SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS OF THE INFINITIVE IN SLAVIC LANGUAGES

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Abstract: The article describes the infinitive as a hybrid form that is on the border of the verbal and noun parts of speech, as it is the so-called "fossilized case form of former verbal nouns", which has lost its morphological features, but has retained its syntactic potential. Accordingly, the infinitive can perform subject, object, predicative, attributive functions, as well as the adverbial syntactic function of the determining secondary member of the sentence. From the point of view of the nature of semantic-syntactic relations and conjunctiveness in the sentence, the subject, object, and pre-substantive infinitive are distinguished. However, these functions are expressed differently in each of the Slavic languages. In the Ukrainian language, the functions of the infinitive are more developed, compared to the Polish language, which is the reason for the so-called phenomenon of idiosyncratic or patient approach to life and understanding, while the agentive one is characteristic of Western languages. In the Ukrainian language, we record a wide range of auxiliary and phase verbs that are used together with the infinitive in the predicative function, in comparison with the Polish language. The infinitive in the modal function has a wide range of meanings in Ukrainian, in Polish, for example, infinitive constructions with the particle *by* are rarely used, according to NKJP. In the South Slavic languages, there is a decline in the use of infinitive forms. In the modern Bulgarian language, the infinitive is used very limitedly - only in complex negative forms of the imperative mood, and in some archaic forms of the future tense, instead, the supine is common. More characteristic of the Bulgarian infinitive is the combination with the subjunctive, which is used to express doubt, uncertainty, wish, recommendation, command, or condition.

Keywords: syntactic functions; infinitive; hybrid verb forms; Slavic languages; semantics; sentences.

1 Introduction

One of the most controversial topics in modern linguistics is the study of intercategorical relations against the background of several related languages. Such a multifaceted linguistic phenomenon is verbal formation, the so-called "hybrid forms of the verb" (infinitives, participles, gerunds, verbal nouns, forms ending in *-но, -то*), which are on the border of several parts of speech, revealing syncretism at the morphological and semantic-syntactic levels [19].

The basis of "hybridity" is O. Peshkovsky's theory of mixed parts of speech, which consists in the formation of parts of speech that combine categories characteristic of different classes of words, such as state, tense, inversion, case, number. Bailyn, writing about Peshkovsky's theory, emphasizes its provision that all the named mixed parts of speech are united by the type category, which primarily belongs to the verb, so it is necessary to study these parts of speech on the basis of the verb [4].

The infinitive is a frozen noun form that has lost its morphological features, but has retained its syntactic potential (for example, acting as an adjunct). Nominative predicative functions compete with verb ones, and the proportions between these functions are different in different languages.

2 Method

The work uses general scientific research methods, including: the descriptive method, which implies generalizations and consistent classification of factual material, the method of component analysis, syntactic modeling techniques, comparative and typological methods. Along with traditional structural-semantic analysis, the research used functional-semantic analysis of language material.

The main method used was contextual-semantic analysis, which consisted in determining the semantic and functional characteristics of the infinitive based on context indicators, as well as certain methods of transformation analysis.

3 Results and Discussion

V. Skalichka singles out several functions of the infinitive: the first and main one is the addition of modal and phasic verbs, where there are no grammatical functions, but modal ones are present. Other functions are the strengthening of the substantive nature of infinitive, that is, its use as a subject or an adjunct, or a circumstance [16, p. 9-10].

The most productive are the functioning of infinitive in the verb and noun syntactic zones [25]. I. Vyhovanets believes that the noun function of the infinitive takes first place in the hierarchy of its syntactic positions, and its verb function is implemented with the help of analytical syntactic morphemes or modal or phase modifiers [20, p. 81-82; 21]. The origin, semantics, and morphological features of the verb determine its role in the syntactic structure of the word combination and sentence. V. Horpynych notes that this non-finite form performs the following functions: it acts as a subject; acts as a predicate; can be a definition; acts as a circumstance; performs the function of an adjunct; in a phrase it is a supporting and dependent component; it controls, if it is a supporting component; takes the position of a noun and an adjective in a sentence [8, p. 163].

Below we describe each syntactic function in more detail:

Adverbial position, in which the infinitive can express subject and object functions with personal and impersonal verbs

From the point of view of the nature of semantic-syntactic relations and conjunctiveness in the sentence, the subject, object, and pre-substantive infinitive are distinguished. According to the "Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" edited by D. Ganych and I. Oliynyk, "The object infinitive is an adverbial infinitive that is subordinate to a verb with a motive meaning, means the action of another person than the personal form of the verb, and performs the role of an adjunct. The subject infinitive is an adverbial infinitive that refers to the same subject of action as the personal form on which the infinitive depends, and in a sentence it is part of a compound predicate. The pre-substantive infinitive is the one which depends on the noun and acts in the sentence as an uncoordinated meaning" [7, p. 98].

In the function of a secondary member of a sentence, the infinitive most often acts as an adjunct, since the infinitive is originally an indirect form of a verbal noun, so its original function in a sentence is an adjunct [3]. O. Peshkovsky (cited in Bailyn, 2014) pointed out the syntactic proximity of the infinitive to the adjunct, but he did not use the term "adjunct" [4].

For the most part, this function is performed by the object infinitive, dependent on verbs with the meaning of expression of will (order, advice, wish, etc.), request, training, such as: *наказати, умовити, примусити, загадати, заставити, просити, запросити, дозволити, доручити, заборонити, заказати, не дати, веліти, запропонувати, заповідати* (*to order, to persuade, to force, to suggest, to pledge, to ask, to invite, to allow, to entrust, to forbid, to not give, to offer, to bequeath*), etc., as well as on the verbs of some other semantic groups, in particular the verbs *дати, подати, нести, допомагати, заважати, мати* (*to give, to submit, to carry, to help, to hinder, to have*), where the action is directed to the object-subject, and the infinitive does not express the action of the same verb, because it is in object relations with it, for example: *Старався передати їй власні думки , сказати, що вони не вороги, просто заблукали, і просив допомоги, просив упустити до лісу, просив дати можливість вибратися живими і, якщо її ласк, не шкодити подорожнім, які глибоко шанують світ неврів* (*I tried to convey my own thoughts to her, to say that they were not enemies, they just got lost, and asked for help, asked to allow getting into the forest, asked to give the opportunity to get out alive and, if it pleases her, not to harm travelers who deeply respect the world of nevries*) (Dara Korniy)

- where the infinitive reveals an object meaning, since the infinitive has its own subject, which may not coincide with the subject of the main verb, and, therefore, such an infinitive performs the function of an adjunct.

In this function, the infinitive can be uniquely distinguished when it is equivalent to a verbal noun that has the meaning of the name of the action. For example, the verb *jeść* can appear in such a function, as in: *Pan tu mieszka na stałe? - kończąc jeść, dyskretnie dała do zrozumienia, że dostrzega parę rzeczy w kuchni, które wymagałyby remontu* (Jan Grzegorczyk), where *jeść = jedzenie*. In such a function, the infinitive can appear after verbs: *dać / dawać Teraz przyszedł do Uli Dunaj i ona mu daje jeść, że....* (Irena Jurgielewiczowa); *dostać Za to dostają jeść, mają gdzie spać* (Izabela Filipiak); *przynosić / przynieść: Teraz przyszedł do Uli Dunaj i ona mu daje jeść, że....* (Irena Jurgielewiczowa). In these examples, the infinitive *jeść* implements not the object meaning, but the ancient supinal one: *dali coś do jedzenia, aby zjedli* - and, accordingly, acts as a goal.

