

ABSTRACT

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Key words: **Types and Function of Infinitive**

English is one of the international languages that are often used to communicate. Many people in the world use English to interact with others. In communication people make sentences. Sentence is a group of words that form statement. The main elements of sentence are verb, subject of verb and direct object of the verb or complement of the verb. Many sentences have a verb and an object. In the sentences include the infinitive. Verbs are either non finites or finites. Infinitives are includes in non finite verb. Infinitive in the sense of English Grammar connote basic verb forms. The form of verb is a verb that appears in the dictionary. The infinitives are used both "to infinitive" and "split infinitive". Types and functions of infinitive have to known in order to easier knowing the meaning of the sentences.

Statements of the problem in this study are: (1). what types of infinitives are found in the novel *The Great Gatsby*. (2). what is the function of infinitives in the novel *The Great Gatsby*. And the objective of this study is to knowing and finding out the type of infinitive and also to knowing and finding the function of infinitive.

This study took the fitzgerald's novel *The Great Gatsby* as the subject of the study. This study was library research. The data was collected by documentation instrument. The data analyses used were reduction data, display data, and conclusion.

The result of the study shows that the types of infinitive found in *The Great Gatsby* novel are "to infinitive" and "split infinitive". The most dominant type used is "to infinitive". Because it's easy to analyze by look the verb after "to infinitive" itself. There are 289 data found of "to infinitive", but, although the "split infinitive" just little bit found in this novel, it can be analyze by look that after "to infinitive" there are words or clause before the verb. And there are 10 data found of "split infinitive". From two form of infinitive, there are found ten functions of infinitive itself. It depends on the element of sentence structure built in the sentences. After knowing the types and functions of infinitive, students may easy to understand the meaning of the sentences that include by infinitive.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the study

Sentence is a group of words that form a statement. The main elements of sentence are verb, subject of verb and direct object of the verb or complement of the verb. Many sentences have a verb and an object.¹

The definition of the verb itself is a word that describes an action or state of subject of a clause sentences. The verb is making a statement about subject.²

Verbs are either non finites or finites. Infinitives are includes in non finite verb.³ Infinitive in the sense of English Grammar connote basic verb forms.⁴ The form of verb is a verb that appears in the dictionary.⁵ The infinitives are used both with and without to. These two kinds of infinitives are distinguished by use of the terms “to infinitive” (with to), and “bare infinitive” (without to).⁶

To infinitive is verb that base in front of it are said to. Bare infinitive is an infinitive verb without to in front of it. Bare infinitive is also known as

¹ Eugene Ehrlich, *Schaum's Outlines English Grammar* (edisi ketiga), (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), 1.

² Idem., 36.

³ A.S. Hornby, *A Guide to Pattern and Usage in English*, (London: Oxford University Press), 1954, 1.

⁴ Akh. Kardimin, *Essential English Grammar*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar), 2005, 108.

⁵ Eugene Ehrlich, *Schaum's Outlines English Grammar* (edisi ketiga), (Jakarta: Erlangga, 2004), 36

⁶ A.S. Hornby, *A Guide to Pattern and Usage in English*, (London: Oxford University Press), 1954, 1.

main verb or basic verb or verb or a lexical verb.⁷In *The Great Gatsby* novel, there are many types either to infinitive or bare infinitive.

From the explanation above, it can be conclude that infinitive is a language structure that must be describe clearly. The goal is that the reader can better understand the types and use of the infinitive.

The Great Gatsby is the third novel written by F. Scott Fitzgerald. F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940) rose to prominence as a chronicler of the jazz age. Born in St. Paul, Minnesota. Fitzgerald dropped out of Princeton University to join the U.S. Army. The success of his first novel, “*This Side of Paradise*” (1920), made him an instant celebrity. His third novel, “*The Great Gatsby*” (1925), was highly regarded, but “*Tender is the Night*” (1934) was considered a disappointment. Struggling with alcoholism and his wife’s mental illness, Fitzgerald attempted to reinvent himself as a screenwriter. He died before completing his final novel, “*The Last Tycoon*” (1941), but earned posthumous acclaim as one of America’s most celebrated writers.⁸

The story primarily concerns the young and mysterious millionaire Jay Gatsby and his quixotic passion and obsession for the beautiful former debutante Daisy Buchanan. Considered to be Fitzgerald's magnum opus, *The Great Gatsby* explores themes of decadence, idealism, resistance to change,

⁷Silvester Goridus Sukur, *Complete English Grammar for the TOEFL Test*, (Yogyakarta: Indonesia Cerdas), 2007, 85.

⁸<http://www.history.com/topics/f-scott-fitzgerald>

social upheaval, and excess, creating a portrait of the Jazz Age or the Roaring Twenties that has been described as a cautionary tale regarding the American Dream.

Fitzgerald inspired by the parties he had attended while visiting Long Island's north shore began planning the novel in 1923, desiring to produce, in his words, "something new something extraordinary and beautiful and simple and intricately patterned." Progress was slow, with Fitzgerald completing his first draft following a move to the French Riviera in 1924. His editor, Maxwell Perkins, felt the book was too vague and convinced the author to revise over the next winter. Fitzgerald was ambivalent about the book's title, at various times wishing to re-title the novel *Trimalchio in West Egg*.⁹

The main events of the novel take place in the summer of 1922. Nick Carraway, a Yale graduate and World War I veteran from the Midwest who serves as the novel's narrator takes a job in New York as a bond salesman. He rents a small house on Long Island, in the (fictional) village of West Egg, next door to the lavish mansion of Jay Gatsby, a mysterious millionaire who holds extravagant parties but does not participate in them. Nick drives around the bay to East Egg for dinner at the home of his cousin, Daisy Fay Buchanan, and her husband, Tom, a college acquaintance of Nick's. They introduce Nick to Jordan Baker, an attractive, cynical young golfer with whom Nick begins a

⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Great_Gatsby

romantic relationship. She reveals to Nick that Tom has a mistress, Myrtle Wilson, who lives in the "valley of ashes":an industrial dumping ground between West Egg and New York City. Not long after this revelation, Nick travels to New York City with Tom and Myrtle to an apartment they keep for their affair. At the apartment, a vulgar and bizarre party takes place. It ends with Tom breaking Myrtle's nose after she annoys him by saying Daisy's name several times.

