PARTICIPLES AND INFINITIVES IN ENGLISH

PARTICIPES ET INFINITIFS EN ANGLAIS

PARTICIPII ŞI INFINITIVE ÎN ENGLEZĂ

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Abstract

Our research is focused on the analysis of the syntagmatic structure of the different kinds of concepts belonging to the different parts of speech and it aims to explain their syntactic valence. This study of the conceptual structure of these two different types of concepts describes the notions and the relations that characterize them and provide for their valency.

Résumé

Notre étude est axée sur l'analyse de la structure syntagmatique des concepts appartenant aux différentes parties du discours et elle vise à rendre compte de leur valence syntaxique. Cette analyse de la structure conceptuelle de ces deux types de concepts de l'anglais identifie les notions et les relations qui les caractérisent et leur confèrent leur valence.

Rezumat

Cercetarea noastră este îndreptată asupra analizei structurii sintagmatice a diferitelor tipuri de concepte aparţinând diferitelor părţi ale discursului scopul fiind de a explica valenţa sintactică. Acest studiu al structurii conceptuale a acestor două tipuri de concepte diferite descrie noţiunile şi relaţiile care le caracterizează şi dau curs valenţei lor.

Key-words: *designation, predicate, verb, voice, aspect*

Mots-clés: *désignation, prédicat, verbe, voix, aspect*

Cuvinte–cheie: *denumire, predicat, verb, voce, aspect*

1. Introduction

The analysis of participles and infinitives has been subjected to traditional postulates based on the description of the verb proposed by the first logician :

« Aristotle characterizes it as a word that expresses time and predication (i.e. : it says something about a subject) »[2]

These properties pertain to concepts figuring in propositions submitted to logical analysis : verbs expressing a notion of time. But this definition has become a premise for the analysis of the verb system, conferring a *tense* on concepts not related to a subject, not used as predicates in such propositions, and bearing no notion of time. *Aspects* have been confused with *time*[3] and are still

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[2] In Hirtle 2007 : 9.
[3] Cf. Robins 1979 : 51 ; Lyons 1995 : 322-323.

labeled *temps du verbe* in French or *tenses* in English. Guillaume's chronogenesis has inherited this postulate. Its proponents consider that :

« Toute forme verbale comporte donc une image-temps »[4]

which includes the forms of the *quasi nominal mood*[5] — *work, working, worked* — although they exhibit no notions of person, mood or time[6], and express no deixis of a temporal nature[7].

There has also been a tendency to consider all grammatical relations as *predicative* relations, even when they induce different kinds of meaning. As part of a sentence, each concept has a specific function contributing to its meaning, and the same applies to the constituent notions of a concept. Since concepts of the same category exhibit the same structural properties, the analysis of these relations is a fundamental requirement as is underlined by the fact that many word-signs do not mark their grammatical component[8]. It must account for their constituent notions, paradigmatic alternations and diverse functions to properly discriminate *active and passive participles* and *perfective and imperfective infinitives*.

2. Semiology

English opposes the *perfective infinitives*[9] — without any ending — to the *passive participles*[10] regularly marked by the -ED ending :

1)	He could not **work**	/ He was all **worked** up
2)	He had to **cross** his fingers	/ He kept his fingers **crossed**
3)	I don't want to **bother** them	/ I don't want them to be **bothered**

or by different endings with the same passive meaning as opposed to the active meaning of the infinitives :

4)	He could not **break** it	/ It could not be **broken**
5)	He need not **do** it	/ It need not be **done**
6)	He was to **find** it	/ It was to be **found**
7)	He let him **know** it	/ He let it be **known**
8)	He had him **catch** it	/ He had him **caught**

But *perfective infinitives* and *passive participles* sometimes have the same sign :

9)	He had him **come**	/ He had **come** to him
10)	It had to **burst**	/ It had **burst**
11)	It would **become** easier	/ It would have **become** easier
12)	He could **cast** a look	/ He could have **cast** a look
13)	It would **cost** too much	/ It would have **cost** too much

whereas *active participles*[11] and *imperfective infinitives* — marked by -ING — are always homonymous :