The object infinitive, the action of which does not coincide with the action of the conjugated form of the verb, is used with verbs of the following semantic groups:

1) To denote an order, e.g.: *Від них дізнались, що будучи в другій лінії вони мали наказ стріляти в нас у випадку, якщо б ми почали втікати* (*We learned from them that being in the second line, they had an order to shoot at us in case we started to run away*) (Yaroslav Ovad). In the Polish language, in such a construction, we observe the use of a verbal noun instead of an infinitive: *I kto, nierozumny, wydał rozkaz strzelania?* (Jerzy Krzysztoń).

2) Advice, wishes, requests, invitations, persuasions, e.g.: *Банальна логіка відвідала професорську доньку ближче до ранку, коли вона врешті вмовила Іветту прийняти душ і трохи перепочити у ліжку* (*Banal logic visited the professor's daughter closer to the morning, when she finally persuaded Yvette to take a shower and rest a little in bed*) (Lyuko Dashvar); *Zawzewse przeptował w taki eśrod, że polecał opracować pozory i nadę po simply nakazywał w nie wierzyć* (Andrzej Anonimus);

3) Processes of learning, instruction, e.g.: *Людям дали змогу пізнати грамоту, але потворну , їх навчили читати, але тільки те, що дозволяли, їх навчили писати, але тільки те, що дозволено, їм говорили одне, а робили інше* (*People were given the opportunity to learn literacy, but ugly, they were taught to read, but only what was allowed, they were taught to write, but only what was allowed, they were told one thing but another was did*) (Valery Shevchuk); *Już oni by wam zorganizowali życie, nauczyli pracować* (Wojciech Żukrowski).

Subject infinitives can also perform the function of an infinitive adjunct, which are combined with verbs of certain semantic groups, characterized by completeness of meaning and, unlike auxiliary phase or modal verbs, they do not need to supplement their semantics with a predicative expander. Usually, adjuncts are infinitives next to full-fledged conjugated verbs with the meaning of agreement, intention to perform an action, emotions and feelings, thinking, etc., e.g.: *Між іншим, намір зробитися лікарями виник у них саме після поїздки в Пущу-Водицю* (*By the way, the intention to become doctors arose in them precisely after a trip to Pushcha-Vodytsia*) (Vsevolod Nestaiko) - cf.: *... intention to become doctors* (the presence of object semantics is confirmed by the transformation of the infinitive into a subjunctive part).

Combining with modal verbs to denote subjective-emotional evaluation such as *любити, полюбляти, ненавидіти, боятися, надіятися, соромитися, вчитися* (*to love, to adore, to hate, to fear, to hope, to be ashamed, to learn*) and with the meaning of expressing will *мріяти, бажати, жадати, готуватися* (*to dream, to wish, to crave, to prepare*), the infinitive performs a double function: it denotes the action of the subject and the object of the action expressed by the conjugated verb form, e.g.: *Я не давав їй отямитися, адже боявся почути навіть звук її голосу* (*I didn't let her wake up, because I was afraid to hear*

even the sound of her voice) (Iren Rozdobudko); *Był sprytniejszy, okazywał čnułość i przywiżące, nie wstydził się przytulić* (Manuela Gretkowska).

The infinitive with verb forms that have the general meaning of expression of will and convey a demand, a statement of some action, a message, are used in the same syntactic function as nouns. The approximation of the infinitive in the function of an adjunct to a noun in the same function is facilitated by the fact that infinitives, when they have no object, stand after transitive verbs and are used in a sentence instead of a noun in the function of a direct object, i.e., an adjunct. For example: *Ще ця розмова велась, як уже казали давати обідати* (*This conversation was yet conducted, while they already said to give dinner*) (Anatoly Svidnytskyi), where the infinitive is close in its meaning and function to the nouns of the same base (*обідати — обід* (to dine — dinner)), and, therefore, they are related by their function to nouns in the accusative case of the direct subject (*приготувала обід*) (*she prepared dinner*)) and the generic incomplete object (*подайте води* (*give me some water*)). It should be noted that there are no verbs with this meaning in the Polish language - accordingly, a noun will be used in this function, such as: *Wybrałyśmy się z mamą, starsza hrabina nas przyjęła, była w takim czymś czarnym, w takim piniuarze, tak się chyba ten strój nazywał... była bardzo miła dla nas, kazała nam dać obiad i powiedziała, że jej syn się żeni i przyszła synowa potrzebuje pokojówki, Polki...* (Maria Nurowska).

In Polish language, the infinitive is much less often used in the function of an adjunct, since this role is performed by verbal nouns [13, p. 162], compare: Pol. *Nie było to szczekanie psów, psy, niepokojone być może przez podkradającego się leśnego zwierza, szczekały w Skałce całą noc, ich szczek tylko z początku przeszkadzał w zaśnięciu ...* (Andrzej Sapkowski); Russ. *Это не был лай собак. Собаки, встревоженные, возможно, подкрадывающимся лесным зверем, лаяли в Скалке всю ночь, их лай только вначале мешал засыпать ...* (Andrzej Sapkowski).

Predicative function

The predicative function is most characteristic of the infinitive, and according to O. Potebny (as cited in Wade, 2011), it is the only one [22]. The main verb part of the simple structure is inherent in the monosyllabic infinitive sentence: *Кого питати і як спокутувати той гріх?* (*Whom to ask and how to atone for that sin?*) (Vasyl Shklyar). In bisyllabic and monosyllabic impersonal sentences, the infinitive is used in the structure of a compound verb predicate and the compound main member of a monosyllabic sentence. The basis of the predicate of the analytical structure is the infinitive of full-meaning verbs: *Хотів сказати з глумом, а вийшло начеб жалісливо* (*I wanted to say mockingly, but it turned out pitifully*) (Volodymyr Lys). At the same time, grammarians emphasize that not every combination of the conjugated form with the infinitive is a compound verb predicate.

The infinitive as a predicate of the main clause occurs less often in Polish than in East Slavic languages, and the reason for this is a number of specific features of the Polish language, in particular, individuality and the more frequent use of a verbal noun instead of an infinitive, as M. Łazinski claims [13], compare: Pol. *Jeśli politycy rosyjscy biorą się do oceniania stanu emocji partnerów, zazwyczaj oznacza to, że podejrzewają ich o złe intencje* (Gazeta Wyborcza); Russ. *Если российские политики ничинают оценивать эмоциональное состояние своих партнеров, это обычно означает, что они подезривают их в дурных намерениях* (Gazeta Vyborcha).

The main component of a compound verb predicate is the infinitive (it names a specific action). An auxiliary verb conveys the grammatical meaning of manner, time, person, number. Auxiliary verbs, or as they are also called in Ukrainian linguistics, verb connections or predicate connections undergo partial desemantization in the position of the predicate and remain verbs, because they semantically modify the main part of

the predicate and perform the grammatical functions of the connection, since they verbalize it [10; 12].

