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Infinitive Clauses in Administrative Style

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Z á s a d y p r o v y p r a c o v á n í :

Cílem bakalářské práce je analyzovat použití infinitivu v různých textech administrativního stylu. Na základě studia odborné lingvistické literatury studentka nejprve popíše jednotlivé funkce infinitivu ve struktuře anglické věty, a to především s ohledem na charakteristiky administrativního stylu. Pro účely analýzy si zvolí několik textů obdobného rozsahu, kde bude zkoumat výskyt jednotlivých syntaktických funkcí infinitivu. Výsledky kvantitativního a kvalitativního rozboru bude poté interpretovat v kontextu stylistických charakteristik těchto textů a s ohledem na jejich účinek na čtenáře.

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ANNOTATION

The Bachelor Thesis deals with infinitive clauses in the administrative style. The main attention is paid to the identification of the function of the infinitive structures from the syntactic point of view and to the frequency of their use. The theoretical part of the work gives details about the system of non-finite structures, with a preferential treatment to the infinitive clauses. The practical part is based on the analysis of three English texts of the administrative style where the frequency of occurrences of the infinitives in the particular function is discussed.

KEYWORDS

non-finite clauses, infinitive structures, syntactic structures, sentence condensation, administrative style

NÁZEV

Infinitivní věty v administrativním stylu

ANOTACE

Tato bakalářská práce se zabývá infinitivními větami v administrativním stylu. Hlavním cílem je identifikace jednotlivých funkcí infinitivních tvarů z hlediska syntaktické skladby a frekvence výskytu těchto vět. Teoretická část práce popisuje systém nefinitních konstrukcí, zaměřující se výhradně na infinitivní věty. Praktická část je založena na analýze tří anglických textů administrativního stylu, kde se projednává četnost výskytů v konkrétních funkcích.

KLÍČOVÁ SLOVA

nefinitní věty, infinitivní tvary, syntaktické konstrukce, redukce vět, administrativní styl

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

(1:WPFS) – text number 1

(2:SENO) – text number 2

(3:REP) – text number 3

TI – *to*-infinitive

S – subject

CS – subject complement

O – object

CA – adjectival complement

A – adverbial

NP – infinitive functioning as postmodifier of a noun

Pu – adverbial of purpose

St – adverbial of stance

Li – linking adverbial

Go – adverbial of goal

Ap – appositive infinitive

At – attributive infinitive

CGEL - A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language

LGSWE – Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English

1 INTRODUCTION

The thesis concentrates on English infinitive clauses in the administrative style. The main focus of the work is on the identification of the functions of the infinitive structures from the syntactic point of view and consequently on the frequency of their use. Three texts of the administrative style are analysed in order to find out the distribution of the infinitive clauses. The work is divided into two main parts: the first one is a theoretical description of the infinitive as part of non-finite structures, and the second one is the analysis of three given texts.

The first introductory part of the theoretical section deals with an overall description of non-finite structures. With no reference to style, their forms, functions and division into the four structural classes are introduced: the *to*-infinitive, the bare infinitive, *-ing* participle and *-ed* participle. Exclusive attention is paid to the infinitive clauses which play an important role in the whole system. The next chapter gives preferential treatment to a detailed description of infinitive clauses. Very important part of the work is the following section discussing the syntactic function of infinitive clauses: subject, subject complement, object, adjectival complement, adverb, and postmodifier of a noun (appositive and attributive). To finish the theoretical part, the administrative style is introduced by description of its main function, language and features.

The second part of the thesis is solely analytical. The practical aspect of the work is based on the analysis of three English texts of administrative style which were chosen from the official website of the European Union. The research enables to identify infinitive clauses in the given documents and these obtained instances are further classified according to their types and syntactic function, with the aim to find out which structure is the most frequent and typical for the style.

2 GENERAL REMARKS ON NON-FINITE CLAUSES

The structure of the verb phrase might be represented in terms of finite and non-finite verbs, and the inflectional form of the verb is the major element which differentiates non-finite and finite clauses. By working from this assumption, a clause is considered to be non-finite if its verb phrase is headed by a verb which contains infinitive, gerund-participle, past participle or imperative. On the contrary, a clause is finite if it takes predicate in preterite or in present tense form. It is important to mention, only the plain form of a verb is part of both types of these clauses – finite as well as non-finite. Additional distinction of these two types of clauses is the fact that non-finite clause is only subordinate, whereas finite clause might be also main clause. (Huddleston and Pullum 2003, 1173)

Finite clause could express all grammatical categories (number, tense, person, mood, aspect, voice), in contradistinction to non-finite clause, where the verbal element is not marked for the tense or modality. (Jeffries 2006, 87) In other words, the verb in finite clause is therefore limited to a particular number, tense, person and mood, however, the verb of non-finite clause is not limited in such way at all.

Non-finite clauses are always dependent, they are more compact and also less explicit than finite clauses. (Biber et al. 1999, 198) The compactness of non-finite clauses is the main reason why they are considered to be means of complex condensation. (Mathesius 1975, 146) Such syntactic compression leads to the fact that non-finite constructions are frequently found in written prose where conciseness is required. (Quirk et al. 1985, 995) But there are other major characteristics of non-finite forms of the clauses. The first is the omission of an explicit subject which becomes an optional element in non-finite clause. (Biber et al. 1999, 198) Such absence of the subject "... leaves doubt as to which nearby nominal element is notionally the subject." (Quirk et al. 1985, 995) Subject of a clause is explicitly expressed on condition that the subjects of an infinitive clause and a main clause are not identical. If there is not any explicit subject, then the clause requires "understood subject" which is recognizable from the linguistic context. Also, if the subject is expressed (i.e. overt) it might be introduced by the element *for* which is taken in this case as a clause subordinator, not as a preposition. (Endley 2010, 386) In addition, the subject of infinitive clauses could be in the accusative case of pronouns and in the common case of nouns. (Biber et al. 1999, 125) Furthermore, non-finite clauses, with the exception for *-ed* clauses that are considered to be passive itself, may be used in both - active even passive form. Lastly, as for modal auxiliaries, it is worth mentioning that they are excluded

from the group of non-finite verbs, as they do not contain any infinitives or participles. Nevertheless, it does not apply on the aspect and voice auxiliaries. (Quirk et al. 1992, 66)

Quirk et al. and Biber et al. divide non-finite verbs into the four structural classes: the *to*-infinitive, the bare infinitive, *-ing* participle and, finally, *-ed* participle. By way of contrast, the division of non-finite clauses by Huddleston et al. is slightly different, as they grouped these clauses into the infinitival, gerund-participial and past-participial, and they refer to these groups as form-types. (Huddleston and Pullum 2003, 1173) Moreover, Dušková introduces the forms of non-finite clauses as the infinitive, the gerund and the participles (i.e. *-ing* participle and *-ed* participle). For the purposes of this work the division of Dušková is more or less followed. All these three types of clauses could be found with or without the subject. The following chapter deals with more accurate description of the infinitive. As shortly for the gerund, it is created by the suffix *-ing* and it stands in the position of nouns. (Dušková 1994, 265-6) The gerund and the participles express the distinction between perfective/non-perfective aspect and active/passive voice in the same way as the infinitive does. Moreover, their functions in a sentence is similar to the functions of the infinitive: subject, subject complement, object, adverbial etc.

3 INFINITIVE CLAUSES

The main function of infinitive clauses is to express the states of mind such as for example intention, desire, effort, cognitive or perceptual state. (Biber et al. 1999, 693) For a list of the verbs used with the infinitive, please see the Appendix 1.

Generally, the infinitive in its simple form is the base form of a verb, regardless of the presence of the subordinator *to*. (Eastwood 1994, 145) Further, the infinitive is divided into two main forms depending on whether the subordinator *to* is used in the construction or whether not; the first is the form of the bare infinitive, and the second is the form of the *to*-infinitive. In general, the usage of the bare infinitive is much more limited than the usage of the *to*-infinitive form. That is why the bare infinitive is not preferable and is rarely found in texts. (Huddleston and Pullum 2003, 1174) The list of the verbs used with the bare infinitive is part of the Appendix 1.

The *to*-infinitive is the basic form of the infinitive only on condition that it acts as one independent element of a sentence. On the contrary, the bare form occurs as a part of complex verb forms and after particular group of verbs (eg. modal verbs, verbs of senses). (Dušková et al. 1994, 566) Moreover, it occurs in pseudo-cleft sentences where the *to*-infinitive is only optional element so the bare infinitive could be used instead. (Quirk et al. 1985, 993) The bare form does not contain any subordinator *to*, as it occurs only as part of the *to*-infinitives. Majority of the bare infinitives are subjectless, consisting only of a verb phrase headed by a verb in its basic form. (Huddleston and Pullum 2003, 1187)

It is important to mention that in the case of *to*-infinitive constructions the marker *to* is classified as a complementizer preceding the infinitive form and not as a preposition. Moreover, the subordinator *to* could be found as part of the infinitive markers of the adverbial infinitive clauses of purpose: *in order (to)* and *so as (to)*, and it also occurs in multi-lexical units: *ought (to)*, *used (to)* and *have (to)*. (Biber et al. 1999, 89) In addition to the distinction, it is worthy to make a remark about different position of the subordinator *to* and the preposition *to*. The marker *to* in the infinitive constructions is followed by the infinitive, whereas the preposition *to* is followed by *-ing* form or by a noun phrase. The difficulty with the distinction might arise when particular adjectives or verbs are followed either by the infinitive and by a prepositional phrase with *-ing* form as complement. Biber et al. introduce following examples to demonstrate this phenomena: *It is most kind of you to consent*

to seeing me at such short notice. – in the sentence the *to* is functioning as preposition; and the second example where the *to* is considered to be marker: *He did consent to take a couple of aspirin; he even dozed off for a while.* (Biber et al. 1999, 77)

Subordinators of bare infinitive clauses and of *to*-infinitive clauses differ. As for the bare infinitives, they are restricted by the subordinators *rather than* and *sooner than*. On the contrary, a fair amount of subordinators are linked to the *to*-infinitives: *as if, as though, for* (introducing infinitive clauses with their own subject), *in order, so as, whether . . . (or), with, and without*. If subject is unexpressed (i.e. covert) in the subordinate clause then the subject is co-referential with that of the matrix clause. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1004)

Even though the infinitive is not marked for tense or modality, it distinguishes other grammatical categories. The first one is aspect. The infinitives include both; the perfective and the progressive aspect. The infinitive in simple past tense consists of the auxiliary verb *have* and of the past participle of the particular verb. Continuous forms of the infinitives are formed by the auxiliary *be* and by the present participle of the verb. The second category, which is important to mention, is voice. Passive voice is created by the present or by the past infinitive of the auxiliary verb *be* and by the past participle of the lexical verb. By inserting the negative particle *not* before the first component of the infinitive form the negative infinitive is produced. (Dušková et al. 1999, 267)

Finally, in addition to the *to*-infinitive, the term split infinitive should be shortly introduced. The point is that an adverb is placed between the subordinator *to* and the infinitive (*to carefully check*). The constructions with the subordinator *to* before the participle are not considered as split infinitives (*to be carefully checked*). The split infinitive was formerly regarded as wrong, and still not frequently used. (Dušková et al. 1999, 266)

3.1 SYNTACTIC FUNCTIONS OF INFINITIVE

The *to*-infinitive structure is found in various subordinate clauses, namely: nominal, adverbial, relative and comparative, and in each of these clauses it takes its specific syntactic function. The infinitives are considered to be subordinate clauses and they could function as subject, object, complement, postmodifier of noun phrase, prepositional and adjectival complement or adverbial. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1047) To define the grammatical features

of the infinitive is important for getting to the heart the whole matter, and making their constructions correctly which resulted in their right interpretation. (Ojea 2008, 69)

By way of introduction, infinitive nominal clauses could act as subject, direct object, subject complement, appositive and, lastly, adjectival complement. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1047) On the other hand, nominal bare infinitive clauses are more limited taking account of their functions, as they might function only as subject complement or subject in pseudo-cleft sentences. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1067) It is worth mentioning that Biber et al. have different approach to the classification of nominal clauses, as in the grammar LGSWE nominal clauses are called complement clauses. According to Biber et al., this specific type of clauses is marked as nominal because they normally occupy a noun phrase slot as subject, object, or predicative. (Biber et al. 1999, 727) In this work the classification of Quirk et al. is followed. Infinitive nominal clauses are divided into a great deal of groups, but for purposes of this work there is no need to go into such details. In general, the division is made on the basis of the type of the predicate (it might be verb, adjective, noun) following a particular clause, and according to their syntactic function (which might be as subject, object, complement etc. as stated above).

In adverbial clauses the *to*-infinitives could possibly function as conjuncts (eg. *to begin*, *to conclude*). In temporal adverbial clauses *to*-infinitive clauses might express the result of situation (*He turned around, only to discover that she is gone*). Last but not least, most frequently *to*-infinitive clauses express purpose. In such cases they follow the subordinators *in order* and *so as* or might be explicitly express by these subordinators. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1107)

Relative infinitive clauses are used as noun postmodifiers, similarly as all relative clauses, and more detailed description of such type of clause is discussed separately in the chapter 3.2.6 Infinitive functioning as postmodifier of a noun.

Finally, comparative clauses are considered to be an equivalent of degree adverbs, as they are used with correlative elements (eg. *more*, *as*). (Quirk et al. 1985, 1048) Comparative clauses might express the notion of sufficiency by using the words *enough* and *too*, and these words are usually followed by the *to*-infinitive (*she is old enough to go abroad alone*). (Quirk et al. 1985, 1140)

3.1.1 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS SUBJECT

The infinitive functioning as subject is found in nominal clauses. Biber et al. mention that subject *to*-infinitive clauses are rare in all registers, but if found they are used more likely in academic prose than in casual conversation. (Biber et al. 1999, 727) This type of infinitive has two different structural variants: pre-predicate subject *to*-clause (*to leave early would be required*) and extraposed *to*-clause (*it would be required to leave early*). (Dušková et al. 1999, 542-543) The *to*-clause represents semantically the logical subject in both cases. In addition, it should be noted that extraposed subject is used more frequently than the subject in pre-predicate position.

Firstly, pre-predicate infinitive clauses are in position in the sentence which precedes the main verb which means that they occupy the normal position of subject. (*To be without you was to be dead.*) For the comparison, extraposed *to*-clause is construed differently, as the anticipatory *it* is used to fill the slot which is followed by the govern verb. Biber et al. suggest that preferences are given to pre-predicate *to*-clauses according to the following four grammatical and discourse factors: register, information structure, grammatical complexity, and personal style. (Biber et al. 1999, 724) Infinitive subject in such position might also subtly express future, as infinitive could evoke a hypothetical action (*To crash was to die*). (Duffley 2013, 127) The pre-predicate *to*-clause denotes the information in *to*-clause as being topical, and it also uses anaphoric reference to the preceding discourse. Biber et al. demonstrate such phenomenon on the example: *There is one exception, however: the Hahn-Banach Theorem, in its two form (analytic and geometric), is given in its largest setting; to do so does not require more work, and will be useful.* In this sample sentence the *to*-clause is considered to be directly anaphoric and the clause is also the topic of the following clause. (Biber et al. 1999, 725)

Secondly, the postponing of nominal element to final position is done by extraposition of subject clause. (Quirk et al. 1985, 89) It means, subject of a clause is placed at the end of the sentence, and the position of the subject is filled by *it* – termed as anticipatory *it*. For the purpose of the work the term anticipatory *it* is used according to Dušková et al. or Quirk et al. because, on the contrary, Eastwood introduces the term empty *it*. (Eastwood 1994, 89) The extraposed sentence includes two subjects: postponed subject, which is considered to be the theoretical subject of the sentence, and the anticipatory subject *it*. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1391) Moreover, Eastwood suggests that extraposition is used, on condition that the noun phrase is considered to be complex and too long. To use such construction in this case is believed to be more natural. (Eastwood 1994, 59)

Extraposition of infinitive subject occurs if the verbonominal predicate takes particular adjectives (*easy, hard, difficult, nice, impossible, etc.*) or nouns (*pleasure, fun, trouble, etc.*). When concerning evaluating adjectives (*kind, clever, right, wise, etc.*) it is important to mention that these adjectives are related to the agent overtly expressed with the preposition *of* or to the agent representing the subject. Extraposition with the anticipatory *it* is typically used when regarding the infinitive constructions with the expressed agent which are introduced by the preposition *for* (*It was impossible for me to finish the task*). After the adjectives *easy, difficult, hard, pleasant* the element after the preposition *for* is the agent of the state denoted by the particular adjective as well as it is the agent of the infinitive construction. (*It was difficult for me to finish the task. / To finish the task was difficult for me*). (Dušková et al. 1999, 543-545) If the *to*-infinitive clause expresses an overt subject then the subordinator *for* is required. On the other hand, the subordinator *for* is omitted only in case the subject is also omitted. (*It is necessary for him to go home or It is necessary to go home*). In addition, extraposition is found almost exclusively in subordinate nominal clauses. (Huddleston and Pullum 2003, 1178)

3.1.2 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

Infinitive functioning as subject complement, similarly as the infinitive subjects, belongs to the group of infinitive nominal clauses. It is important to mention that the terminology is not the same in all publications, as apart from the term subject complement (used in CGEL) even the term subject predicative could be found (used in LGSWE). For the purpose of this work the term subject complement is used.