As the summer progresses, Nick eventually receives an invitation to one of Gatsby's parties. Nick encounters Jordan Baker at the party, and they meet Gatsby himself, an aloof and surprisingly young man who recognizes Nick from their same division in the war. Through Jordan, Nick later learns that Gatsby knew Daisy from a romantic encounter in 1917 and is deeply in love with her. He spends many nights staring at the green light at the end of her dock, across the bay from his mansion, hoping to one day rekindle their lost romance. Gatsby's extravagant lifestyle and wild parties are an attempt to impress Daisy in the hope that she will one day appear again at Gatsby's doorstep. Gatsby now wants Nick to arrange a reunion between himself and Daisy. Nick invites Daisy to have tea at his house, without telling her that Gatsby will also be there. After an initially awkward reunion, Gatsby and Daisy reestablish their connection. They begin an affair and, after a short time, Tom grows increasingly suspicious of his wife's relationship with Gatsby. At a luncheon at the Buchanans' house, Daisy speaks to Gatsby with such

undisguised intimacy that Tom realizes she is in love with Gatsby. Though Tom is himself involved in an extramarital affair, he is outraged by his wife's infidelity. He forces the group to drive into New York City and confronts Gatsby in a suite at the Plaza Hotel, asserting that he and Daisy have a history that Gatsby could never understand. In addition to that, he announces to his wife that Gatsby is a criminal whose fortune comes from bootlegging alcohol and other illegal activities. Daisy realizes that her allegiance is to Tom, and Tom contemptuously sends her back to East Egg with Gatsby, attempting to prove that Gatsby cannot hurt him.

When Nick, Jordan, and Tom drive through the valley of ashes on their way home, they discover that Gatsby's car has struck and killed Tom's mistress, Myrtle. Nick later learns from Gatsby that Daisy, not Gatsby himself, was driving the car at the time of the accident but Gatsby intends to take the blame anyway. Myrtle's husband, George, falsely concludes that the driver of the yellow car is the secret lover he recently began suspecting she has, and sets out on foot to locate its owner. After finding out the yellow car is Gatsby's, he arrives at Gatsby's mansion where he fatally shoots both Gatsby and then himself. Nick stages an unsettlingly small funeral for Gatsby, ends his relationship with Jordan, and moves back to the Midwest, disillusioned with the Eastern lifestyle.¹⁰

¹⁰ F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*, 1925.

From the explanation above, the writer try to explain detail about infinitives in the novel The Great Gatsby, and the writer hope that this explanation are able to give benefit to everyone who read this thesis.

B. Statement of the Problems

According to the background of study, the writer formulates problem as the following:

1. What types of infinitives are found in the novel The Great Gatsby?
2. What is the function of infinitives in the novel The Great Gatsby?

C. Objectives of the Study

Concerning with the problem statements, this study has some objectives described as a following:

1. Finding out what types of infinitives are found in the novel The Great Gatsby.
2. Finding out what the function of infinitives in the novel The Great Gatsby.

D. Significance of the Study

After completing all research activities, this study is expected to give significance presented as follow:

1. For teachers

This study is expected to give teacher, especially English, an input concerned with the infinitives in English.

2. For students

This study is expected to give students; especially the students of English Department of IAIN Ponorogo, a reference in grammatical study which is concern in English.

3. For readers

This study is expected to give readers in general a reference of grammatical study concern infinitives in English.

E. Review of Related Literature

1. Grammatical

Grammar is the study of the rules governing the use of a given natural language, and, as such, is a field of linguistics. Traditionally, grammar included morphology and syntax. In modern linguistics these subfields are complemented by phonetics, phonology, semantics, and pragmatics.

A verb is described as infinitive when it is not located in time (when it is not tensed). The bare infinitive is the form in which the verb appears in dictionaries (play, clean, think, argue), but the form in question is called the full-infinitive or the to-infinitive –

to play

to clean

to think

to argue

Convention declares that this form of the infinitive should never be 'split'. It should, that is, be treated as a sealed unit with no words intervening. If we want to modify the verb (describe how to play, how to clean and so forth), then the adverbs must come before or after the infinitive, not within –

Happily to play (correct)

to play happily (correct)

to happily play (split infinitive)

Thoroughly to clean (correct)

to clean thoroughly (correct)

to thoroughly clean (split infinitive)

Carefully to think (correct)

to think carefully (correct)

to carefully think (split infinitive)

Strongly to argue (correct)

to argue strongly (correct)

to strongly argue (split infinitive)

The rule does not apply where the intervening ‘word’ is actually a component of the verb. In such cases, a hyphen is normally used –

To remotely-control (correct)

to self-certify (correct)

to word-process (correct)

But the rule is also without foundation. Most sources agree that it is simply a caprice of nineteenth-century grammarians who felt that English should emulate Latin, where the infinitive comprises a complete and indivisible word. It is also very much a British preoccupation; Americans have few qualms about splitting their infinitives. Indeed, the much-quoted ‘blunder’ comes from the American television series Star Trek where the Starship Enterprise is said to boldly go.

From the point of view of clarity, moreover, it is difficult to find anything wrong with the split infinitive. On the contrary, ambiguity is more likely to occur by a rigid application of the rule –

The guard asked the passenger to kindly extinguish his cigarette.

Any attempt to ‘correct’ this sentence results in a loss of clarity –

The guard asked the passenger kindly to extinguish his cigarette. (Kindly seems to be modifying the guard’s request rather than the passenger’s compliance.)

The guard asked the passenger to extinguish kindly his cigarette (The word order here sounds distinctly foreign.)

The guard asked the passenger to extinguish his cigarette kindly (Now the guard appears to be asking the passenger to dispose of his cigarette humanely.)

The rule against splitting the infinitive has considerably more to do with social propriety than it has with grammar, rather like Estella’s disgust with Pip in *Great Expectations*: He calls the knaves, Jacks, this boy. To adapt a remark by the lexicographer H. W. Fowler.¹¹ we might say that there are three classes of people in respect of the split infinitive:

¹¹ The English-speaking world may be divided into (1) those who neither know nor care what a split infinitive is; (2) those who do not know, but care very much; (3) those who know and condemn; (4) those who know and approve; and (5) those who know and distinguish... Those who neither know nor care are the vast majority, and are happy folk, to be envied by the minority classes. (H. W. Fowler, *A Dictionary of Modern English Usage*, OUP, 1926)

those who know of the rule and know it to be groundless; those who know of the rule and take it seriously; and those who would not know a split infinitive if they tripped over one. The problem is that those in the first group do not want to be mistaken for those in the third by those in the second.

Whether we like it or not, then, the rule has come to be regarded as an indication of one's education, so it is probably sensible to follow it wherever practical but to abandon it where common sense directs.

