



## On the Use of the Infinitive in Marlowe's Works

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# On the Use of the Infinitive in Marlowe's Works

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## 0. Introduction

The aim of this paper<sup>1</sup> is to describe syntactically the infinitive in Marlowe's works (7 plays)<sup>2</sup>, and to see to what extent the characteristics pointed out by grammarians as common in early ModE can be found in them. I have based this study upon a statistical reading of all instances of the infinitive in the corpus. For comparative purposes, however, reference is made occasionally to Thomas Deloney's *Thomas of Reading* (a work by one of Marlowe's contemporaries)<sup>3</sup>.

This paper treats as an infinitive the verb stem used in positions where it does not indicate person, number, or mood. The following abbreviations are used to refer to Marlowe's and Deloney's works :

- F ; *The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus*
- E ; *Edward the Second*
- M ; *The Massacre at Paris*
- D ; *The Tragedy of Dido, Queen of Carthage*
- J ; *The Jew of Malta*
- T ; *The First Part of Tamburlaine the Great*
- T' ; *The Second Part of Tamburlaine the Great*
- TR ; *Thomas of Reading*

## 1. The History of the Infinitive

The infinitive, originally a noun of action, exists in OE in two forms : the accusative (and the nominative) which ends in *-an* (e. g. *writan*), and the dative ending usually in *-enne* (e. g. *writenne*), but also often in *-anne* (e. g. *writanne*)<sup>4</sup>: This dative form is always preceded by the preposition *to* and has a much narrower range of use<sup>5</sup>. This OE distinction between the two infinitive endings disappears in the course of the ME period. That is, *-an* becomes in the ME period *-en*, and then loses the *n*, while *-enne* (or *-anne*) becomes successively *-ene*, *-en*, *-e*. (In many verbs the final *-e* has entirely disappeared, as *sendan*, *sende*, *send*). Thus both infinitives coalesce and become identical in form (e. g. *write*, *to write*)<sup>6</sup>.

In ModE the infinitive with *to* (hereafter abbr. the *to*-infinitive) is much commoner than the infinitive without *to* (hereafter abbr. the bare infinitive), the use of the latter persisting only after auxiliaries, and after certain other verbs such as *let*, *have*, *make*, *see*, *hear*.

This displacement of the bare infinitive by the *to*-infinitive may be due to the coalescing of the infinitive endings and the fact that the latter loses its datival (i. e. adverbial) meaning, while the preposition *to* becomes in most cases merely the sign of the infinitive<sup>7</sup>.

As for the use of the infinitive in early ModE, with which the present paper is chiefly concerned, Trnka remarks :

"In opposition to Old English the use of the preposition *to* before the infinitive in Middle English is much more extensive, owing perhaps to the influence of Old Norse, in which the prepositional infinitive was employed regularly. Until the close of the 15th century there is, however, a great vacillation in the use of the preposition, which becomes slowly settled in the course of the 16th and 17th centuries."<sup>8</sup>

Partridge also says :

Syntactically, Tudor English shows both the simple and prepositional infinitive at a transitional stage. Since the seventeenth century, it has been idiomatic to use the simple infinitive (without *to*) only after the verbs *bid, can, dare, do, feel, have, hear, let, make, may, must, need, see, shall* and *will*. Greater flexibility in the sixteenth century had its rhythmical and metrical uses, but sometimes led to obscurity of meaning<sup>9</sup>.

Here I would like to make a closer examination of the use of the infinitive in Marlowe's English<sup>10</sup>. In my statistics, when two (or more) infinitives occur co-ordinated with only the first member preceded by *to*, the second member is counted as an instance of the *to*-infinitive as in :

I'll entreat you all To cross to Lambeth, and there stay with me (E 285)

## 2. The Form of the Infinitive

### 2. 1 Bare Infinitive and "To" -infinitive

The bare infinitive is regularly used

a) with the future and modal auxiliaries *shall, will, may, can* and *must*, and the periphrastic auxiliary *do* ;

b) with *had best, as good, rather, sooner, have need* ;

stand aside you had best (F989) ; a man were as good have as many English counters (F394) ; For I had rather die than see her thus (J I. 563) ; Madam, sooner shall fire consume us both Than scorch a face so beautiful as this (T' III. iv. 74) ; I had need have it well roasted (F 368) ; etc.

With *were best*, the bare infinitive is used side by side with the *to*-infinitive as in,

Your majesty were best go visit him, And make a show as if all were well (M 250) ; he were best to send it (J IV. 332) ; and send it you were best (J IV. 388). Cf. you were best to procure a Commission (TR 122. 5).

According to Trnka, in ME and early ModE the *to*-infinitive occurs after *than* even when it corresponds to another bare infinitive depending on the same verb as in :

'They had rather lette all their enemies scape, then to followe them out of arraye.' More, Utopia, 140.18–19 (p. Trnka)<sup>11</sup>

In this case the bare infinitive is the rule in Marlowe (see e. g. J I. 563 ; T' III. iv. 74 cited above). But in the following sentences the *to*-infinitive occurs side by side with the bare infinitive after *than* ;

No greater title happen unto me Than to be favoured of your majesty (E 1059); What greater bliss can hap to Gaveston Than live and be the favourite of a king (E 5) ; etc. Cf. What delight is more pleasing than to see the fashions and maners of unknowne places (TR 108.14).

b) The bare infinitive is regularly used with *but* in the expressions *cannot but, what shall I do but*, and *cannot choose but* ;

The virtues of our true religion Cannot but march (M 585) ; What should we do but bid them battle straight,  
And rid the world of those detested troops (T II. ii. 18–19) ; AEneas could not choose but hold thee dear  
(D V. i. 126) ; etc.

In expressions other than those above, however, the *to*-infinitive occurs in most cases as in ;<sup>12</sup>

What now remains but for a while to feast (M 634) ; Nothing, Faustus, but to delight thy mind withal, and  
to show thee what magic can perform (F 522–3) ; etc. Cf. I would request no more of you in lieu of all  
my paines, carke and care, but to have one weeks time to see (TR 108.11).

The bare infinitive occurs side by side with the *to*-infinitive in such constructions as the accusative with infinitive, which will be discussed in Chapter 3.

## 2. 2 “For to” -infinitive

The *for to*-infinitive occurs in a few expressions. *For to* is of earlier usage as in Chaucer’s lines ;

For he was late y-come from his visage  
And wente for to doon his pilgrymage.’ Canterbury T., Prol., 77–78. (q. Fries in *AEG* p. 133)

But by the time of Queen Elizabeth, it was going out of fashion.<sup>13</sup> According to Kellner, Marlowe and Shakespeare seem to have tried to avoid it<sup>14</sup>. In the works of Marlowe nine examples of *for to* are found. Incidentally, in Deloney’s TR there are none. Examples in Marlowe are not always used to express purpose. This is natural when we consider Onions’ explanation that “From early in the 13th century at least, *for to* was also used as a sign of the infinitive=the simple *to* ; this was a weakening of the use of *for to* = ‘in order to’, which is of earlier occurrence.”<sup>15</sup> Examples from Marlowe are as follows :

Expressing purpose : Go fetch his son for to behold his death (M 1034).  
Other examples : (M 561, 1120, 1131) ; (T I. i. 34, 105).  
No purpose expressed : And then I vow for to revenge his death (M 1260).  
Other examples : M 520, 525.

## 2. 3 Perfect and Passive

The infinitive has both passive and perfect forms. This fact shows strongly the verbal character of the infinitive rather than the fact of its having an object or adverbial modifier. In Marlowe perfect and passive forms are found (also in TR). Some representative examples ;

Perfect : What weeneth the king of England So soon to have won Scotland (E 997) ; Oft have I thought to  
have done so, but the devil threaten’d to tear me in pieces (F 1430) ; etc. Cf. her Dame said, that she had  
thought to have had a match between her and her son (TR 153.25).  
Passive : Then hope I by her means to be prefer’d (E 750) ; etc. Cf. you are not to be blamed (TR 103.14).

As can be seen by the examples, it was common in those days to use the perfect form to express an unrealized purpose or plan.<sup>16</sup>

### 3. The Use of the Infinitive

The use of the infinitive is so manifold and complicated that it is clearly neither possible nor desirable in a little space to attempt any sort of exact classifications of it. Accordingly no hard and fast classification is intended here.

#### 3. 1 Infinitive as the subject

The infinitive as the subject of a finite verb is not infrequent, there being about 99 examples in Marlowe. Out of these 99, only five are the bare infinitive. The *to*-infinitive is extremely frequent as the subject of a finite verb. The use of the *to*-infinitive as direct subject is quite common in ModE, but it is not frequent in Marlowe, occurring thirteen times (and in TR as well (twice)).

To undo a Jew is a charity, and not sin (J IV. 526) ; (Others) : F 36 ; M 804, 1204 ; E 415-6 (2 exs.), 2157 ; T' V. iii. 78 ; J I. 342, V. 248, 405 ; T II. v. 56, V. i. 3.

Two examples where the bare infinitive may be the direct subject are also found in Marlowe (none in TR) ;

Please you drive with me, sir (J IV. 394) ; please you walk in with me (J II. 352).

On the other hand, there are also those instances where the infinitive functions as the logical subject with the formal 'it' in the subject position. In Marlowe there are 84 examples of this infinitive with the formal 'it' (or rather rarely 'this' (6 exs. out of 84)), of which 3 are the bare infinitive. The use of the infinitive as subject is found more commonly with the formal subject 'it' than as direct subject in Marlowe (and in TR as well (30 exs.)).