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[4] « Every verbal form involves a representation of time » (Joly and O'Kelly 1990 : 107).
[5] Cf. Hirtle 1975.
[6] But aspect has been considered as *event time.*
[7] « whereas tense is a deictic category, aspect is not » (Lyons 1995 :320) .
[8] « English does not generally have a distinct sign for the grammatical significate, let alone for each of its elements » (Hirtle 1970 : 35).
[9] These forms are traditionally called *present infinitives,* although « the present infinitive does not in itself indicate time » (Schibsbye 1978 : 21).
[10] These are labeled as *past participles,* but they bear no notion of time. Coleridge refers to « *the formation of the participle passive from a noun »* about concepts such as *talented, gifted or skilled*, and « there appears to be a consensus of opinion to the effect that the link between adjectives of this sort and past participles goes deeper than a superficial coincidence on the level of the sign » (in Hirtle 1970 : 21). « No clear distinction can be drawn between the past participle form used adjectivally and adjectives formed from substantives with the suffix *–ed* » (Schibsbye 1978 : 50).

14)   A **fascinating** tale   / A tale **fascinating** the children
15)   A **charming** flute player   / A flute player **charming** snakes
16)   It was so **exciting**   / It was **exciting** his curiosity
17)   He was quite **impressing**   / He was **impressing** them

But their valency includes a different range of functions :

18)   [A ***fascinating** the children tale]
19)   [A ***charming** snakes flute player]
20)   [It was *so **exciting** his curiosity]
21)   [He was *quite **impressing** them]

3. The nominal designation

All concepts are structured on the basis of a support representing a more or less extensive set[12]. This property of the noun is called its extension[13], and its lexical import specifies what belongs to such a support. If this set has indefinite extension — representing part of a virtual series — the concept is an adjective expressing a secondary designation :

22)   Deep **blue** eyes   / A **blue** mood   / The sky is **blue**
23)   A **good** fellow   / He has **good** eyes   / It seems **good**

which may apply to one individual or to a more extensive set :

24)   His shirt is **blue**   / **Blue** cheese is rather tasty
25)   Your cake is **good**   / **Good** news is always welcome

If it has definite extension — representing the whole of an actual series — it is a substantive expressing a primary designation :

26)   She does not like this **blue**   / **Blue** is the color of melancholy
27)   This is not doing much **good**   / **Good** should outweigh evil
28)   There is an **aspen** in front of the house   / An **aspen** is a fast growing tree

And the concept includes a modal notion of number that does not figure in the adjective :

29)   The warning came out of the **blue**   / The Monday morning **blues**
30)   Do it for your own **good**   / Dry **goods** are transported by train
31)   An **aspen** is a kind of poplar   / **Aspens** are plentiful

Nominal concepts involve a lexical import specifying what belongs to an extensive support, and, as substantives, bear a notion of number :

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[11] The -ING participle is classified as an adjective and the -ING infinitive as a *gerund* or a *present participle*. (Cf. Schibsbye 1978 : 57 ; Duffley 2003, 2006 :1).

[12] Cf. Ouellet 2005.

[13] Such a notion represents the inclusion of an individual (I) in a set of variable dimension (U) symbolized as a relation U/I. The paradigm opposes a regressive variation of this relation (-U/I) to evoke a part of an indefinite series, ranging from the largest part (U > I) to the minimal one (U = I), to a progressive variation to evoke the whole of a definite series, ranging from one individual (U = I) to the largest one (U > I) :

            -U/I   +U/I
---> | -->
(U > I)   Indefinite extension   (U = I) (U = I) Definite extension   (U > I)
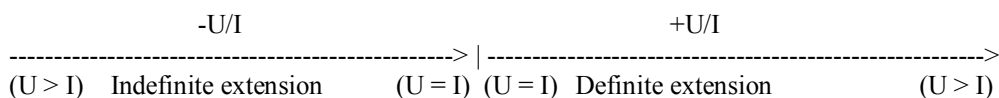
A position in the first tension represents a prospective value with respect to its final term, whereas in the second tension it has a retrospective value with respect to its initial term (Cf. Guillaume 1964 : 147-148).