The infinitive subject complement is strictly related to subject. In other words, this particular type of complement completes, identifies or defines the subject of the main clause. (Biber et al. 1999, 714; Quirk et al. 1985, 728) Biber et al. further identify three main uses of this subject complement. The first use is commonly to emphasize the series of points in a discussion (*The first step in any research is to find out the main sources*). It is worth mentioning that in such cases the syntactic function of the *to*-infinitive depends on the structure of the whole clause. Because if the sentence is rewritten by using anticipatory *it* as following: *It is planned to find out the main source*, the construction is taken as extraposition and the *to*-infinitive function as subject. On the other hand, if the clause is introduced by the subject and the predicate, it is the apposition of *to*-infinitive clause (*We have a plan to find out the main source*). Secondly, the subject complement presents the *aim, objective, plan, goal, purpose,*

strategy, task or idea (The plan is to find out the main sources). As could be seen from previous examples, infinitive clauses describe subjects that have rather general meaning and are abstract. The final use is to represent a method of doing something especially in academic prose (*An alternative method for this stage of oocyte maturation is to collect frathly ovulated oocytes from the fallopian tubes*). (Biber et al. 1999, 715)

Infinitive *to*-clauses functioning as subject complements might follow copular verbs and in such case the complement acts similarly as an adjective or the nominal part of predicate (*Your task is to define the term*). (Dušková et al. 1994, 546) After the specific group of verbs (*seem, appear, happen, chance*), it is possible to omit *to be* without changing the meaning of the sentence (*She seems to be happy*).

The nominal element which is followed by the *to*-infinitive is not the subject of the infinitive clause but only the agent of the action of infinitive clause if the infinitive clause is preceded by the passive of verbs *believe, know, think*, etc. In these cases, the subject of the infinitive clause shifts to the superordinate clause. On the contrary, when concerning the verb *say* it is worth mentioning that the verb creates infinitival structure only in passive voice (*She is said to have lot of supporters*). In active voice the construction with finite verb must be used (*They say that she has lot of supporters*, not *They say her to have many supporters*). But the group of verbs *believe, know, think* creates such structure even in passive voice. (Dušková et al. 1994, 548-9)

3.1.3 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS OBJECT

Infinitive functioning as object is preceded mainly by transitive verbs (*promise, want, demand, afford, manage, offer*, etc.). (Dušková et al. 1994, 550) If the infinitive is preceded by intransitive verbs (*ache, hesitate, proceed, condescend, fail, tend*, etc.), the function of the infinitive might be closely considered to be rather proverbial (*He failed to persuade her*). (Dušková 1994, 559)

Generally, many verbs are connected with the infinitive object. Certain verbs create constructions with the infinitive itself (*She refused to answer*). Different verbs create such constructions with the infinitive or with the infinitive following a nominal element (*I would like to go*. *I would like you to go*). The third group of verbs are connected to the infinitive only after a nominal element (*I require my staff to work overtime*). If the verb is followed only

by the infinitive, the agent of the infinitive is identical with the subject of the main clause. But the infinitive construction could take even its own subject. (*The director requires all his employees to attend English classes.*) (Dušková et al. 1994, 431) If the agent of the infinitive construction differs from the subject of the governing verb, the subject must be expressed. On the other hand, if the agent of the infinitive construction is identical with the subject of the superordinate clause, the infinitival agent could be possibly left out (*I expect to be away this evening. I expect that I shall be away this evening.*).

If the infinitive occurs after the verbs *love, like, dislike, desire, expect, prefer, require, want*, etc., the agent of the *to*-infinitive construction might differ from the subject of the main clause (*The director requires us to attend English classes.*) (Dušková et al. 1994, 551 - 553)

The object + infinitive construction which is preceded by the verbs *admit, assume, believe, consider, guess, suppose*, etc. is mostly copular with *be* (*No one would believe him to be famous biker in the past.*) The nominal element followed by the infinitive construction is only the agent of the infinitive not a part of the superordinate clause. These verbs might possibly alternate with *that*-clause. (*I admit that they are responsible.*)

Furthermore, after particular groups of verbs the nominal element preceding the infinitive construction is not only the agent of the infinitive, as it is at the same time a part of the superordinate clause which is connected to the infinitive structure. It means that the nominal element is shared. The object infinitive, where its agent of the action is identical with the subject of the main clause, follows the verbs *ask, decide, describe, learn, teach, show, wonder, tell, know*. In these constructions the preceding *wh*-element must be used. (*I do not know where to go. I do not know who to choose.*) (Dušková et al. 1994, 557)

There are possible alternative constructions of the infinitival object with the gerund (*I would prefer to go to the theatre/going to the theatre.*) or with finite subordinate clause (*I expect that I shall wait for another month.*) (Dušková et al. 1994, 431) There might also exist differences between the usage of *to*-infinitive and *-ing* clause/passive voice. (Herbst et al. 2004, 549) Compare these two sentences:

Somebody needs to do it. Somebody has to do it.

Something needs doing/to be done. It is necessary for something to be done.

When concerning the verbs of sensual perception (*see, watch, hear, feel, observe, etc.*), in these constructions the bare infinitive is used and it alternates with the participle. The bare infinitive presents verbal action as completed fact, whereas the participle presents its progress (*I hear her arrival/arriving.*) (Dušková 1999, 32) In such cases the element before the infinitive does not belong exclusively to infinitive clause but it is a shared element representing the recipient of verbal action in the superordinate clause as well as the agent in the infinitive clause. Not only verbs of perception share the nominal element before the infinitive but either verbs such as *let, have* (after *will, would*), *make, help* etc. (*She bade me leave.*) (Dušková et al. 1994, 554)

The indirect object is also shared if the infinitive follows the verbs which denote human communication *phone, write, signal, wire, signal, motion* etc. (*She phoned me to send her some money*). The indirect object is the recipient of verbal action in the superordinate clause as well as it is the agent of the infinitive clause. Nevertheless, these structures mostly occur without a direct object (*She will not phone (to) you*). In such case, the infinite could be paraphrased by a prepositional phrase (*She phoned me for money*). (Dušková 1999, 36-7)

Further, the verbs *warn, ask, persuade, encourage, invite, etc.* take two different objects, direct and prepositional. The infinitive might be classified as the prepositional object or as the adverbial infinitive. The direct object is a shared element of the superordinate and the infinitive clause. (Dušková 1999, 37)

The agent of the object + infinitive construction could be accompanied by the preposition. This case is mostly identified in connection with the verbs attaching the prepositions *on* and *for*. The nominal element before the infinitive could be a shared element or only the element of the infinitive construction which depends on the alternative expression with finite clause (*You can rely upon me to do my best X You can rely upon me that I shall do my best X You can rely on it that I shall do my best*). The object infinitive accompanied by the preposition *for* occurs after the verbs attaching such preposition as mentioned (*apply, arrange, call, hope, pray, prepare, provide, send, wait, etc.*), but either after verbs not attaching any preposition, eg. *fix*. (Dušková et al. 1994, 558)

The infinitival object is also rarely found in extraposition. In such case the anticipatory *it* is used (*I found it difficult to pass the exam.*) (Dušková et al. 1994, 551) The extraposition of the object occurs to follow the end weight principle. It means that the long elements are placed at the end of the sentence. (Boas 2010, 144)

To categorize the previous knowledge of particular verbs taking the object + infinitive construction, it is important to introduce their general distinction. Different authors introduce different categories. According to Dušková et al., there are four types of verbs: the first type to discuss is the object + infinitive construction where the verbs are construed with one direct object. Second type of the complementation is with ditransitive verbs taking both: direct and indirect object. Dušková et al. introduce these two groups as monotransitive and ditransitive complementation. In the third group the verbs take direct and prepositional object. Finally, there is the fourth group of verbs in which the infinitive is either attributive or adverbial. Quirk et al. and Biber et al. distinguish only three major types: monotransitive complementation and ditransitive complementation, as already mentioned in connection to Dušková et al., and the third type is complex-transitive complementation where only one object is found and a following complementation is either an object predicative (noun phrase or adjective) or an adverbial. (Biber et al. 1999, 381) (Quirk et al. 1985, 1185) For purposes of the work the last division is followed, with the main focus on monotransitive and ditransitive complementation.

To conclude, the object + infinitive structure is not only one unit, as the construction could be even a complex sub-type of direct object. In the superordinate clause it acts as direct or indirect object, and it represents the subject in the infinitive clause. When concerning ditransitive complementation, in most instances the indirect object is a shared element of the superordinate and the infinitive clause.

3.1.4 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS ADJECTIVAL COMPLEMENT

The syntactic function of the *to*-infinitive as adjectival complement is similar to subject complement, as it identifies an adjective in the same way as subject complement defines a subject. Biber et al. discuss this phenomenon under the term adjective predicate, but for the purposes of this work the term adjective complement is used, to stay cohesive with different chapters in this work. It is possible to use the *to*-infinitive after all adjectives that could be intensified by *too* and *enough*. (Dušková et al. 1994, 561) On the other hand, the bare infinitives do not normally occur with adjectives. Close mentions that the pattern *be* + adjective + *to*-infinitive may in particular cases refer to future action or state. (Close 1975, 75)

Biber et al. further distinguish namely six main semantics domains of adjectives controlling *to*-clauses:

- 1) degree of certainty (*certain, due, unlikely, sure*)
- 2) ability or willingness (*able, determined, keen, reluctant*)
- 3) personal affective stance (*afraid, glad, surprised, sorry*)
- 4) ease or difficulty (*easy, hard*)
- 5) evaluation (*good, convenient, foolhardy, useless*)
- 6) habitual behaviour (*unaccustomed, used*) (Biber et al. 1999, 716)

Certain infinitival constructions connected with adjectives has already been discussed in the chapter 3.2.1 concerning the infinitive functioning as subject (namely *easy, hard, nice, difficult, pleasant, kind, wise, clever, right*, etc.). The first group of adjectives refers to *to*-infinitive structure denoting causation. The adjectives of the second group might convey similar function as modal verbs. (Dušková et al. 1994, 559-560) More detailed list of adjectives used with the infinitive is presented in the Appendix 2.

When taking the predicate into consideration, it is worth mentioning that predicate consisting of *be* + adjective may also be followed by the infinitive. The infinitive might develop the adjective itself (*The runners are ready to run*), and in such case the infinitive could be omitted without any syntactical change of the sentence (*The runners are ready*). (Dušková et al. 1994, 409)

Quirk et al. introduce following division of the adjective complementation by giving these six examples:

- 1) *Bob is splendid to wait.*
- 2) *Bob is slow to react.*
- 3) *Bob is sorry to hear it.*
- 4) *Bob is hesitant to agree with you.*
- 5) *Bob is hard to convince.*
- 6) *The food is ready to eat.*

In the first four examples the subject of the main clause is also the subject of the infinitive clause (*Bob*). If the verb was transitive, a direct object could be a part of infinitive clause (for example, when changing the intransitive verb *wait* in transitive *build* in the first example, the sentence would be as following: *Bob is splendid to build this house*). The second example

shows how the predicate consisting of *be* + an adjective could be expressed by an adverb. The adjective *slow* is changed into the adverb *slowly* and is now preceded by the finite verb *reacts* (*Bob is slow to react* and *Bob reacts slowly*).

In the following examples (5, 6), the subject is unspecified but a reader clearly distinguishes from the context which subject is intended. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1226) If the agent of the infinitive clause is different then the subject preceded by the preposition *for* might be inserted to determine the intended subject (*She was anxious to meet him again* and *She was anxious for her son to meet you again*).

After certain group of adjectives the *to*-infinitive alternates with a preposition, the gerund or with the subordinate *that*-clause (*She is proud to have the job* X *She is proud of her job* X *She is proud of having the job* X *She is proud that she has the job*). (Dušková et al. 1994, 560)

Supposing the possibility of extraposition, it is worth mentioning that if the construction with extraposition is involved, a head noun is inserted between the adjective and the *to*-infinitive. (*Bob must be a splendid craftsman to build this house*) (Quirk et al. 1985, 1227) Biber et al. introduce three different groups of adjectives controlling extraposed *to*-clauses:

- 1) necessity or importance (*important, essential*)
- 2) ease or difficulty (*easy, hard*)
- 3) evaluation (*good, convenient, foolhardy, useless*)

It is also important to differentiate the extraposition of the infinitive with the anticipatory *it* from the *to*-infinitive functioning as adjective complement. In the second case, the subject of the clause is simply the pronoun *it* and it refers to the specific previously mentioned substantive (a thing or an animate noun). On the other hand, the clause in the extraposition with the anticipatory *it* could be rewritten in the way that the infinitive construction is moved to the position instead of *it*. Such shifting is not possible considering the first case where the *it* is only the subject of the clause because the whole sentence would not make sense. (Dušková et al. 1994, 560)

Additionally, with the adjectives of degree of certainty and with the adjectives *likely* and *unlikely*, the phenomenon subject-to-subject raising should be introduced and shortly described. “The pre-predicate noun phrase in these structures should be interpreted as the subject of the *to*-clause and not as the main clause subject, which is logically the entire subject + *to*-clause.” (Biber et al. 1999, 716) (*Jane is unlikely to pass the exam* but *For Jane to*

pass the exam is unlikely). On the other hand, there are two different groups of adjectives (*ease* and *difficulty*), which occur with object-to-subject raising. In such constructions of *to*-infinitive clauses, the implied object is in the place of the subject of the superordinate clause. Similarly to subject-to-subject raising, the logical subject is the entire subject of the *to*-infinitive clause (*Without the financial help, the building would be almost impossible to buy X To buy the building would be almost impossible*). (Biber et al. 1999, 717)

3.1.5 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS ADVERBIAL

The adverbial infinitive is different from the preceding infinitives, as its connection with the superior verb is not that close. The most frequent usage of the infinitive functioning as adverbial is the infinitive of purpose. (Dušková et al. 1994, 561) Apart from this group of adverbials, Biber et al. further distinguish adverbials of stance, and linking adverbials. (Biber et al. 1999, 763)

Speaking about the infinitive of purpose, it is worth mentioning that the function of the infinitive might be explicitly expressed by *so as* or *in order*. Such expanding of the infinitive is the first phenomenon which vary the infinitive of purpose from the object + *to*-infinitive construction. The second differentiation is that the verb preceding the adverbial infinitive is independent of the syntactic construction of the verb in the main clause. Thirdly, the subject of the underlying adverbial clause is mostly equal with the subject of the superordinate clause (*I opened the door to air the living room*). (Dušková 1999, 38-39) On the other hand, if the agent differs, it is expressed by the preposition *for* (*She opened the door for her brother to move in*).