2. Novel

Novel comes from Italian language novella, which literary means a small new stuff.¹²

Novel, however, are long works with a great amount of detail on every page.¹³ This opinion is strengthened by Suzanne Patman that novel is a text types which most readers feel familiar, but it has several important attributes, such as: novel are long enough to allow significant development of a wide range of characters, novels tend to explore a significant passage of time, novels usually offer a detailed analysis of the society on which they are commenting, and novel are able to

¹²Djuanda and PranaDwijalswara, ApresiasiSastra Indonesia, First Edition, (Bandung: UPI Press, 2006), 164

¹³ Peck and Martin Coyle, Literary Term and Criticism (Macmillan Education Ltd: London, 1984), 102

provide a detailed and often richly symbolic description of setting (physical, geographical, social, and psychological).

Sudjiman stated that the novel of the fiction story and presenting figures showing a series of events and the background is composed. Novel as a work of imaginative reveal aspects of deep humanity and serve it smoothly. The novel is not only as a means of entertainment, but also as an art from that studying and researching aspects of live and values of good and evil (moral) in this life, and directs the reader on a novel character.¹⁴

Every novel is unique, but for each one there will be a writer, of a particular gender and age, who lived or is living at a particular time and a particular place. This individual has ideas and attitudes to life which will be expressed in the novel because she or he wrote it. The novel is written in language which is structured into sentences, paragraph, and (probably) chapters. The interaction between these elements creates an incomparable experience for the reader, an experience that might last over several days or weeks, depending on the length of the novel and how much time you have to read. Unlike many poems, which can easily be read on one sitting, a novel becomes

¹⁴PanutiSudjiman, *BungaRumpaiStylistic*, (Jakarta: Pustaka Jaya, 1998), 53

part of the very fabric of your daily life as you snatch a couple of chapters or before you going to sleep.¹⁵

In some opinions, novel is considered similar with prose. In other hand, novel and prose are considered different. Prose refers to the literary or written form of the language of ordinary speech. We often talk about a book written in prose style or continuous form. The novel falls under prose. It is the least arrival of the literary genres, in fact novel means new.¹⁶

Nurgiantoro stated that prose in literature is called as fiction or narrative text. Fiction here means unreal story or imaginative story.¹⁷ While novel is a fiction work that offer a world, the world that is created by author, imaginative world that is built by many kinds of intrinsic elements, such as events, plot, character, setting, point of view, and so forth that all of them is imaginative.¹⁸

Based on explanation above, it can be conclude that novel and prose are similar. Both of them are fiction work or imaginative story. So, the novel is fiction works that describes the life of someone and people around her/ him and consist of many representative events at that time. The story of the novel also depends on the writer's age,

¹⁵Helen Toner and Elizabeth Whittome, *As Level English Language and Literature* (Cambridge University Press: United Kingdom, 2003), 156

¹⁶Olaofe Isaac Ade and Oyenyi Okunoye. *Eng III, An Introduction to Literature and Literary Criticism*, (Nigeria: National Open University of Nigeria, 2008), 8

¹⁷Nurgiantoro, *Teori Pengkajian Fiksi*, 2

¹⁸Idom

background, nationality, and maybe the place where the writer lives. And, novel can contain many chapters that can take our long time to read and finish.

3. Infinitive

Infinitive (abbreviated INF) is a grammatical term referring to certain verb forms existing in many languages, most often used as non-finite verbs. As with many linguistic concepts, there is not a single definition applicable to all languages. The word is derived from Late Latin [modus] infinitivus, a derivative of infinitus meaning "unlimited".

In traditional descriptions of English, the infinitive is the basic dictionary form of a verb when used non-finitely, with or without the particle to. Thus to go is an infinitive, as is go in a sentence like "I must go there" (but not in "I go there", where it is a finite verb). The form without to is called the bare infinitive, and the form with to is called the full infinitive or to-infinitive.

In many other languages the infinitive is a single word, often with a characteristic inflective ending, like morir ("(to) die") in Spanish, manger ("(to) eat") in French, portare ("(to) carry") in Latin, lieben ("(to) love") in German, etc. However some languages have no

forms which can be considered to be infinitives. Many Native American languages and some languages in Africa and Australia do not have direct equivalents to infinitives or verbal nouns; in their place they use finite verb forms in ordinary clauses or various special constructions.

Being a verb, an infinitive may take objects and other complements and modifiers to form a verb phrase (called an infinitive phrase). Like other non-finite verb forms (like participles, converbs, gerunds and gerundives) infinitives do not generally have an expressed subject; thus an infinitive verb phrase also constitutes a complete non-finite clause, called an infinitive (infinitival) clause. Such phrases or clauses may play a variety of roles within sentences, often being nouns (for example being the subject of a sentence or being a complement of another verb), and sometimes being adverbs or other types of modifier. Many verb forms known as infinitives differ from gerunds (verbal nouns) in that they do not inflect for case or occur in adpositional phrases. Instead, infinitives often originate in earlier inflectional forms of verbal nouns.^[1] Unlike finite verbs, infinitives are not usually inflected for tense, person, etc. either, although some degree of inflection sometimes occurs; for example Latin has distinct active and passive infinitives.

A split infinitive is an infinitive with one or more words inserted between the to element and the verb element. Inserting a word or word or phrase between to and the verb creates a split infinitive. E.g before the game, the team was told to warm up by running round the field.¹⁹

4. The Functions of Infinitive

a. As a subject of the sentence

The subject of a sentence is usually a noun or pronoun. But sometimes, “to infinitive” is also used as subject. Examples:

To know me is to love me

To live is to struggle

To love means to sacrifice

b. As Modifier of a Noun

An infinitive is to plus a verb form. It can be used as a noun. The noun infinitive can be a subject, a direct object, a predicate nominative, an appositive, or an object of a preposition.

Examples:

We have a lot of English story books to read

I have something to drink

c. As Modifier of an Adjective

¹⁹ George Stern, *Learners' Companion Series Writing in English*, (Singapore : Learners Publishing Pte Ltd, 2003), 31.

A past participle is a kind of adjective, so a word modifying an adjective is always going to be an adverb. For a change, the rules for diagramming infinitive modifying an adjective are simple and intuitive.

