KEYWORDS: Infinitive sentences, productivity, impersonal, predicative words, modal meanings.

INTRODUCTION

In Russian, infinitive sentences report a potential, non-flowing action. This value is created by the use of an independent infinitive. The proposal form is adapted to indicate an independent action, abstracted from the doer. This is the basis for classifying the infinitive sentence as one-part. At the same time, the structure of the infinitive sentence is characterized by the presence of a mandatory component - the dative indirect subject (potential actor) correlated with the infinitive: There is nothing for him to do here. Do you stir up the people? (Proskurin. Fate, 69), Would he go to the service or something ... (Chekhov. Chaika, 250) Thus, it can be argued that the potential action is correlated with the potential actor in the infinitive sentence. The specificity of infinitive sentences creates an infinitive that combines the properties of a verb and a name. Approaching one side with the impersonal and the other with the nominative, infinitive sentences form a special kind of monolithic sentences.

Determining the place of infinitive sentences in the system of types of simple sentences and in modern linguistics is debatable. Some scholars distinguish them into a special variety of monolithic sentences, others include them in the impersonal. Infinitive sentences without specifying a person-activist are often used in the headings of articles of the nature of appeal, in slogans and so on. Do not be late for classes! , Grow a high crop! Do not talk during classes! Do not use mobile devices! Do not smoke, do not litter! Often, the infinitive sentences of this structure have the meaning of rhetorical questions: Well, how not to believe your brother! Is it so hard to call!

In infinitive sentences there cannot be an impersonal verb or an impersonal-predicative word, since if they exist, the infinitive takes a dependent position, being an adjoining part of the main member of an impersonal sentence. Compare: I would like to go to Moscow. - Would go to Moscow. The main member of an infinitive sentence is expressed by an infinitive that is independent of any other member of the sentence and designates an action or condition as desirable, necessary, possible, inevitable: How can one not love her? (Bulgakov. Ivan Vasilievich, 321) .How to give her help? How to free from the hands of the villain? (Pushkin. Captain's daughter, 286). Infinitive sentences are synonymous with impersonal sentences, but differ structurally from them, namely: in an impersonal sentence various modal values are expressed by lexical units of the type necessary, necessary, impossible, necessary in combination with the infinitive, and in infinitive sentences they are enclosed in the infinitive itself, sometimes in combination with particles, for example: You need to get down to business. - Would you do business. V.V. Babaitseva, singling out infinitive constructions into a special structural - semantic type of single-compound sentences, notes.

That infinitive sentences differ from impersonal ones by such signs: 1) by their general meaning, 2) by the composition of the predicative basis, 3) by the expression of modal meanings. The question of infinitive sentences is considered quite fully and in detail in the monographic study by V. M. Britsyn "The syntax and semantics of infinitive in infinitive sentences: infinitive sentences with the meaning of obligation, infinitive sentences with the meaning of predetermination, infinitive sentences with the meaning

of impossibility, infinitive sentences expressions of expediency and desirability, incentive infinitive sentences, interrogative infinitive sentences.

Quite rightly the statement of V.V. Babaitseva that it is difficult to distinguish between the noted modal meanings of infinitive sentences, since these values are often intertwined [2, 95]. Varieties of infinitive sentences are associated with differences in communicative purposes, notes E. S. Skoblikova and identifies incentive, interrogative, narrative and optative (with the value of desirability and undesirability) sentences [13, 125-130].

Thus, for the infinitive sentence of the modern Russian language, a structural addition is required in the dative case with the meaning of the subject of the action (“dative subject”). But in many cases the dative case is omitted, since the sentence has a generalized meaning, for example: What should I do now (Sholokhov. *Virgin Soil Upturned*, 87). Go abroad, or something ... (Chekhov. *Seagull*, 250). Here not to go.

The modal meanings of infinitive sentences are expressed by formal means: the species form of the infinitive, the particles would not, if only, at least, with interrogative words and intonation. Intonation is also a means of transmitting expressive and emotional meanings (surprise, admiration, regret, resentment, sympathy, frustration ...), which are characteristic of many infinitive sentences.

According to structural features and functions in speech, infinitive sentences are divided into several varieties. They can express:

- 1) A message or question about the possibility, obligation, necessity, impossibility of action;
- 2) The incitement to commit the necessary action or the prohibition to carry out an undesirable action; Do not reason! Fulfill the order! (Bulgakov. *95 Days of the Turbins*). Take this grandmother to hell! (Bulgakov. *Days of the Turbins*, 97).
- 3) A message about the desire (or unwillingness) of the subject to perform an action; I want to go to Moscow. I get up early tomorrow.
- 4) An emotional assessment of the action; Fly to a free bird from all of you (Chekhov. *Chaika*, 66). Choking on such a formalism!

Infinitive sentences differ from impersonal ones by their more specialized purpose, while many of the impersonal ones are used only to state the desirability of an action.

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