What 'tis to meet me (T III. iii. 146) ; Bootless, I saw, it was to war with fate (D III. ii. 49) ; is this true, To call him home (E 543) ; etc.

The instances of the bare infinitive that occur as the logical subject are :

but sick I must conceal The torment that it boots me not reveal (D III. iv. 26) ; will't please you draw near (F 875) ; Will't please you taste on them (F 1240) (cf. J II. 352, IV. 394 cited above).

In the examples with the verb *please*, in which the infinitive is the logical subject of it, in the 16–17th centuries this infinitive often loses its *to*.<sup>17</sup> Seven examples where the *to*-infinitive is the logical (or direct) subject occur also in Marlowe, all of which are already included in the counting above :

Wil't please your highness now to send for the knight (F 1098). (Similarly : E 296, 1043 ; D II. i. 87 ; M 623). Cf. it would please his Majestie to graunt the towne this privilege (TR 100. 16). Pleaseth your majesty to drink this potion (T' V. iii. 78). (Similarly : M 1204). Cf. if your Majestie will please to allow thereof (TR 123. 38).

#### 3. 2 The Predicative Infinitive

The predicative infinitive is divided into the subjective predicative and the objective

predicative infinitive according to the connection with its head word or subject. The former may further fall into three groups : (a) noun-equivalent, (b) adjective-equivalent, or (c) the word to which the infinitive refers may be the subject of a passive verb (e. g. Men are ordain'd to live in misery).

### 3. 2(1) Subjective Predicative Infinitive

#### (a) Subjective predicative infinitive as a noun equivalent

The predicative infinitive we deal with here is equivalent in function to a predicative noun. The *to*-infinitive is used in this function in Marlowe. This type is not infrequently found in Marlowe (16 exs.), but none occurs in TR.

And Faustus' custom is not to deny The just requests of those that wish him well (F 1282) ; My purpose was, my lord, to spend it so (T' IV. ii. 74) ; (Others) F 277, 292 (2 exs.) ; E 391 ; M 989 ; J III. 230-1 ; T' IV. ii. 7.

In ModE, we not infrequently find sentences with infinitive both as subject and predicate as in 'to remain there was to die'. In Marlowe four such instances are met with ;

And to resist . . . Were but to bring our wilful overthrow, And make us desperate of our threatened lives (T V. i. 5-6) ; To be a king, is half to be a god (T II. v. 56) ; (Another ex. : D IV. iii.48).

#### (b) Subjective predicative infinitive as an adjective-equivalent

This construction is different from the predicative mentioned above in that the infinitive is an adjective-equivalent. In this type of construction it is always the *to*-infinitive which occurs (and in TR as well). In Marlowe 30 instances of this can be found.

*be* (19 exs.) : And all his heaven is to delight himself (M 641) ; They were to blame that said I was displeas'd (M 978) ; our Messias that is yet to come (J II. 436) ; fond man, that were to war 'gainst heaven, And with one shaft provoke ten thousand darts (D III. iii. 71-72) ; etc.

*chance* (5) : Let no man comfort him if he chance to weep (E 2212) ; if it chance to be found (E 2350) ; when they chance to breathe and rest a space (T III. iii. 51). (Another ex. : J III. 18).

*seem* (6) : Seem not to know me here before your mother (J II. 278) ; Noble and mild this Persian seems to be (T I. ii. 161) ; (Others : E 70 ; J II. 404 ; T III. ii. 8, 60).

#### (c) The word to which the infinitive refers being the subject of a passive verb

There are several examples where the word to which the infinitive refers is the subject of a passive verb as in : ModE "He is said to be quiet". This is the passive of the construction dealt with in 3.2 (2). After a passive verb only the *to*-infinitive is used in Marlowe (and in TR as well). 27 examples can be found in Marlowe.

*bind* (2) : I did no more than I was bound to do (E 182), (Another : J IV. 112) ; *command* (2) : we were commanded straight with reverence to draw it into Troy (D II. i. 168), (Another : D V. i. 100) ; *enforce* (2) : By which the spirits are enforc'd to rise (F 252), (Another : M 670) ; *enjoin* (1) : I am enjoin'd To sue unto you all for his repeal (E 498) ; *force* (5) : When I was forced to leave my Gaveston (E 615), (Others : D II. i. 279 ; T IV. iv. 97 ; J I. 325, IV. 193) ; *give* (= 'allow') (1) : Brother, ho! what, given so much to sleep, you cannot leave it (T' IV. i. 11) ; *importune* (1) : being Importun'd by this Barnadine To be a Christian (J IV. 195) ; *make* (1) : Hercules, . . . Whose hands are made to gripe a warlike lance (T III. iii. 106) ; *mark* (= 'destine') (1) : he is mark'd to die (E 1312) ; *mislead* (1) : Ah, nothing grieves me, but my little boy Is thus

misled to countenance their ills (E 1747) ; *move* (1) : And pardon me that was not mov'd with ruth To see them live (T V. i. 372) ; *ordain* (2) : Men are ordain'd to live in misery (E 2271), (Another : T II. i. 53) ; *say* (1) : Which by fame is said To drink the mighty Parthian Araris (T II. iii. 16) ; *see* (1) : meteors, that . . . Are seen to march upon the towers of heaven (T IV. i. 205) ; *set* (1) : O my lord, I am one of them that is set to murder you (M 1002) ; *spare* (= 'grant') (1) : He might be spared to come to speak with us (E 1545) ; *state* (1) : you were stated here To be at deadly enmity with Turks (J II. 100) ; *suborn* (1) : How easily might some base slave be suborn'd To greet his lordship with a poniard (E 563) ; *summon* (1) : Were they not summon'd to appear to-day (J I. 230).

### 3. 2(2) Objective predicative infinitive

The infinitive is also used as a kind of objective predicate in a construction which is customarily termed the 'accusative with infinitive'. This is a construction in which the 'accusative' is regarded as the logical subject of the infinitive and the infinitive assumes the function of a predicate verb, 'the accusative' and the infinitive as a whole functioning as the direct object of the main verb. According to J. Zeitlin, this construction, in OE like other Germanic languages seemed to appear after verbs of causation or those of sense and mental perceptions.<sup>18</sup> The usage at the end of the sixteenth century as represented in the works of Shakespeare and Marlowe is very nearly the same as the norm of modern usage except that in some examples there is a difference in the appearance of *to*, though the presence or absence of *to* may be due to the feeling for rhythm.<sup>19</sup> As regards the form of the infinitive used in this construction, the bare infinitive was originally the rule, but in the course of time the *to*-infinitive came in. According to Kellner, the latter becomes the rule in the sixteenth century.<sup>20</sup>

#### (A) Verbs of Expressed or Implied Causation

The 'accusative with infinitive' construction is found most frequently in Marlowe, namely 760 times with verbs of causation, expressed or implied, as in OE and ME examples of this type. The instances considered to belong here will be found with the following groups of verbs, although we hesitate to determine where a given verb may belong :

#### (1) Verbs of Causing, Allowing, and Forbidding ;

In this group there are 624 examples, of which 553 are the bare infinitive and 71 the *to*-infinitive. The chief representatives are *let*, *make* and *have*.

*let* (398 exs.) : in Marlowe this verb is always found with the bare infinitive but in TR one example is found where the *to*-infinitive occurs. In OE and ME this construction is very common after the verb *let*. In Marlowe, it is most frequent with *let* (and in TR as well). Cf. TR without *to*, 37 ; with *to*, 1.

Let it be plac'd by this my fatal chair, And serve as parcel of my funeral (T V. iii. 212–3) ; etc. Cf. by letting these fellows thus to escape (TR 123. 11).

*make* (153) : in Marlowe (and in TR as well) the bare infinitive occurs more frequently with this causative verb than the *to*-infinitive.<sup>21</sup> That is, there are 125 examples of the bare infinitive as against 28 of the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR without *to*, 10 ; with *to*, 2.

In ModE the bare infinitive is the rule with this verb except in expressions such as 'Money makes the mare to go'. According to Franz, the *to*-infinitive in Shakespeare is found more

frequently after the verb *make* than the bare infinitive.<sup>22</sup> But in the tentative examination of the occurrence of the *to* in *Concordance of Shakespeare*,<sup>23</sup> it is by far less frequent than the bare infinitive (without *to*, 322 ; with *to*, 26). Marlowe's examples are as follows :

Without *to* : We march to make them stoop (E 1494) ; A king that makes me tremble to unfold (J III. 363) ; etc.

With *to* : Your passions make your dolours to increase (E 2284) ; (Further examples : F52, 125, 148 ; E 1526 ; M 171, 1050 ; D I. i. 56, II. i. 162 ; T II. vii. 30, 35, III. iii. 158, IV. ii. 5-7 (3), IV. iv. 81, V. i. 329-331 (3) ; J I. 114 ; T' I. iv. 139, 152, IV. i. 198, V. i. 98 (2), V. ii. 30).

There is another case of this construction in which the second infinitive is found with *to*. According to Jespersen, distance from the main verb governs the use of this additional *to*.<sup>24</sup> Thus:

Be it to make the moon drop from her sphere, Or the ocean to overwhelm the world (F 277) ; (Another : D IV. ii. 9-10).

*have* (22) : this verb is accompanied by the bare infinitive in 20 instances and by the *to*-infinitive in two. Cf. TR without *to*, 3 : with *to*, 7.