Concerning the position of adverbials, they might be put in initial or final position. There are also exceptional adverbials which might be found in medial position (e.g.: *if necessary*). (Dontcheva-Navratilova 2007, 33) The infinitive of purpose is most frequently used in the final position in the sentence. On the other hand, if the infinitive is found in the initial position, its function is rather linking. (Dušková et al. 1994, 562) Biber et al. mention the linking adverbials provide the connection of two units of discourse so that the text becomes cohesive. (Biber et al. 1999, 875) In such respect, the linking adverbials resemble coordinators of the sentences. (Quirk et al. 1985, 938)

The stance adverbials are optional and their function is to comment on the style and the content of what the speaker wants to say (*I do not like eating fruit, to tell you the truth*). (Eastwood 1994, 147) Dušková et al. mention that such type of adverbial infinitive functions as a parenthesis which is found most frequently in the position between the subject and the predicate (*The bundle, to judge from its shape, contains a bottle*). (Dušková et al. 1994, 563)

Dušková et al. further describe the infinitive of goal. This type of infinitive occurs after the verbs of movement (*go, send, assign, leave* etc.) and it is not possible to use *so as* and *in order* in these constructions. In addition, in the case of ditransitive complementation, the infinitive is not in the position of direct object, but it alternates with the prepositional object. (Dušková et al. 1994, 563)

3.1.6 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS POSTMODIFIER OF A NOUN

The *to*-infinitive could function also as a noun postmodifier, and in such case the sentence might correspond with relative clause (attributive infinitive) (Dušková et al. 1994, 564) or the infinitive could take different function - as an appositive postmodifier.

Firstly, concerning the attributive infinitive, only these clauses allow correspondence with the relative clause. The relative clause could be explicit in two ways. Either as construction with a preposition preceding the relative pronoun (*The time at which he should go to London is June*) or as the construction with the adverbial relative without any preposition (*The time when he should go to London is June*). The attributive clause could be either in active or in passive voice (*She is the best girl to choose* X *She is the best girl to be chosen*). However, if the preposition *for* introduces the subject, or if the head is a quantifier, the passive cannot be used. On the other hand, *to*-infinitive clauses with the subject gap are commonly used with the passive voice. (Biber et al. 1999, 633) It should be also mentioned that the attributive passive constructions might have character of modality and in such cases they might refer to the future (*The next finding to be discussed*). (Dušková et al. 1994, 566-567) In addition, attributive infinitive could be pre-modified by the substantives with the unique determination, by the definite article, by the superlative or by using *the only*, etc. Another feature of this type of the *to*-infinitive is that in the specific cases the attributive infinitive is closely related to the purpose. These sentences alternate with the preposition *for* (*There was space to stand* x *There was space for standing*).

Huddleston and Pullum introduce the division of infinitive relative clauses as *wh*-type infinitivals (*Dr. Brown is the ideal person in whom to confide*) where "... the construction is limited to a somewhat formal style." And non-*wh* infinitivals which are construed without the relative phrase. (Huddleston and Pullum 2003, 1067)

To continue with an explanation of the infinitive in apposition, it is worth to mention these clauses could be found after nouns expressing human control over events such as *agreement*, *decision*, *invitation*, *proposal* or *will*. Appositive nominal clauses are highly related to the content of the head noun which is predominantly abstract or uncountable. (Dušková 1999, 213) Apposition is likely to be found after nouns derived from the certain verbs (*ability*, *attempt*, *decision*, *intention*, *need*, *offer* etc.). (Eastwood 1994, 155) Considering the subject of these infinitive clauses, it might be explicit and if so, the preposition *for* must be used. The subject might be also simply implicit. (Quirk et al. 1985, 1273-4)

To avoid the construction with the finite verb, the infinitive appositive clauses use the construction with a prepositional phrase, as "appositive postmodification by means of an infinitive clause may have no corresponding finite clause as apposition." (Quirk et al. 1985, 1272) Quirk et al. distinguish three major types of constructions: 1) *to*-infinitive only (*He has the will to pass the exam*), 2) either *to*-infinitive or *of* + *-ing* (*His chance to pass is lost / His chance of passing is lost*), 3) *of* + *ing* only (*He found the risk of losing the exam too big*). (Quirk et al. 1985, 1273-4)

Concerning the subjects of the clauses where the *to*-infinitive constructions function as postmodifiers of a noun, Biber et al. mention that the clauses could occur with the subject gap but also with non-subject gap (i.e. overt subject). There is also the possibility that an overt subject might be expressed by the preposition *for* (*It is the best thing for you to do*) but majority of clauses leave the subject to be logically deduced from the context. (Biber et al. 1999, 632)

4 ADMINISTRATIVE STYLE

Each area of communication is represented by its specific requirements to meet the right linguistic expression. According to the most important functions of the language, its main styles were developed (i.e. functional styles). (Knittlová et al. 1990, 7) Such styles are further divided into subcategories but it is beyond the purposes of this work to go into such details. The most important category for this thesis is the one called matter-of-fact style, as this group includes the administrative style. (Knittlová et al. 1990, 15)

The administrative style is the youngest and least complicated one. It is called even the style of official and legal documents (Crystal and Davy 1969, 193) According to Bhatia, the legal language is specific for several genres of legal settings, such as for example cases, judgements, legislations, contracts, agreements, etc. (Bhatia 1993, 101)

The administrative style is strictly formal and closely connected to scientific style. Generally, the typical features of the administrative style are: factuality, impersonality, clarity, unambiguity, clear arrangement of the text and brevity. This style greatly lacks syntactic and lexical diversity because its main purpose is the factual mediation of specific information, not to attract an addressee aesthetically. This is the reason why the administrative style is not considered to be expressive or varied with lack of emotive words. On the other hand, this style is typical for using fixed expressions, phrases or formulations, abbreviations and basic lexical meaning of words. (Knittlová et al. 1990, 15-16) Considering the fixed expressions in English, it is worth mentioning that the infinitive is regular part of such constructions (*in order, so as, as if, about (to), etc.*) and this fact increases the number of instances of the infinitive in these documents. In addition, Bhatia states that binominal and multinominal expressions (*to affirm*) are highly associated with that style which also entails an increase in the occurrence of infinitives. (Bhatia 1993, 108)

The administrative style is also highly nominal with long and complex noun phrases. Such fact results in preferences given to postmodification and to end weight principle. As for nouns, they are most frequently abstract. The usage of adjectives is limited and particular adverbials (eg. *very, rather*) are even absent at all. Crystal and Davy also introduce that one of the most striking characteristics of verbal groups which are used in this style is that they are non-finite. Such statement support the fact that infinitive structures, as part of non-finite forms, play an important role in the language used for the administrative documents. (Crystal and Davy 1969, 205-6).

5 THE ANALYSIS

The practical part of the thesis is based on the analysis of three English texts which represent the administrative style. All analysed texts were chosen from the official website of the European Union. The source of the chosen documents guarantees that the style and the form of the used language correspond with the purposes of the work, as these documents written within EU must comply with higher level of formality of the discourse required for such important style.

In each text the first 70 infinitives were identified, therefore, in all three texts 210 occurrences were further classified according to their types and syntactic function, with the aim to find out which structure is the most typical of the style and to analyse their overall distribution in the administrative style.

As mentioned earlier in the theoretical part, infinitive clauses might occur in a wide range of functions: as subject, subject complement, object, adjectival complement, adverbial and as postmodifier of a noun. Therefore, the analysis is divided into six sections, according to the above stated functions, and in each section the samples are further examined separately.

It is not feasible to enclose this work with all three texts in their full original version, as then the thesis would be unnecessarily long to no effect. Hence, only those sentences containing an infinitive structure were chosen and attached to the appendix (the Appendix 3). The clauses are marked and numbered and they are arranged according to the text where they were found.

5.1 THE DISTRIBUTION OF INFINITIVE CLAUSES

As mentioned, three texts were examined to gain more diverse instances from each text. The overall results show the absolute predominance of objective and adverbial infinitive in all texts. The frequency of these two functions of infinitival clauses in each text was absolutely comparable (viz. Table 1 which is provided in order to show the overall frequency of the distribution of all infinitive clauses). On the other hand, the rest of infinitive clauses were not that balanced. Majority of instances are used actively, nevertheless, 21 infinitives (10 % of all the infinitival clauses) denote the passive voice and most of the passive infinitives syntactically function as object (12 instances). Owing to the nature of the examined text, it was expected that prevailing amount of instances will denote non-progressive and non-perfective aspect. To be more accurate, all the clauses use present infinitive (non-progressive, non-

perfective). As for the form of the infinitive, in the analysed texts there was no occurrence of the bare infinitive and all the clauses were *to*-infinitives. The usage of the bare infinitive is limited, as it follows only a specific group of verbs. These are primarily verbs of sensual perception that are very rarely found in the texts of the administrative style. Further, the bare infinitive occurs as a part of particular complex verb forms and after modal verbs, but they were not taken into consideration. In the following six chapters each syntactic function of the infinitive is discussed separately.

Table 1– the occurrence of infinitive clauses in the particular texts

	TI/S	TI/CS	TI/O	TI/CA	TI/A				TI/NP		Total
					Pu	St	Li	Go	Ap	At	
(1:WPFS)	2	6	20	2	21	0	0	0	10	9	70
(2:SENO)	3	0	31	2	24	0	0	0	7	3	70
(3:REP)	7	0	19	8	24	0	1	0	4	7	70
					69	0	1	0	21	19	
Total	12	6	70	12	70				40		210
Ratio %	5,71	2,86	33,33	5,71	33,33				19,05		100,00

5.1.1 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS SUBJECT

The number of occurrences of the infinitival subject is 12 which is 5,71 % of the total number of the investigated instances (viz. Table 1). All the infinitival subjects found in the analysed texts denote the present infinitive which means that they express non-progressive and non-perfective aspect, and they are in form of the *to*-infinitive, as the bare infinitive was not found in the text at all. Generally, in the texts there is a lower occurrence of the infinitives functioning as subject which affirm the statement of Biber et al. that the subject *to*-infinitive clauses are rare in all registers.

All findings represent the postponing of the nominal element to final position which is done by extraposition of subject. The original position of the subject is filled with the anticipatory *it*. The occurrence of the extraposition in the clauses arises because the verbo-nominal predicate contains particular adjectives which control the extraposition of the subject. In the analysed texts such adjectives are: *difficult* (3:REP) 34, *possible* (2:SENO) 68, *appropriate* (3:REP) 10, *necessary* (3:REP) 3.

The pre-predicate subject *to*-clause, where the *to*-clause occupies the normal position of the subject preceding the main verb, was not found in the text at all. Extraposition predominates in the texts of the administrative style due to the fact that in these articles the subjects are mostly long and too complex to maintain the higher degree of phrasal complexity. The long subjects are put at the end of the sentence to follow the end weight principle. It could be demonstrated on the example below (3:REP) 3:

It is therefore necessary to adopt Community rules on the use of nutrition and health claims on foods.

To adopt Community rules on the use of nutrition and health claims on foods is necessary.

In the examined texts there was not found any infinitive phrase containing overtly expressed agent, which must be introduced by the subordinator *for*, nor the construction with the subordinator *of*. It is because of the fact that the texts are of administrative style, so that they should be rather impersonal and lacking in pronouns. Moreover, not expressing the agent of the infinitive construction is an effective means of condensation that should compress the given information, which is the important feature of administrative texts documents. The subject is understood in general (*people, we, etc.*).

The instance (2:SENO) 67+68 represents the ellipsis of the infinitive marker *to*. The object of the infinitive constructions is the same; *food safety policy*, therefore, the example (2:SENO) 68 cannot be taken as the bare infinitive but only as the ellipsis of the *to*.

... it would thus become possible to better define and adapt food safety policy as necessary.

Additional phenomenon, which could be demonstrated on the instance (2:SENO) 67, is the split infinitive. It occurs if the marker *to* is separated from the infinitive by an adverbial expression, which is the adverbial *better* in the sentence.

... it would thus become possible to better define and adapt food safety policy as necessary.

5.1.2 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS SUBJECT COMPLEMENT

The infinitive functioning as subject complement was found in 6 instances (2,86 % of all infinitives). As well as the infinitival subject, all these infinitives denote non-progressive and non-perfective aspect. None of them were used in passive voice. All of the infinitive structures were *to*-infinitives, thus no bare infinitive was found.

To introduce this particular type of the *to*-infinitive, it is important to mention that it is used to describe subjects which have general meaning and are mostly abstract. This fact is supported by the following examples where the *to*-infinitive follows the subjects *purpose* (1:WPFS) 1, *objective* (1:WPFS) 34, *target* (1:WPFS) 63, *action* (1:WPFS) 66.

From the analysed examples is clearly obvious that majority of subject complements occur after the copular verb *be* as in the instance (1:WPFS) 1:

The purpose of this White Paper is to set out an integrated EU approach to contribute to reducing ill health due to poor nutrition, overweight and obesity.

In addition, the verb phrase *to be* which is preceded by the verb *be* is considered to be a modal construction, as in the exemplary instance (2:SENO) 70b, thus, these examples are not considered as infinitive clause.

Every link in this chain must be as strong as the others if the health of consumers is to be adequately protected.

In the theoretical part, there *wh*-infinitive is mentioned which is introduced by *wh*-element. In the instance (1:WPFS) 45 the substantive *aspect* is the subject of the infinitive clause as well as the subject of the *to*-infinitive clause, and is introduced by the *wh*-element *how*.

In the same context another important aspect which should be considered is how to ensure a good or greater affordability of fruits and vegetables to encourage their consumption especially among young people.

5.1.3 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS OBJECT

The overall number of the infinitive functioning as object is 70 instances (33,33% of all). All these infinitival objects express the present infinitive form, more precisely the non-progressive and non-perfective aspect. The predominant amount of samples is used actively but 12 occurrences are in passive voice. All the infinitival objects are also only in form of the *to*-infinitive. Moreover, 2 infinitives were found in extraposition.

If the infinitive construction follows transitive verbs, the agent of the infinitive might be identical with the subject of the governing verb, and in such case the verb takes the *to*-infinitive as direct object. Such phenomenon could be seen on the examples: (1:WPFS) 17, where there is the transitive verb *aim*, (2:SENO) 38 – after the transitive verb *need* or (1:WPFS) 44 – after the verb *propose*.

The forum aims to put in place voluntary actions to combat obesity as a complement and support to other approaches.

The European Union needs to re-establish public confidence in its food supply, its food science, its food law and its food controls.

In particular cases the infinitive object alternates with the subordinate *that*-clause as in the instance (1:WPFS) 44 which shows that the agent of infinitive clause is the same as the subject of main clause: *The Commission*.

The Commission also proposes to increase EU co-financing to 60% for promotion projects aimed at young consumers (children below 18 years of age).

The Commission also proposes that they should increase EU co-financing to 60% for promotion projects aimed at young consumers (children below 18 years of age).

The verb *expect* in the example (3:REP) 21 could be classified as cognitive verb. In this case the subject of the infinitive is also identical with the subject of superordinate clause.

In addition, and where appropriate, a significant amount of the substance producing the claimed nutritional or physiological effect should be provided by a quantity of the food that can reasonably be expected to be consumed.

Moreover, the clauses containing particular verbs could possibly occur with the *-ing* clause. In the example (1:WPFS) 15 it is the verb *start*. In this case the subjects of infinitive clause and main clause are identical.

The EU Platform for Action on Diet, Physical Activity and Health started to operate in March 2005 to "provide a common forum for all interested actors at European level".

The EU Platform for Action on Diet, Physical Activity and Health started operating in March 2005 to "provide a common forum for all interested actors at European level".

Considering the infinitive clauses that take only one direct object, the instance (1:WPFS) 59 should be introduced. In this case, the *to*-infinitive construction is considered to be direct object;

it follows the verb *intend* and the subject of infinitive clause is the same as the subject of superordinate clause: *The Commission*.