Syntagmatic structure of the noun				
Support	Relation	Lexical import (L)	Modal import of number	Nature
Indefinite extension	designation	*blue / good*	Ø	Adjective noun
Definite extension	designation	*blue / good / aspen*	plural/ singular	Substantive noun

So a lexical import used as a designation is a grammatical property of a noun[14]. The adjective noun has a more restricted valency since it requires a support of definite extension, but the substantive can be used independently as subject or object of a verb.

4. The pronominal predicate

A pronoun represents a generic property of a set without specifying the nature of its members. Its lexical import determines an extrinsic property of its support. Concepts that are marked by the same sign because they have the same lexical import clearly discriminate these relations, as, for exemple, the homonyms marked by the word *certain*. The noun qualifies what belongs to its support as something whose existence is asserted :

32) The climbers face **certain** death if there is an avalanche.
33) You have to be quite **certain** of his consent
34) You have to make **certain** of getting there on time
35) I can't say for **certain** when they'll arrive

The pronoun determines the approximate quantity of a set whithout qualifying its members[15], a specification that is provided by a nominal import :

36) For **certain** *personal reasons*, I have to leave
37) **Certain** *people* might disagree with this proposition.
38) This observation is true **to a certain** *extent*
39) **Certain** of his *works* have been published

Lot is also the sign of two different concepts. One is a noun, plural or singular, which characterizes a type of thing :

40) Some kids were playing in a vacant **lot**.
41) She was dissatisfied with her **lot**
42) They want to build houses on these **lots**

The other is a pronoun, plural or singular, representing the large quantity of a set without qualified members :

43) A **lot** of voters are coming to the meeting
44) He has many customers, but a **lot** aren't interested
45) **Lots** of people like Italian food
46) Have some more cake. There's **lots** left

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[14] Designating a set of indefinite (-U/IL) or definite extension (+U/IL).

[15] These concepts were borrowed from Old French. The opposition is still functional in Modern French :
- *Des faits **certains** / **Certains** faits.*

Such an opposition is also provided by number concepts[16]. Basic decimal notions oppose two ordered series of units, the result of a relation between a discrete support (N) and an individual import (1), the support being either larger (N > 1) or equal to the import (N = 1). The regressive variation (-N/1) implies reference to its final term, each successive notion representing part of a series ; the progressive one (+N/1) implies reference to its initial term defining each successive notion as an integer. The paradigm opposes the fractional notions of the ordinal series :

$$-N/1$$

--->|

tenth, ninth, eighth, seventh, sixth, fifth, fourth, third, half, first

to the positive notions of the cardinal series[17] :

$$+N/1$$

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one,   two,   three,   four,   five,   six,   seven,   eight,   nine,   ten

As a lexical import, the fractional notions specify what belongs to a set of indefinite extension[18] to structure adjectives of ordinal value :

47)   The **first** book   / The **third** inning   / The **fourth** proposition

or to a set of definite extension[19] to constitute substantives of ordinal value :

48)   The **fourth** of July   / The **tenth** of May
49)   It's a **first**   / He lost one **third** of his capital
50)   He holds three **fifths** of the shares of the company

Cardinal notions also constitute, as designative imports[20], substantive nouns of ordinal value with plural or singular number :

51)   Number **one**   / Book **two**   / Chapter **three**   / Page **five**
52)   He has the **five** of spades   / He has three **tens** in his hand
53)   Three **fives** are fifteen   / The bulbs are planted in **threes** or **fives**

But as predicate imports[21] they determine a support of definite extension to constitute pronominal quantifiers :

54)   **One** or **two** of his friends would help us
55)   Only **three** of these books are worth reading
56)   **Ten** people were invited but only **five** turned up

Pronouns are predicates whose lexical import determines a generic property of a set without qualifying its members :

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[16] Cf. Ouellet 1990 and 2014.
[17] A similar operator gives the articles their respective value as representative notions of continuous space (U/I) (Cf. Guillaume 1964 : 143-156).
[18] A syntagmatic relation -U/I(-N/1).
[19] A syntagmatic relation +U/I(-N/1).
[20] A syntagmatic relation +U/I(+N/1).
[21] A syntagmatic relation +U(+N/1)/I .