To make difficult life and death and health decision

This lesson is easy to understand

That woman is too busy to think of herself

d. As Modifier of a Wh-Word or a Clause

Wh- word or clauses get their name from the fact that most of the words that introduce them begin with the letters “wh”. There ten wh- word, six of them are pronouns, four are adverbs. The pronouns are who, whose, whom, which, what, that. The adverbs are where, when, why, and how. Sometimes the wh- word follow before the “to infinitive”. Examples:

I don't know what to say

I wondered how to get there

e. As object certain Verbs or as Modifier of Certain verb

Ask: I ask Shinta to come to a seminar

Seem: This country seems to be peaceful

Tell: Tell her not to leave her house after 10.00 p.m

f. To Express a person's purpose

English has various ways of expressing purpose. Sometimes people can use “so that” or “in order to”, but sometimes people also can simply use the infinitive. Examples:

He went to Hongkong to look for a job

Ramli went to the USA to continue his study

g. To infinitive with their subjects

It is important for Cecila to take a toefl test

It is easy for him to buy a new car

h. To Infinitive with-ing form

It is important for Cecilia to be taking a toefl test

i. To Infinitive with Perfect form

I hope to have finished my job by tomorrow

He seemed to have known the answer

j. To Infinitive with passive form

There are a lot of persons to be interviewed

This garden needs to be watered

F. Research Methodology

1. Kind and Research Approach

There are three kinds of research based on the location of the research i.e. library research, laboratory and field research.²⁰ Research literature basically uses two types of research, field research and library research. Typical of library research in literature due to the nature of the work, on the one hand an autonomous world, on the other side as the activity of the imagination.²¹ In this study, library research is applied. The location of research, primary and secondary source were located in the library. Research approach was needed in this study. This study applied stylistic analysis focused on syntactic analysis.

2. Data Sources

a. Primary Source

The source of main data was taken from the novel by F. Scott Fitzgerald, *The Great Gatsby*. This novel was published in 1925.

b. Secondary Source

To support the main data, it was taken other sources such as books, essays, articles, journals and all the printer matters, and sources from internet which related to the study.

3. Technique of Data Collecting

²⁰Burhan Bungin, *Metodologi Penelitian Kuantitatif: Komunikasi, Ekonomi, dan Kebijakan Publik serta Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial Lainnya*. (Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2005), 40

²¹Nyoman Kutha Ratna, *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2004), 39

Content analysis is trying to analyze the document to know the contents and the meaning contained in the document. Types of documents used as research data include: essay writing, pictures, graphics, paintings, biography, photographs, reports, text books, letters, news, films, diaries, and magazines.²² Content Analysis viewed the data as a symbolic phenomenon.²³

In literature, Nyoman stated that content analysis is divided into two types, latent content and communication content. Latent content is content in the document and manuscript, while communication content is the message as effect of communication. Analysis toward latent content will create meaning, while analysis toward communication content will create sense. And in literature, content analysis can be used to analyze the writing style of an author.²⁴The meaning in content analysis usually is symbolic meaning. So, the duty of content analysis is for revealing the hidden symbolic meaning in the literary work.²⁵

Based on the explanation above, it can be concluded that content analysis is technique of data collecting in analyses of the text or document, especially in literature. Content analysis was applied to this

²²Asep Yusup Hidayat, *Metode Penelitian Sastra*, (Bandung: Fakultas Sastra Universitas Padjadjaran, 2007), 21-22

²³Mudjia Rahardjo, "Content Analysis Sebagai Metode Tafsir Teks: Akar Sejarah Dan Penggunaannya," (23 November 2010 01:53), 3

²⁴Ratna, *Teori, Metode dan Teknik Penelitian Sastra*, 49

²⁵Endraswara, *Metodologi Penelitian Sastra, Epistemologi, Model, Teori dan Aplikasi*, 160-

research because this research analyzed the symbolic meaning of the sentences, words and phrases in a document or text, in this case was a short story.

Endraswara stated the procedure in collecting data by using content analysis such as: (a) looking for the units of analysis and categorized based on the theory, (b) the analysis process have to contribute to the theory understanding, (d) analysis process is description, (e) the analysis is conducted qualitatively.²⁶ Those procedures were conducted to this research. In addition, reading the original version of the short story, highlighting and identifying the sentences that contain figure of speech and then writes them into transcript were conducted to validate this research. Some books for the references and many others related to the topic being analyzed also were used to support data collecting.

This research was conducted only to analyze the infinitives were found in the English novel version. In addition, by reading *The Great Gatsby* novel and tried to find any important details that supported this study also were conducted. Some tools such as dictionaries and textbooks have been used in analyzing and investigating the data which was infinitives were found in the novel.

4. Technique of Data Analyzing

²⁶Ibid.,162

Data analysis is the process of systematically searching and arranging the interview transcripts, field notes, and other materials that you accumulate to increase your own understanding of them and to enable you to present what you have discovered to others.²⁷

Based on the data collecting techniques were used, the data was analyzed qualitatively by using flow model analysis, data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing.

Data reduction involved classifying, simplifying, and transforming the data. Data obtained were recorded in a detailed description. Then simplify the data. The data that selected only the data that would be analyzed, in this case was infinitives in novel *The Great Gatsby*.

Data display was the data that have been achieved would be arranged well and detail so that could be easily understood. The data were analyzed so that obtained the description the type of figure of speeches, and which were dominantly used in the short story.

Conclusion drawing was analyzing the data constantly during or after data being collected to get conclusion research.

G. Organization of the Thesis

This thesis will be divided into four chapters as follows:

²⁷Sugiyono, *Metode Penelitian Pendidikan* (Bandung: PT Alfabeta, 2006), 88

Chapter I: This chapter discuss about background of the study, statement of the problems, objective of the study, significance of the study, review of related literature, research methodology, and organization of the thesis.

Chapter II: This chapter discusses about data and analysis of the statement of the problem. This chapter provides data; what types of infinitives are found in the novel The Great Gatsby

Chapter III: This chapter discusses about data and analysis of the statement of the problem. This chapter provides data; what the function of infinitives in the novel The Great Gatsby.

Chapter IV: This chapter discuss about the discuss of finding

Chapter V: This Chapter is closing, a concluding section that will give the conclusions and advice.

CHAPTER II

TYPES OF INFINITIVE IN THE GREAT GATSBY NOVEL

Based on the chapter one, the researcher deliberates about two main problems that are types of infinitive and function of infinitive in The Great Gatsby novel.

A. Data Display

In this part the researcher presented the data that have been analyzed in types of infinitive. The data is utterance at “The Great Gatsby” novel script. The researcher fined some variation data of infinitive types and function. In this part will be analyzed the infinitive based on the type and the chapter of novel.