The Commission also intends to publish guidance on sustainable urban transport plans.

The analysis of the object + infinitive construction is based on the distinction whether the element between the governing verb and the infinitive is a constituent part of the superordinate clause or whether not; in second case it acts only as the agent of the infinitive.

In the instance (2:SENO) 22 there the nominal element *Food Safety* acts as the agent of the infinitive clause and it is not a constituent part of the main clause. It could be seen from the alternative construction stated below the original sentence:

The implementation of all the measures proposed in the White Paper will enable Food Safety to be organized in a more co-ordinated and integrated manner with a view to achieving the highest possible level of health protection.

The implementation of all the measures proposed in the White Paper will enable that the Food Safety will be organized in a more co-ordinated and integrated manner with a view to achieving the highest possible level of health protection.

Similarly in (3:REP) 66. The substantivum *the applicant* is not a constituent part of the main clause and it is only the agent of the infinitive.

The Authority or a national competent authority through the Authority may, where appropriate, request the applicant to supplement the particulars accompanying the application within a specified time limit.

The Authority or a national competent authority through the Authority may, where appropriate, request that the applicant supplements the particulars accompanying the application within a specified time limit.

The previous instance (2:SENO) 22 also shows that the use of passive infinitive could have even modal character and in such sentences it refers to the future.

In the instance (1:WPFS) 56 the interrogative word *how* could be applied to expand the sentence. In this case the agent of infinitive clause *ways* is not the constituent part of main clause.

The individual's attempt to find ways to increase physical activity in daily life should be supported by the development of a physical and social environment that is conducive to such activity.

The individual's attempt to find ways how to increase physical activity in daily life should be supported by the development of a physical and social environment that is conducive to such activity.

The instance (3:REP) 8 illustrates the double function of the nominal element preceding the *to*-infinitive. The substantivum *consumers* is a shared element which means that it acts as object of superordinate clause as well as the subject of *to*-infinitive clause. In full paraphrased clause the nominal element must be mentioned twice; firstly as a noun phrase and then as a pronoun. To avoid the double mentioning of this one unit *to*-infinitive clause was used to compress the information.

This may encourage consumers to make choices which directly influence their total intake of individual nutrients or other substances in a way which would run counter to scientific advice.

This may encourage consumers that they should make choices which directly influence their total intake of individual nutrients or other substances in a way which would run counter to scientific advice.

Another criteria supporting the fact that the nominal element of a clause is considered as shared is that the nominal element is animate. On the other hand, if the nominal element is inanimate, it functions only as the agent of the *to*-infinitive. It is shown on the instance (2:SENO) 37 where the nominal element *existing weaknesses* is inanimate.

This will allow existing weaknesses to be addressed, whilst at the same time creating a genuinely world-leading food safety framework, which can deliver a high level of public health and consumer protection in accordance with the requirements of the EC Treaty.

It should be mentioned that if it is possible to insert the conjunctions *so as* or *in order to* between the *to*-infinitive and the nominal element, the infinitive construction is considered to have rather proverbial function as in the instance (1:WPFS) 54:

The Commission believes that the Member States and the EU must take pro-active steps to reverse the decline in physical activity levels in recent decades brought about by numerous factors.

The Commission believes that the Member States and the EU must take pro-active steps in order to reverse the decline in physical activity levels in recent decades brought about by numerous factors.

The passive of the verb preceding the infinitive is frequently used construction if the subject is in pre-predicate position. The instance (3:REP) 58 demonstrates such theory. The subject of the infinitive is identical with the subject of the main clause *the average consumer*. In this particular example the *to*-infinitive construction is used to avoid double mentioning of the agent.

... the average consumer can be expected to understand the beneficial effects as expressed in the claim.

The sentence could be paraphrased with the full clause counterpart:

It is expected that the average consumer understands the beneficial effects as expressed in the claim.

As for infinitive passive constructions, they are used in the administrative texts because of the fact that an author does not intend to express the agent of a clause. In such cases, the subject is in pre-predicate position which could be seen on the instance (2:SENO) 13. The subject of *to*-infinitive clause is identical with the subject of superordinate clause.

Steps will be taken to address those areas where the existing legislation in this sector needs to be improved to provide adequate protection.

The passive voice occurs frequently with the verb of desire *need*. Such construction should express the necessity for something to be done.

The verbs *aim* and *serve* belong to the group of prepositional verbs. If the verb of such group is used before the infinitive object, the preposition is omitted. Such principle is applied on the example (1:WPFS) 17 where there the preposition *for* is elided.

The forum aims to put in place voluntary actions to combat obesity as a complement and support to other approaches.

If the same clause would be paraphrased by using the *-ing* form, the preposition would not be omitted:

The forum aims for putting in place voluntary actions to combat obesity as a complement and support to other approaches.

Similarly to different infinitive constructions, the infinitive object also involves the ellipsis of the marker *to*. If *to*-infinitive construction takes only one direct object, the marker *to* is omitted as for example in the instance (1:WPFS) 19 + 20:

The Commission intends to pursue and develop the Platform activities as a key tool in implementing this strategy.

Last but not least, is the issue of extraposed object. The instance (3:REP) 23 is convincing evidence that such constructions could be found in the articles, however, as mentioned in the theoretical part, they are rarely used. Their occasional usage is supported by the fact that in all three examined texts they were found only in two instances. The anticipatory *it* occupies the ordinary position of the infinitive object *to examine*. The extraposition of the object occurs to follow so called end weight principle; putting the long elements at the end of the sentence as described in the theoretical part.

However, since the enactment of Council Directive 84/450/EEC of 10 September 1984 concerning misleading and comparative advertising¹, the Court of Justice of the European Communities has found it necessary in adjudicating on advertising cases to examine the effect on a notional, typical consumer.

The sentence could be paraphrased as:

... the Court of Justice of the European Communities has found to examine the effect on a notional, typical consumer necessary in adjudicating on advertising cases.

The instance (2:SENO) 20 demonstrates the split infinitive. In this instance the infinitive express non-progressive, non-perfective aspect and passive voice. The adverbial *effectively* separates the whole *to*-infinitive structure.

The actions proposed in the White Paper will need to be effectively presented and explained to our trading partners.

5.1.4 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS ADJECTIVAL COMPLEMENT

The total number of the infinitives functioning as adjectival complement is 12 (5,71% of all infinitive structures). Similarly to previous infinitive structures, these types of clauses were all *to*-infinitives in present form expressing non-progressive and non-perfective aspect. 2 instances denote the passive voice.

Not all the infinitives which follow adjectives could be taken as adjectival complements. As mentioned earlier in the chapters, different function conveys the infinitive clauses used after the adjectives *easy*, *hard*, *difficult*, *convenient* etc., different function have the infinitives following the adjectives *kind*, *clever*, *tight*, *wrong*, etc., and the groups of adjectives including *sure*, *likely*, *certain* etc. On the other hand, the *to*-infinitives following the adjectives of inclination to action function as their complements. In the analysed texts these are specifically the adjectives *able* (1:WPFS) 7, *available* (3:REP) 63 and *determined* (2:SENO) 44 (adjectives of ability or willingness), *necessary* (1:WPFS) 69 (adjective of necessity) and *likely* (3:REP) 62 (adjective of certainty).

The adjective *likely* occurs in the analysed texts most frequently. The infinitive clauses after *likely* might alternate with the full finite *that*-clause (which is stated below the original sentence (3:REP) 12). However, it is more suitable to use non-finite structure in form of the *to*-infinitive to maintain the same subjects.

The use of such criteria at national level, ... , is likely to result in barriers to intra-Community trade and should therefore be harmonised at Community level.

... , it is likely that the use of such criteria at national level will result in barriers to intra-Community trade and should therefore be harmonised at Community level.

As described in the theoretical part, it is important to differentiate the construction of extraposition of the infinitive with anticipatory *it* and the *to*-infinitive functioning as adjectival complement. In this respect, the instance (3:REP) 3 is classified as extraposition and not as adjectival complement, even though the infinitive *to adopt* follows the adjective *necessary* because the infinitive could be put into the initial position of the sentence instead of *it*.

It is therefore necessary to adopt Community rules on the use of nutrition and health claims on foods.

To adopt Community rules on the use of nutrition and health claims on foods is therefore necessary.

On the other hand, the instance (2:SENO) 8 contains the adjectival complement in form of *to improve*, even though this *to*-infinitive construction follows the adjective *necessary*. The subject of the *to*-infinitive clause is *a wide range of measures*.

Already the Commission has identified a wide range of measures that are necessary to improve food safety standards.

There are some borderline cases where it is worth to highlight the potential of these infinitival clauses to function as object. The infinitive in the instance (2:SENO) 44 *to implement* could be possibly consider as object. In this case it is important to take into account more criteria for the classification of particular infinitive clause. The adjective *determined* belongs to the group of ability and willingness. The theoretical part suggests that this type of adjectives is possible to express by adverbs. Therefore, the predicate consisting of *be* + adjective *determined* could be expressed by the adverb *determinedly*. The infinitive becomes the finite verb *implements*.

The Commission is determined to implement the actions outlined in this White Paper as a matter.

The Commission implements determinedly the actions outlined in this White Paper as a matter.

In general, these infinitives govern numerous adjectives expressing attitudes and opinions and this is the main reason why the occurrence of such type of *to*-infinitive construction is rare in analysed texts because one of the most striking characteristics of the administrative style is being impersonal and such expressing of personal emotions is not one of typical features of the examined style.

5.1.5 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS ADVERBIAL

Adverbial infinitives were all in form of *to*-infinitive and the total number of the instances found in the three texts is 70 (33,33 % of all infinitive structures). All adverbial infinitives use present non-progressive and non-perfective aspect and all of them are *to*-infinitives in active voice.

According to the theoretical part, the infinitives functioning as adverbial are divided into following types: purpose, stance, linking, goal. In the texts there was no occurrence of stance adverbials and adverbials of goal. It is because of the fact that stance adverbials should comment on the style and content of what a speaker wants to say, and goal adverbials occur after the verbs of movement. Both of these characteristics are rarely found in this type of text. One linking adverbial occurs in the last text (the instance (3:REP) 9) and the rest of the clauses are classified as adverbial of purpose. Such infinitives directly follow the phrase *in order* (2:SENO) 23 or *so as* (1:WPFS) 51 or can be explicitly expanded by means of these phrases (as seen in the example (1:WPFS) 54 below), and could be distinguished by asking “for what purpose?”.

The Commission believes that the Member States and the EU must take pro-active steps to reverse the decline in physical activity levels in recent decades brought about by numerous factors.

The Commission believes that the Member States and the EU must take pro-active steps in order to reverse the decline in physical activity levels in recent decades brought about by numerous factors.

Moreover, the sentence might be developed by using full clause:

The Commission believes that the Member States and the EU must take pro-active steps in order that they should reverse the decline in physical activity levels in recent decades brought about by numerous factors.

In majority of examples, the agent of *to*-infinitive adverbial clause is identical with the subject of superordinate clause and is not expressed which is the reason why the occurrence of adverbial infinitives in the administrative texts is considerable, as it helps the text to be more impersonal as well as to avoid the double mentioning the subject. The exemplary sentence (2:SENO) 12 shows that its subject *steps* functions also as the agent of the adverbial *to*-infinitive clause.

Steps will be taken to address those areas where the existing legislation in this sector needs to be improved to provide adequate protection.

The previous instance demonstrates how a clause might possibly alternate with the full clause, and that *to*-infinitive construction is again an efficient means of compression of the information.

Steps will be taken in order that they should address those areas where the existing legislation in this sector needs to be improved to provide adequate protection.

In the analysed texts, there are also clauses where the infinitives take two objects. To make such phenomenon more specific, it could be demonstrated on the example (3:REP) 1+2 where both infinitive constructions are connected to different objects: *a high level of protection for consumers and choice*.

In order to ensure a high level of protection for consumers and to facilitate their choice, products put on the market must be safe and adequately labelled.

On the other hand, in the texts there occur instances where a verb takes only one object. In the example (3:REP) 38+39 there is only one shared object: *the procedure*. The marker *to* is ellipted.

Such revisions are implementing measures of a technical nature and their adoption should be entrusted to the Commission in order to simplify and expedite the procedure.

There are some borderline cases where the infinitive of purpose overlaps with the infinitive functioning as postmodifier of a noun. Such ambiguity may arise if the element preceding infinitive clause is a substantivum. In such cases, it depends on interpretation, on the possibility to insert the conjunctions (*in order, so as*) and on the position of the infinitive in the clause. The sample (3:REP) 7 demonstrates the use of the infinitive adverbial clause after a noun phrase:

Therefore, general principles applicable to all claims made on foods should be established in order to ensure a high level of consumer protection, give the consumer the necessary information to make choices in full knowledge of the facts, as well as creating equal conditions of competition for the food industry.

The adverbials might be put in initial or final position of a clause. In general, they are most frequently risen at the end but could be also found at the beginning in order to emphasize information or an idea or, as could be seen from the example (3:REP) 9, to connect two units of discourse to make the whole text more cohesive. These types of adverbials are linking adverbials (coordinators of sentences).

To address this potential undesirable effect, it is appropriate to impose certain restrictions as regards the products bearing claims.

5.1.6 INFINITIVE FUNCTIONING AS POSTMODIFIER OF A NOUN

As mentioned in the theoretical part, the *to*-infinitive postmodifying a noun is in the form of appositive infinitive or attributive infinitive. In the second case, the infinitive correspond with relative clause. The overall number of all infinitive clauses of this type is 40 (19,05 % of all infinitival clauses). The amount of appositive clauses is 21 instances (10 % of all infinitival clauses) and 19 instances (9,05 % of all infinitival clauses) are classified as attributive infinitive clauses. In general, appositive clauses were found in more instances than reduced relative clauses (attributive). All these infinitive clauses denote non-perfective/non-progressive aspect, and the instances used actively predominate over the instances denoting passive voice (only 7 instances and all were attributive infinitives).

Firstly, appositive infinitive clauses are discussed. In the theoretical part, there is mentioned that appositive *to*-infinitive clauses are found after abstract nouns, nouns referring to human goals or opportunities and nouns derived from verbs. Therefore, these infinitival clauses are very frequently used in the administrative style. In the analysed texts, the appositive *to*-infinitive is often found after these particular nouns: *ability* (2:SENO) 10, *approach* (1:WPFS) 21, *attempt* (1:WPFS) 55, *competence* (1:WPFS) 30, *decision* (3:REP) 68, *measure* (2:SENO) 6, *need* (1:WPFS) 10, *obligation* (3:REP) 30, *proposal* (1:WPFS) 60, *exemption* (3:REP) 15, *value* (1:WPFS) 5.

These *to*-infinitive clauses could be paraphrased by means of finite clause. To be more accurate, it is done by using *that*-clause and putative *should*. For example the sentence (2:SENO) 1:

This process is driven by the need to guarantee a high level of food safety.

This process is driven by the need that should guarantee a high level of food safety.

The clauses might create alternative constructions which consist of the prepositional phrase *of* + *ing* as seen in the instance (2:SENO) 11:

The ability to take rapid, effective, safeguard measures in response to health emergencies throughout the food chain will be an important element.

The ability of taking rapid, effective, safeguard measures in response to health emergencies throughout the food chain will be an important element.

It is worth mentioning that it is possible to use ellipsis even in connection to the appositive infinitives. The principle is the same as in previous clauses; the marker *to* must be used if the objects are different (1:WPFS) 60 + 61:

The Commission will also come forward with a White Paper on Sport aimed at putting forward proposals to boost participation rates for sport in the EU and to extend the sport movement to include physical activity more generally.

Conversely, if the object is shared, the marker *to* is omitted as in the example (2:SENO) 6 + 7 where there is only one object: *coherence*.