Syntagmatic structure of the pronom				
Support	Relation	Lexical import (L)	Modal import of number	Nature
Definite extension	predication	*one / two / three /...* *certain*	Ø	Substantive pronoun
Definite extension	predication	*lots / lot*	plural / singular	Substantive pronoun

5. The participial designation : the notion of voice

A participle bears a notion of *intension*. It represents a series of punctual instances corresponding to an event[22], that is a mouvement, an operation or a state[23]. Its lexical import specifies the perspective accomplishment of an event[24] — marked by -ING — or its retrospective accomplishment[25] — marked by -ED. As a designation, an event of virtual accomplishment determines the active situation of its support whereas an actual accomplishment makes it passive. Such adjectives confer a secondary designation to a substantive :

57) A **fascinating** story   / A **fascinated** child
58) An **interesting** proposition   / An **interested** customer
59) *A **charming** country cottage* / Some people live **charmed** lives
60) The **crossing** point is up the river / A flag with a design of two **crossed** keys

or a complementary predicate to a verbal support :

61) The journey was **exhausting**   / She returned home **exhausted**
62) This is how **charming** she is   / He would be **charmed** by this tale
63) His behaviour was **surprising**   / His friends were **surprised**

A number of participles have no corresponding verb forms :

64) Blank **unseeing** eyes   / **Unseen** problems
65) An **unsuspecting** victim   / An **unsuspected** talent
66) An **unmeaning** smile   / An **unmeant** threat
67) An **unwelcoming** look   / **Unwelcome** visitors
68) An **unsatisfying** relationship / **Unsatisfied** desires

This marks their independance with respect to the verbal system, as with passive participles considered as *derived from nouns* :

69) A **verandahed** bungalow / a **pig-headed** person / a **blue-eyed** boy[26]

The active voice opposes adjectives and substantives:

70) Arabic is sill a **living** language   / They manage to make a **living**
71) He stalked his **unknowing** victim   / He was lost in a cloud of **unknowing**

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[22] « Events (in the ideal) are like mathematicaly defined points in that they have position, but (ideally) no magnitude : they occur (or take place) in time but they are not temporally extended. » (Lyons 1995 : 324).

[23] The result of a relation beween an individual support (I) and a variable import of larger or equal dimension (U), a relation I/U.

[24] As the result of a regressive variation (-I/U).

[25] As the result of a progressive variation (+I/U)

[26] In Hirtle 1970 : 22.

72)   The **incoming** government   / Check your **incomings**
73)   A **spinning** wheel   / The mechanised **spinning** of yarn

as well as the passive voice :

74)   The wife of the **deceased** worker   / The body of the **deceased**
75)   She admired her **beloved** son   / He admired the grace of his **beloved**
76)   An **unknown** artist   / The fear of the **unknown**
77)   **Unseen** errors   / A collection of **unseens**

But only substantives present alternations of number :

78)   Good **working arrangements**   / The **workings** of the human mind
79)   Two **facing** pages   / Ornamental stone **facings**
80)   A **leaning** tower   / Ideological **leanings**
81)   He had a **winning** streak   / He collected his **winnings**

82)   The **deceased** soldiers   / To honor the **deceased**
83)   The **injured** men needed care   / The **injured** were taken care of
84)   The **buried** corpses   / Let the **buried** rest in peace
85)   They were **accused**   / Two of the **accused** were guilty

Moreover active and passive participles oppose action to state as has been acknowledged :

« the passive form may signify either condition or change : *the shop will be closed on Sunday* ('will be closed' = 'will not be open' as well as 'the closing will take place') / *he was buried here* ('was buried' = 'lay buried' as well as 'the burial took place')[27]

It is a regular alternation of usage :