1. To Infinitive

As in the chapter one of the novel, like in the sentence “I’m inclined to reserve all judgments”. The infinitive include at that sentence is “to infinitive”, because the word “to” directly follow by verb “reserve”. And the function of infinitive itself is to infinitive with their object. “To infinitive” also found in the sentence “The abnormal mind is quick to detect and attack itself to this quality when it appears in a normal person”, cause the “to” directly follow by the verb “detect”, that show “to infinitive”. The function of that infinitive is as modifier of an adjective. In the sentence “This responsiveness had nothing to do with that flabby impressionability which is

dignified under the name of the “creative temperament” it was an extraordinary gift for hope”, the “to infinitive” form found in this sentence, in the word “to do”, and the function is as modifier of a noun. In the “Well to do people in this Middle Western city for three generations” sentence, “to infinitive” found at the word “to do”. The function is as modifier of a noun. “But I’m supposed to look like him with special reference to the rather hard-boiled painting that hangs in father’s office”, in the word “to look”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Father agreed to finance me for a year”, the word “to finance” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “The practical thing was to find rooms in the city”, the word “to find”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “There was so much to read”, the word “to read”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of a noun. “And so much find health to be pulled down out of the young breath-giving air”, the word “to be pulled”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to infinitive with passive form. “Promising to unfold the shining secrets that only Midas and Morgan and Maecenas knew”, the word “to unfold”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I was rather literary in college one year I wrote a series of very solemn and obvious editorials for the Yale News-and now I was going to bring back all such things into my life and become again that most limited of

all specialist”, the word “to bring”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “Thought this is a most superficial tag to express the bizarre and not a little sinister contrast between them”, the word “to express”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “And the history of the summer really begins on the evening I drove over there to have dinner with the Tom Buchanans”, the word “to have dinner”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to infinitive with perfect form. “And so it happened that on a warm windy evening I drove over to East Egg to see two old friends whom I scarcely knew at all”, the word :to see”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “Not even the effeminate swank of this riding clothes could hide the enormous power of the body-he seemed to fill those glistening boots until he strained the top lacing”, the word “to fill”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “And while we were never intimate I always had the impression that the approved of me and wanted to like him with some harsh”, the word “to like”, shoe that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “It belonged to Demined”, the word “to demined”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of a noun. “The windows were ajar and gleaming white against the fresh grass outside that seemed to grow a little way into the house”, the word “to grow”, show that the sentence is “to

infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Made an attempt to rise-she leaned slightly forward with a conscientious expression-then she laughed”, the word “to rise”, show the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as a subject of a sentence. “Promising that there was no one in the world she so much wanted to see”, the word “to see”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I’ve heard is said that Daisy’s murmur was only to make people lean toward her”, the word “to make”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Who began to ask me question in her low”, the word “to ask”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “But there was an excitement in her voice that men who had cared for her found difficult to forget”, the word “to forget”, show that he sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I’d be a God damned fool to live anywhere else”, the word “to live”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of a noun. “We ought to plant something”, the word “to plant”, show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Making only a polite pleasant effort to entertain or to be entertained”, the word “to be entertained” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to infinitive with passive form. “I love to see you at my table”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “As if her heart was trying to come out to you concealed in one of those

breathless”, the word “to come out” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “I was about to speak when she sat up alertly and said”, the word “to speak” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I want to hear what happens”, the word “to hear” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “You mean to say you don’t know”, the word “to say” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “She might have the decency not to telephone him at dinner time”, the word “to telephone” show that he sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “I want to take you down to the stables”, the word “to take” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “And I was conscious of wanting to look squarely at every one”, the word “to look” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “And yet to avoid all eyes”, the word “to avoid” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Who seemed to have mastered a certain hardy skepticism”, the word “to have mastered” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Was able utterly to put this fifth guest’s shrill metallic urgency out of mind”, the word “to put” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “To a certain temperament the situation might have seemed intriguing-my own instinct was to telephone

immediately for the police”. The word “to telephone” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Needles to say”, the word “to say” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Trying to look pleasantly interested and a little deaf”, the word “to look” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Evidently she had reason to be”, the word “to be” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Would you like to hear?” the word “to hear” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “It’ll show you how I’ve gotten to feel about –things”, the word “to feel” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with passive form. “As thought the whole evening had been a trick of some sort to exact a contributory emotion from me” the word “to exact” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “to be continued” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with passive form. “Time for this good girl to go bed”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive’ and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Jordan’s going to play in the tournament to-morrow”, the word “to play” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Nick’s going to lock after her”, the word “to lock” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “She’s going to spend lots of week-ends out here this summer”, the word “to

spend” show that the sentence is “to infinitive’ and the function is to infinitive with passive form. “I can’t seem to remember”, the word “to remember” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “And a few minutes later I got up to go home”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I forgot to ask you something”, the word “to ask” show that the sentence is “to infinitive’ and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “It seemed to me that the thing for Daisy to do was to rush out of the house”, the word “to do” and “to rush out” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “And turning my head to watch it”, the word “to watch” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Come out to determine what share was his or our local heavens”, the word “to determine” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I decided to call to him”, the word “to call” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “For he gave a sudden intimation that the content to be alone-he stretched out his arms toward the dark water in a curious way”, the word “to be alone” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun.

On the chapter two of the novel also find “to infinitive”, like in the sentence “So as to shrink away from a certain desolate area of a land”, the

word “to shrink” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “And comes to rest”, the word “to rest” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Though I was curious to see her”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function in as modifier of an adjective. “I had no desire to meet her but I did” the word “to meet” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and he function is as modifier of an adjective. “I want you to meet my girl”, the word “to meet” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I had nothing better to do”, the word “to do” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I want to see you”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “It does her good to get away”, the word “to get away” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “He thinks she goes to see her sister in New York”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I want to get one of those dogs”, the word “to get” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I wouldn’t have been surprised to see a great flock of white ship turn the corner”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I have to leave you here”, the word “to leave” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “She’s said to be very beautiful by

people who ought to know”, the word “to know” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “Until she seemed to be revolving on a noisy”, the word “to be revolving” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with-ing form. “I had a women up here last week to look at my feet”, the word “to look” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I’d like to bring out the modeling of the futures”, the word “to bring” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “You McKees have something to drink”, the word “to drink” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “These people you have to keep after them all the time”, the word “to keep” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I’d like to do more work on Long Island”, the word “to do” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “It’d be more discreet to go to Europe”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “I tried to show by my expression that I had played no part in her past”, the word “to show” show that the sentence is “to infinitive’ and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “He borrowed somebody’s best suit to get married in”, the word “to get married” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “I lay down and cried to beat the band all afternoon”, the word “to beat” show that the sentence is “to

infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I had to pretend to be looking at the advertisement”, the word “to pretend” and “to be looking” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with- ing form. “I’m going to give you this dress”, the word “to give” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I’ve got to get”, the word “to get” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with passive form. “I got to write down a list so I won’t forget all things I got to do”, the word “to write” and “to do” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Mrs. Wilson had any right to mention Daisy’s name”, the word “to mention” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “Come to lunch someday”, the word “to lunch” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject.