The setting up of the independent Authority is to be accompanied by a wide range of other measures to improve and bring coherence to the corpus of legislation covering all aspects of food products from “farm to table”

Secondly, the attributive infinitive is discussed. Such infinitive is found in the analysed texts most frequently after non-abstract nouns; eg. *local authorities* (1:WPFS) 58, *consumers* (3:REP) 8, after substantives with the unique determination and after superlatives. In the second case, the nouns are introduced by the definite article *the*: *the information* (3:REP) 60, *the main aspect* (3:REP) 27. Finally, the sample (1:WPFS) 70 shows the usage of relative clause after superlatives: *the most effective interventions*.

As stated in the theoretical part, attributive *to*-infinitive clauses could be expanded by means of relative clause as for example in the instance (2:SENO) 51 where the relative word *which* is used to explicit the sentence:

Adequate procedures to facilitate such traceability must be introduced.

Adequate procedures which facilitate such traceability must be introduced.

The attributive infinitive in passive voice could have even modal character, and in such case it refers to the future, as for example in the instance (3:REP) 4.

This Regulation should complement the general principles in Directive 2000/13/EC and lay down specific provisions concerning the use of nutrition and health claims concerning foods to be delivered as such to the consumer.

Similarly to the appositive infinitives, if *to*-infinitive constructions are considered to take two different objects, as in the instance (1:WPFS) 40 + 41, the marker *to* must be used to introduce the second infinitive clause.

As a result, by ensuring the availability of the foods that Europeans eat, it can also play a role to help shape the European diet and to fight against obesity and overweight.

On the other hand, if the object is the same, and is shared by both infinitives, the marker *to* is elipted from the construction. It could be seen on the example (1:WPFS) 27 + 28:

The existing Network on Nutrition and Physical Activity would evolve its role to support and facilitate the work of the Group.

There are some undecidable cases, where it is difficult to clearly define syntactic function of the infinitive. As mentioned earlier, infinitive structure is considered to have adverbial function if it is possible to insert the conjunctions *in order* and *so as* without changing the meaning of the utterance. Nevertheless, the following instance (2:SENO) 51 proves that it is necessary to take into account even more aspects for the classification. At first sight, the infinitive

to facilitate appears to function as adverbial in view of the fact that the above mentioned conjunctions could be used in its full clause.

Adequate procedures (in order) to facilitate such traceability must be introduced.

But the adverbial infinitive of purpose is placed predominantly in initial or final position of a clause. This particular infinitive is in the middle position, therefore, it is rather considered to be postmodifier of a noun.

Another example, where the attributive infinitive is closely related to the purpose, is the instance (2:SENO) 66. In this case, alternative structures of the sentence must be taken into consideration. The infinitive *to identify* might be expressed by the preposition *for*, therefore, it is classified as postmodifier of a noun.

Methods and indicators to identify problems are manifold.

Methods and indicators for identifying problems are manifold.

6 CONCLUSION

The thesis concentrates on the description of the use of infinitive clauses in the English language, mainly with regards to their distribution in the texts of the administrative style. First part of the work deals with this issue from the theoretical point of view. The second part is based on the analysis of three English administrative texts where the general findings from the theoretical part were applied in order to identify and further classify the infinitive clauses. The infinitive structures function as subject, subject complement, object, adjectival complement, adverbial and as postmodifier of a noun. The overall outcomes present the significant predominance of the infinitival clauses in function of object and adverbial (TI/O – 33,33 %, TI/A – 33,33 %, only one instance denote the function of linking adverbial and the rest of the adverbial infinitives were clauses of purpose). The second most frequently used function is as postmodifier of a noun (NP/appositive – 10 %, NP/attributive – 9,05 %). As for subject, subject complement and adjectival complement they were rarely used in the examined texts (TI/S – 5,71 %, TI/CS – 2,86 %, TI/CA – 5,71 %).

The usage of infinitival clauses in the administrative texts is obvious. The texts of this genre are characterized by containing long and complex sentences to provide as detailed information as possible. The preferences given to condensation of the texts by means of the infinitives, as well as the other non-finite structures, reflect the need to compress the highly formal and naturally long type of text. Infinitive clauses are found in sentences where it is not allowed to use different types of non-finite clauses to effectively reduce the length of the given clause, or they are also used in sentences that do not permit the construction of full clauses (for example the adjective *likely*). The subjectless infinitive clauses help an author to stay impersonal and to avoid unnecessary double mentioning of one element. The implied subject of the text is often general which is typical for these documents either, as the texts should address people in general, inhabitants of the EU, etc.

The infinitive object is found in the text very frequently (70 occurrences). The main reason is that typical part of the texts are: 1) descriptive verbs (eg. *use*) commonly followed by the infinitive 2) transitive verbs 3) verbs that could be completed exclusively by the infinitive (see Appendix 1). The increased occurrence of adverbial infinitives of purpose (70 occurrences) is due to the fact that they tend to be an effective means of syntactic compression of sentences that express particular intends and purposes. Such sentences are symptomatic of the examined documents because they are written obviously to indicate purpose of the

regulations. No occurrence of stance adverbials and adverbials of goal is explained by the reason that neither comments on the content of the texts (stance adverbials) nor the verbs of movement (followed by goal adverbials) are typical for the text of this nature. Appositive infinitives (21 occurrences) follow abstract nouns, nouns referring to human goals and nouns derived from the verbs. All these nouns are considered to be typical for the text of the administrative style and that is why there was a higher number of those instances in the examined texts. The increased amount of attributive infinitival clauses (19 occurrences) is explained also by the presence of nouns convenient to be followed by this particular syntactic type of infinitive clauses. Infinitival subject (12 occurrences), subject complement (6 occurrences) and adjectival complement (12 occurrences) are rarely found in the analysed documents. As for subject infinitive clauses, it is important to mention these structures are used predominantly in the post-predicate position (extraposition). The texts of the administrative style are characterized by the complex noun phrases and in the cases of such long structures there are tendencies to put them at the end of the sentences to follow the end weight principle. The original place of the subject is filled with anticipatory *it*. The infinitive that functions as subject complement is rarely found in the texts because of the fact that it follows copular verbs which are highly limited and restricted in their usage. The infinitive clauses in function of adjectival complement are typically used to describe some stance or attitude towards a proposition. Such characteristic do not correspond with one of the most typical feature of the administrative style: impersonality, so that the occurrence of these infinitival clauses is reduced. To conclude, the outcomes of the analysis support the statement that infinitive clauses, as part of non-finite structures, are an effective means of condensation which is frequently used in the administrative style. This genre consists of a long and complex expressions and infinitive clauses help to make the whole text more compressed especially in cases where it is not possible to use different non-finite structures, or where it is not economy to express the information by the finite clause.

7 RESUMÉ

Tématem této bakalářské práce je problematika anglických infinitivních vět a četnost jejich výskytu v dokumentech administrativního stylu. Důraz je kladen především na užití těchto vět z hlediska jejich syntaktických funkcí, které jsou teoreticky zpracovány v první části práce. Tyto nabyté poznatky jsou posléze aplikovány v druhé části práce, která je ryze analytická a zabývá se rozбором tří textů administrativního stylu zaměřující se na jejich reálný výskyt v těchto textech.

Úvod práce se soustředí zejména na nefinitní věty (tj. neurčité tvary slovesné), které zahrnují, kromě gerundia a participia, infinitivní konstrukce. Tyto věty jsou zde stručně popsány, jsou vysvětleny jejich funkce a také odlišnosti od vět finitních (tj. určité tvary slovesné). Nefinitní věty se vyznačují tím, že jsou závislé na větě nadřazené, mají zpravidla nevyjádřený podmět a především obsahují tzv. nefinitní sloveso, které není schopno vyjádřit osobu, číslo, čas ani způsob, a proto je jejich interpretace závislá na kontextu. Oproti tomu slovesa finitních konstrukcí vyjadřují všechny tyto kategorie. Nefinitní věty jsou chápány jako hlavní kondenzační prostředek, který se hojně využívá k alternativnímu vyjádření vedlejších vět, což vede k redukci větných vazeb (tj. kondenzaci). Jinými slovy, dochází ke zhuštění celého jazykového projevu. Je nutno podotknout, že mezi hlavní charakteristiky administrativního projevu patří právě výstižnost, stručnost až heslovitost, k čemuž využití nefinitních vět v anglických textech značně přispívá.

Následující kapitola je věnována výhradně infinitivu jako takovému, který ve větě hodnotí a ukazuje spíše na samotné děje nežli na obecná fakta. Může mít dvě formy. První formou je tzv. holý infinitiv (slovesný základ), který se využívá při tvorbě slovesných složených tvarů, jež se skládají z pomocného slovesa a infinitivu. Dále tvoří vazby s modálními slovesy a se slovesy smyslového vnímání. Druhá forma se nazývá tzv. plný infinitiv, který se tvoří holým infinitivem s částicí *to* a vyskytuje se ve větách jako samostatný větný člen. Ačkoliv infinitiv nevyjadřuje osobu, číslo, čas, ani způsob, je schopný vyjádřit rod činný i trpný a vidové rozdíly. Z temporálního hlediska mohou být oba rody v přítomném nebo minulém čase, a to jak ve tvaru prostém, tak i průběhovém. V textu je zmíněn i pojem rozdělený infinitiv (split infinitive), k němuž dochází, je-li mezi první člen infinitivního tvaru a částicí *to* vloženo příslovce.

Třetí část práce se zabývá popisem infinitivních vět ze syntaktického hlediska. Infinitiv je schopný fungovat jako součást vedlejších vět nominálních, příslovečných, vztahných a komparativních. Může se ovšem vyskytovat i jako samostatný větný člen, jak již bylo

zmíněno, a právě syntax těchto větných prvků je zkoumán detailněji. Konkrétně jde o infinitiv ve funkci podmětu, jako součást přísudku, dále ve funkci předmětu, doplňku přídavných jmen, příslovečného určení a jako postmodifikátor podstatných jmen.

Jako první je tedy zkoumán infinitiv ve funkci podmětu, který řadíme mezi věty nominální. Ačkoli jsou infinitivní nominální věty jednou z nejobsáhlejších skupin nefinitivních vět, infinitivní podmět není v jazyce příliš často využíván. Infinitivní podmět může být umístěn ve struktuře věty v iniciální pozici (tj. před přísudkem) nebo v extrapozici (tj. postverbiální pozice). Extrapozice se tvoří za pomoci anticipačního zájmena *it*, které předjímá vlastní infinitivní podmět a je umístěn v iniciální pozici podmětu. Pokud porovnáme četnost užití podmětu v obou pozicích, je nutno podotknout, že podmět v extrapozici je konstruován daleko častěji. V administrativním stylu je to hlavně z toho důvodu, že je zde podmět většinou rozvinutý, a tudíž existují tendence ho přesunout až na konec věty. Změna postavení infinitivního podmětu se vyskytuje hlavně ve vazbách s verbonominálním přísudkem, jehož součástí jsou určitá přídavná jména (*difficult, impossible*, atd.).

Druhým typem je nominální infinitiv, který je součástí přísudku. Jeho hlavním rysem je fakt, že se vyskytuje po sponových slovesech (*be, appear*) nebo po určitých adjektivech (*likely*).

Infinitiv ve funkci předmětu je početnou syntaktickou skupinou. Existují slovesa, která se pojí výhradně jen s infinitivem, ale také typy sloves tvořící vazby s infinitivem, který je uveden nominálním členem. V neposlední řadě jsou tu slovesa, která jsou schopna tvořit obě předešlé typy vazeb. Podle typu komplementace je infinitivní předmět rozdělen do tří syntaktických skupin: první z nich je monotranzitivní komplementace, při které je infinitiv ve funkci přímého předmětu. Pokud je infinitiv, jakožto přímý předmět, uveden ještě nepřímým předmětem, můžeme mluvit o tzv. ditranzitivní komplementaci. Posledním typem je komplexně-tranzitivní komplementace, kde infinitiv funguje jako doplněk předmětu. Z hlediska příslušnosti podmětu infinitivu stojí za zmínku, že pokud stojí infinitiv ve větě přímo po slovese, je konatel infinitivního děje vždy shodný s podmětem nadřazeného slovesa. Infinitivní předmět může mít ale i svůj vlastní podmět. V takovém případě musí být tento podmět vyjádřen (může být uveden pomocí *for*, ovšem není to podmínkou). Ani příslušnost nominálního členu stojícího před infinitivem není jednoznačná. Toto zmíněné substantivum může být společné jak infinitivu, tak nadřazenému slovesu. Jinými slovy, nominální člen se může stát součástí nadřazené věty a zároveň fungovat jako konatel infinitivního děje. Ovšem po určitých slovesech může tento nominální člen být pouze výlučná složka infinitivní vazby.

Čtvrtou syntaktickou funkcí infinitivu je doplněk přídavných jmen. Rozvíjí tedy adjektiva stejným způsobem jako tomu je u podmětu. Tato práce rozděluje adjektiva do několika sémantických skupin, která mohou být rozvíta infinitivní větou. Je třeba poukázat na fakt, že pozice infinitivu za přídavným jménem nezaručuje, že toto adjektivum také rozvíjí. Může fungovat také jako podmět, nebo jako součástí přísudku, jak již bylo zmíněno.

Dalším aspektem je infinitiv adverbialní (tj. příslovečný), který může být ve formě několika funkcí. Tou první je funkce účelu, která je používána nejčastěji. Tyto věty mohou být vyjádřeny pomocí *in order* nebo *so as*. Konatel děje je ve většině případů stejný s podmětem nadřazeného slovesa (pokud ovšem ne, vyjadřuje se také pomocí předložkové vazby *for*). Účelové infinitivy se zpravidla objevují až na konci věty. Opakem jsou příslovce druhé skupiny, které bývají na začátku věty a zaručují tak návaznost textu (tj. linking adverbials). Třetí funkcí jsou příslovce komentující, které leží většinou mezi podmětem a přísudkem. Protože vyjadřují postoj mluvčího, jsou v textech administrativního stylu vzácné. Stejně jako poslední záměrový infinitiv, který se pojí se slovesy pohybu.

Infinitiv jako postmodifikátor podstatných jmen je rozdělen na atributivní a infinitiv v apozici. Atributivní infinitiv se vyznačuje svou alternací se vztažnou přívlastkovou větou, která se uvozuje pomocí relativ typu *which*, *when*, atd. Infinitiv v apozici naopak vyjadřuje totožnost s podstatným jménem, které bývá většinou abstraktního rázu a nepočitatelné.

Dále byl samozřejmě definován administrativní styl, který je nazýván i jako styl úřední nebo styl úředních dokumentů. Texty tohoto funkčního stylu jsou typické pro svou regulativní funkci, pro niž jsou charakteristické následující vlastnosti: 1) formální jazyk, 2) jasnost, věcnost a stručnost, 3) neosobní výrazy bez emočního zabarvení. Jak už uvedené rysy napovídají, kondenzace nefinitivními infinitivními větami je v administrativním stylu často používaný nástroj ke zhuštění informací v daných dokumentech. Kromě toho je infinitiv součástí určitých formálních ustálených výrazů.

V analytické části jsou zkoumány tři administrativní dokumenty regulačního rázu, jejichž zdrojem jsou oficiální stránky Evropské Unie. Z každého textu bylo vybráno prvních 70 infinitivních vět, což znamená, že v celkovém úhrnu bylo klasifikováno a zkoumáno 210 výskytů infinitivních konstrukcí. Jednotlivé funkce těchto vět jsou individuálně rozebrány v dílčích kapitolách ze syntaktického hlediska. Ke každému určitému jevu je vždy připojen specifický příklad, ovšem soupis všech infinitivních vět je možné najít v příloze.

Rozbor se tedy soustředil hlavně na syntaktické funkce infinitivních vět. Ve výchozích textech se infinitiv nejčastěji vyskytoval ve funkci předmětu a příslovečného určení (počet výskytů byl srovnatelný: 70 výskytů, tj. 33,33 % z celkového počtu zkoumaných výskytů). Předmětový infinitiv tvoří vazby s širokou škálou sloves. V analyzovaných textech jsou to konkrétně tranzitivní slovesa a slovesa, která se pojí výhradně jen s infinitivem. Nejčastěji samotný infinitivní předmět následoval přímo po slovese, proto byl jeho konatel ve většině případů totožný s podmětem nadřazeného slovesa.