Without *to* : I'll have them fill the public schools with silk (F 118) ; (Others : F 110-2 (3), 114-5 (2), 116-7 (2), 274, 1179 ; E 505, 510 ; D II. i. 141, III. i. 134, V. i. 58 ; T IV. iv. 90, V. i. 182 ; T' I. ii. 21, III. ii. 55, III. v. 106).

With *to* : Having thee ever to attend on me (F 333) ; (Another : F 1391).

*cause* (15) : with this verb the *to*-infinitive occurs 14 times and the bare infinitive once. Cf. TR without *to*, 1 : with *to*, 8.

Without *to* : And cause some milder spirits govern you (T' V. iii. 80). Cf. And causeth huswives leave their wheele (TR 111. 44).

With *to* : Well, I will cause two devils presently to fetch thee away (F 404) ; (Others : E 2352 ; M 863, 1047 (2) ; D II. i. 181 (2), III. i. 2 ; J V. 229 ; T I. i. 131, 173, II. vii. 14 (2), IV. ii. 40).

*suffer* (= 'allow') (9) : this verb is accompanied by the *to*-infinitive in eight instances and by the bare infinitive in one. Cf. TR only 1 ex. which is one with *to*.

Without *to* : You would not suffer thus your majesty Be counterbuff'd of your nobility (E 1327).

With *to* : Away with her! suffer her not to speak (D V. i. 224) ; (Others : E 1322, 1578, 2639 ; M 416 ; D IV. iv. 145 ; J II. 472 ; T' V. i. 189). Cf. and would suffer her to lacke nothing (TR 148. 28).

*leave* (= 'allow') (5) : this verb is found only with the *to*-infinitive. Five examples occur here. (None in TR.)

Leave me a while to ponder on my sins (F 1323) ; (Others : M 1094 ; D I. i. 248 ; J I. 468 (2)).

*forbid* (5) : with this verb the *to*-infinitive occurs four times and the bare infinitive once. This is the only example of verb of forbidding followed by the infinitive in this function, i. e.

an objective predicative. (None in TR.)

Without *to* : I hope that that which love forbids me do, The rocks and sea-gulfs will perform at large (D V. i. 170),

With *to* : Forbid not me to weep (E 2606) ; (Others : D I. ii. 16 ; T' III. ii. 18, IV. ii. 25).

*force* (4) : found three times with the bare infinitive and once with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

Without *to* : pain forceth me complain (M 547) ; (Others : D I. i. 88 ; J III. 69).

With *to* : To force an hundred watchful eyes to sleep (D II. i. 146).

*enforce* (4) : found three times with the *to*-infinitive and once with the bare infinitive. Cf. TR only one instance with *to*.

Without *to* : Furies. . . . Enforce thee run upon the baneful pikes (T V. i. 220).

With *to* : I'll fire his crazed buildings, and enforce The papal towers to kiss the lowly earth (M 1215) ; (Others : E 7, 397). Cf. the restraint of libertie enforceth women to be lewd (TR 88.43).

*help* (4) : after the verb *help*, four instances are found, of which three are the *to*-infinitive and one the bare infinitive.

Without *to* : and help me make a fire (D V. i. 284).

With *to* : And help me to exclaim against the Jew (J III. 361) ; (Others : E 2670 ; T' V. iii. 181). (None in TR.)

*get* (1) : this verb is found once with the bare infinitive. Cf. TR found only with *to* (3 exs.)

To get me be admitted for a nun (J III. 133) ; Cf. see if thou canst get any of them to be my baile (TR 151.36).

Other verbs belonging to this group are : *bring* (D I. i. 18), *compel* (E 2424), *give* (= 'let') (T V. i. 188). All these verbs are found with the *to*-infinitive alone in Marlowe.

## (2) Verbs of Commanding

Among this group of verbs, the chief representatives are *bid*, *charge*, *command*. 55 examples belong here. This group is composed of the following :

*bid* (32) : this verb is always accompanied by the bare infinitive in Marlowe. Curiously enough, this verb never occurs in TR as far as I was able to discover. Examples from Marlowe :

Go, Anna, bid my servants bring me fire (D V. i. 278) ; (Others : E 1469, 2111, 2343, 2438 ; M 566, 1250 ; D III. i. 56, IV. iv. 105–6 (2), V. i. 24, 68 ; T' I. iv. 167, II. ii. 28, III. iv. 60 ; T II. ii. 18, II. v. 88, 95, 100, III. ii. 89 ; J I 56–7 (2), 85, 103–4 (3), IV. 310, 312, 390 (2), 474, 521).

*charge* (13) : after this verb, thirteen instances are found, of which 7 are the *to*-infinitive and 6 the bare infinitive. (None in TR.)

Without *to* : I charge thee put to sea, and stay not here (D IV. iv. 22) ; (Others : F 275 ; D I. i. 61, III. i. 54 ; J IV. 300).

With *to* : I charge thee to return, and change thy shape (F 262) ; (Others : F 282 ; D I. i. 117–8 (2) ; T III. i. 18, V. i. 117).

*command* (8) : found six times with the *to*-infinitive and twice with the bare infinitive. (None in TR.)

Without *to* : command AEneas ride as Carthaginian king (D IV. iv, 78) ; (Another : D IV. iii. 18).

With *to* : I might command you to be slain for this (T I. i. 23) ; (Others : J V. 299 (2) ; T IV. ii. 23 (2) ; D IV. iv. 72).

Other verbs belonging to this group are *bind* (F 692) and *enjoin* (T' IV. i. 151). Both of these verbs are accompanied by the *to*-infinitive.

### (3) Verbs of Requesting, Desiring

41 examples belong to this group.

*will* (= 'desire, order') (13) : this verb is accompanied by the *to*-infinitive in eight instances and by the bare infinitive in five. Cf. TR 4 exs. which are only with *to*.

Without *to* : Who will'd me sacrifice his ticing relics (D V. i. 277) ; (Others : D IV. ii. 11, V. i. 233, 258–9 (2)).

With *to* : He wills me to repair unto the court, And meet my Gaveston (E 788) ; (Others : M 1071 ; D IV. iv. 69 ; T II. vii. 26 (2) ; T' V. iii. 62 ; J III. 162). Cf. The Frier willed him to have no doubt in him (TR 123. 27).

*entreat* (12) : this verb is always accompanied by the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 9 exs. only with *to*.

Sweet Mephistophilis, entreat thy lord To pardon my unjust presumption (F 1334) ; (Others : E285 (2) ; M 247 ; D II. i. 106 ; J V. 245–6 (3), 260 ; T I. i. 123, II. iv. 25, V. i. 29). Cf. intreating him to conjure him away (TR 125. 30).

*pray* (10) : always accompanied by the bare infinitive in Marlowe (and in TR as well (9)).

I prithee tell him that the Guise is here (M 967) ; (Others : F 582, 935, 939, 1144 ; M 678 ; J III. 105 (2), IV. 54 ; T IV. iv. 70). Cf. I pray thee bring a whole bottle of pottage for me (TR 92. 3).

*wish* (1) : only one example which uses the bare infinitive. (None in TR.)

But I would wish thee reconcile the lords (E 452).

*beseech* (1) : found once with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR without *to*, 1 ; with *to*, 3.

I beseech your grace to accept this simple gift (M 167).

Other verbs belonging to this group are : *request* (F 94 ; D V. i. 206), *desire* (D V. i. 135), *summon* (T II. vii. 45). All these verbs are accompanied by the *to*-infinitive. (None of these

verbs are found in TR.)

(4) Verbs of Teaching, Advising, Persuading and the like

Forty examples belong to this group.

*move* (8) : eight instances occur, all accompanied by the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR. only 1 ex. which is with *to*.

But what doth move thee, above the rest, to do the deed (M 1144) ; (Others : D V. i. 238–9 (2) ; T II. vii. 16 ; J I 341, 595–6 (2)). Cf. the Clothiers moved them in pleasant maner, to be good to one of their company (TR 107.7).

*teach* (8) : this verb is found only with the *to*-infinitive. Eight examples occur in Marlowe. Cf. TR only 1 ex. which is with *to*.

Would you teach me to raise up Banios and Belcheos (F 420) ; (Others : F 421, 988 ; M 463 ; T II. vii. 20 ; T' I. iv. 45, III. ii. 85, 143). Cf. I will teach him to come hither (TR 106.19).

*advise* (5) : this verb is found five times and with the *to*-infinitive alone. (None in TR.)

Anjou hath well advis'd Your highness to consider the king, And rather choose to seek your country's good (M 221–2) ; (Others : E 1478–80 (3)).

*set* (5) : found five times and only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

and she has set me to look thee out (F 937) ; (Others : M 100–1 (2), 709–10 (2)).

*show* (3) : found three times and with the *to*-infinitive alone. Cf. TR only 1 ex. which is with *to*.

his merits shew him to be made His fortune's master and the king of men (T II. i. 35) ; (Others : J II. 159, III. 40). Cf. *Cutbert* shewed himself to be desperate (TR 91.17).

Other verbs belonging to this group are : *incense* (= 'urge') (M 719, 737), *warn* (T' II. iv. 17, IV. i. 24), *assure* (F 493), *entice* (F 1515), *lead* (*on*) (D III. iii. 16), *persuade* (E 2240), *prove* (T' V. iii. 44), *take* (*upon*) (M 819), *win* (= 'allure') (F 130), all of which are found with the *to*-infinitive alone in Marlowe. (None of these verbs are found in TR.)