On the chapter three of the novel also find “to infinitive”, like in the sentence “Like a brisk yellow bug to meet all trains”, the word “to meet” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “And had intended to call on me long before”, the word “to call” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I’d like to come”, the word “to come” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I was going to wear it tonight”, the word “to wear” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and

the function is as modifier of an adjective. “But it was too big in the bust and had to be altered”, the word “to be altered” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “And Jordan invited me to join her own party”, the word “to join” show that the sentence is ‘to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Knew when to stop”, the word “to stop” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Who gave way upon the slightest provocation to uncontrollable laughter?” the word “to uncontrollable” show that the sentence is “to infinitive”, and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Want to go with me”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “It was on the tip of my tongue to ask his name when Jordan looked around and smiled”, the word “to ask” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “For a moment he looked at me as if he failed to understand”, the word “to understand” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “It understood you just as far as you wanted to be understood”, the word “to be understood” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Believed in you as you would like to believe in yourself”, the word “to believe” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “You hope to convey”, the word “to convey” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their

subject. “He was not drinking helped to set him off from his guest”, the word “to set” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “She had first learned to walk upon golf courses on clean”, the word “to walk” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “And who implored me to join him?” the word “to join” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Broke down entirely and resorted to flank attacks at intervals she appeared suddenly at his side like an angry diamond”, the word “to flank” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “The reluctance to go home was not confined to wayward man”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I wanted to explain that I’d hunted for him early in the morning”, the word “to explain” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “He smiled and suddenly there seemed to be a pleasant significance in having been among the last to go”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Well, if you’re a poor driver you oughtn’t to try driving at night”, the word “to try” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “Do you want to commit suicide?” the word “to commit” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “A sudden emptiness seemed to flow now from the windows and the great

down”, the word “to flow” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “At first I was flattered to go places with her”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “What’s that got to do whit it?” the word “to do” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “It takes two to make an accident”, the word “to make” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I knew at first I had to get myself definitely out of that tangle back home”, the word “to get” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose.

On the chapter four of the novel also find “to infinitive”, like in the sentence “He jumped off to give me a better view”, the word “to give” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I don’t want you to get a wrong idea of me from all these stories you hear”, the word “to get” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “His right hand suddenly ordered divine retribution to stand by”, the word “to stand by” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “And trying to forget something very sad that had happened to me long ago”, the word “to forget” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “But I seemed to bear an enchanted life”, the word “to

bear” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I was promoted to be a major”, the word “to be” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I’m going to make a big request of you today”, the word “to make” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “So I thought you ought to know something about me”, the word “to know” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I didn’t want you to think I was just some nobody”, the word “to think” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I usually find myself among strangers because I drift here and there trying to forget the sad thing that happened to me”, the word “to forget” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I happened to find out that you’re taking Miss Baker to tea”, the word “to find show that the sentence is “to infinitive and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “But Miss Baker has kindly consented to speak to you about this matter”, the word “to speak” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “I hadn’t asked Jordan to tea in order to discuss Mr. jay Gatsby”, the word “to discuss” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I was able to do the commissioner a favor once”, the word “to do” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “Handsome to look at and a perfect gentleman”, the word “to

look” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “There’s the kind of man you’d like to take home and introduce to your mother and sister”, the word “to take” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “And I’m going to run off from you young men before I outstay my welcome”, the word “to run off” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “How did he happened to do that”, the word “to do” show that the sentence is ‘to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I’ve got to say hello to someone”, the word “to say” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “How’d you happen to come up this far to eat”, the word “to come up” and “to eat” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I was flattered that she wanted to speak me”, the word “to speak” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “In a way that every young girl wants to be looked at some time”, the word “to be looked” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb/passive. “And I began to play in tournament”, the word “to play” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “How her mother had found her packing her bag one winter night to go to New York?” the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “She began to cry-she cried

and cried”, the word “to cry” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “It was touching to see them together-it made you laugh in a hushed”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “It’s a great advantage not to drink among hard-drinking people”, the word “to drink” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Did I have to know all this before he could ask such a little things”, the word “to know” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “Why Didn’t he ask you to arrange a meeting”, the word “to arrange” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I think he half expected her to wander into one of his parties”, the word “to wander” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I don’t one to do anything out of the way”, the word “to do” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I want to see her right next door”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “She’s not to know about it”, the word “to know” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective.

On the chapter five of the novel also find “to infinitive”, like in the sentence “I’ve got to go to bed”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is

“to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I’m going to call up Daisy tomorrow and invite her over here to eat”, the word “to call” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose/ as modifier of certain verb. “I don’t want to put you to any trouble”, the word “to put” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I want to get the grass cut”, the word “to get” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “This seemed to reassure him and he continued more confidently”, the word “to reassure” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “You wouldn’t have to do any business with Wolfsheim”, the word “to do” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Tapped at my front door and said that Mr. Gatsby had sent him over to cut my grass”, the word “to cut” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “So I drove into West Egg village to search for her among soggy whitewashed alleys and to buy some cups and lemons and flowers”, the word “to buy” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “With innumerable receptacles to contain it”, the word “to contain” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “I had to follow the sound of it for a moment”, the word “to follow” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “And her hand was wet with glistening drops

as I took it to help her from the car”, the word “to help” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “Aware of the loud beating of my own heart I pulled the door to against the increasing rain”, the word “to against” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “I certainly am awfully glad to see you again”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I had nothing to do in the hall”, the word “to do” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Luckily the clock took this moment to tilt dangerously at the pressure of his had”, the word “to tilt” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I’ve got to speak to you about something before you go”, the word “to speak” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “He raised his hand to stop my words”, the word “to stop” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “There was nothing to look at from under the tree except Gatsby’s gardener”, the word “to look” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Perhaps their refusal took the heart out of this plan to found a family”, the word “to found” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “I thought for a moment he was going to shake hands”, the word “to shake” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier

of a noun. "I want you and Daisy's to come over to my house", the word "to come" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is as modifier of certain verb. "Daisy's want up-stairs to wash her face-to late", the word "to wash" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is as modifier of certain verb. "It look me just three years to earn the money that bought it", the word "to earn" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is to express a person's purpose. "It was strange to reach the marble step and find no stir of bright dresses in and out of the door", the word "to reach" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is as modifier of an adjective. "Whereupon Gatsby sat down and shaded his eyes and began to laugh", the word "to laugh" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is as modifier of a noun. "Daisy bent her head into the shirts and began to cry stormily", the word "to cry" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is as modifier of an adjective. "We were to see the ground and the swimming", the word "to see" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is to express a person's purpose. "Gatsby's window it began to rain again", the word "to rain" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is as modifier of a noun. "I began to walk about the room", the word "to walk" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is to infinitive with their subject. "I was going to ask to see the rubies when the phone rang", the word "to ask" and "to see" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is as modifier of certain verb. "I

tried to go then”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “As I went over to say good-by”, the word “to say” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose.