Případy, kdy je konatel děje shodný s podmětem hlavní věty, byly hojně nacházeny také ve větách příslovečných. V drtivé většině případů šlo o příslovce účelu, jejichž vysoký výskyt je v důsledku kondenzace vět, které v podstatě udávají účel konkrétního regulačního záměru. Vzhledem k povaze dokumentů je nulový výskyt komentujících i záměrových příslovcí předpokládán. Adverbium jako větný konektor se v práci objevil pouze v jednom případě.

Postmodifikace podstatných jmen je pro administrativní styl typickým rysem a to hlavně proto, že vyjadřuje vztahy mezi jednotlivými substantivy explicitně, čímž brání chybné interpretaci sdělení. Zvýšený výskyt abstraktních slov (např.: *proposal*, *request*) je pro texty administrativního stylu příznačné a ve většině případů stála tato podstatná jména právě před infinitivem v apozici (21 výskytů). Infinitivní vztažné věty (19 výskytů) byly v textech ve většině případů redukovány z vět finitních, které lze vyjádřit pomocí vztažných výrazů. Nefinitní věty za použití infinitivu jsou pro tento druh textu příznačnější než finitní, ačkoli mohou být místy až vágní. Podměty vět byly ve valné většině případů nevyjádřeny. Atributivní infinitiv pasivní (7 výskytů) se ve větách objevoval k vyjádření modalitity nebo odkazem do budoucna a činitel děje tak nemusel být vyjádřen.

Infinitivní podmět (12 výskytů) se v textech vyskytoval pouze v extrapozici. Rozvinutý podmět byl tak posunut až na závěr věty, což je pro komplexní podměty typické. Infinitivní konstrukce ve funkci doplňku přídavných jmen se v práci vyskytovaly také řídce (12 výskytů). Infinitiv byl v těchto případech nejčastěji použit po přídavných jménech vyjadřující určitou schopnost a po jménech nutnosti. Nejméně často se v dokumentech objevoval infinitiv jako součást přísudku (6 výskytů). Ve všech jeho případech byl součástí sponových sloves.

Závěrem můžeme říci, že tato práce představila infinitiv jako jeden z hlavních prostředků, kterými je možno věty redukovat, což zvyšuje jeho frekvenci i uplatnění v textech administrativního stylu, kde napomáhá k tomu, aby byl tento typ dokumentů stručný a přehledný. Dále poukázala na fakt, že je možno infinitivní nefinitní větu vyjádřit větou finitní.

Analýza ovšem prokázala, že preferovanější volbou byl infinitiv, jehož význam byl více abstraktní a bylo možné se tak vyhnout užití modálních sloves. Podmět mohl v infinitivních konstrukcích zůstat nevyjádřen a autor textu se tak mohl vyhnout jeho zbytečnému opakování, což je vzhledem k délce dokumentů ekonomickým řešením.

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https://ec.europa.eu/food/sites/food/files/safety/docs/labelling_nutrition-claims-common_position05_en.pdf

9 APPENDICIES

9.1 APPENDIX 1

List of verbs used with infinitive

(only illustrative examples are listed, the list is not complete at all)

Communication verbs (factual speech act verbs):

acknowledge, admit, affirm, announce, certify, confess, confirm, declare, deny, explain, guarantee, proclaim, report, say, state

Communication verbs (suasive speech act verbs):

advise, ask, beg, command, counsel, detail, direct, entreat, forbid, implore, instruct, invite, order, persuade, pray, remind, recommend, request, teach, tell, urge

Desire verbs:

ache, burn, bear, care, dare, desire, dread, hate, hope, like, love, need, prefer, stand, want, wish

Cognitive verbs:

assume, believe, consider, discover, estimate, expect, find, imagine, judge, know, mean, note, notice, observe, perceive, presume, prove, recognize, reveal, show, suppose, suspect, think, understand, expect, learn, pretend, forget

Verbs of modality and causation:

allow, appoint, arrange, assist, authorise, cause, counsel, drive, elect, enable, encourage, entitle, forbid, force, help, inspire, instruct, lead, leave, oblige, order, permit, persuade, prompt, raise, require, vote

Verbs of intention or decision:

agree, aim, decide, design, intend, look, mean, plan, prepare, refuse, schedule, threaten, wait

Effort verbs:

attempt, bother, endeavour, fail, manage, seek, struggle, try

Verbs followed only by bare infinitive:

have, hear, help, let, make, notice, overhear, watch

(Quirk et al. 1985, 1180-1188; Biber et al. 1999, 1215)

9.2 APPENDIX 2

List of adjectives used with infinitive

(only illustrative examples are listed, the list is not complete at all)

Certainty adjectives:

apt, bound, certain, due, guaranteed, (un)likely, liable, (im)possible, sure

Adjectives expressing ability or willingness:

(un)able, anxious, bound, competent, determined, eligible, fit, hesitant, inclined, keen, obliged, prepared, quick, ready, set, slow, willing

Personal affective adjectives:

afraid, angry, amazed, annoyed, ashamed, astonished, concerned, content, depressed, disgusted, dissatisfied, embarrassed, frightened, furious, glad, happy, impatient, nervous, pleased, proud, relieved, surprised, sorry, thankful, worried

Adjectives of ease or difficulty:

awkward, difficult, easy, hard, (im)possible, tough

Evaluative adjectives:

(un)acceptable, amazing, annoying, appropriate, awful, bad, brave, (in)conceivable, crazy, curious, dreadful, expensive, extraordinary, (un)fortunate, funny, good, great, horrible, incredible, indisputable, interesting, ironic, irritating, (un)lucky, mad, natural, nice, notable, noticeable, odd, peculiar, preferable, ridiculous, right, sad, sensible, shocking, silly, smart, strange, stupid, sufficient, surprising, (un)typical, unfair, understandable, unusual, wonderful, wrong

Adjectives of necessity or importance:

appropriate, certain, crucial, compulsory, essential, important, necessary, obligatory, proper, sure, vital

(Quirk et al. 1985, 1226-1231; Biber et al. 1999, 673)

9.3 APPENDIX 3

Corpus of examples

9.3.1 (1:WPFS)

White Paper on a Strategy for Europe on Nutrition, Overweight and Obesity related health issues

1. (1:WPFS) The purpose of this White Paper is **(1) to set out (TI/CS)** an integrated EU approach *(2) to contribute (TI/A purpose)* to reducing ill health due to poor nutrition, overweight and obesity.
2. (1:WPFS) The purpose of this White Paper is *(1) to set out (TI/CS)* an integrated EU approach **(2) to contribute (TI/A purpose)** to reducing ill health due to poor nutrition, overweight and obesity.
3. (1:WPFS) This is indicative of a worsening trend of poor diets and low physical activity levels across the EU population which can be expected **(3) to increase (TI/O)** future levels of a number of chronic conditions, such as cardiovascular disease, hypertension, type 2 diabetes, stroke, certain cancers, musculo-skeletal disorders and even a range of mental health conditions.
4. (1:WPFS) There have been repeated calls from the Council for the Commission **(4) to develop (TI/NP attributive)** actions in the field of nutrition and physical activity, including Council Conclusions on obesity, promoting heart health and diabetes.
5. (1:WPFS) They emphasized the value of the EU **(5) to coordinate (TI/A appositive)** actions, such as the collection and dissemination of good practice, as well as the need for the EU *(6) to develop (TI/NP appositive)* an action plan and a strong message to stakeholders.
6. (1:WPFS) They emphasized the value of the EU *(5) to coordinate (TI/A appositive)* actions, such as the collection and dissemination of good practice, as well as the need for the EU **(6) to develop (TI/NP appositive)** an action plan and a strong message to stakeholders.

7. (1:WPFS) Secondly, only a well-informed consumer is able **(7) to make (TI/CA ability or willingness)** rational decisions.
8. (1:WPFS) Moreover, due to the increasing global nature of most of the industrial sectors intervening in the food and nutrition areas, and in order **(8) to prevent (TI/A purpose)** the rise of additional administrative burden stemming from different and maybe divergent national rules as well as *(9) to boost (TI/A purpose)* competitiveness in a new innovative and research based area, one set of co-ordinated actions at the EU level is considered, by the concerned economic operators, preferable to numerous, individual actions at Member State level.
9. (1:WPFS) Moreover, due to the increasing global nature of most of the industrial sectors intervening in the food and nutrition areas, and in order *(8) to prevent (TI/A purpose)* the rise of additional administrative burden stemming from different and maybe divergent national rules as well as **(9) to boost (TI/A purpose)** competitiveness in a new innovative and research based area, one set of co-ordinated actions at the EU level is considered, by the concerned economic operators, preferable to numerous, individual actions at Member State level.
10. (1:WPFS) Obesity has higher prevalence among people in lower socio-economic groups indicating the need **(10) to pay (TI/NP apposition)** particular attention to the social dimension of the issue.
11. (1:WPFS) Firstly, actions should aim **(11) to address (TI/O)** the root causes of the health related risks.
12. (1:WPFS) Secondly, the actions described are intended **(12) to work (TI/O)** across government policy areas and at different levels of government using a range of instruments including legislation, networking, public-private approaches, and *(13) to engage (TI/O)* the private sector and civil society.
13. (1:WPFS) Secondly, the actions described are intended *(12) to work (TI/O)* across government policy areas and at different levels of government using a range of instruments including legislation, networking, public-private approaches, and **(13) to engage (TI/O)** the private sector and civil society.

14. (1:WPFS) There is often little or no monitoring taking place, resulting in limited assessment of what is working well, or whether actions need **(14) to be refined (TI/O)** or fundamentally changed.
15. (1:WPFS) The EU Platform for Action on Diet, Physical Activity and Health started **(15) to operate (TI/O)** in March 2005 *(16) to "provide (TI/A purpose) a common forum for all interested actors at European level"*⁶.
16. (1:WPFS) The EU Platform for Action on Diet, Physical Activity and Health started *(15) to operate (TI/O)* in March 2005 **(16) to "provide (TI/A purpose) a common forum for all interested actors at European level"**⁶.
17. (1:WPFS) The forum aims **(17) to put (TI/O)** in place voluntary actions *(18) to combat (TI/A purpose) obesity as a complement and support to other approaches.*
18. (1:WPFS) The forum aims *(17) to put (TI/O)* in place voluntary actions **(18) to combat (TI/A purpose) obesity as a complement and support to other approaches.**
19. (1:WPFS) The Commission intends **(19) to pursue (TI/O)** and *(20) develop (TI/O)* the Platform activities as a key tool in implementing this strategy.
20. (1:WPFS) The Commission intends *(19) to pursue (TI/O)* and **(20) develop (TI/O)** the Platform activities as a key tool in implementing this strategy.
21. (1:WPFS) In addition, there is progress towards the agreed goal of a clear and reliable system of monitoring the commitments and an agreed approach **(21) to develop (TI/NP apposite)** the local roots for the actions (participation of national, regional and community authorities).
22. (1:WPFS) As part of this, and **(22) to develop (TI/A purpose)** a shared approach, and commonality of purpose, it will be important *(23) to develop (TI/S extrapolation)* a framework for action, and appropriate fora that can link the actors at all levels. The EU Platform is one model that could be emulated as appropriate at local level.
23. (1:WPFS) As part of this, and *(22) to develop (TI/A purpose)* a shared approach, and commonality of purpose, it will be important **(23) to develop (TI/S extrapolation)** a framework for action, and appropriate fora that can link the actors at all levels. The EU Platform is one model that could be emulated as appropriate at local level.

24. (1:WPFS) Member States should encourage the involvement of the media sector in order **(24) to develop (TI/A purpose)** common messages and campaigns.
25. (1:WPFS) The Platform has been successful in generating action from stakeholders across a range of sectors; therefore, in order **(25) to improve (TI/A purpose)** liaison with governments, and an effective exchange of practice, the Commission will set up a High Level Group focused on nutrition and physical activity related health issues.
26. (1:WPFS) The objective of the Group would be **(26) to ensure (TI/CS)** that the exchange of policy ideas and practices between Member States takes place, with an overview of all government policies.
27. (1:WPFS) The existing Network on Nutrition and Physical Activity would evolve its role **(27) to support (TI/NP attributive)** and *(28) facilitate (TI/NP attributive)* the work of the Group.
28. (1:WPFS) The existing Network on Nutrition and Physical Activity would evolve its role *(27) to support (TI/NP attributive)* and **(28) facilitate (TI/NP attributive)** the work of the Group.
29. (1:WPFS) This White Paper focuses on actions that can be taken at EU level **(29) to improve (TI/A purpose)** nutrition and health related issues.
30. (1:WPFS) Consequently, it focuses on actions that are either within the Community's competence **(30) to undertake (TI/NP appositive)**, such as legislation or the funding of relevant programmes, or for which there is added value from a European dimension, such as in the facilitation of a dialogue with global food industry stakeholders, or in the development of comparative indicators for monitoring in all Member States.
31. (1:WPFS) This concerns, on the one hand, access to clear, consistent and evidence-based information when deciding which foods **(31) to buy (TI/NP appositive)** and, on the other, the wider information environment which is in turn shaped by cultural factors, such as advertising and other media.
32. (1:WPFS) The Commission is working **(32) to develop (TI/O)** both these areas.
33. (1:WPFS) Nutrition labelling is one way that information can be passed on to consumers and used **(33) to support (TI/A purpose)** healthy decision-making in relation to the purchasing of food and drink.

34. (1:WPFS) A key objective is **(34) to ensure (TI/CS)** that nutrition and health claims on foods are based on reliable scientific evidence, so that consumers are not misled by inaccurate or confusing claims.
35. (1:WPFS) Advertising and marketing are powerful sectors that aim **(35) to influence (TI/O)** consumer behaviour.
36. (1:WPFS) Between October 2005 and March 2006 the Commission conducted an Advertising Round Table **(36) to explore (TI/A purpose)** self regulatory approaches and the way that law and self- regulation can interact and complement each other.
37. (1:WPFS) The new AVMS Directive foresees that media service providers should be encouraged by the Member States, and by the Commission, **(37) to develop (TI/O)** codes of conduct regarding commercial communication on food and beverages targeted at children.
38. (1:WPFS) The Commission's preference, at this stage, is **(38) to keep (TI/CS)** the existing voluntary approach at EU level due to the fact that it can potentially act quickly and effectively *(39) to tackle (TI/A)* rising overweight and obesity rates.
39. (1:WPFS) The Commission's preference, at this stage, *(38) is to keep (TI/CS)* the existing voluntary approach at EU level due to the fact that it can potentially act quickly and effectively **(39) to tackle (TI/A purpose)** rising overweight and obesity rates.
40. (1:WPFS) As a result, by ensuring the availability of the foods that Europeans eat, it can also play a role **(40) to help (TI/A attributive)** shape the European diet and *(41) to fight (TI/A attributive)* against obesity and overweight.
41. (1:WPFS) As a result, by ensuring the availability of the foods that Europeans eat, it can also play a role *(40) to help (TI/A attributive)* shape the European diet and **(41) to fight (TI/A attributive)** against obesity and overweight.
42. (1:WPFS) For instance, as part of the reform of the CMO for fruit and vegetables, the Commission will promote children's consumption of fruit and vegetables in its proposals **(42) to allow (TI/A purpose)** surplus production *(43) to be distributed (TI/NP attributive)* to educational institutions, and children's holiday centres.
43. (1:WPFS) For instance, as part of the reform of the CMO for fruit and vegetables, the Commission will promote children's consumption of fruit and vegetables in its

- proposals (42) *to allow (TI/A purpose)* surplus production **(43) to be distributed (TI/NP attributive)** to educational institutions, and children's holiday centres.
44. (1:WPFS) The Commission also proposes **(44) to increase (TI/O)** EU co-financing to 60% for promotion projects aimed at young consumers (children below 18 years of age).
45. (1:WPFS) In the same context another important aspect which should be considered is how **(45) to ensure (TI/CS)** a good or greater affordability of fruits and vegetables (46) *to encourage (TI/O)* their consumption especially among young people.
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47. (1:WPFS) There is growing interest in the composition of manufactured foods and the role that reformulation can play **(47) to make (TI/A purpose)** diets healthier.
48. (1:WPFS) The Commission proposes **(48) to initiate (TI/O)** a study in 2008 (49) *to explore (TI/A purpose)* the potential for the reformulation of foods (50) *to reduce (TI/A purpose)* the levels of these nutrients given the role they play in the development of chronic disease.
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51. (1:WPFS) This will include an assessment of the actions taken to date through both regulatory and voluntary measures, so as **(51) to provide (TI/A purpose)** a baseline (52) *to assess (TI/A purpose)* future progress.
52. (1:WPFS) This will include an assessment of the actions taken to date through both regulatory and voluntary measures, so as (51) *to provide (TI/A purpose)* a baseline **(52) to assess (TI/A purpose)** future progress.