86)   The wall is **whitewashed**   / The wall is **whitewashed** every year[28]
87)   She found the glass **broken**   / It had been **broken** by her son
88)   He is already **gone**   / He has just **gone** out
89)   This house is well **built**   / It was **built** two years ago

Duffley also observes that in the sequence :

90)   Never step off the sidewalk in front of a **moving** car

« c'est une action en cours de réalisation qui est évoquée par l'association de *moving* à *car* », that is a dynamic property of the support, whereas in :

91)   The entrance to the wine cellar is hidden behind a **moving** panel

« la combinaison de *moving* avec *panel* évoque une caractéristique permanente »[29], that is a static property of a *moveable* support. The alternation is readily observable in usage :

92)   To install a **sliding** door   / To ride a **sliding** skateboard
93)   To use a **spinning** machine   / To stop a **spinning** wheel
94)   To lack **performing** grace   / To observe a **performing** actor
95)   To get a **racing** prize   / To avoid a **racing** car

The substantives also oppose operation and static result :

96)   Mr. Stronach […] was the driving force behind the **building** of the opulent edifice in Aurora. / […] Magna moved into the **building** in 1997[30]

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[27] Schibsbye 1978 : 4.
[28] In Schibsbye 1978 : 52.
[29] Duffley 2003 : 97.
[30] Keenan, G., *Leaving the 'Royal Palace'*, The Globe and Mail 25-05-2015 : B1.

97)   A dual core CPU is a must for 3D **rendering**

/ Cartoon-like **renderings** were on display

98)   Such a **proceeding** is dangerous / The **proceedings** have been published

Participles represent an event — either dynamic or static[31] — as a specific property of a support that is active or passive according to its perspective or retrospective nature :

<table>
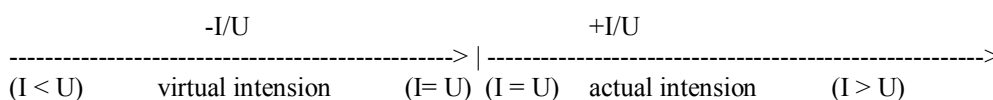<tr><td colspan="7" align="center">**Syntagmatic structure of the participle**</td></tr>
<tr><td>Support</td><td>Relation</td><td>Voice
Import   /
support :</td><td>Relation</td><td>Lexical import L</td><td>Modal import of number</td><td>Nature</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indefinite extension</td><td>designation</td><td>active : *-ing*
dynam.   /
static</td><td>designation</td><td>*work-*</td><td>Ø</td><td>Active adjectival participle</td></tr>
<tr><td>Definite extension</td><td>designation</td><td>active : *-ing*
dynam.   /
static</td><td>designation</td><td>*work-*</td><td>plural / singular</td><td>Active substantival participle</td></tr>
<tr><td>Indefinite extension</td><td>designation</td><td>passive : *-ed*
static   /
dynam.</td><td>designation</td><td>*work-*</td><td>Ø</td><td>Passive adjectival participle</td></tr>
<tr><td>Definite extension</td><td>designation</td><td>passive : *-ed*
static   /
dynam.</td><td>designation</td><td>*work-*</td><td>plural / singular</td><td>Passive substantival participle</td></tr>
</table>

6. The verbal predicate : the notion of aspect

Infinitives exhibit a notion of aspect[32]. They represent an event of perspective (*working*) or retrospective accomplishment (*work*) as a predicate that determines an extrinsic property of an active support. Imperfective infinives are postposed to their support to express its active behaviour or state whereas the active participle precedes it to determine an inherent property :

99)   A **fascinating** tale   / A tale **fascinating** the children
100)   A **charming** flute player   / A flute player **charming** snakes
101)   A **constricting** muscle   / It has the effect of **constricting** the vessels
102)   A **protruding** lip   / There was a fin **protruding** from the water

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[31] It results from the variation of an intensive relation whose import is either larger (I < U) or, at the limit, equal to its support (I = U) :

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          -I/U                        +I/U
-------------------------------------->  | -------------------------------------------->
(I < U)      virtual intension      (I= U) (I = U)   actual intension      (I > U)
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[32] « L'aspect, dont l'appellation est moderne et la notion ancienne, n'est que la gradation du mouvement, c'est-à-dire du développement de l'action entre son début et sa fin. » (Garcia-Hernandez 2011 : 14).