(B) Verbs of Sense Perception

The infinitive functioning as an objective predicative occurs with verbs of sense perception, which are far less frequent than verbs of causation. Sixty-six examples fall within this group, the chief representatives of which are *see* and *hear*. With verbs of this group usage is different slightly from ModE, where the bare infinitive is used almost regularly. In Marlowe, after the verb *see*, the *to*-infinitive occurs side by side with the bare infinitive, but the latter is found more frequently than the former. The verbs *hear* and *behold* are always used with the bare infinitive in Marlowe. According to Trnka, the bare is regularly used after verbs of perceiving, such as *see* and *hear*. The *to*-infinitive is seldom found in early ModE.<sup>25</sup>

*see* (41) : both kinds of infinitive occur with this verb, but the bare infinitive is more common, 38 instances of the bare infinitive occurring as against 3 of the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR

without *to*, 8 ; with *to*, 5.

without *to* : I cannot see him frown (D IV. iv. 112) ; (Others : F 724, 758, 822 ; M 87, 942 ; D I. i. 134, III. ii. 96, III. iii. 42–3 (2), IV. i. 2, IV. v. 10 ; T' I. iv. 55 (2), III. ii. 103 (2), 114, V. iii. 32–3 (2) ; T I. i. 76, 155 (2), II. iii. 26, II. iv. 38, II. v. 98, III. ii. 77, III. iii. 127, 159, 194, IV. ii. 119, V. i. 372, 443 ; J II. 149–50 (2), 312, 344, IV. 145, 204).

With *to* : Or didst thou see my friend to take his death (E 1403) ; (Others : E 132, 473). Cf. The king seeing him in uttering of his wordes to quiver and quake (TR 86.10–11).

*hear* (23) : this verb is always accompanied by the bare infinitive in Marlowe. Cf. TR without *to*, 5 : with *to*, 1.

I have heard him solemnly vow (M 523) ; (Others : F 286 (2), 533, 903–4 (3) ; E 275 ; M 536, 1141 ; D III. i. 25, 89, IV. ii. 54, IV. iii. 27, V. i. 230 ; T I. i. 35, 108, I. ii. 149, III. i. 4, III. iii. 203 ; T' I. iii. 13 ; J V. 9, 40). Cf. The man hearing their wives so well to plead for themselves, knew not how to answer (TR 89. 5).

*feel* (1) : found once and that with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

I feel Thy words to comfort my distressed soul (F 1322).

*behold* (1) : found once only with the bare infinitive. (None in TR.)

And let the Majesty of Heaven behold Their scourge and terror tread on emperors (T IV. ii. 32).

### (C) Verbs of Mental Perception

Four verbs of this class are followed by the infinitive as objective predicative. Five examples of this infinitive are found in Marlowe. Both forms of the infinitive occur with the verb *know*, but the verbs *think* and *assure* are found only with the *to*-infinitive, and the verb *perceive* with the bare infinitive alone.

*know* (2) : both forms of the infinitive occur only once. Cf. only 1 ex. with *to*.

Without *to* : I never knew a man take his death so patiently as this friar (J IV. 238).

With *to* : I know the Organon to be confus'd (M 408). Cf. knowing more surety to rest under a simple habite (TR 128.40).

*think* (1) : once with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR only 1 ex. with *to*.

slaves. . . . Think me to be a senseless lump of clay (J. I. 415). Cf. I thought my nose to be as comely as any mans (TR 131.2).

Other verbs belonging to this group are : *perceive* (M 843), *assure* (F 943), the former of which occurs with the bare infinitive and the latter with the *to*-infinitive. (None of these verbs occur in TR.)<sup>26</sup>

#### 3. 2(3) Non-expression of the logical subject of the infinitive as objective predicative :

So far we have dealt with those cases where the logical subject of the infinitive is expressly indicated because it differs from that of the finite verb. Here in this subsection we will deal with those cases in which the logical subject of the infinitive used as objective predicative is not

expressed. This is what Jespersen calls "Incomplete Infinitival Nexus-Object".<sup>27</sup>

When the logical subject is indefinite (e. g. 'people' 'one' namely the 'generic person') or easily inferred from the context, it is often left unexpressed. In Marlowe this type of expression is found after the verbs *hear*, *help*, *command* and *bid*.

*hear* (1) : accompanied by the bare infinitive :

Oft have I heard tell (J I. 136). Cf. I heare say 'twas coming from London (TR 141.19) ; now I heare say (TR 96.3).

In this case the finite verb 'hear' and the bare infinitive 'say' or 'tell' seem almost to form a compound. In ModE this construction is felt to have a tint of vulgarism and dialectal speech.<sup>28</sup>

*help* (11) : accompanied by the bare infinitive in one instance and by the *to*-infinitive in ten.

Without *to* : help set it on (T V. i. 507).

With *to* : O gentle brother, help to rescue me (E 2320) ; (Others : D II. i. 170 ; J III. 360, IV, 208, V. 68, 69–70 (2) ; T I. ii. 29, 30 ; M 1097).

As the examples above show, the object of *help* is easily inferred from the context.

*bid* (2) : with this verb both forms of infinitive occur once respectively :

Without *to* : since Fate do bid aboard, and slice the sea with sable-coloured ships (D IV. iii. 22).

With *to* : A woful tale bids Dido to unfold (D II. i. 114).

*command* (2) : found twice with the *to*-infinitive.

The high and highest manarch of the world, wills and commands, (for say not I entreat,) Not once to set his foot in Africa, Or spread his colours in Grecia (T III. i. 28–9).

In these examples of *bid* and *command* above, the logical subject of the infinitive is easily inferred from the context.

### 3. 3 Infinitive as Object

The infinitive is often used as the object of a verb. Here, such verbs as *dare*, *need*, *use (to)*, *ought (to)* which many grammarians treat under the auxiliary are also included. This use of the infinitive as the object of a verb is one of its most frequent occurrences, being by far more frequent than that of the infinitive as subject (cf. 3. 1) or subjective predicative as a noun-equivalent (cf. 3. 2 (1) (a)). In Marlowe's works examined here, there are, 404 examples in all of this infinitive, excluding those used after the auxiliary verbs *can*, *may*, *must*, *shall* and *will*, although Jespersen recognizes the bare infinitive as object after these verbs.<sup>29</sup>

Both *to*-infinitive and the bare infinitive are used this way, there being 348 examples of the former as against 56 of the latter. Thus the *to*-infinitive is used nearly six times as frequently as the bare Infinitive in Marlowe, which is noteworthy considering the fact that in OE the infinitive as object was normally the bare infinitive.<sup>30</sup> Incidentally in TR the *to*-infinitive is nearly nine times as frequent as the bare infinitive (i. e. the former 72 : the latter 8). In

Marlowe the *to*-infinitive is regularly found after numerous verbs taking an infinitive object (e. g. *mean*, *begin*, etc) and some other verbs (e. g. *ought*, *use*, etc.) After the verbs *dare*, *need*, *gin*, and *list* both the *to*-infinitive and the bare infinitive occur, but Marlowe nearly always uses the latter after *dare*, *need*, *gin*. The full list follows :

*mean* (61) : this verb is found only with the *to*-infinitive in Marlowe (and in TR as well : 1 ex. with *to*).

I meant to search some circles for my own use (F 931). Cf. we meane to be merry (TR 93.5). (Other examples : F 1263, E 723, 733, 906, 2550 ; M 280, 365, 369, 734, 823, 858, 900, 907 (2), 1052–3 (3) ; D IV. i. 6, IV. iv. 24, 28, 142, V. i. 85 ; J I. 456, II. 105, IV. 149, 247 ; T I. i. 17, 33, I. ii. 38, 159, 182, II. vii. 33, III. i. 38, 40, III. iii. 2, 10, 25 (2), 65, IV. iv. 7 (2), 84, 146–8 (2), V. i. 453 ; T' I. i. 18, 49, I. iv. 83, 98, 144, II. iv. 108, III. ii. 54, III. v. 8–9 (3), 83, IV. iii. 88–9 (2), V. iii. 122, 135).

*dare* (50) : with this verb the bare infinitive is more frequent than the *to*-infinitive, the former occurring 48 times, the latter only twice. Cf. TR 6 exs. without *to*.

Without *to* : Who is the man dare say I murdered him (E 2612) ; such proud slaves As durst resist us (T' V. i. 59) ; etc. Cf. where we dare not come (TR 140.29).

With *to* : them. . . . That dare to manage arms (T III. iii. 198) ; (Another : D IV. iv. 152).

*learn* (26) : this verb is found only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 3 exs. with *to* only.

Learn then to rule us better, and the realm (E 334) ; (Others : M 157 ; E 753, 2367–72 (7) ; D V. i. 208 ; J I. 429, 536, II. 146–8 (3) ; T' III. ii. 55–61 (7), III. v. 106–7 (2), V. iii. 236).

*begin* (25) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 24 exs. only with *to*.

And all the court begins to flatter him (E 229) ; (Others : 240–1, 520 (with *for to*), 555, 994 ; F 30, 224, 509, 1377 ; E 875, 1503, 2338 ; D II. i. 127 ; J II. 59, 80, 314, V. 374 ; T I. i. 148 (2), II. vii. 44, III. i. 12, III. iii. 160, V. i. 335 ; T' IV. iii. 56, V. iii. 127).

Beside this verb, the aphetized form *gin*<sup>31</sup> is also found in Marlowe followed by both forms of the infinitive.

