

The Infinitive

An infinitive usually begins with “to” followed by the basic form of the verb:
TO + BASIC VERB = infinitive

Infinitives can be used as nouns, adjectives, or adverbs:

- Infinitive as a noun:
 - To sleep is the only thing he wants after working.
(“To sleep” is a noun because it is the subject of the sentence.)
 - He turned his head and didn’t want to look.
(“to look” is a noun because it is the object of the verb “want.”)
- Infinitive as an adjective:
 - Wherever she goes, she always brings a book to read.
(“to read” is an adjective because it describes “book.”)
- Infinitive as an adverb:
 - Richard went outside to see the weather.
(“to see” is an adverb because it explains why Richard went outside.)

Sometimes an infinitive does not begin with “to”:

- An infinitive does not have “to” when it follows the special verbs *feel, hear, help, let, make, see, or watch*:
SPECIAL VERB + DIRECT OBJECT + INFINITIVE (without “TO”)
 - As soon as Ted felt the rain hit his head, he knew that he should stop working outside.
Felt = special verb; rain = direct object; hit = infinitive without “to.”
 - When Dan heard the telephone ring, he stopped cooking to answer it.
Heard = special verb; telephone = direct object; ring = infinitive without “to.”
 - Our teacher spent time helping us understand Spanish.
Helping = special verb; us = direct object; understand = infinitive without “to.”
 - I let the baby pet my dog.
Let = special verb; baby = direct object; pet = infinitive without “to.”
 - She made her husband take her out for an expensive dinner.
Made = special verb; husband = direct object; take = infinitive without “to.”
 - I said a prayer when I saw my friends enter the airplane for the long flight.
Saw = special verb; friends = direct object; enter = infinitive without “to.”
 - She went to the airport to watch planes take off and land.
Watch = special verb; planes = direct object; take, land = infinitives without “to.”