Auxiliary words can act as:

a)   Verbs with the meaning of the beginning, end, continuation of the action — *почати, перестати, стати, зостатися, кинутися, продовжувати* (*to start, to stop, to become, to stay, to rush, to continue*);
b)   Verbs with the meaning of possibility, impossibility of action, aspiration, desire — *мусити, хотіти, бажати, уміти, думати, треба, любити* (*must, want, wish, can, think, should, love*);
c)   Participles - *змушений, покликаний, приречений, зобов'язаний* (*forced, called, doomed, obliged*);
d)   Predicate adverbs – *слід, треба, можна, шкода, необхідно, жаль, соромно, пора* (*should, can, pity, necessary, pity, shame, time to*).
e)   Adjectives of the type *повинен, зобов'язаний, змушений, здатний, готовий, рад, згоден, ладен, спроможний, схильний* (*should, obliged, forced, able, ready, glad, agree, capable, inclined*), etc.:

According to this division, we distinguish several types of subject infinitive, following the classification proposed by V. Brytsyn and Itskovych [5], as well as B. Bartnicka [2]:

The infinitive in the analytical form of the future tense in the composition of the predicate with phasic verbs of initiation:

The most clearly functor-non-characteristic function is manifested in the verb connection *бути* (*to be*), which in combination with the infinitive is traditionally understood as an analytical form of the future tense. The non-independent infinitive performs the grammatical function of a component of the analytical form of the future tense of imperfect verbs in combination with personal forms of the auxiliary verb *być / бути* [2, p. 82] The close connection of *бути* (*to be*) with the infinitive is evidenced by the impossibility of replacing the infinitive with any other form, which is interpreted as a predicative one [5, p. 34]. For example, with the help of the transformation method, we replace the infinitive with another form, for example, with a verbal noun that is closest in terms of its morphological and syntactic characteristics to the infinitive, and we observe the illogicality of the construction: Ukr. - *Сядь- но отут коло мене, небого, – почав до неї ласкавим голосом дід Макар, — і слухай, що я тобі буду говорити* (*Sit here next to me, dear, - grandfather Makar began to her in a kind voice, - and listen to what I will tell you*) (Timofiy Bordulyak) -*... *і слухай, що я тобі буду говоріння*; Pol. *Rozumiem. Nie będziemy cię już dzisiaj przemęczać* (Adam Barczyński) –* *Nie będziemy cię już dzisiaj przemęczenie*.

The given examples show that the forms *буду / będziemy* have the function of a modal-temporal morpheme, which transforms a predicate infinitive construction into a predicatively formed sentence. In addition, the Polish example shows that the construction can be divided by other words, and in the case of repetition of the construction, the phenomenon of ellipsis is also possible, that is, the omission of the repeated verb conjunction or infinitive, for example: - *А будеш любити, як я схочу?– Буду ... Лише скажи як ...*(*Will you love as I want? - I will ... Just say how ...*) (Boris Teneta) - the ellipsis of the infinitive *любити* (*to love*), and in the following Polish example *Nie będę czytać gazet. Ani gapić w telewizor na ludziki, pomniejszone do wielkości rybek akwaryjnych* (Manuela Gretkowska) – ellipsis of the verb conjugation *będę* with the infinitive *gapić się*.

Forms of the future tense, which include the infinitive of the imperfect form of the verb, are formed in all Slavic languages, but only in Polish, in addition to these constructions, an equivalent construction with a predicate in *-ł* is used (past active participles in *ł, -la , -lo*), so-called archaic pre-future tense. Let us compare the translation and the original: *Якщо кожна з ланок державного механізму буде рухатися у своєму, більш прийнятному для неї, напрямку... ślī* **każde ogniwo** *państwowego mechanizmu będzie się poruszało we własnym,*

łatwiejszym dla niego kierunku ... (https://www.batory. org.pl/doc/drogi_ukr.pdf) - as we can see, in the Polish translation, the infinitive is translated by an analytical construction with a form in the past tense in *-ł,* which is more natural for the Polish language and, accordingly, more frequent in use. In addition, the analytical construction of the future tense with the past tense form in *-ł* is the only possible one for the modal verbs *chceć, musieć*. NKJP[1] provides only one word usage in a journalistic text for the form with the infinitive *będzie musieć i będzie chcieć: Teraz propozycję środowiska ciężkowickiego będzie musieć zatwierdzić jeszcze zarząd i rada powiatu, co jest jedynie formalnością* (Dziennik Polski), on the other hand, the form *będzie musiał* has 4,630 word usages, which only confirms this rule.

In the Ukrainian language, in particular, in some regions of Ukraine (Halychyna, Podillia, Bukovyna, Pokuttia), the archaic pre-future tense is still preserved, which is formed by the auxiliary verb *бути* (*to be*) in a certain person and the main verb in the corresponding person of the past tense: *буду писала, будемо писали* (*I will write, we will write*), etc. This form is also found in Western Ukrainian and diaspora authors or in folk songs. For example: *Каже: мамо, то далеко, шо я буду робив, як з вами шось сі стане* (*He says: Mom, it's far away, what I will do, if something happens to you*) (Natalka Snyadanko) – in this example, we observe stylization according to the vernacular, accordingly, the archaic pre-future form is used instead of the normalized form with the infinitive *буду робити* (*I will do*).

Instead, only the Ukrainian language among all Slavic languages has another form for expressing the future tense, a synthetic (simple) form for imperfect verbs, which was formed as a result of the morpholization of the originally analytical form, which was the unity of the infinitive of the main verb and person-number forms verbs using the suffix *-м-*. In Ukrainian, the synthetic and analytical forms of the future tense are equivalent. Let us compare the translations: Pol. *tym mniejsza liczba przeciętnych Ukraińców będzie chciało wyjeżdżać za granicę w poszukiwaniu zarobku* // Ukr. *Чим краще йтимуть справи в українській економіці, тим менше пересічних українців бажатимуть виїхати за кордон на заробітки* (*The better are things in the Ukrainian economy, the less average Ukrainians will want to go abroad to earn money*).

In Polish, the infinitive can also act as a component of the past tense in combination with the form of an auxiliary verb in impersonal constructions [2, p. 82]: *Naraz dane nam było oglądać miłość* (Izabella Filipiak). In the Ukrainian language, such forms are not recorded in GRAC.[2]

The analytical form *буду* (*I will*) + infinitive is not endowed with a modal-temporal paradigm, but performs a constative function, indicating the presence or absence of certain features of the subject, that is, it acts as an analytical lexical-grammatical morpheme, in contrast to the part of the predicate with phase verbs of the type *стати* (*to become*) + infinitive, which states a change that is already taking place or has taken place with the agent [18, p. 182]. Let us compare: *Ще я боявся, що він стане розповідати мені про дивні події, які коїлися останнім часом довкола нього …* (*I was still afraid that he would start telling me about the strange events that had been happening around him recently...*) (Voladymyr Lys) ⇨ *Ще я боявся, що він буде розповідати мені про дивні події, які коїлися останнім часом довкола нього.*

In the semantic-syntactic structure of the sentence *ставати, стати* (*becoming, to become*) (perfect form of *ставати*) represent predicate non-proprietary conjunctions that are not completely devoid of their lexical meaning and at the same time are syntactic expressions of grammatical verb meanings of time, manner, gender and species and modifiers of the main semantics (binding) part of the predicate [12].