*gin* (6) : without *to*, 1 : with *to*, 5 ; (None in TR.)

Without *to* : Then gan he wag his hand (D V. i. 229).

With *to* : at whose latter gasp Joves marble statue gan to bend the brow (D II. i. 257) ; (Others : D I. i. 62–3 (2), V. i. 231, 238).

*vow* (22) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 9 exs. with *to*.

Or impious traitors vow'd to have my life (D IV. iv. 114) ; (Others : M 257 (2), 525, 1260 (with *for to*), 1157 ; E 2591 ; F 165, 717–20 (6) ; D I. i. 13–4 (2), III. iv. 49–51 (3) ; T I. i. 158 ; T' I. ii. 59 ; J II. 361).

*seek* (19) : found only with the *to* infinitive. Cf. TR 9 exs. with *to*.

Seek to save distressed Faustus' soul (F 705) ; (Others : M 31, 218–9 (2), 262, 581, 1127 ; E 1859, 1922, 2005, 2067 ; D II. i. 321, IV. ii. 31–2 (2) ; J I. 191 ; T I. i. 171, I. ii. 9, II. iv., 9 ; T' V. iii. 43).

*swear* (15) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

Oh, thy lips have sworn To stay with Dido (D V. i. 121) ; (Others : F 532 ; E 914 ; M 277, 278, 1217 ; D V. i. 296 ; J II. 264–5 (2) ; T II. iii. 8–9 (2), IV. ii. 74 ; T' I. ii. 65, I. iv. 110, 121).

*long* (12) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

for I long to be resolv'd (D II. i. 61) ; (Others : F 241, 861 ; E 298, 300, 1309 ; J IV. 145 ; T I. i. 76, II. v. 47, III. iii. 98, IV. iii. 46 ; T' III. ii. 152).

*hope* (12) : accompanied by the *to*-infinitive alone. Cf. TR 2 exs. with *to*.

Then would we hope to quite (= 'cease to have') such friendly turns (D I. ii. 46) ; (Others : M 1209 ; E 750, 1922 ; J II 149 (2), 215, V. 71 ; T I. i. 42–3 (2), I. ii. 72, II. vii. 38).

*intend* (11) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 1 ex. with *to*.

for we intend to strangle you (M 1107) ; (Others : F 6 ; E 1143, 1732, 2200 ; M 592, 878 ; D I. i. 77 ; T I. ii. 25, 178 ; V. i. 15).

*think* (10) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 1 ex. with *to*.

thinking to pierce my breast (E 41) ; (Others : E 900, 2654, 2656 ; D II. i. 201, 284, III. i. 156 ; J I. 189 ; T III. i. 5 ; T' IV. ii. 67).

*need* (8) : both kinds of infinitive occur with this verb, but the bare infinitive is more common, there being 6 instances of the bare infinitive to 2 of the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 2 exs. without *to*.

Without *to* : Your highness needs not fear mine army's force (M 866) ; (Others : M 39 ; J I. 165 ; T III. ii. 32, 92 ; T' I. iii. 56). Cf. hee neede not thrust (TR 93.13).

With *to* : others needs to comment on my text (M 690) ; (Another : E 2365).

*leave* (= 'cease') (7) . found only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

Leave now to oppose thyself against the king (E 684) ; (Others : E 1925 ; D II. i. 35, 38 ; J III. 50 ; T III. ii. 35, 45).

*disdain* (6) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

I disdain to have any parents (F 734) ; (Others : E 882, J II. 427 ; T I. ii. 41, 82, IV. ii. 35).

*fear* (6) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

And fear to offend the meanest nobleman (E 574) ; (Others : E 2345 ; M 885 ; T' III. ii. 96–7 (3)).

*undertake* (6) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 1 ex. with *to*.

I undertake to wear the crown of Poland (M 470) ; (Others : M 706 ; E 1409–10 (2), 1253 (2)).

*use* (= 'be in the habit of doing something') (6) : accompanied by the *to*-infinitive alone. Cf. TR 4 exs. which are only with *to*.

attire They us'd to wear (F 1062) ; (Others : D V. i. 106 ; E 2363 ; T' II. iv. 81 ; J IV. 150 ; T III. iii. 149. Cf. where the country Clothiers did use to meete TR 109.22).

*attempt* (5) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 1 ex. with *to*.

As oft as he attempts to hoist up sail (D IV. iv. 103) ; (Others : M 1133 ; T II. i. 26, III. i. 46, III. iv. 35).

*cease* (5) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

Cease to lament (E 1129) ; (Others : E 1990 ; D III. iii. 85, IV. i. 27 ; T' I. iv. 12.

*look* (= 'expect') (5) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

And fly my presence, if thou look to live (M 699) ; (Others : E 131, 964, 1002, 2237).

*presume* (5) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

Why, darest thou presume to call on Christ (M 357) ; (Others : M 260 ; T I. i. 105 (with *for to*), iii. ii. 2, V. i. 480).

*choose* (4) : always with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

I have rather chose to save thy life (J V.380) ; (Others : M 222 (3)).

*doubt* (5) : this verb is always found with the *to*-infinitive. The use of the *to*-infinitive of this verb is now obsolete.<sup>32</sup> Now we use a clause, introduced by *whether*, *if*, *that* (often with *but*, *but that* when the main clause is negative or interrogative). Cf. TR 1 ex. with *to*.

although I do not doubt to see you both hang'd the next sessions (F 221) ; (Others : F 169 ; J I. 540 ; T I. i. 175–8 (2)). Cf. they doubted to lose many things (TR 135.5).

*desire* (4) : found only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 1 ex. with *to*.

Yet who so wretched but desires to live (D II. i. 238) ; (Others : D III. iv. 10 ; E 1251 ; T IV. iv. 116).

*resolve* (4) : only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 1 ex. with *to*.

We must with resolute minds resolve to fight (M 714) ; (Others : D II. i. 152, IV. iv. 113 ; T II. vi. 35).

*crave* (3) : only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

let me crave of thee, To glut the longing (F 1346) ; (Others : T' III. iv. 70–1).

*know* (3) : only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. 11 exs. with *to*.

Since Carthage knows to entertain distress (D I. ii. 33).

This usage is now obsolete.<sup>33</sup> It is now usual to use the infinitive, introduced by *how*, *what*, *where*, *whether*. Such usage is also found as in :

I know not how to construe it (E 2467) ; (Another : T II. vii. 41).

In TR 11 instances are found, where the type '*know to*-infinitive' is not used. Some representative examples are :

I know not better how to ease you of this grieffe (TR 100.34) ; I know not what to doe (TR 150.37) ; etc.

*love* (3) : only with the *to*-infinitive. (None in TR.)

And like the planets, ever love to range (D III. iii. 68) ; (Others : J I. 512 ; T I. ii. 26).

*devise* (2) : only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 1 ex. with *to*.

could we devise To get those pedants from the King Navarre (M 428) ; (Another : D V. i. 66).

*list* (2) : both kinds of infinitive occur with this verb once each. (None in TR.)

Without *to* : And what I list command who dare control (E 2403).

With *to* : He that I list to favour shall be great (E 1067).

*promise* (2) : only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. 1 ex. with *to*.

And promised to be at his command (M 884) ; (Another : T' I. iv. 107).

*determine* (3) : only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 1 ex. with *to*.

Thus he determin'd to have handled thee (J V. 379) ; (Others : J I. 232 ; T' II. ii. 28).

*ought* (1) : this is originally the preterit of the verb OE *agan* 'owe, possess',<sup>34</sup> which has come to be the usual expression for the idea of 'duty' and is now felt to be a present. It takes the *to*-infinitive in Marlowe (and in TR as well (5 exs.)) :

We ought to make bar of no policy (J I. 473). Cf. honor ought to be given to vertue (TR 147.30).

*have* (1) : only with the *to*-infinitive. Cf. TR 1 ex. with *to*.

The gentle heavens have not to do in this (E 1946). Cf. he had to keepe life in her (TR 114.29).

Other verbs which take the *to*-infinitive as their object are : *adventure* (M 37–8 (2)), *afford* (J IV. 64), *assay* (= 'endeavour') (T II. v. 82 ; D II. i. 137), *brook* (E 2041–2 (2)), *cast* (= 'machinate') (E 2206, 2360), *deny* (J I. 270 ; T I. i. 15), *deserve* (D III. i. 70 ; T I. ii. 170), *conspire* (E 898, 2086 ; T II. vii. 60), *endeavour* (T II. v. 35 (2)), *forbear* (E 289, 518), *like* (T' IV. i. 35), *loath* (J I. 17–8 (2)), *threaten* (F 1431–2 (2)), *vouchsafe* (= 'deign') (D II. i. 41), *scorn* (J IV. 350), *endure* (T III. iii. 143), *abhor* (D IV. iii. 19), *deign* (D IV. ii. 54), *find* (D III. iv. 37), *pack* (= 'contrive') (D IV. iv. 127), *prevail* (= 'succeed in doing') (F 1300), *protest* (E 908), *refrain* (= 'forbear') (D I. i. 112),

*refuse* (E 1418, 1676), *offer* (F 1319 ; T' V. iii. 104). All these verbs are accompanied by the *to*-infinitive. (None of these verbs is found in TR.)