On the chapter six of the novel also find “to infinitive”, like in the sentence “Anything to say about what”, the word “to say” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “This was his day off and with laudable initiative he had hurried out to see”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “So he invented just the sort of Jay Gatsby’s that a seventeen-year-old boy would be likely to invent”, the word “to invent” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “An infinite number of women tried to separate to him from his money”, the word “to separate” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “To clear this set of misconceptions away”, the word “to clear” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “Jordan and trying to ingratiate myself”, the word “to ingratiate” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I’m delighted to see you”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I’ll have something

to drink for you in just a minute”, the word “to drink” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “He wanted to go”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “We’ve got to go”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “Just let me know and I’ll be glad to arrange it for you”, the word “to arrange” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “And if you want to take down any addresses here’s my little gold pencil”, the word “to take” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “To slump against my shoulder”, the word “to slump” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “Anything I hate is to get my head stuck in a pool”, the word “to get” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Then you ought to leave it alone”, the word “to leave” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “He certainly must have strained himself to get this menagerie”, the word “to get” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “Did you notice Daisy’s face when that girl asked her to put her under a cold shower”, the word “to put” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Daisy began to sing with the music in a husky”, the word “to sing” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier

of a noun. "I'd like to know who he is and what he does", the word "to know" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is to express a person's purpose. "A person infinitely rare and to be marveled", the word "to be marveled" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is to infinitive with passive form. "Gatsby's asked me to wait until he has free", the word "to wait" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is as modifier of certain verb. "It's hard to make her under-stand", the word "to make" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is as modifier of an adjective. "They were to go back to Louisville and be married from her house", the word "to go" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is to express a person's purpose. "He brook off and began to walk up and down a desolate path of fruit", the word "to walk up" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is to express a person's purpose. "I'm going to fix everything just the way it was before", the word "to fix" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is to express a person's purpose. "And I gathered that he wanted to recover something", the word "to recover" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is as modifier of certain verb. "For a moment a phrase tried to take shape in my mouth", the word "to take" show that the sentence is "to infinitive" and the function is to infinitive with their subject.

On the chapter seven of the novel also find “to infinitive”, like in the sentence “They’re some people Wolfsheim wanted to do something for”, the word “to do” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “They used to run a small hotel”, the word “to run” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “It’s far too hot to touch this noon”, the word “to touch” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I’m glad to see you sir”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “And began to clog on the brick fire place”, the word “to clog on” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “That’s because your mother wanted to show you off”, the word “to show” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “It seems that pretty soon the earth’s going to fall into the sun”, the word “to fall” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I’d like to be out there with him”, the word “to be out” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “Who wants to go to town?” the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Shall we take anything to drink”, the word “to drink” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I ought to have left in the shade”, the word “to have left” show that the sentence is “to

infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with perfect form. “Why did you invite him to lunch?” the word “to lunch” shows that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I didn’t mean to interrupt your lunch”, the word “to interrupt” shows that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “Like to buy it?” the word “to buy” shows that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive their subject. “I want to get away”, the word “to get away” shows that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Daisy signaled us to draw up alongside”, the word “to draw up” shows that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “The thing to do is to forget about the heat”, the word “to do” and “to forget” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “If you’re going to make personal remarks I want to stay here a minute”, the word “to make” and “to stay” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I used to know a Bill Biloxi from Memphis”, the word “to know” shows that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I wanted to get up and slap him on the back”, the word “to get up” shows that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I was tempted to laugh whenever he opened his mouth”, the word “to laugh” shows that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I want to hear all about it”, the word “to hear” shows that the sentence is “to

infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “To think that you didn’t know”, the word “to think” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “The words seemed to bite physically into Gatsby”, the word “to bite” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I want to speak to Daisy alone”, the word “to speak” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “That much I happen to know”, the word “to know” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “He was very glad to pick up some money, old sport”, the word “to pick up” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “Trying to touch what was no longer tangible”, the word “to touch” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “The voice begged again to go”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “While his neighbor was trying to persuade him a violent racket broke out overhead”, the word “to persuade” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “She’s going to stay there till the day after tomorrow”, the word “to stay” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “He began to throw curious”, the word “to throw” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “And there was no need to listen for the heart beneath”, the word “to

listen” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “To lay a hand on his shoulder”, the word “to lay a hand” shows that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I want to get his name”, the word “to get” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “You don’t have to tell me what kind of car it was”, the word “to tell” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “You’ve got to pull yourself together”, the word “to pull” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I were near to hear what he said”, the word “to hear” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “I’ll telephone for a taxi to take you home”, the word “to take” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “Well, I tried to swing the wheel”, the word “to swing” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “But it seemed to me that she wanted to speak to us”, the word “to speak” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I’m just going to wait here”, the word “to wait” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “How long you are going to wait?” the word “to wait” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “Till they all go to bed”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a

noun. “I want to wait here till Daisy goes to bed”, the word “to wait” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb.

On the chapter eight of the novel also find “to infinitive”, like in the sentence “You ought to go away”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I couldn’t bear to shake him free”, the word “to shake” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “He was liable at the whim of an impersonal government to be blown anywhere about the world”, the word “to be blown” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with passive form. “To take what he could and go”, the word “to take” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “What I was going to do?” the word “to do” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “As if to give them deep memory for the long parting the next day promised”, the word “to give” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “After the Armistice he tried frantically to get home”, the word “to get home” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “She wanted to see him”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is ‘to infinitive’ and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Daisy began to move again with the season”, the word “to

move” show that the sentence is “to infinitive’ and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “The shadow of tree fell abruptly across the dew and ghostly birds began to sing among the blue leaves”, the word “to sing” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I’m going to drain the pool today, Mr. Gatsby”, the word “to drain” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I didn’t want to go to the city”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “She often called me up at this hour because uncertainty of her own movements between hotels and clubs and private houses made her hard to find in any other way”, the word “to find” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “However, I want to see you”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “For when she arrived she was stupid with liquor and unable to understand that the ambulance had already gone to Flushing”, the word “to understand” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Still later Michaelis had to ask the last stranger to wait there fifteen minutes longer”, the word “to ask” and “to wait” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “He flinched and began to cry”, the word “to cry” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “He didn’t like to go into the garage”, the word “to go’ show that the sentence

is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “She tried to tell me about it”, the word “to tell” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as a subject of sentence. “But when I get to know a thing I know it”, the word “to know” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “Rather than trying to stop any particular car”, the word “to stop” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “He began to rock again”, the word “to rock” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “It was one of the watchers of the night before who had promised to come back”, the word “to come back” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “Then he gave instructions that the upon car wasn’t to be taken out under any circumstances”, the word “to be taken out” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with perfect form. “Until long after there was any one to give it to if it came”, the word “to give” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “A small gust of wind that scarcely corrugated the surface was enough to disturb its accidental course with its accidental burden”, the word “to disturb” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject.