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[1] Narodowy Korpus Języka Polskiego: http://www.nkjp.uni.lodz.pl/
[2] General regionally annotated corpus of the Ukrainian language: https://parasol.vmg uest.uni-jena.de/grac/

The presence of a paradigm in the verb *стати* (*to become*) qualifies its combination with the infinitive as a component of a polypredicative predicate that has modal-temporal, phasic, and propositive components, which gives grounds to qualify its intermediate status between a word combination and an analytical form [5, p. 35]. So, we fix the forms from *стану* (*will become*) and *став* (*became*) plus the infinitive, which are analytical idiom-temporal forms that have the meaning of starting an action, for example:

In Polish, the verb connection *zostać* can be used with an imperfect participle to form the passive state, but with the infinitive in NKJP we record only a few forms, for example: *Trudno było to całkiem zataić, więc kiedy Albert-Wojtek nie przyszedł z szychty, wiadomo było, że został strajkować i że ma suchary* (Małgorzata Szejnert), which gives reason to claim about the absence of the possibility of connection of *zostać* with the infinitive.

It is worth noting that in Russian language, the presence of analytical features of the verb *стати* (*to become*) is evidenced by the fact that the form of the perfect tense corresponds to the infinitive, and the form of the imperfect form of the verb *ставати* (*becoming*) cannot be combined. The specific limitation of the relationship of *стати* (*to become*) + infinitive is due to purely grammatical reasons - the necessity of assigning an action or process that is expressed by the infinitive, the mode of being.

In the Ukrainian language, we record combination of the infinitive with both *стати* (*to become*) and *ставати* (*becoming*), that is, with the perfect and imperfect forms. *Чим далі вгризалися вони в земну твердь, тим важче ставало працювати* (*The further they dug into the earth, the harder it was becoming to work*) (Volodymyr Malik).

As noted by M. Lazynskyi, the use of Russian infinitive in combination with phase verbs of *стать, продолжать* (*to become, to continue*) is characterized by a high frequency, in contrast to Polish or Czech languages, which is explained by the specificity of the Russian imperfect form. Unlike the Polish language, the Russian language does not allow the use of imperfect form to name the next action, if the previous one was expressed in the perfect form. The next action is expressed, as a rule, by a combination of the phase verb *стати* and the infinitive [14, p. 163-164]. Let us compare the original and translations: Pol. *Potem pisał w milczeniu na receptach — delikatne środki uspokajające, na sen, na wzmocnienie* (Olga Tokarczuk "Ostatnie historie") // Ukr. *Потім мовчки виписував рецепти / легкі за1спокійливі, снодійні, загальнозміцнюючі* (*Then he silently prescribed prescriptions / light sedatives, hypnotics, tonics*) (Olga Tokarchuk "Last Stories", 2007) // Russ. *И стал молча выписывать рецепты – легкие транквилизаторы, снотворные, общеукрепляющие* (*And he began to silently write out prescriptions - light tranquilizers, hypnotics, tonics*) (Olga Tokarchuk "Poslednie istorii", 2004) - the Polish original and the Ukrainian translation are as close as possible in terms of grammar and meaning, because both use the personal form of the verb, while the Russian translation uses the phase verb *стати* in combination with the infinitive. Such an analysis makes it possible to understand that Russian language needs an additional indicator to express procedurality, which indicates the initial stage of the action, while in Polish and Ukrainian, an imperfect verb is sufficient.

Unlike the connection *бути* (*to be*), which can be combined with the infinitive only in the form of the future tense, the connection *стати* (*to become*) corresponds to the infinitive in the form of the present, past, and future tenses. For example: *Зараз таки легше стає працювати на селі* (*Now it is becoming easier to work in the village*) (Vysoky Zamok);

In addition to the verb *стати* (*to become*), which denotes the formation of an action or process, we record a number of other verbs that are close in meaning, in particular: Ukr. *почати / починати, взятися / братися, хапатися, піти* (in the meaning of *почати* (*to start*)), *кинутися, пуститися,*

прийнятися; Pol. *zacząć / zaczynać, począć / poczynać, jąć*, which are characterized by the intensive meaning of the beginning of an action.

The verbs *почати / починати* (*to begin, to start*) are related to infinitives denoting actions and processes, and at the same time, such a combination expresses the semantics of initiation, the initial phase of an action or process, the beginning of a repeated action. Accordingly, the connections *почати / починати* in combination with the infinitive act in a functor-non-characteristic function, just like *стати*. However, the verb *починати* in combination with process infinitives weakens the phase meaning, which brings these constructions closer to sentences with personal full-meaning verbs, for example: *Лідери роблять так, щоби навколо них не було конкуренції й близько , – створюють навколо себе свої князівства, які з часом починають загнивати через нестачу інновацій* (*Leaders make sure that there is no competition around them and close - they create their principalities around themselves, which over time begin to rot due to a lack of innovation*) (Pavlo Sheremet) ⇨ *... які з часом загнивають через нестачу інновацій*.

However, unlike the connection *стати*, the verbs *почати / починати, взятися / братися, хапатися* can be correlated with verbal nouns, but transformation or interchangeability cannot always be applied. It is worth noting that in GRAC, we quite often record forms with a preposition and a verbal noun with the same meaning as with an infinitive, for example: *Після завершення міжнародної майстерні учасники отримають можливість та необхідні інструменти для того, щоб приступити до втілення авторських ініціатив та медіаінструментів, продуманих під час програми* (*After the completion of the international workshop, the participants will have the opportunity and the necessary tools to start implementing the author's initiatives and media tools, thought out under time of the program*) (Internet newspaper "Reporter") ⇨ *приступити втілити*.

However, in Russian language, there is a discrepancy between the verbs *почати / починати* with verbal nouns, which denote processes, for example, V. Brytsyn notes that the forms **начинать золотение, *начинать узнавание, *начинать видение, начинать оттаивание (*begin gilding, *begin recognition,*begin vision, begin thawing)* are defective, which is explained by the ability of the Russian infinitive to express process, inactive manifestations of the predicate denotation, while verbal nouns are weaker relative to the infinitive [Brytsyn 1990, p. 38]. Those examples that are fixed in the Russian language are marked by a difference in meaning, for example: *Он начал совещаться - Он начал совещание; Он начал обсуждать – Он начал обсуждение* [5, p. 38]. The reason for this is the ambiguity of verbal nouns and the acquisition of objective features, since *обсуждение* and *совещание* (*discussion*) in the Russian language have the meaning "one of the methods of persuasion, a method of involvement in the process of revealing the truth".

In Polish, the verbs *zacząć / zaczynać* can be combined both with infinitives and with verbal nouns or nouns with a specific meaning. We also find, for example: *zacząć / zaczynać* (Paweł Zuchniewicz) ⇨ *zaczął ofiarować*. The combination of *zacząć / zaczynać* with the infinitive in Polish language is a fairly common phenomenon, appearing both in personal constructions, for example: *Po chwili zaczęła czegoś szukać w dużej, czarnej torbie* (Bronisław Świderski), and in impersonal constructions, such as: *Zaczęło padać i pochód nieznacznie przyśpieszył kroku* (Sławomir Mrożek), which is intransitive in nature.