3. 4 Infinitive in apposition with the demonstrative pronoun *it* (or *this*) in the object position :

In this construction the pronoun is used as a formal object ; consequently, the infinitive essentially depends on the verb itself. Examples of this type of expression are very rare, only eight instances being found in Marlowe and three in TR. Thus :

With formal *it* : I think it good To hide it close (T II. iv. 11) ; (Others : T' III. i. 72 (2) ; T I. ii. 215 ; M 19 (2)). Cf. I thought it good to know from your owne mouthes (TR 99.23).

With formal *this* : I will this undertake, to have him hence, And see him re-delivered to your hands (E 1422-3). (None in TR.)

In the following example it is reasonable to consider the phrase *think scorn to as think it scorn to*.<sup>35</sup>

Because I think scorn to be accus'd (E 2611).

Similarly : such a courteous storm As made disdain to fly to fancy's lap (D III. iv. 56). Cf. He thought good to send for the chiefe Clothiers of England (TR 99.7).

Here we may also deal with the pronoun used as the object of the preposition with an infinitive in apposition. Three examples of this are found in Marlowe. (None in TR.)

the ass. . . . leaves it off to snap on thistle tops (J V. 145). (Others ; E 1621, 1981.)

In this function the *to*-infinitive is the rule in Marlowe and TR.

### 3. 5 Adverbial Uses of the Infinitive

In this section we shall consider the use of the infinitive as an adverbial adjunct to (1) a verb, (2) an adjective (or an adverb), and (3) a sentence.

#### 3. 5(1) Infinitive as an adjunct to a verb :

The infinitive depending on the verb (though it often depends on the rest of the sentence) may be used as an adverbial adjunct and denote various adverbial relations, such as purpose, direction, cause, etc. This adverbial use of infinitive is by far the most frequent use of this verbal form, about 519 examples being found in Marlowe.

These examples may be largely classified into the following : (a) Direction, (b) Purpose, (c) Cause, (d) Result, (e) Condition, (f) Concession, and (g) Infinitive for Participle or Gerund. In a number of instances, however, it is very difficult to decide to which group an infinitive belongs, because there are borderline cases such as

Whet all your swords to mangle Tamburlaine (T' III. v. 15). ('direction' or 'purpose' ?) ; Into the council-chamber he is gone, To crave the aid and succour of his peers (E 2593) ('purpose' or 'result' ?) ; Oh, what will not I do to obtain his soul (F 511) ('condition' or 'purpose' ?) ; etc.

Accordingly, the exact number of instances in each group mentioned above is not specified,

except in a few particular cases. This adverbial use of the *to*-infinitive is the rule except after *go* and *come* in both Marlowe and TR. And one of the most frequent relations is that of purpose. This would be quite natural considering that in OE the infinitive form with *to* is very frequently used for purpose.<sup>36</sup> I will now cite some of what seem to be the clearer examples of each adverbial relation.

3. 5(1) (a) Infinitive of direction :

This sort of infinitive is found in those cases where the usual meaning of the preposition *to*, movement or direction to or towards a goal, physical or phisic, is still partly perceptible. The use is, as already shown above in 3. 5 (1), often indistinguishable from the infinitive of purpose. The verbs used in this adverbial relation are mainly those of motion, inclination, destination, and the like. Examples from Marlowe :

What art thou, Faustus, but a man condemn'd to die (F 1166) ; Till thou hast gotten to be entertain'd (J I. 491) ; they come to prove (= 'experience') The wounding troubles angry war affords (T' I. iv. 86) ; A life that only strives to die (T' V. iii. 198) ; Where are those perfumed gloves which I sent To be poisoned (M 71) ; etc.

3. 5(1) (b) Infinitive of purpose :

The infinitive denoting purpose is by far the most common adverbial use, being found 398 times or more in Marlowe. The infinitive of purpose is very frequent after verbs of motion, especially 'come' and 'go' :

We come to tell thee thou dost injure us (F 712) ; I . . . That thus in person go with thee to hunt (D III. iii. 2) ; The people swarm to gaze him in the face (D III. i. 72) ; I march to meet and aid my neighbour kings (T' III. i. 61) ; etc.

The bare infinitive of purpose is also used after *go* and *come*. This usage of the verbs *go* and *come* followed by a bare infinitive dates from OE and continues in Chaucer and Shakespeare ; it is used even in ModE.<sup>37</sup> According to Jespersen, this usage seems to be frequent chiefly after the infinitive and the imperative, and is thus felt to be short for *go (come) and*.<sup>38</sup> In Marlowe this use of the bare infinitive occurs not infrequently, being found 50 times (and five times in TR). Some representative examples :

and let us Go tell the king of this (M 200) ; Go bear those tidings to great Lucifer (F 327) ; come bear me to my sepulchre (M 1255) ; Go sit at home and eat your tenants' beef (E 878) ; Hold ; take this candle, and go light a fire (D I. i. 171) ; I must go see a ship discharg'd (J IV. 272) ; I will go show my face (T' V. iii. 115) ; etc. Cf. My host, ile go talk with your wife (TR 105.16) ; come pay me my wages (TR 150.30) ; etc.

The *to*-infinitive of purpose is also frequent after verbs other than those of motion :

To work my peace, this I confess to thee (J III. 346) ; Here Faustus, try thy brains to gain a deity (F 91) ; Oh, what may I do for to revenge thy death (M 1120) ; and there make laws to rule your provinces (T V. i. 529) ; etc.

3. 5(1) (c) Infinitive of cause :

This infinitive is chiefly used after expressions denoting states or actions of the mind, such

as *delight, weep, lament, etc.*, and is quite frequently found in Marlowe. There are about 36 examples :

What, faints AEneas to remember Troy (D II. i. 118) ; And what eyes can refrain from shedding tears, To see a king in this most piteous state (E 2503) ; my soul doth weep to see your sweet desires depriv'd my company (T' V. iii. 247) ; all Asia Lament to see the folly of their king (T I. i. 96) ; Who smiles to see (J 205.31).

(Other examples : F 783, 1401 ; E 65, 781, 865–6 (2), 997, 1941, 2531, 2532 ; M 1076 ; D II. i. 209, III. i. 119, IV. v. 25, V. i. 193 (2), 323 ; J I. 317, 370, II. 343, III. 363 ; T I. i. 108, II. i. 25, II. vi. 1, III. iii. 86, 88 ; T' III. ii. 128, III. v. 167, V. iii. 28–9 (2) ; M 1223 ; etc.)

3. 5(1) (d) Infinitive of result :

The infinitive denoting result is immediately related to the infinitive denoting purpose, as we discussed at the beginning of this section. It is therefore often very difficult to distinguish between them. But we may say that the difference is only that purpose is an intended result. The following examples may be considered as denoting result :

That thou mayst freely live to be my heir (J III. 222) ; not a man should live to rue their fall (T IV. i. 36) ; she's born to bear with me, or else my art fails (F 947) ; Parted from hence, never to see no more, Rent, sphere of heaven (E 1971).

(Other examples : T' I. iii. 3, V. i. 214, 321, V. iii. 110 ; J I. 368, III. 187–8 (2) ; E 472, 1553, 1656, 1691, 1784–6 (3), 1974, 1982 (2) ; D III. iii. 42, 46, IV. v. 18 ; F 1496.)

3. 5(1) (e) Infinitive of condition :

This infinitive is of rather rare occurrence in Marlowe, being found only nineteen times :

To contradict which, I say, Ramus shall die (M 398) ; You may do well to kiss it, then (T I. i. 98) ; (Other instances : J I. 239, IV. 127 ; T' IV. i. 21 ; T IV. iv. 69 ; E 31 (2), 305, 1670).

In the following instances the relation of condition is mixed with that of purpose ;

Methinks I could sustain a thousand deaths, To be reveng'd of all his villany (T' V. ii. 23) ; Father, whate'er it be, to injure them that have so manifestly wronged us, what will not Abigail attempt (J I. 474) ; And to behold so sweet a sight as that, There's none here but would run his horse to death (E 503) ; (Others : F 511 ; E 2124 (2) ; M 498 ; D III. iii. 59).

According to Trnka, the infinitive denoting condition in early ModE was employed even if its subject was a different one from that of the finite verb, but in late ModE this infinitive is rarer owing to the tendency towards greater clearness of style.<sup>39</sup> In Marlowe such an infinitive can be found in the following instance, in which the infinitive is used in parallel with the *if*-clause :

What wilt thou give me, governor, to procure A dissolution of the slavish bands (J V. 179). Cf. What will you give me if I render you the life of Calymath (J V. 182–3). Cf. hadst thou sustained this smart for some queene or princesse of high blood, it might with the more ease be borne, but to indure it for such a one as I, it must needs cause a treble griefe to be increased (TR 147. 27).

3. 5(1) (f) Infinitive of concession :

The use of the concessive infinitive is rare in Marlowe. Two possible examples were found for the present study :

I cannot love, to be an emperess (T' IV. ii. 49) ; I take no pleasure to be murtherous, Nor care for blood when wine will quench my thirst (T' IV. i. 29).

3. 5(1) (g) Infinitive for gerund or participle :

In Marlowe the infinitive is sometimes used where we would expect the gerundial or participial construction in ModE. Of course, some of the examples below may admit of another interpretation.

Infurious tyrant, wilt so defame the hateful fortunes of thy victory, To exercise (=by exercising) upon such guiltless dames The violence of thy common soldiers' lust (T' IV. iii. 79) ; will you thus oppose me, luckless stars, To make (=by making) me desperate in my poverty (J I. 461) ; But to admit(=to admitting)a sale of these thy Turks, we may not, nay, we dare not give consent, By reason of a tributary league (J II. 88).