53. (1:WPFS) The Commission intends **(53) to facilitate (TI/O)**, in a partnership context, the roll out of salt reformulation campaigns based on the clear evidence of their effectiveness, as well as campaigns aimed at improving the nutrient content of manufactured foods in the EU more generally.
54. (1:WPFS) The Commission believes that the Member States and the EU must take proactive steps **(54) to reverse (TI/A purpose)** the decline in physical activity levels in recent decades brought about by numerous factors.
55. (1:WPFS) The individual's attempt **(55) to find (TI/NP apposition)** ways *(56) to increase (TI/O)* physical activity in daily life should be supported by the development of a physical and social environment that is conducive to such activity.
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57. (1:WPFS) The Commission is keen **(57) to ensure (TI/O)** that existing grants for public infrastructure is fully exploited for healthy lifestyle purposes, such as active commuting, and during 2007 will publish an "urban guide" to local authorities *(58) to raise (TI/A purpose)* awareness of these funding opportunities in all sectors.
58. (1:WPFS) The Commission is keen *(57) to ensure (TI/O)* that existing grants for public infrastructure is fully exploited for healthy lifestyle purposes, such as active commuting, and during 2007 will publish an "urban guide" to local authorities **(58) to raise (TI/A purpose)** awareness of these funding opportunities in all sectors.
59. (1:WPFS) The Commission also intends **(59) to publish (TI/O)** guidance on sustainable urban transport plans.
60. (1:WPFS) The Commission will also come forward with a White Paper on Sport aimed at putting forward proposals **(60) to boost (TI/NP apposition)** participation rates for sport in the EU and *(61) to extend (TI/NP apposition)* the sport movement *(62) to include (TI/A purpose)* physical activity more generally.
61. (1:WPFS) The Commission will also come forward with a White Paper on Sport aimed at putting forward proposals *(60) to boost (TI/NP apposition)* participation rates for sport in the EU and **(61) to extend (TI/NP apposition)** the sport movement *(62) to include (TI/A purpose)* physical activity more generally.

62. (1:WPFS) The Commission will also come forward with a White Paper on Sport aimed at putting forward proposals (60) to boost (TI/NP appositive) participation rates for sport in the EU and (61) to extend (TI/NP appositive) the sport movement (62) to include (TI/A purpose) physical activity more generally.
63. (1:WPFS) Two of the targets of EU cohesion policy 2007-2013 are (63) to promote (TI/CS) the contribution of cities to growth and jobs and (64) to maintain (TI/CS) a healthy workforce.
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65. (1:WPFS) At the same time, programme priorities for a healthy workforce should help (65) to 'close (TI/O) the gap' in terms of health infrastructure and health risks.
66. (1:WPFS) Actions (66) to encourage (TI/NP appositive) physical activity can play a vital role in such programme priorities.
67. (1:WPFS) Childhood is an important period (67) to instill (TI/NP attributive) a preference for healthy behaviours, and (68) to learn (TI/NP attributive) the life skills necessary (69) to maintain (TI/CA) a healthy lifestyle."
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69. (1:WPFS) Childhood is an important period (67) to instill (TI/NP apposition) a preference for healthy behaviours, and (68) to learn (TI/NP apposition) the life skills necessary (69) to maintain (TI/CA) a healthy lifestyle.
70. (1:WPFS) In 2007 the Commission will finance a study looking at the relationship between obesity and socio-economic status with a view to considering the most effective interventions (70) to tackle (TI/ NP attributive) those in low socio-economic groups.

9.3.2 (2:SENO)

White Paper on Food Safety

1. (2:SENO) This process is driven by the need **(1) to guarantee (TI/NP appositve)** a high level of food safety.
2. (2:SENO) The establishment of an independent European Food Authority is considered by the Commission **(2) to be (TI/O)** the most appropriate response to the need *(3) to guarantee (TI/NP appositve)* a high level of food safety.
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4. (2:SENO) It will be the responsibility of the Commission **(4) to decide (TI/S extraposition)** on the appropriate response to that analysis.
5. (2:SENO) Before finalising our proposals we are inviting all interested parties **(5) to let (TI/O)** us have their views by end April. A definitive legislative proposal would then be brought forward by the Commission.
6. (2:SENO) The setting up of the independent Authority is to be accompanied by a wide range of other measures **(6) to improve (TI/NP appositve)** and *(7) bring (TI/NP appositve)* coherence to the corpus of legislation covering all aspects of food products from “farm to table”.
7. (2:SENO) The setting up of the independent Authority is to be accompanied by a wide range of other measures *(6) to improve (TI/NP appositve)* and **(7) bring (TI/NP appositve)** coherence to the corpus of legislation covering all aspects of food products from “farm to table”.
8. (2:SENO) Already the Commission has identified a wide range of measures that are necessary **(8) to improve (TI/CA)** food safety standards.
9. (2:SENO) There have been enormous developments in the past decades, both in the methods of food production and processing, and the controls required **(9) to ensure (TI/A purpose)** that acceptable safety standards are being met.

10. (2:SENO) The ability **(10) to trace (TI/NP appositive)** products through the whole food chain will be a key issue.
11. (2:SENO) The ability **(11) to take (TI/NP appositive)** rapid, effective, safeguard measures in response to health emergencies throughout the food chain will be an important element.
12. (2:SENO) Steps will be taken **(12) to address (TI/A purpose)** those areas where the existing legislation in this sector needs *(13) to be improved (TI/O) (14) to provide (TI/A purpose)* adequate protection.
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15. (2:SENO) Controls on imports at the borders of the Community will be extended **(15) to cover (TI/A purpose)** all feed and foodstuffs, and action taken *(16) to improve (TI/A purpose)* co-ordination between inspection posts.
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17. (2:SENO) The Commission, together with the new European Food Authority, will promote a dialogue with consumers **(17) to encourage (TI/A purpose)** their involvement in the new Food Safety policy.
18. (2:SENO) At the same time, consumers need **(18) to be kept (TI/O)** better informed of emerging Food Safety concerns, and of risks to certain groups from particular foods.
19. (2:SENO) Consumers have the right **(19) to expect (TI/O)** information on food quality and constituents that is helpful and clearly presented, so that informed choices can be made.
20. (2:SENO) The actions proposed in the White Paper will need **(20) to be effectively presented (TI/O)** and *(21) explained (TI/O)* to our trading partners.

21. (2:SENO) The actions proposed in the White Paper will need (20) *to be effectively presented (TI/O)* and **(21) explained (TI/O)** to our trading partners.
22. (2:SENO) The implementation of all the measures proposed in the White Paper will enable Food Safety **(22) to be organized (TI/O)** in a more co-ordinated and integrated manner with a view to achieving the highest possible level of health protection.
23. (2:SENO) Legislation will be reviewed and amended as necessary in order **(23) to make (TI/A purpose)** it more coherent, comprehensive and up-to-date. Enforcement of this legislation at all levels will be promoted.
24. (2:SENO) The Commission believes that the establishment of a new Authority, which will become the scientific point of reference for the whole Union, will contribute to a high level of consumer health protection, and consequently will help **(24) to restore (TI/O)** and (25) *maintain (TI/O)* consumer confidence.
25. (2:SENO) The Commission believes that the establishment of a new Authority, which will become the scientific point of reference for the whole Union, will contribute to a high level of consumer health protection, and consequently will help (24) *to restore (TI/O)* and **(25) maintain (TI/O)** consumer confidence.
26. (2:SENO) The European Union's food policy must be built around high food safety standards, which serve **(26) to protect (TI/O)**, and (27) *promote (TI/O)*, the health of the consumer.
27. (2:SENO) The European Union's food policy must be built around high food safety standards, which serve (26) *to protect (TI/O)*, and **(27) promote (TI/O)**, the health of the consumer.
28. (2:SENO) It requires assessment and monitoring of the risks to consumer health associated with raw materials, farming practices and food processing activities; it requires effective regulatory action **(28) to manage (TI/O)** this risk; and it requires the establishment and operation of control systems (29) *to monitor (TI/O)* and (30) *enforce (TI/O)* the operation of these regulations.
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30. (2:SENO) It requires assessment and monitoring of the risks to consumer health associated with raw materials, farming practices and food processing activities; it requires effective regulatory action *(28) to manage (TI/O)* this risk; and it requires the establishment and operation of control systems *(29) to monitor (TI/O)* and **(30) enforce (TI/O)** the operation of these regulations.
31. (2:SENO) Each element forms part of a cycle: thus, developments in food processing can require changes to existing regulations, whilst feedback from the control systems can help **(31) to identify (TI/O)** and *(32) manage (TI/O)* both existing and emerging risks.
32. (2:SENO) Each element forms part of a cycle: thus, developments in food processing can require changes to existing regulations, whilst feedback from the control systems can help *(31) to identify (TI/O)* and **(32) manage (TI/O)** both existing and emerging risks.
33. (2:SENO) These emergencies have exposed weaknesses which call for action by the responsible authorities (Commission, Member States and the Parliament), **(33) to re-enforce (TI/A purpose)**, *(34) improve (TI/A purpose)* and further *(35) develop (TI/A purpose)* existing systems.
34. (2:SENO) These emergencies have exposed weaknesses which call for action by the responsible authorities (Commission, Member States and the Parliament), *(33) to re-enforce (TI/A purpose)*, **(34) improve (TI/A purpose)** and further *(35) develop (TI/A purpose)* existing systems.
35. (2:SENO) These emergencies have exposed weaknesses which call for action by the responsible authorities (Commission, Member States and the Parliament), *(33) to re-enforce (TI/A purpose)*, *(34) improve (TI/A purpose)* and further **(35) develop (TI/A purpose)** existing systems.
36. (2:SENO) Food safety needs **(36) to be organized (TI/O)** in a more co-ordinated and integrated way.
37. (2:SENO) This will allow existing weaknesses **(37) to be addressed (TI/O)**, whilst at the same time creating a genuinely world-leading food safety framework, which can

deliver a high level of public health and consumer protection in accordance with the requirements of the EC Treaty.

38. (2:SENO) The European Union needs **(38) to re-establish (TI/O)** public confidence in its food supply, its food science, its food law and its food controls.
39. (2:SENO) This White Paper on Food Safety outlines a comprehensive range of actions needed **(39) to complement (TI/A purpose)** and *(40) modernize (TI/A purpose)* existing EU food legislation, *(41) to make (TI/A purpose)* it more coherent, understandable and flexible, *(42) to promote (TI/A purpose)* better enforcement of that legislation, and *(43) to provide (TI/A purpose)* greater transparency to consumers.
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44. (2:SENO) The Commission is determined **(44) to implement (TI/CA)** the actions outlined in this White Paper as a matter of priority.

45. (2:SENO) In respect of this proposal, the Commission wishes **(45) to elicit (TI/O)** public debate, informed comment and broad consultation.
46. (2:SENO) Interested parties are therefore invited **(46) to submit (TI/O)** comments on Chapter 4 of this White Paper by the end of April 2000.
47. (2:SENO) This White Paper makes proposals that will transform EU food policy into a pro- active, dynamic, coherent and comprehensive instrument **(47) to ensure (TI/A purpose)** a high level of human health and consumer protection.
48. (2:SENO) The pillars of food safety contained in this White Paper (scientific advice, data collection and analysis, regulatory and control aspects as well as consumer information) must form a seamless whole **(48) to achieve (TI/A purpose)** this integrated approach.
49. (2:SENO) The roles of all stakeholders in the food chain (feed manufacturers, farmers and food manufacturers/operators; the competent authorities in Member States and third countries; the Commission; consumers) must be clearly defined: feed manufacturers, farmers and food operators have the primary responsibility for food safety; competent authorities monitor and enforce this responsibility through the operation of national surveillance and control systems; and the Commission concentrates on evaluating the ability of competent authorities **(49) to deliver (TI/A purpose)** these systems through audits and inspections at the national level.
50. (2:SENO) In this way, the farm **(50) to table (TI/NP attributive)** policy covering all sectors of the food chain, including feed production, primary production, food processing, storage, transport and retail sale, will be implemented systematically and in a consistent manner.
51. (2:SENO) Adequate procedures **(51) to facilitate (TI/NP appositive)** such traceability must be introduced.
52. (2:SENO) These include the obligation for feed and food businesses **(52) to ensure (TI/NP attributive)** that adequate procedures are in place *(53) to withdraw (TI/A purpose)* feed and food from the market where a risk to the health of the consumer is posed.
53. (2:SENO) These include the obligation for feed and food businesses *(52) to ensure (TI/NP attributive)* that adequate procedures are in place **(53) to withdraw (TI/A**

purpose) feed and food from the market where a risk to the health of the consumer is posed.

54. (2:SENO) It needs **(54) to address (TI/O)** the shortcomings which flow from the current sectoral, rigid approach, which has limited its ability *(55) to deal (TI/O)* rapidly and flexibly with risks to human health.
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56. (2:SENO) The policy needs **(56) to be kept (TI/O)** under constant review and, where necessary, *(57) be adapted (TI/O)* *(58) to respond (TI/A purpose)* to shortcomings, *(59) to deal (TI/A purpose)* with emerging risks, and *(60) to recognize (TI/A purpose)* new developments in the production chain.
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61. (2:SENO) At the same time, the development of this approach needs **(61) to be (TI/O)** transparent, involving all the stakeholders and allowing them *(62) to make (TI/O)* effective contributions to new developments.