The verbs *począć // poczynać* and *jąć* without the perfect form have a book character and are rarely used in spoken language, in particular, we find several hundred examples with the verb *jąć* in the NKJP, but almost all of them are from pre-war literature, such as: *Sam widzisz! Jąć powiedzieć nie mogę nic!* (Wacław Gąsiorowski). Bartnicka notes that she does not find examples of the combination of the verb *jąć* with the infinitive in sentences

without a subject, but we will allow ourselves to disagree, because we record in modern literature the example of *Jęło zmierzchać, gdy Jakub spróbował przejść przez tę wąską granicę, która ich jeszcze oddzielała od siebie* (Andrzej Sarwa).

The verbs with the meaning of the beginning of the action can include *rozpocząć // rozpoczynać*, which mostly govern a noun or a verbal noun in the accusative case, such as: *Trzeba je znać, żeby postawić diagnozę i rozpocząć właściwe leczenie* (Anna Dodziuk, Włodzimierz Kamecki); examples of use with the infinitive not found in NKJP, although Bartnicka notes that they are possible in fiction, in particular due to the closeness of meaning with *zacząć, począć*.

A group of Ukrainian derived verbs *піти, кинутися, ринути, приступити, приступати*; Russ. *пойти, пуститься, броситься, кинуться, ринуться, приступить, приступать* with the primary meaning of 'movement' and *взятися / братися, вдатися* with the meaning of 'other physical actions' in combination with the infinitive is marked by a functor-non-characteristic function, however, in such constructions, these connections become a necessary component, but are de-semanticized and lose their main meaning, such as: *Він засичав, випустив з руки кліщики і кинувся шукати воду* (*He hissed, dropped the pincers from his hand and rushed to find water*) (Yuriy Vinnychuk); *Andrea oglądała przez pewien czas telewizję i poszła spać* (Adam Barczyński).

In the Polish language, the verbs *przystąpić, rzucić się, brać się* are not used in the function of connection in combination with the infinitive (we record only single examples in NKJP), but are combined with a preposition and a verbal noun or a noun, for example: *Odwrócił butelkę do góry dnem, potrząsnął, sprawdzając szczelność zamknięcia, obejrzał pod światło, czy w szkle nie ma wad, nierówności lub skazy, a gdy uznał, że wszystko jest w porządku, przystąpił do pakowania* (Leon Pawlik).

In the Russian language, the verbs *пойти, хватиться* are not combined with verbal nouns at all, but *броситься, кинуться, ринуться* are only sometimes combined with a noun and a preposition: *Пилот бросился целовать землю после жуткого приземления* (Internet).

When combined with infinitives or verbal nouns, linking verbs lose their independence and become modal-phase ones, capable of marking either the beginning of an action or the beginning of a process.

The absence of prepositive semantics in phase verbs with the meaning "beginning of action" in combination with the infinitive determines their contextual ellipsis, which is used instead of them, as well as in certain situations of the form *давай* (when indicating the intensive beginning of an action or the manifestation of a process), such as: *Вони до мене, давай питати, звідки я вкрав люк і куди везу* (*They came up to me, and started asking where I stole the hatch from and where I'm taking it*) (Internet newspaper "Firtka").

In the Polish language, combinations of the infinitive with the particles *dalej i dawaj* are also used in the inchoative sense. The dictionary of the Polish language by V. Doroshevsky says that *dalej* "oznacza rozpoczęcie, zwykle nagle, czynności wyrażonej bezokolicznikiem, wyrażeniem przyimkowym" [17]. The combination *dalej* + infinitive is used in colloquial language and has an expressive character, NKJP gives an example from 1902: *Prusakowi zdawało się, że poradzi... dostał kacdznie w skórę pod Jeną a potem wzięli mu Lubekę, Kistrzyń, więc Prusak nogi za pas i dalej umykać...* (Wacław Gąsiorowski), however, in the modern Polish language we do not find examples of usage in such a context, therefore we treat such a form as obsolete, which has gone out of use.

In Russian language, the participle *давай* (*let us*) can appear in several functions, in particular, in the imperative form with the infinitive or 1st person plural or in the inchoative function, such as: *Давáй дружúть! Давáйте игрáть вмéсте! «Давай*

бросать» — это сообщество бросающих курить, где можно быть собой (Internet) - imperative.

In the Polish language, the construction *dawaj* + infinitive appears only in the inchoative function and is characteristic primarily of spoken language; it has an expressive color and is territorially limited [2, p. 85], such as: *Usiedliśmy wieczorem z mężem prawie ze łzami w oczach i dawaj szukać drogi wyjścia* (Marek Chrzanowski) - we note that the selected construction has the character of a predicate that refers to a specific personal subject, in this context *my*, which is understood from the personal ending first predicate *usiedliśmy*. The particle *dawaj* can also signal the resumption of an action with increased intensity: for example: *Ma pan rolę Komarowi polecono wykuć na pamięć po angielsku tekst modlitwy "Zdrowaś Mario" – "Hail Mary". - Wziąłem tekst i dawaj ryć na pamięć* (Gazeta Wyborcza).

Infinitive in the composition of the predicate with phase verbs expressing continuation of the action

Phase verbs with the meaning of 'continuation of an action or process' can include *залишатися, залишитися* (*to stay, to remain*), which are combined only with infinitives, and *продовжувати* (*to continue*), which are correlated with both infinitives and nouns, but we do not find examples of use specifically with verbal nouns in GRAC, for example: *Тут він і далі живе, доглядаючи за домашнім улюбленцем (...) продовжує вирощувати хризантеми на продаж разом зі своєю дружиною* (Sofia Andruhovych).

In the Polish language, this type of infinitive is not represented, since the phase verb *продовжувати* (*to continue*) in the context is replaced by the adverbs *nadal, dalej, wciąż, ciągle*, as in: *I продовжував міцно стискати її руку, наче був свідомий її присутності* (*And he continued to squeeze her hand tightly, as if he was aware of her presence*) // transl. Pol. *Wciąż ściskał ją mocno za rękę, tak jakby zdawał sobie sprawę z jej obecności* (https://app.glosbe.com/tmem/show?id=9181583172801559761) . In addition, in the translation, instead of the infinitive, the verb is used in the personal form. There are many similar examples of replacing the infinitive with the personal form.

The verbs to *залишити / залишатися* (*to leave / to remain*) in combination with the infinitive form a single semantic formation only in the sense of 'continue own staying in the previous state', for example: *Станом на 15:00 внаслідок цього на маршруті №27 залишилися працювати чотири автобуси* (*As of 15:00, as a result, four buses remained working on route #27*) (Internet newspaper "Firtka") - the infinitive with such a phase verb does not receive a phase or time characteristic, but indicates the purpose of continuing the action indicated by the infinitive. Accordingly, the infinitive in such a construction will be used in the imperfect form, because it expresses an action that is incomplete and continues.