Infinitives are used as predicates representing an incidental property[33], not as designations[34]. Imperfective and perfective are clearly contrasted when both concepts have the same function :

103)   I saw him **crossing** the street   / I saw him **cross** the street[35]

One involves a prospective view with respect to the end of the event, the other, a retrospective view with respect to its beginning. In both cases the active support refers to the same logical subject (*him*), the object of the verb (*saw*). But it can also refer to the subject :

104)   *He* avoided **crossing** the street   / *He* managed to **cross** the street

Imperfectives present a realization which is either possible or under way whereas perfectives figure a positive realization that can be virtualized by a modal verb :

105) He may be **reading** the letter   / He may **read** the letter[36]
106) You should be **resting**   / You should **rest**[37]
107) Father must be **coming**   / Father must **come**[38]

Both admit a textual logic implying reference either to what might take place, what is under way or what has already taken place :

108) He thought of **crossing** the river   / He had to **cross** the river
109) He is **crossing** the street   / He helps her **cross** the street
110) **Crossing** the highway was dangerous   / He managed to **cross** the highway

A variation not marked by the sign is acknowledged since they regularly express an action or a state[39]. There is a dynamic imperfective aspect :

111) I am part of a generation which is still **feeling** its way
112) It's just a matter of **finding** a good partner
113) He spoke slowly, **weighing** his words.
114) *Howard has been **looking** for you*

as opposed to a stative imperfective aspect :

115) She got out of bed **feeling** not quite herself
116) He was **finding** it somewhat strange
117) Her friends are just **sitting** there and **taking** it easy
118) Recently he has been **looking** rather grim

 As well, there is a dynamic perfective aspect :

119) A mouse uses its whiskers to **feel** its way around
120) *He leaned forward to **take** her hand*
121) I managed to **sit** myself down
122) You must **find** the courage to succeed.

as opposed to a static perfective aspect :

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[33] Nominal adjectives are also used as preposed designations or as postposed predicates (Cf. Schibsbye 1978 : 146) :
- The **opposite** window   / The window **opposite**
- The **present** Cabinet Ministers   / The Cabinet Ministers **present**

[34] [*A *fascinating the children story / A *charming snakes flute player*]

[35] In Duffley 1992 : 29.

[36] In Hirtle 1967 : 102.

[37] In Hirtle 1967 : 103.

[38] In Hirtle 1967 : 103.

[39] It is sometimes attributed to their lexical import (Cf. Joly and O'Kelly 1990 :141,186-187). But it is inherent to the conceptualization of a grammatical notion of intension : « La distinction entre situations statiques et dynamiques est fort importante dans l'analyse de la catégorie gramaticale de l'aspect dans de nombreuses langues » (Lyons 1980 : 118).

123) I most certainly do not **feel** my age
124) It did **take** an Einstein to understand relativity
125) His dark-gray suit did not **sit** well on him
126) People seem to **find** it amusing to make fun of them

7. Syntactic valency

The homonymy of the -ING forms has not prevented grammarians from discriminating participles and infinitives, but the distinction is not always very explicit. It is brought out by their respective valency. Hewson observes that the sequence :

127) **Flying** planes can be dangerous

« is ambiguous, depending on whether *flying* is interpreted as a gerund or a participle »[40]. It opposes two different sentences, one where *flying* confers a secondary designation to *planes*, allowing *They* to be substituted for the subject, and *are* for the predicate :

128) **They** can be dangerous
129) **Flying planes** *are* dangerous

the other where *planes* is the object of *Flying*, allowing *It* to be substituted for the subject, and *is* for the verbal predicate :

130) **It** can be dangerous
131) **Flying planes** *is* dangerous

Only participles are used as complementary designations :