62. (2:SENO) At the same time, the development of this approach needs *(61) to be (TI/O)* transparent, involving all the stakeholders and allowing them **(62) to make (TI/O)** effective contributions to new developments.
63. (2:SENO) The Commission will continue **(63) to use (TI/O)** the best available science in developing its food safety measures.
64. (2:SENO) The Commission recognises that consumers and the food industry need **(64) to be (TI/O)** confident that this advice is being produced to the highest standards of independence, excellence and transparency.
65. (2:SENO) The Commission intends **(65) to present (TI/O)** a Communication on this issue.
66. (2:SENO) Methods and indicators **(66) to identify (TI/NP attributive)** problems are manifold.
67. (2:SENO) Correct analysis of data would facilitate study of the evolution of known food hazards and the identification of new ones; it would thus become possible **(67) to better define (TI/S extraposition)** and *(68) adapt (TI/S extraposition)* food safety policy as necessary.
68. (2:SENO) Correct analysis of data would facilitate study of the evolution of known food hazards and the identification of new ones; it would thus become possible *(67) to better define (TI/S extraposition)* and **(68) adapt (TI/S extraposition)** food safety policy as necessary.
69. (2:SENO) Integration of data collection systems and analysis of data should be the two guiding principles in this area in order **(69) to draw (TI/A purpose)** maximum benefits from the current systems for data gathering.
70. (2:SENO) The first objective should be an on-going and day to day management of the information **(70) to allow (TI/A purpose)** a real time response to potential hazards.
71. (2:SENO) Every link in this chain must be as strong as the others if the health of consumers (70b) is to be adequately protected. (no infinitive, only exemplary sentence)

9.3.3 (3:REP)

Regulation (EC) No/2005 of the European Parliament and the Council of on nutrition and health claims made on foods

1. (3:REP) In order **(1) to ensure (TI/A purpose)** a high level of protection for consumers and *(2) to facilitate (TI/A purpose)* their choice, products put on the market must be safe and adequately labelled.
2. (3:REP) In order *(1) to ensure (TI/A purpose)* a high level of protection for consumers and **(2) to facilitate (TI/A purpose)** their choice, products put on the market must be safe and adequately labelled.
3. (3:REP) It is therefore necessary **(3) to adopt (TI/S extraposition)** Community rules on the use of nutrition and health claims on foods.
4. (3:REP) This Regulation should complement the general principles in Directive 2000/13/EC and lay down specific provisions concerning the use of nutrition and health claims concerning foods **(4) to be delivered (TI/NP attributive)** as such to the consumer.
5. (3:REP) Non-beneficial nutrition claims are not covered by the scope of this Regulation; Member States intending **(5) to introduce (TI/O)** national schemes relating to non-beneficial nutrition claims should notify such schemes to the Commission and to other Member States in accordance with Directive 98/34/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 22 June 1998 laying down a procedure for the provision of information in the field of technical standards and regulations and of rules on Information Society services ¹.
6. (3:REP) Therefore, general principles applicable to all claims made on foods should be established in order **(6) to ensure (TI/A purpose)** a high level of consumer protection, give the consumer the necessary information *(7) to make (TI/A purpose)* choices in full knowledge of the facts, as well as creating equal conditions of competition for the food industry.
7. (3:REP) Therefore, general principles applicable to all claims made on foods should be established in order *(6) to ensure (TI/A purpose)* a high level of consumer protection, give the consumer the necessary information **(7) to make (TI/A purpose)** choices in

full knowledge of the facts, as well as creating equal conditions of competition for the food industry.

8. (3:REP) This may encourage consumers **(8) to make (TI/O)** choices which directly influence their total intake of individual nutrients or other substances in a way which would run counter to scientific advice.
9. (3:REP) **(9) To address (TI/A linking)** this potential undesirable effect, it is appropriate *(10) to impose (TI/S extraposition)* certain restrictions as regards the products bearing claims.
10. (3:REP) *(9) To address (TI/A linking)* this potential undesirable effect, it is appropriate **(10) to impose (TI/S extraposition)** certain restrictions as regards the products bearing claims.
11. (3:REP) The use of such criteria at national level, whilst justified for the purpose of allowing consumers **(11) to make (TI/NP attributive)** informed nutritional choices, is likely *(12) to result (TI/CA)* in barriers to intra-Community trade and should therefore be harmonised at Community level.
12. (3:REP) The use of such criteria at national level, whilst justified for the purpose of allowing consumers *(11) to make (TI/NP attributive)* informed nutritional choices, is likely **(12) to result (TI/CA)** in barriers to intra-Community trade and should therefore be harmonised at Community level.
13. (3:REP) The application of nutrient profiles as a criterion would aim **(13) to avoid (TI/O)** a situation where nutrition or health claims mask the overall nutritional status of a food product, which could mislead consumers when trying *(14) to make (TI/O)* healthy choices in the context of a balanced diet.
14. (3:REP) The application of nutrient profiles as a criterion would aim *(13) to avoid (TI/O)* a situation where nutrition or health claims mask the overall nutritional status of a food product, which could mislead consumers when trying **(14) to make (TI/O)** healthy choices in the context of a balanced diet.
15. (3:REP) Exemptions from the requirement **(15) to respect (TI/NP apposite)** established nutrient profiles may be necessary for certain foods or categories of foods depending on their role and importance in the diet of the population.

16. (3:REP) There is a wide variety of claims currently used in the labelling and advertising of foods in some Member States relating to substances that have not been shown **(16) to be (TI/O)** beneficial or for which at present there is not sufficient scientific agreement.
17. (3:REP) It is necessary **(17) to ensure (TI/S extraposition)** that the substances for which a claim is made have been shown to have a beneficial nutritional or physiological effect.
18. (3:REP) In order **(18) to ensure (TI/A purpose)** that the claims made are truthful, it is necessary that the substance that is the subject of the claim is present in the final product in quantities that are sufficient, or that the substance is absent or present in suitably reduced quantities, *(19) to produce (TI/A purpose)* the nutritional or physiological effect claimed.
19. (3:REP) In order *(18) to ensure (TI/A purpose)* that the claims made are truthful, it is necessary that the substance that is the subject of the claim is present in the final product in quantities that are sufficient, or that the substance is absent or present in suitably reduced quantities, **(19) to produce (TI/A purpose)** the nutritional or physiological effect claimed.
20. (3:REP) The substance should also be available **(20) to be used (TI/CA)** by the body.
21. (3:REP) In addition, and where appropriate, a significant amount of the substance producing the claimed nutritional or physiological effect should be provided by a quantity of the food that can reasonably be expected **(21) to be consumed (TI/O)**.
22. (3:REP) It is important that claims on foods can be understood by the consumer and it is appropriate **(22) to protect (TI/S extraposition)** all consumers from misleading claims.
23. (3:REP) However, since the enactment of Council Directive 84/450/EEC of 10 September 1984 concerning misleading and comparative advertising¹, the Court of Justice of the European Communities has found it necessary in adjudicating on advertising cases **(23) to examine (TI/O extraposition)** the effect on a notional, typical consumer.
24. (3:REP) In line with the principle of proportionality, and **(24) to enable (TI/A purpose)** the effective application of the protective measures contained in it, this Regulation takes

as a benchmark the average consumer, who is reasonably well-informed and reasonably observant and circumspect, taking into account social, cultural and linguistic factors, as interpreted by the Court of Justice, but makes provision (25) to prevent (TI/A purpose) the exploitation of consumers whose characteristics make them particularly vulnerable to misleading claims.

25. (3:REP) In line with the principle of proportionality, and (24) to enable (TI/A purpose) the effective application of the protective measures contained in it, this Regulation takes as a benchmark the average consumer, who is reasonably well-informed and reasonably observant and circumspect, taking into account social, cultural and linguistic factors, as interpreted by the Court of Justice, but makes provision **(25) to prevent (TI/A purpose)** the exploitation of consumers whose characteristics make them particularly vulnerable to misleading claims.
26. (3:REP) National courts and authorities will have to exercise their own faculty of judgment, having regard to the case-law of the Court of Justice, **(26) to determine (TI/A purpose)** the typical reaction of the average consumer in a given case.
27. (3:REP) Scientific substantiation should be the main aspect **(27) to be taken (TI/NP attributive)** into account for the use of nutrition and health claims and the food business operators using claims should justify them.
28. (3:REP) Given the positive image conferred on foods bearing nutrition and health claims and the potential impact these foods may have on dietary habits and overall nutrient intakes, the consumer should be able **(28) to evaluate (TI/CA)** their global nutritional quality.
29. (3:REP) In order **(29) to achieve (TI/A purpose)** a high level of consumer protection, this obligation (30) to provide (TI/NP apposite) the information of Group 2 should apply mutatis mutandis where any health claim is made, with the exception of generic advertising.
30. (3:REP) In order (29) to achieve (TI/A purpose) a high level of consumer protection, this obligation **(30) to provide (TI/NP apposite)** the information of Group 2 should apply mutatis mutandis where any health claim is made, with the exception of generic advertising.

31. (3:REP) Any claim considered **(31) to have (TI/O)** the same meaning for consumers as a nutrition claim included in the above-mentioned list should be subject to the same conditions of use indicated therein.
32. (3:REP) The list should be regularly updated in order **(32) to take (NP/A purpose)** into account scientific and technological developments.
33. (3:REP) In order **(33) to ensure (TI/A purpose)** harmonised scientific assessment of these claims, the European Food Safety Authority should carry out such assessments.
34. (3:REP) Communication on these functions is thus very complex and it is difficult **(34) to convey (TI/S extraposition)** a comprehensive, truthful and meaningful message in a short claim **(35) to be used (TI/NP attributive)** in the labelling and advertising of foods.
35. (3:REP) Communication on these functions is thus very complex and it is difficult **(34) to convey (TI/S extraposition)** a comprehensive, truthful and meaningful message in a short claim **(35) to be used (TI/NP attributive)** in the labelling and advertising of foods.
36. (3:REP) Therefore, it is appropriate, when using psychological and behavioural claims, **(36) to require (TI/S extraposition)** scientific substantiation.
37. (3:REP) In order **(37) to keep up (TI/A purpose)** with scientific and technological developments, the list referred to above should be revised promptly whenever necessary.
38. (3:REP) Such revisions are implementing measures of a technical nature and their adoption should be entrusted to the Commission in order **(38) to simplify (TI/A purpose)** and **(39) expedite (TI/A purpose)** the procedure.
39. (3:REP) Such revisions are implementing measures of a technical nature and their adoption should be entrusted to the Commission in order **(38) to simplify (TI/A purpose)** and **(39) expedite (TI/A purpose)** the procedure.
40. (3:REP) In order **(40) to ensure (TI/A purpose)** that health claims are truthful, clear, reliable and useful to the consumer in choosing a healthy diet, the wording and the presentation of health claims should be taken into account in the opinion of the European Food Safety Authority and in the subsequent authorisation procedure.

41. (3:REP) For the sake of transparency and in order **(41) to avoid (TI/A purpose)** multiple applications in respect of claims which have already been assessed, a public Register containing the lists of such claims should be established and updated by the Commission.
42. (3:REP) In order **(42) to stimulate (TI/A purpose)** research and development within the agri-food industry, it is appropriate *(43) to protect (TI/S extrapolation)* the investment made by innovators in gathering the information and data supporting an application under this Regulation.
43. (3:REP) In order *(42) to stimulate (TI/A purpose)* research and development within the agri-food industry, it is appropriate **(43) to protect (TI/S extrapolation)** the investment made by innovators in gathering the information and data supporting an application under this Regulation.
44. (3:REP) This protection should however be limited in time in order **(44) to avoid (TI/A purpose)** the unnecessary repetition of studies and trials.
45. (3:REP) Given the particular nature of foods bearing claims, additional means to those usually available to monitoring bodies should be available in order **(45) to facilitate (TI/A purpose)** efficient monitoring of those products.
46. (3:REP) Adequate transitional measures are necessary **(46) to enable (TI/CA)** food business operators *(47) to adapt (TI/O)* to the requirements of this Regulation.
47. (3:REP) Adequate transitional measures are necessary *(46) to enable (TI/CA)* food business operators **(47) to adapt (TI/O)** to the requirements of this Regulation.
48. (3:REP) Since the objective of this Regulation, namely **(48) to ensure (TI/NP appositive)** the effective functioning of the internal market as regards nutrition and health claims whilst providing a high level of consumer protection, cannot be sufficiently achieved by the Member States and can therefore be better achieved at Community level, the Community may adopt measures, in accordance with the principle of subsidiarity as set out in Article 5 of the Treaty.
49. (3:REP) In accordance with the principle of proportionality as set out in that Article, this Regulation does not go beyond what is necessary in order **(49) to achieve (TI/A purpose)** that objective.

50. (3:REP) This Regulation harmonises the provisions laid down by law, regulation or administrative action in Member States which relate to nutrition and health claims in order **(50) to ensure (TI/A purpose)** the effective functioning of the internal market whilst providing a high level of consumer protection.
51. (3:REP) This Regulation shall apply to nutrition and health claims made in commercial communications, whether in the labelling, presentation or advertising of foods **(51) to be delivered (TI/NP attributive)** as such to the final consumer, including foods which are placed on the market unpacked or supplied in bulk.
52. (3:REP) In setting the nutrient profiles, the Commission shall request the Authority **(52) to provide (TI/O)** within 12 months relevant scientific advice, focusing in particular on: the choice and balance of nutrients *(53) to be taken (TI/NP attributive)* into account.
53. (3:REP) In setting the nutrient profiles, the Commission shall request the Authority *(52) to provide (TI/O)* within 12 months relevant scientific advice, focusing in particular on: the choice and balance of nutrients **(53) to be taken (TI/NP attributive)** into account.
54. (3:REP) Nutrient profiles and their conditions of use shall be updated **(54) to take (TI/A purpose)** into account relevant scientific developments in accordance with the procedure referred to in Article 24(2).
55. (3:REP) The use of nutrition and health claims shall only be permitted if the following conditions are fulfilled: the presence, absence or reduced content in a food or category of food of a nutrient or other substance in respect of which the claim is made has been shown **(55) to have (TI/O)** a beneficial nutritional or physiological effect, as established by generally accepted scientific data;
56. (3:REP) The use of nutrition and health claims shall only be permitted if the following conditions are fulfilled: where applicable, the nutrient or other substance for which the claim is made is in a form that is available **(56) to be used (TI/CA)** by the body;
57. (3:REP) The use of nutrition and health claims shall only be permitted if the following conditions are fulfilled: the quantity of the product that can reasonably be expected **(57) to be consumed (TI/O)** provides a significant quantity of the nutrient or other substance to which the claim relates, as defined in Community legislation or, where such rules do not exist, a significant quantity that will produce the nutritional or physiological effect claimed as established by generally accepted scientific data;

58. (3:REP) The use of nutrition and health claims shall only be permitted if the average consumer can be expected **(58) to understand (TI/O)** the beneficial effects as expressed in the claim.
59. (3:REP) The competent authorities of the Member States may request a food business operator or a person placing a product on the market **(59) to produce (TI/O)** all relevant elements and data establishing compliance with this Regulation.
60. (3:REP) However, the information **(60) to be provided (TI/NP attributive)** shall consist of information in Group 2 as defined in Article 4(1) of Directive 90/496/EEC.
61. (3:REP) Health claims shall only be permitted if the following information is included in the labelling, or if no such labelling exists, in the presentation and advertising: the quantity of the food and pattern of consumption required **(61) to obtain (TI/CA)** the claimed beneficial effect;
62. (3:REP) Health claims shall only be permitted if the following information is included in the labelling, or if no such labelling exists, in the presentation and advertising: an appropriate warning for products that are likely **(62) to present (TI/CA)** a health risk if consumed to excess.
63. (3:REP) The application shall include the following: a copy of the studies, including, where available, independent, peer-reviewed studies, which have been carried out with regard to the health claim and any other material which is available **(63) to demonstrate (TI/CA)** that the health claim complies with the criteria provided for in this Regulation;
64. (3:REP) Before ...^{*}, the Authority shall publish detailed guidance **(64) to assist (TI/O)** applicants in the preparation and the presentation of the application.
65. (3:REP) In giving its opinion, the Authority shall endeavour **(65) to respect (TI/O)** a time limit of six months from the date of receipt of a valid application.
66. (3:REP) The Authority or a national competent authority through the Authority may, where appropriate, request the applicant **(66) to supplement (TI/O)** the particulars accompanying the application within a specified time limit.
67. (3:REP) In order **(67) to prepare (TI/A purpose)** its opinion, the Authority shall:
Verify that the proposed wording of the health claim is substantiated by scientific data;

68. (3:REP) Any draft decision **(68) to amend (TI/NP appositve)** the lists of permitted health claims shall include the particulars referred to in Article 16.
69. (3:REP) Until the end of the seven-year period specified in paragraph 1, no subsequent applicant shall have the right **(69) to afer (TI/O)** to data designated as proprietary by a prior applicant unless and until the Commission takes a decision on whether a claim could be or could have been included in the list provided for in Article 14 or, where appropriate, Article 13 without the submission of data designated as proprietary by the prior applicant.
70. (3:REP) If a Member State considers it necessary **(70) to adopt (TI/O extraposition)** new legislation, it shall notify the Commission and the other Member States of the envisaged measures and give the reasons justifying them.