Infinitive in the composition of the predicate with phase verbs expressing termination of action

The number of verbs that, in combination with infinitives, indicate termination of action include: Ukr. *закінчити, скінчити, завершити, припинити, перестати, кинути;* Pol. *kończyć / skończyć, przestawać / przestać, dokończyć*, which express the complete cessation of an action, and *закінчувати, припиняти, кидати, переставати*, which describe the process of gradually ending an action or process. We observe a number of semantic differences between these verbs, in particular, the verbs *закінчити, скінчити, завершити* have the semantics of 'bring to an end' and, unlike the verbs *закінчувати, припиняти, кидати, перестати*, which do not have this seme, cannot be combined with infinitives denoting a process or unlimited, abstract (non-limiting) actions. *Я закінчив їсти, розгорнув записку і прочитав : «Станиславів»* (*For example: I finished eating, unfolded the note and read: "Stanislavov"*) (Yuriy Vinnychuk). However, we find in GRAC only 4 examples of the infinitive in combination with the abstract verb *думати* (*to think*), but all of them are translations from other

languages, such as: *Мабуть, настане й моя черга, подумала жінка, можливо навіть у цю саму мить, перш ніж я закінчу думати те , що думаю* (*Perhaps, my turn will come, thought the woman, maybe even at this very moment, before I finish thinking that I am thinking about*) (Jose Saramago) - accordingly, it should be noted that the translation into Ukrainian is unsuccessful, because the use of the phase verb to finish with an abstract infinitive is ineffective, while a more successful counterpart would be the use of the verb *припинити думати* (*to stop thinking*).

Verbs with the meaning of cessation of action express semantic differences between themselves, if combined with infinitives of finite action, for example: *Далі інформував, що почав писати книжку про Хвильового* (*He further informed that he had started writing a book about Khvylovy*) (Gryhoriy Kostyuk); *Я недавно закінчив писати книжку, в якомусь розумінні роман, і після того як виправив рукопис, передрукував його, оправив у палітурки і поставив на полицю, то вже не знав, чим заповнити своє дозвілля ...* (*I recently finished writing a book, in some sense a novel, and after I corrected the manuscript, reprinted it, bound it and put it on the shelf, I didn't know what to fill my free time with...*) (Viktor Shovkun)

At the same time, the verb *перестати* (*to stop*) is dominated by process semantics, which makes its combination with nouns impossible, e.g. *Перестаньте мою кицьку ображати, що вона груба* (Yuriy Vynnychuk), and in the verbs *припинити, кинути* (*to stop, to quit*), there are the semantics of the action, which in combination with nouns, on the contrary, is strengthened and, accordingly, in GRAC, among the use of the last verbs in the composition of the predicate, we find a combination with a noun, and not with an infinitive, such as: «*Укрпошта*» *погрожує припинити доставку пенсій Укрпошта припинить здійснення доставки пенсій, якщо новий тариф на неї не буде затверджений* (Internet newspaper "Firtka").

In the Polish language, the verbs *kończyć // skończyć* can be combined both with infinitives and with nouns and possessive nouns in the accusative case. A characteristic feature of the combination of the verb *skończyć* and the infinitive is the impossibility of combination with the perfect form, while the use of the infinitive in the imperfect form with *kończyć* indicates the final phase of the action, which is still ongoing. For example: *Gdy skończył przemawiać i zaczął rządzenie* (Polityka) – the infinitive *przemawiać* has an imperfect form, accordingly the auxiliary verb *skończył* signals the completion of this action; on the other hand, in the sentence *Był jeszcze w łazience, bardzo się spieszył i wołał, że jest już spóźniony, więc żebym szybko kończyła przeglądać te kopie* (Agata Miklaszewska), the auxiliary verb *kończyć* is combined with the perfect infinitive, accordingly, it denotes an action that ends at the moment of speaking.

The verbs *przestawać / przestać* do not combine with nouns, but only with the infinitive in the imperfect form, such as: *W ostatnich latach nie dość, że gminy przestały remontować domy, to nawet nie mają za co naprawiać bieżących usterek* (Gazeta Wyborcza). Instead, the verbs *zaprzestać / zaprzestawać*, which are synonyms for *przestawać / przestać*, have the ability to connect both with verbal nouns and with infinitives, but in NKJP we still find most examples with nouns in the genitive case, for example: *Jego przeciwnikowi tej odwagi brakowało, bał się ciosów, a zauważywszy, że towarzysz przegrywa, zaprzestał atakowania i cofał się, dając do zrozumienia pogardliwym wyrazem twarzy, że uważa to wszystko za głupie* (Irena Jurgielewiczowa), and only a few word usages of *zaprzestać +* inf, such as: *Wcześniej, bo dnia 7 lipca 1998 r., pozwany spłacił ze środków znajdujących się na rachunku inwestycyjnym kredyt w GBG S.A. w kwocie 20 000 zł, a dnia 22 września 1998 r. zaprzestał korzystać z rachunku inwestycyjnego* (Orzecznictwo Sądu Najwyższego, Izba Cywilna) in an official-business style. It is worth noting that both infinitive and verbal nouns can be used interchangeably in these contexts.

In Polish, the infinitive does not combine with the forms of the verb *przerwać / przerywać*, which indicate a temporary cessation of action. These verbs appear only in combination with a verbal noun in the accusative case: *przerwał czytanie*, which is confirmed by the statistics in NKJP, where we record only a few examples with the infinitive.

It is worth noting that in the Polish language the initial (inchoative) form can be expressed not only with the help of auxiliary verbs + inf, but also with the help of prefixed verbs, since the prefix *za-* carries initiality, but not every verb can create such a form. Moreover, the prefix *za-* can have other shades of meaning - accordingly, analytical inchoative constructions are more informative [2, p. 87].

The verb *wydawać się* does not combine with the infinitive - we cannot say not only *Nogi wydają się robić ciężkie*, as well as cf. *Wydawał się czytać książkę uważnie*, and even more so *Wydawał się być zmęczony* (https://sjp.pwn.pl/poradnia/haslo/Wydawac-sie-bezokolicznik;17323.html).

Infinitive in the composition of analytical modal predicates

J. Andersh counted phase and modal verbs as optional components, in which the functional positions in the minimal sentence structure are not provided by the predicate: *Робітники будували дім – Робітники почали будувати дім; Дитина спить – Дитина хоче спати* (*The workers were building a house - The workers started building a house; The child is sleeping - The child wants to sleep*). According to the researcher, these sentences contain simple and complicated predicates, which, despite the fact that they are characterized by the same essential features (actualize the sentence by correlating it with extraverbal reality; agree with the subject; reflect a certain state of affairs of real situations), but express them differently: a simple predicate - synthetically, while a complex one - analytically, and phase and modal verbs specialize in expressing the first two features, and the infinitive - the third one. Phase and modal verbs are devoid of an independent predicate meaning, they only participate in the creation of the modal time frame of the sentence, the predicate center of which forms the meaning of the infinitive. Their content is formed by seven modifiers "beginning", "continuation", "possibility", "desirability", etc., which, superimposed on the predicate semantics, modify it in the modal-temporal plan [1, p. 32-33].

