PHILOLOGISTS' GRAMMAR SKILLS FORMATION: STRUCTURAL AND SEMANTIC PECULIARITIES OF THE OBJECTIVE-WITH-THE INFINITIVE CONSTRUCTION IN MODERN ENGLISH LITERARY TEXT

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Grammatical competence is a theoretical and practical knowledge of some grammatical rules, which help generate an unlimited number of correct sentences [2].

Modern philologists need flexibility, non-standard thinking, ability to adapt to changes in living conditions, which make new demands on the professional competence of philologists. According to three core components of grammar knowledge, a philologist should know the meaning of sentences and, of course, be ready to form and use them, Grammar skills refer to knowing how to use grammar in communication.

In the article we focus on the study of a three-member verbal construction with the infinitive (The Objective-with-the Infinitive Construction). Non-finite forms of the verb can form predicative constructions, which consist of two components. The nominal part is expressed by a noun or a pronoun, the verbal part is expressed by a non-finite form of the verb, i. e. a gerund or an infinitive. Both components of the predicative construction form a predicative relationship, which resembles the one between the subject and the predicate and is called the secondary predication. The secondary predication exists in sentences where the verbal element of the predicative construction is expressed by the non-finite form of the verb which does not express any modal meaning and is grammatically uncoordinated with the nominal element of the construction [1].

The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is the construction in which the infinitive is in a secondary predicate relationship with a noun in the nominative case or

with a personal pronoun in the objective case. In the sentence this construction performs the function of Complex Object and takes the post-predicate position [1].

The infinitive characterizes the stabilized duration of an action, presented as a result of will expression or perception. This allows to classify The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction as explicit (descriptive) which will correspond to the model: $S_1 \rightarrow P_1 \leftrightarrow O \ (S_2 + P_2{:}\ _{infinitive})$. In this case, The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is possible to be used with five forms of the infinitive that exist in English [1].

The subject of the article are structural and semantic features of The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction in Modern English Literary Text. The analysis of the construction is based on the linguistic material, taken from the literary text of the famous American writer Dan Brown *"The Da Vinci Code"*

When studying The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction in Modern English Literary Text it is necessary to distinguish the verbs after which the construction is used. Not every verb, but only transitive ones, can have Complex Object in postposition.

183 cases of the use of The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction in *"The Da Vinci Code"* have been recorded. The selected sentences can be grouped according to the verbs in preposition to The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction:

1) verbs of assumption and mental activity (11);
2) verbs of sense perception (13);
3) verbs of desire (33);
4) verbs of inducement (60);
5) verbs of order and permission (66).

As can be seen, most of the examples (66), that make up 35 % of the sample, are used after the verbs of order and permission. The most common of them are: *to ask, to tell, to allow, to require, to permit, to force, to order, to forbid, to request, to command, to instruct, to pressure* та *to offer.* For example:

(1) **Ask** <u>the cryptographer to wait</u> at the command post [3].

(2) *His strange appearance made him an outcast among the other young runaways, and **forced** him to live alone in the basement of a dilapidated factory, eating stolen fruit and raw fish from the dock* [3].

(3) *They **ordered** me to build a church for the Obra de Dios* [3].

Also, a significant part of the sample – 27%, are the sentences with the verbs of inducement (*to let, to make*):

(4) *Monsieur Saunière, I would never have phoned you directly except this man made a comment which **makes** me now fear for your safety* [3].

 (5) *You obviously wrote something in that manuscript that **made** my grandfather trust your judgment* [3].

Another peculiarity that effects the structure and semantics of The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is that any verb which is semantically related to perception, desire or inducement can take an object and be the part of the construction. However, in the sample such sentences take only a small part. In particular, verbs denoting desire make up 18 % of the sample, verbs of sense perception – 13 % and the smallest part are the examples after the verbs of assumption and mental activity – 7% of the sample. For example:

(6) *Langdon felt an unexpected sadness to realize he would be returning to Paris without her* [3].

(7) *He saw no cracks or markings indicate a movable tile, so he began rapping softly with his knuckles on the floor* [3].

(8) *Somehow Langdon had not expected the captain of the French police to broadcast his religion so openly* [3].

(9) *What else you suppose me to do [3]?*

(10) *I want you to dial an access code to pick up his messages* [3].

(11) *But first I want you to tell me everything you know about this Priory of Sion* [3].

Thus, the main components of grammar are form, content and use. To form grammar skills and master the language a philologist should know the structure, the meaning and the use of constructions.

The analysis of the The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction showed that it is used after certain groups of verbs and has it's own peculiarities of formation and use. Quantitative analysis shows that The Objective-with-the-Infinitive Construction is widely used in Modern English.

Literature:

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