3. 5(2) Infinitive as an adjunct to an adjective or an adverb

The infinitive is fairly commonly used to denote purpose, direction, cause, result, etc., after an adjective (or, very rarely, an adverb). In Marlowe there are 114 examples of this kind, all of which are found with the *to*-infinitive. Representative adjectives of this use are *ready*, *wont*, *content*, *worthy*, *sufficient*, *able*, etc. Several instances are given below :

He was wont to call me Barabas (J IV. 365) ; For evils are apt to happen every day (J I. 422) ; My lord, the king is willing to resign (E 2083) ; His highness is dispos'd to be alone (E 938) ; You may be ashamed to burden honest men with a matter of truth (F 984) ; Thou art not worthy to be worshipped (T' V. i. 188) ; How vain am I to wear this diadem, And bear this golden sceptre in my hand (D IV. iv. 40–1) ; etc.

In the last example above the infinitive may be considered as belonging to the predicate as a whole rather than only to the adjective.

The adjectives and adverbs are sometimes found modified by words such as *so* (10 exs.), *too* (13 exs.), *enough* (2 exs.) as follows :

*enough* : Till I be strong enough to break a staff (E 1637) ; I am not wise enough to be a king (T I. i. 20). Cf. You are like enough by the course of nature to live many years (TR 135.42).

*too* : Thou art too ugly to attend on me (F 263) ; The lords would not be too exasperate To injure or suppress your worthy title (T I. i. 183) ; etc. Cf. my wealth is too much for a cupple to possesse (TR 135.32).

*so* : Think'st thou that Faustus is so fond to imagine That, after this life, there is any pain (F 572) ; Canst thou be so unkind to leave me thus (J IV. 273) ; etc. Cf. be not so cruel to me, to Turne me out of doores (TR 97.38).

As is seen above in the case of *so*, in Marlowe the infinitive after the word modified by *so* sometimes stands without the word *as*, which is also the case in TR. In ModE we always use this construction with *as* before the *to*-infinitive as in 'Be so kind as to show me the way'. This is also found in Marlowe :

With *as* : None be so hardy as to touch the king (E 1097) ; think me not all so fond As negligently to forego so much Without provision for thyself and me (J I. 441) ; (Others : F 1116 ; E 881 ; J II. 32). Cf. I cannot find in my heart so much as to kisse you (TR 130.43).

According to Jespersen, this construction was formerly used also without *to*.<sup>40</sup> In Marlowe this type of expression without *to* occurs once (and in TR as well) ;

And none so much as blame the murtherer (E 564). Cf. Good Lord husband, will you never be so kind as let me goe to *London* with you (TR 108.8).

### 3. 5(3) Infinitive as an adjunct to a sentence

In this section we will deal with the so-called parenthetical infinitive. Seven examples of this use are met with in Marlowe (and in TR 3 exs.) :

My lord, to speak more plainly, thus it is (M 856) ; Tush, to be short, he meant to make me monk (M 1052) ; And to conclude, I am Protector now (E 2399) ; (Others : F563 ; T' V. i. 151 ; J I. 252, IV. 340). Cf. and to be briefe (TR 140. 13) ; to tell the truth, and avoid flattery (Ib 132.13-4).

In the above instance, as is often the case with ModE, the infinitive of purpose may be said to have become stereotyped to such an extent that its purposive nature is often entirely lost and means little more than 'briefly', 'finally', etc. The *to*-infinitive used in this way is the rule through all periods of English.

### 3. 6 Infinitive with Nouns

There are infinitives which function as an attributive adjunct to a noun. This usage is common through all periods of English. In Marlowe we can find about 196 instances of the infinitive used attributively after nouns, all of which occur with the *to*-infinitive. Here we shall discuss the employment of the infinitive under three rough divisions, though in many instances the relationship between the attributive infinitive and its head word is varied, and more than one interpretation is possible.

#### (1) Cases in which a preceding noun is the logical subject of the infinitive :

Of the three classes, this is fairly frequent in Marlowe, about 63 examples being found. Some representative instances will suffice here to illustrate this usage :

Oh where is Ganymede, to hold his cup, And Mercury, to fly for what he calls (D IV. iv. 46-7) ; Loaden with laurel-wreaths to crown us all (T' III. v. 166) ; Without fresh men to rig and furnish them (J V. 387) ; Oh, water, gentle friends, To cool my thirst, And clear my body from foul excrements (E 2294-5) ; etc.

In the last instance the noun is ambiguous, denoting either the logical subject or the means of the infinitive action.

#### (2) Cases in which the preceding noun is the logical object of the infinitive (including the object of the preposition following) :

In Marlowe the infinitive of this use is comparatively frequent, though rarest of the three classes, being found 27 times ; this includes the cases of preposition. Examples are :

And you have won enough for me to keep (T' I. iv. 68) ; Hum, what's here to do (J I. 272) ; I would have a jewel for mine ear ; And a fine brooch to put in my hat (D I. i. 47) ; etc.

In the following examples the noun is the implicit object of the preposition. Such examples are somewhat rare, though, there being 13 instances in Marlowe.

For I have joyful news to tell thee of (E 796) ; You have matters of more weight to think upon (E 811) ; have a greater foe to fight against (T' I. i. 15) ; etc.

All the prepositions in this construction come after the infinitive in Marlowe, though I have come across one instance where the preposition in the so-called 'compound relative adverb' precedes the infinitive :

From Juno's bird I'll pluck her spotted pride, To make thee fans wherewith to cool thy face (D I. i. 35).

(3) Cases in which the attributive infinitive may serve to specify or give a supplementary determination to a preceding noun, or to express purpose :

The infinitive belonging to this class occurs most frequently, about 106 times after some 42 different nouns according to my classification, of which the chief representatives are *hope, time, leave, means, way, intent* and *opportunity*. Here a few instances will be enough to illustrate this use :

And have no hope to end our ecstasies (T V. i. 238) ; We may have time to make collection (J I. 214) ; Yet give me leave to plead for him (T IV. iv. 93) ; Oh, they are means to bring thee unto heaven (F 455) ; And find the way to weary such fond thoughts (D III. ii. 86) ; with intent to go Unto your friary (J IV. 198) ; Then hath your grace fit opportunity To show your love unto the king of France (M 913) ; etc.

### 3. 7 Loose Employment of Infinitive

In the works of Marlowe we often meet with the case in which the infinitive is loosely employed after the main proposition, being preceded by 'and' or 'as'. In some cases the logical subject of the infinitive is expressed, forming the absolute nominative clause (1) and in some cases otherwise (2) :

1. They were to blame that said I was displeas'd, And you, good cousin, to imagine it (M 979) ; Valdes, as resolute am I in this As thou to live (F 163) ; (Others : T V. i. 458 ; J I. 266). Cf. it made me blush, to see them brave it out so gallantly, and we to goe so homely (TR 112.42).

2. It would be good the Guise were made away, And so to quit (= 'free') your grace of all suspect (M 898). Cf. O that I might give thee a kisse of XX yeares long, and to satisfie my greedie eies with thy faire sight (TR 148.10).

This infinitive clause constitutes a subordinate clause to the preceding main proposition. In such a construction the *to*-infinitive is often used, as Curme points out.<sup>41</sup> According to Kellner, this construction is sometimes found in the 15th century, and even in Shakespeare<sup>42</sup>; it may not be known or at least be familiar to the general run of contemporary English speaking people.

### 3. 8 Infinitival Construction with Emotional Value

In Marlowe the infinitive construction without the finite verb and sometimes without the subject in addition is often used to imply an emotional value :

Strike off my head! base traitor (E 2426) ; To murder me villain (M 1003) ; A king to hear these words and proud commands (E 1942) ; I spill his blood! no (E 2644) ; O treacherous Warwick, thus to wrong thy friend (E 1289) ; Ah, foolish Dido, to forbear this long (D V. i. 160) ; To speak with me, from such a man as he (M 351) ; (Others : E 1289, 1601–2 (2), 1905 (2), 2498 ; F 478, 902 ; M 943 ; T I. i. 12 (2), II. v. 91, II. vii. 2, 6, III. iii. 5 (2), V. i. 443 ; J IV. 338, 426, V. 115, 247). Cf. No, (quoth shee) I will see thee choakt first, shake hands with thee (TR 93.20).

As can be seen, the above examples express surprise or indignation. According to Curme, this construction was common in those days and the *to*-infinitive was often used in such exclamations.<sup>43</sup>

### 3. 9 Infinitive in Elliptical Construction

In Marlowe we can frequently find the elliptical infinitive construction. It carries on a construction already begun, and thus avoids the repetition of verbal forms otherwise employed in the construction :

"Whither goes my Lord of Coventry so fast ?" "To celebrate your father's exequies." (E 176) ; "Wherefore would Dido have AEneas stay ?" "To war against my bordering enemies." (D III. i. 135) ; And here the picture of Zenocrate, To show her beauty which the world admir'd (T' III. ii. 26) ; What! shall we parley with the Christian ? Or cross the stream, and meet him in the field (T' I. i. 12) ; Haply for neither, but to pass along, Towards Venice by the Adriatic sea (J I. 166) ; (Others : T I. ii. 83, II. ii. 7 ; J III. 133, IV. 66–7 (4), V. 222–3 (2) ; E 255, 1257, 2495 (2), 2559 ; M 1131).

An elliptical infinitive construction sometimes occurs after another construction, expressing the notion subordinate to that of the latter. This usage may be exceptional in ordinary English.