Expressions of such a modal component can be:

1) Modal verbs meaning:

a) possibility/impossibility, ability/inability to perform an action or be in a certain state: *могти, не могти, змогти, не змогти, уміти, не вміти, зуміти, не зуміти*, etc. In case of impossibility or inability to perform the action, the main article is expressed by an infinitive with a negative participle, e.g.: *Він навіть ніколи не досягне того рівня , щоб могти голосувати ...* (*He will never even reach the level to be able to vote ...*) (Roman Horak); *Може то і лепіlej, видіти го з далека і не мóc podejść, nie móc do niego zagadać to było jeszcze gorsze* (Maria Nurowska);

b) courage, bravety, willingness to do something: *сміти, не сміти, наважуватися, не наважуватися, наважитися, не наважитися, відважуватися, не відважуватися, відважитися, не відважитися, осмілюватися, не осмілюватися*, etc., e.g.: Ukr. *Вже ніхто не наважився наодинці вирушати в дорогу, ба, навіть наближатися до тієї гори* (Brii Vinnychuk); Pol. *Patrzę na codzienne klasztorne prace i nie śmiem wyjąć aparatu fotograficznego* (Manuela Gretkowska);

c) obligation/optionality to perform some action: *мусити, не мусити, мати, не мати*, e.g.: *В результаті виявляється, що його світ закінчується щодня, що Воццек просто знищує себе і що нікого не врятує від зла світу: ні своєї родини, ні друзів, ні А.0, бо спершу мусив би знайти (точніше: мусів би хотіти знайти) спосіб*

порятунку самого себе (Yuriy Izdryk); Pol. *W ten sposób nie musiałam już nawet kłamać* (Jan Grzegorczyk). In this subgroup, it is worth highlighting verb phraseological compounds, mainly based on the verb *мати* (*to have*): *мати можливість, мати намір, мати змогу, мати нагоду, мати звичку, мати право* (*to have the opportunity, to have the intention, to have the habit, to have the right*), for example: *Ми маємо право вимагати компенсації; Ви маєте намір («нам'їр») це продати?* (Irene Rozdobudko);

d) desire / reluctance, intention to perform a certain action: *хотіти, не хотіти, бажати, воліти, мріяти, ждати, збиратися, надумати, вирішити, готуватися, намагатися, пробувати*, e.g.: Ukr. *Чи любов – хотіти зробити коханого часткою себе* (Maria Matios); *Він намагався мовчати, зате не мовчала вона* (Yevgeniya Kononenko); *І ви її збираєтесь карати?* (Lina Kostenko); *Ubodło mnie to i już ci chciałem powiedzieć, że nie będę więcej do niego przychodził, gdy znów się odezwał* (Wiesław Myśliwski);

e) forms with the meaning of subjective-emotional evaluation: *любити, полюбити, боятися* (*to love, to be afraid*), e.g.: *А я зайти туди боюсь* (Lina Kostenko);

e) modal verbs with the meaning of the degree of regularity of the action: *навчитися, звикнути, пристосуватися* (*to learn, to get used to, to adapt*), etc., e.g.: *І щоб навчитися цим дорожити, відчути потребу все це берегти* (Oles Gonchar);

f) established compounds of the type: *у змозі, не в змозі, не в силі*; nouns: *майстер, мастак*, e.g.: *Серйозного інтерв'ю ніхто зараз дати не в змозі, та в цій метушні від них цього й не вимагатиметься ...* (Olexandr Irvanets) [9, p.41-42].

2) Modal adjectives of the full, less often - short form. Short (predicative) forms of adjectives are the remnants of the ancient simple type of declension of masculine adjectives, where instead of the zero ending there was *ер*, at the sme time, the full forms are representatives of the compound type of declension. In the Polish language, some of these short adjectives have a stylistically colored character and are used in fixed expressions. Short forms are used in the adverbial position performing the syntactic functions of an auxiliary word in a compound predicate, in Polish - usually in combination with the proper conjunction *być*. However, in combination with the infinitive in the Polish language, such constructions are rarely used, mostly we can observe the counterpart with a personal verb (see the comparison of Ukrainian and Polish constructions below). Such constructions indicate:

a) ability/inability, the opportunity of a person to perform a certain action: Ukr. *здатний, не здатний, не здатен, спроможний, не спроможний, годний, не годний, годен, не годен* // Pol. *godzien, pełen, świadom, zdrów, wart*, etc., let us compare: *Що б вони не робили, ми здатні зробити щось краще* Pol. *Cokolwiek zrobią, my zrobimy to lepiej* (https://pl.glosbe.com). The modifiers of the meanings of the main predicates expressed by infinitives are much less often the forms of modal auxiliary verbs, primarily such as *могти, уміти, зуміти, хотіти, мусити, сміти*, etc. A characteristic feature of this modification is that the modal value of auxiliary verbs is superimposed on the modal value of desirability, possibility, obligation, which is expressed by infinitives without the particle *б(би)* and with it directly by their semantics, which contributes to the expression and strengthening of the desired modality of monosyllabic infinitive sentences with a simple infinitive main member, cf.: *Передати б пакет і Зуміти б передати пакет; Забігти б на хвилиночку і Хотілося б забігти на хвилиночку; Побачити б відомого артиста і Хотілося б побачити відомого артиста; Спитати б про дівчину і Сміти б спитати про дівчину;*

b) obligation/non-obligation of a person to do something: *змушений, не змушений, зобов'язаний, не зобов'язаний, повинен, не повинен* // Pol. *winien*, e.g.: Ukr. *Люди, евакуйовані через вулкан, були змушені тимчасово проживати у таборах, де швидко поширювались хвороби* (*People evacuated due to the volcano were forced to temporarily live in camps, where diseases spread rapidly*). *Ewakuanci musieli mieszkać w tymczasowych ośrodkach, gdzie gwałtownie szerzyły się choroby* (https://pl.glosbe.com) – in Polish, the modal verb *móc* does not have a perfect counterpart; Ukr. *Ми повинні використовувати кожну хвилину для щастя*. Pol. *Potrzebujemy każdej minuty, aby się cieszyć* (https://pl.glosbe.com).

d) readiness, consent/disagreement of a person to perform a certain action: *готовий, не готовий, згодний, згоден, не згоден, ладний, ладен, рад*, etc. // Pol. *gotów, świadom, rad, wesół*, e.g.: *Та проте в Селі дехто готовий заприсягтися, що Момус – це Кламм і ніхто інший.* Pol. *A jednak znajdziesz we wsi ludzi, którzy przysięgną, że Momus to Klamm i nikt inny* (https://pl.glosbe.com). Due to the fact that predicate adjectives do not have formal means of expressing verbal categories, the grammatical meanings of time and manner in this type of verbal compound predicate are conveyed by the form of the verb proper conjunction *бути* (*to be*).

Impersonal sentences with different means of expressing the main member occupy the second place in terms of modal modification among monosyllabic sentences, but these modal modifications are limited only to the meaning of obligation, and cause the same structural modification of the main member of impersonal sentences as in two-syllabic sentences. This indicates that the modal verb component is attached to the whole main member of the monosyllabic sentence.