132) They installed a **sliding** door
133) They were telling a **fascinating** tale
134) The encounter was an **exciting** one
135) This prospect was the most **promising**

and infinitives do not admit designative imports :

136) **Washing** the garment frequently may cause discoloration[41]
137) [*Frequent* **washing** the garment may cause discoloration]

but it is a natural valency of the substantive participle :

138) *Frequent* **washing** is recommendend for this garment
139) *Frequent* **washing(s)** of the garment may cause discoloration[42]

Hewson observes that « where *washing(s)* is unambiguously nominal it may be pluralized and may not take a direct object »[43]. The adjective participles admit modal imports expressed by an adverb :

140) *A very **convincing** speech* / *A very **convinced** believer*
141) *A quite **impressing** author* / *They were quite **impressed***

or by a comparative pronoun :

142) *A more **interesting** debate* / *A more **interested** customer*
143) *The most **exhausting** exercise* / *The most **exhausted** worker*
144) *It was not as **exciting*** / *She was not as **excited***

but infinitive predicates are not compatible with these modal imports :

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[40] Hewson 1975 : 93
[41] In Hewson 1975 : 97.
[42] In Hewson 1975 : 97.
[43] Hewson 1975 : 97.

145) It was his manner of (*very) **convincing** him
146) He managed to (*very) **convince** her
147) He was (*quite) **impressing** them
148) He expected to (*quite) **impress** them

Participles used as predicates also admit such modal imports, but not infinitives incident to the same verbal support :

149) It was so **devastating**   / It was (*so) **devastating** the country
150) He could be so **convincing**   / He could be (*so) **convincing** them
151) The prospects are more **exciting** / They are (*more) **exciting** them
152) This is most **exhausting**   / *This is (*most) **exhausting** them*

The structure of a concept determines its valency. Infinitives admit only modal imports compatible with a predicate :

153) **Washing** the garment *frequently* may cause discoloration[44]
154) They promised not to **devastate** the forest *completely*

In French, the perfective infinitive (*aimer*) is a concept of definite extension that can be used as a subject or an object, but the imperfective (*aimant*) has a support of indefinite extension excluding this valency[45] :

155) **Rire** le détendait   / [***Riant** le détendait]
156) Il voulait **sortir**   / [Il voulait ***sortant**]

The opposite situation characterizes English, where the imperfective infinitive has a support of definite extension and can be used as a subject or an object :

157) **Flying** planes is dangerous   / I remember **working** with you[46]
158) **Moving** around helped him stay awake[47] / He enjoys **singing** these songs

and the perfective infinitive, a support of indefinite extension which excludes this valency :

159) [***Fly** planes is dangerous]   / [He enjoys ***sing** these songs]

and requires the use of a preposition :

160) *To* **err** is human ; *to* **forgive** is divine[48]
161) He likes *to* **sing** / Try *to* **be** nice to her[49]

Hewson considers that it « may only develop internal incidence by being predicated of the preposition »[50], a support that confers the adequate valency for these functions[51].

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[44] In Hewson 1975 : 97.
[45] Cf. Ouellet 2004 : 122-123.
[46] In Duffley 2003 : 86.
[47] In Duffley 2003 : 89.
[48] In Duffley 2006 : 126.
[49] In Duffley 2006 : 55.
[50] Hewson 1975 : 99.
[51] The perfective is restricted to *to*, but the imperfective is used with different prepositions. The opposite is observed in French where the imperfective is restricted to *en*.

8. Syntagmatic structure of the infinitive					
Support	Relation	Aspect import/ support	Relation	Lexical import L	Infinitive
Definite extension	predication	imperfective: *-ing* dynamic / static	designation	*work-*	Substantival imperfective infinitive
Indefinite extension	predication	perfective : -Ø static / dynamic	designation	*work*	Adjectival perfective infinitive

9. Conclusion

A basic principle is that concepts belonging to the same category share the same grammatical properties. From this point of view, participles and infinitives constitute two distinct parts of speech. Since the traditional terminology maintains a certain confusion, it would seem appropriate to normalize designations reflecting a more objective assessment of the facts.

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