Example : I think the pleasure they enjoy in heaven Cannot compare with kingly joys in earth ; To wear a crown enchas'd with pearl and gold, Whose virtues carry with it life and death ; To ask and have, command and be obeyed ; When looks breed love, with looks to gain the prize ; Such power attractive shines in princes' eyes (T II. v. 60–3).

## 4. Other Aspects of Use

### 4. 1 Ellipsis of the Infinitive

The infinitive of verbs of motion is often left unexpressed after auxiliary or other verbs, the direction of the motion being expressed by an adverbial adjunct. According to Trnka, in OE and ME the instances of the ellipsis of the infinitive are frequent, but later on it is avoided in the literary language.<sup>44</sup> In Marlowe, however, this practice is fairly common, there being 75 instances while there are only two in TR. Of Marlowe's instances 36 occur after the auxiliary verb, and 39 after the full verb :

With auxiliary verbs : I'll to cards (T' IV. i. 59) (cf. thou and I will go to cards to drive away the time (T' IV.i.61)) ; I must from hence (D V. i. 110) ; And hither will I, to put them to the sword (M 511) ; He shall to prison, and there die in bolts (E 197) ; You may not in, my lord (E 940) ; etc. Cf. but to prison he must (TR 151.40) ; and then I will to bed, and trouble you no longer (Ib. 137.25).

With full verbs : I must make this villain away (J IV. 393) ; and warn him to his ships (D IV. ii. 21) ; let us unto our ships (D II. i. 127) ; Wilt thou bid me to supper (F 774) ; since Fates do bid aboard, And slice the sea with sable-coloured ships (D IV. iii. 21) (already quoted in 3.2 (3)) ; etc.

Here we may say that in all the instances above the infinitive of the verb of motion *go* or *come* is not expressed, being implied in the context.

#### 4. 2 Split Infinitive

An adverb sometimes stands between the particle *to* and a following infinitive. This so-called 'Split Infinitive' construction is not infrequently used in ModE, though it has been censured by grammarians. With regard to this construction, Curme says :

"Since the fourteenth century, however, the split infinitive, by virtue of its decided advantages, which are unconsciously widely felt, has been gradually gaining ground, in recent times even making headway against deeply rooted prejudices, so that it frequently appears in good authors, among them many of our best, sometimes only occasionally, sometimes more freely."<sup>45</sup>

According to Sugden, this construction is not found in the works of Shakespeare and Kyd.<sup>46</sup> In Marlowe, however, one doubtful instance can be found as pointed out by Sugden ;<sup>47</sup>

To safe conduct us (T I. ii. 16).

#### 5. Summary

So far I have investigated the use of the infinitive in Marlowe according to its dominant function in the sentence while always taking into account whether the infinitive is the bare infinitive or the *to*-infinitive.

The infinitive in Marlowe has, in general, modern traits both in its forms and uses, though still in some cases retaining the features of the transitional period. As for the forms of the infinitive, they generally accord with modern usage, except that *for to* is sometimes found in Marlowe. The *to*-infinitive is fairly established in many constructions where the bare infinitive was generally used in OE. This is especially notable in the use of the infinitive as : (1) objective predicative (the "accusative with infinitive") and (2) the infinitive as direct object. The bare infinitive, however, is still retained quite conspicuously after : (1) verbs of causation (*bid*, *let*, and *pray*) and verbs of perception (*perceive*, *hear*, and *behold*), and, obviously, (2) auxiliary verbs. On the other hand, with a fair number of verbs (*make*, *cause*, *have*, *see*, *dare*, etc.) we can see fluctuation regarding the choice of infinitive form.

The most characteristic use in this period, unusual in ordinary present English, is the *infinitive employed loosely* and the *infinitival construction with emotional value*, the structures of which lack the finite verb, and sometimes even the subject of the infinitive.

## (NOTES)

- 1 A paper on the same subject was published before in Japanese (Masakatsu Mizuno, "On the Use of the Infinitive in Marlowe's Works," *The English Literature in Hokkaido*, XVIII (1973)), but this is a result of a further examination of all uses of infinitive in Marlowe's seven plays.
- 2 Christopher Marlowe, *The Plays of Christopher Marlowe* ("The World's Classics"; London: Oxford U. P., 1969)
- 3 Thomas Deloney, *Thomas of Reading* ("Shorter Novels: Elizabethan"; London, New York: Everyman's Library, 1966.
- 4 C. T. Onions, *An Advanced English Syntax* (London: Routledge and Kegan Paul, 1970), p. 121.
- 5 C. C. Fries, *American English Grammar* (Tokyo: Maruzen, 1968), p. 130. According to Fries, the relative frequency of the two infinitive forms (infinitive without *to*: infinitive with *to*) is 74.7% : 25.3% in OE, whereas in ModE it is 18% : 82%.
- 6 Onions, *op. cit.*, p. 121.
- 7 Karl Brunner, *Die Englische Sprache: Ihre geschichtliche Entwicklung*, trans. Tamotsu Matsunami and others (Tokyo: Taishukan Shoten, 1973), p. 692.
- 8 B. Trnka, *On the Syntax of the English Verb from Caxton to Dryden* (Prague: Travaux du Cercle Linguistique de Prague, III, 1930), p. 75.
- 9 A. C. Partridge, *Tudor to Augustan English* ("The Language Library"; London: Andre Deutsch, 1969), p. 84.
- 10 The total number of instances in Marlowe's works, excluding infinitives after auxiliary verbs (the future and modal auxiliaries *shall*, *will*, *may*, *can*, *must*, and the periphrastic auxiliary *do*), is approximately 2362, of which 893 or 37.8% are the bare infinitive and 1469 or 62.2% the *to*-infinitive (including *for to*). In TR there are some 581 examples of the infinitive, of which 96 or 16.5% are the bare infinitive and 485 or 83.5% the *to*-infinitive.
- 11 Trnka, *op. cit.*, p. 76.
- 12 Saburo Ogawa, "Infinitive", *Eibunpo-Series*, No. 16. Tokyo: Kenkyusha, 1971), p. 33.
- 13 Fumio Nakajima, *Eigo Hattatsu-shi* ("Iwanami Zensho"; Tokyo: Iwanami Shoten, 1970), p. 211.
- 14 L. Kellner, *Historical Outlines of English Syntax* (London: Macmillan, 1924), p. 247.
- 15 Onions, *op. cit.*, p. 122.
- 16 G. O. Curme, *Syntax* (Tokyo: Maruzen, 1970), p. 469.
- 17 *OED* s. v. *please* v. I. 3. b.
- 18 J Zeitlin, *The Accusative with Infinitive and Some Kindred Constructions in English* (New York: Columbia U. P., 1908), pp. 108–113.
- 19 W Franz, *Die Sprache Shakespeares in Vers und Prosa*, trans. Shizuka Saito and others (Tokyo: Shinzaki Shorin, 1968), p. 937.
- 20 Kellner, *op. cit.*, p. 253.
- 21 According to Matsuji Tajima ("On the Use of the Infinitive in the Works of the Gawain-Poet", *Bungei to Shisoo* of Literature Department of Fukuoka Women's Univ., No. 36 (1972), p. 19.), the *to*-infinitive seems to prevail in this function with the causative verb *make* in ME, although both forms of the infinitive occur. For example, in *Piers the Plowman* out of 35 instances 21 are the *to*-infinitive, while 14 are the bare infinitive; and in Chaucer, too, the *to*-infinitive is more common after this verb. This is quite a noteworthy fact when we consider that in Marlowe and TR the bare infinitive occurs with the verb *make* more frequently than the *to*-infinitive.
- 22 Franz, *op. cit.*, p. 937.
- 23 J. Bartlett, *A Complete Concordance of Shakespeare* (London: Macmillan, 1953)
- 24 O. Jespersen, *A Modern English Grammar on Historical Principles*, V (Copenhagen: Ejnar Munksgaard, 1940), p. 159.
- 25 Trnka, *op. cit.*, p. 75.
- 26 No instance is found of Verbs of Declaration in Marlowe, but two such verbs (i. e. *allege* and *profess*) are found in TR.

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- 27 Jespersen, *op. cit.*, p. 294.
- 28 Ogawa, *op. cit.*, p. 67.
- 29 Jespersen, *op. cit.*, p. 169.
- 30 *OED* s. v. *To* B. 14.
- 31 *Ibid.*, s. v. *gin* v<sup>1</sup>
- 32 *Ibid.*, s. v. *doubt* v. I. 2. b.
- 33 *Ibid.*, s. v. *know* v. IV. 12.
- 34 *Ibid.*, s. v. *ought* v. A. III. 5.
- 35 *Ibid.*, s. v. *scorn* sb. 4. Phr.
- 36 Fries, *op. cit.*, p. 132.
- 37 Jespersen, *op. cit.*, p. 248.
- 38 *Ibid.*, p. 248.
- 39 Trnka, *op. cit.*, p. 78.
- 40 Jespersen, *op. cit.*, p. 257.
- 41 Curme, *op. cit.*, p. 482.
- 42 Kellner, *op. cit.*, p. 251.
- 43 Curme, *op. cit.*, p. 479.
- 44 Trnka, *op. cit.*, p. 86.
- 45 Curme, *op. cit.*, p. 461.
- 46 H. Sugden, *The Grammar of Spencer's Faerie Queene*, trans. Michio Masui (Tokyo : Kenkyusha, 1971), p. 105.
- 47 *Ibid.*, p. 105.

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