In Polish language, infinitive constructions with the particle *by* are rarely used (in NKJP, we record only a few dozen examples), which is the reason why the particle is used together with the verb, and not separately, and the infinitive cannot form a conditional mood, as it is stated in traditional grammars. However, forms with a combination of the infinitive with the particle *by* can be interpreted as analytical infinitive forms of the conditional mood [6, p. 25-26]. It is worth distinguishing such constructions from sentences with the conjunction *by*, such as: *Afisze informujące o kontakcie z dzielnicowym zawierają dane policjanta, numery telefonu pod jakie musimy zadzwonić by porozmawiać z dzielnicowym oraz wielkość rejonu jakim się zajmuje* (Janusz Kucharski).

The infinitive as the predicate of the main clause appears much less often in Polish than in Russian, since in Polish use of a verb phrase with a participle as the main predicate as the main predicate is very common.

As in all European languages, the Polish infinitive also has an imperative function in the main clause and can be used in interrogative sentences. The Polish imperative infinitive is used in categorical commands and prohibitions and cannot be used to express a request, advice, or polite recommendation. Let us compare the commands of MS Windows, which of all the Slavic languages, only in Polish, Serbian and Croatian are in the imperative form: pol. *Zachowaj. Wytnij. Kopiuj. Wklej. Wstaw*; Ukr. *Зберегти. Вирізати. Копіювати. Вклеїти. Вставити.*

Polish questions with an imperative in the main clause express, as a rule, a general point of view or internal compulsion: *Co robić? Co mi biednemu począć?* [13, p. 160].

The most differences are observed in affirmative sentences. The reason may lie in the fact that language is also interpreted in psycholinguistic or symbolic categories. According to D. Wieczorek, unlike other West Slavic languages, the Ukrainian language is characterized by the verbiage phenomenon discussed in the first paragraph of this section [23]. A. Wierzbicka (as cited in Yaamaguchi, 2014) expresses a similar opinion about the

Russian language, which, according to her observations, embodies a patient approach to life, while Western languages have an agentive approach, as evidenced by the large number of infinitive constructions [24].

Western languages, unlike Slavic languages, especially East Slavic, have a large number of personal constructions. Let us compare: In the Polish language, the perfect form of verbs is more often used to indicate the completion of an action that has a clear ending, such as: *Poszłam do sklepu, kupiłam chleb i wróciłam do domu* - in this sentence, the perfect verbs "*poszłam*" "*пішла*" (*went*), "*kupiłam*" "*купила*" (*bought*), "*wróciłam*" "*повернулася*" (*returned*) are used to indicate completed actions; Czech "*Jdu do obchodu, kupuju chleba a vracím se domů*" - this sentence uses the imperfect verbs "*jdu*" (*I am going*), "*kupuju*" (*I am buying*) and "*vracím* se" (*I am returning*) to indicate actions that are ongoing at the moment or should continue in the future. As these examples illustrate, the perfect form of verbs is more common in Polish to indicate a sequence of completed actions, while the imperfect is more common in Czech to indicate actions that are ongoing at the moment or should continue in the future.

The constructions "*da się*" + infinitive in Slavic languages (for example, in Polish, Ukrainian, Belarusian, Russian, etc.) are used to express the possibility of performing a certain action. This construction is translated as "*можна*" or "*можливо*" ("*can, possible*") in Ukrainian.

For example, in the Polish language: *To się da zrobić* literally means "It can be done" or "It is possible to do it".

In addition, in Polish, this construction is also used to express the ability to do something with difficulty, with reluctance or with a feeling of lack of time. For example: *Da się to zrobić, ale będzie trudno. Da się, ale nie mam na to czasu.* In Ukrainian, it can be translated as "*Це можливо зробити, але буде важко*" (*It is possible to do, but it will be difficult*) or "*Це можливо, але я на це не маю часу*" (*It is possible, but I don't have time for it*).

In the Balkan languages, in particular Bulgarian and Serbian, there is a decline in the use of infinitive forms. Thus, in the modern Bulgarian language, the infinitive is used very limitedly, only in complex negative forms of the imperative mood, and in some archaic forms of the future tense. However, as remnants of the old forms, the possibility of using the infinitive with the modal verbs *мога*, sometimes *смея*, remains, for example: *Такъв правопис, който не се обляга на морфологията, можем кйза е безреден, анархистичен* (K. Myrchev); *Да го вйдиш, не мбжеш го позна човек ли е, мравка ли е. Мбжеш ли купи слънцето, мбжеш ли го раздели със ейнури?* In such combinations, the infinitive of both the perfect and imperfect form is possible, while the latter are more common, according to Maslov [15].

More characteristic of the Bulgarian infinitive is the combination with the subjunctive, which is used to express doubt, uncertainty, wish, recommendation, order, or condition. The subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses and depends on the main clause. In Serbian, the subjunctive has its own forms for verbs in the present, past, and future tenses, as well as in a number of conjunctions and expressions. In addition, the Serbian language uses special particles to express the subjunctive, such as *да, не би, да не, не да, ако (ako)* and others, such as: *можем да кажем, не можеш да разбереш*, etc. This type of construction is also called the infinitive conjunctive in the composition of a complex verbal predicate, such as: *искам да чета*; *мога да пиша*, where the personal form of the verb in combination with the servicing part of speech makes it possible to use this form in all syntactic functions, as well as the infinitive, so such forms have gradually replaced the infinitive not only in the Bulgarian language - similar processes are also observed in the Serbian language.

In Bulgarian, the subjunctive has forms that coincide with the infinitive or with the form of the 3rd person plural. The subjunctive is used in subordinate clauses with various conjunctions, such as *да, за да, като, ако, без да, за да не*, etc. For example: *Да изляза* (let him come out) - conjunctive in the form of the infinitive. *Да отидат* (let them go) - subjunctive in the form of the 3rd person plural.

4 Conclusions

Thus, the infinitive is a hybrid form that is on the border of the verbal and noun parts of speech, since there is a so-called "fossilized case form of former verbal nouns", which has lost its morphological features, but has retained its syntactic potential. In a sentence, given the nature of semantic-syntactic relations, the infinitive can perform subject, object, predicative, attributive functions, as well as the adverbial syntactic function of the determining secondary member of the sentence. However, these functions are expressed differently in each of the Slavic languages. In the Ukrainian language, the functions of the infinitive are more developed, compared to the Polish language, which is the reason for the so-called phenomenon of idiosyncratic or patient approach to life and understanding, while the agentive one is characteristic of Western languages. In the Ukrainian language, we record a wide range of auxiliary and phase verbs that are used together with the infinitive in the predicative function, in comparison with the Polish language. The infinitive in the modal function has a wide range of meanings in Ukrainian, in Polish, for example, infinitive constructions with the particle *by* are rarely used, according to NKJP. West Slavic languages have a large number of personal constructions, in particular, this can be traced on the example of recommendations in computer programs, where in Polish they will be used in the imperative form, while in Ukrainian and Russian - with the help of infinitive constructions. In Polish, the constructions "*da się*" + infinitive are common to express the possibility of performing a certain action or doing something with difficulty, with reluctance or with a feeling of lack of time.
In the South Slavic languages, there is a decline in the use of infinitive forms. In the modern Bulgarian language, the infinitive is used very limitedly, only in complex negative forms of the imperative mood, and in some archaic forms of the future tense; instead, the supine is common. More characteristic for the Bulgarian infinitive is the combination with the subjunctive, which is used to express doubt, uncertainty, wish, recommendation, command, or condition.

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