On the last chapter of the novel also find “to infinitive” as in “I wanted to go into the room where he lay and reassure him”, the word “to go” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of certain verb. “I sent for something to eat”, the word “to eat” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of a noun. “I didn’t know how to reach you”, the word “to reach” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as modifier of Wh-word or a clause. “He grief began to be mixed with an awed pride”, the word “to be mixed” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with passive form. “He was so hard up he had to keep on wearing his uniform”, the word “to keep on wearing” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I got him to join up in the American Legion and he used to stand high there”, the word “to join up” and “to stand” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “For a moment I thought he was going to suggest a “gonnegtion” but he only nodded and shook my hand”, the word “to suggest” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “Let us learn to show our friendship”, the word “to show” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “After that, my own rule is to let everything alone”, the word “to let” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “He came out to see me two years ago and bought me a house I live

in now”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is as a subject of sentence. “He opened it at the back cover and turned it around for me to see”, the word “to see” show that the sentence is “to infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject.

2. Split Infinitive

The other type of infinitive “split infinitive also find in The Great Gatsby Novel, like in the sentence “Did you give Nick a little heart-to-heart talk on the veranda?” the word “heart to heart talk” show that the sentence is “split infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “And his determination to have my company bordered”, the word “to have my company bordered” show that the sentence is “split infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with perfect form. “I’m going to have the McKees come up”, the word “to have McKees come up” show that the sentence is “split infinitive” and the function is to express a person’s purpose. “And I’d try to get hold of all the back hair”, the word “to get hold” show that the sentence is “split infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “I’d hate to have him get anything on me”, the word “to have him get” show that the sentence is “split infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject. “Then it had not been merely the stars to which he had aspired on that June night”, the word “to which he had aspired” show that the sentence is “split infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “She used to

be able to understand”, the word “to be able to understand” show that the sentence is “split infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I’d like you to have a look at the place”, the word “to have a look” show that the sentence is “split infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “I began to have a feeling of defiance”, the word “to have a feeling” show that the sentence is “split infinitive” and the function is as modifier of an adjective. “When a man gets killed I never like to get mixed up in it in any way”, the word “like to get mixed up” show that the sentence is “split infinitive” and the function is to infinitive with their subject.

B. DATA ANALYSIS

There are 299 data of infinitive, and they are going to be analyzed. The data are classified based on its form. The result of classification shows that there are two types of infinitives, namely to infinitive and split infinitive. To infinitive is indicated by “to” following the verb, such as to read, to wait, to go etc, while split infinitive indicated by a word or clause between the “to” and verb, such as “He was so hard up he had to keep on wearing his uniform”.

In doing the analysis of data, sub classification is presented. This classification is based on the types of infinitive and the function of infinitive. This analysis is proposed to find out the variation of infinitive in “The Great Gatsby” novel. The data description of the classification can be seen as follow:

Explanation of each variation type

The abnormal mind is quick to detect and attack itself to this quality when it appears in a normal person (page 3).

But I'm supposed to look like him with special reference to the rather hard-boiled painting that hangs in father's office (page 4).

I was rather literary in college one year I wrote a series of very solemn and obvious editorials for the Yale News-and now I was going to bring back all such things into my life and become again that most limited of all specialist (page 5).

And his determination to have my company bordered (page 20)

Then it had not been merely the stars to which he had aspired on that June night (page 60)

Based on the data above, the researcher find data on page 3, 4 and 5 it is clear that there are "to infinitive". Because the "to" directly follow by verb, "to detect", "to look", and "to bring". And from the data on page 20 and 60 the researcher found other type, which is "split infinitive". From the data above, split infinitive can be known by the word or clause include between "to" and verb, "to have my company bordered", "to which he had aspired". So, two types of infinitive are found in the novel *The Great Gatsby*.

CHAPTER III

FUNCTION OF INFINITIVE IN THE GREAT GATSBY NOVEL

A. Data Display

Based on the analysis of chapter II can be concluding that F. Scott Fitzgeralds used two types of infinitive that have ten functions. The ten found function of infinitive as follow:

1. As a subject of the sentence, the researcher found 2 data that infinitive as a subject of the sentence.
2. As modifier of a noun, the researcher found 66 data that infinitive as modifier of a noun.
3. As modifier of an adjective, the researcher found 47 data infinitive as a modifier of an adjective.
4. As modifier of a wh – word or a clause, the researcher found just 1 data infinitive as modifier of a wh-word or a clause.
5. As modifier of certain verb, the researcher found 57 data infinitive as modifier of certain verb.
6. To express a person's purpose, the researcher found 54 data infinitive to express a person's purpose.

7. To infinitive with their subjects, the researcher found 57 data to infinitive with their subject.
8. To infinitive with –ing form, the researcher found 3 data to infinitive with –ing form.
9. To infinitive with perfect form, the researcher found 4 data to infinitive with perfect form.
10. To infinitive with passive form, the researcher found 8 data to infinitive with passive form.

The function of infinitive is can be seen by the verb that followed in each sentences. Beside, the forms of verb also influence the function of infinitive. The researcher analyzed the function of infinitive by look that elements. From the 299 data, the researcher found 10 functions of infinitive.

CHAPTER IV

DISCUSSION OF FINDING

This chapter is called as discussion. It deals with some findings obtained from all data analyzed. These finding are based on the statement of problems on the research covering the types and function of infinitive on The Great Gatsby novel.

1. Types of infinitive

George Stern, on Learners' Companion Series Writing in English said that, beside the "to infinitive", there is other form, "split infinitive". These two kinds of infinitive have different definition and characteristic.

The "to infinitive" as in traditional descriptions of [English](#), is the basic [dictionary form](#) of a verb when used non-finitely with participle "to". So that, every single verb that build by to + verb is called "to infinitive.

The split infinitive, as in Learners' Companion Series Writing in English, an infinitive with one or more words inserted between the "to" element and the verb element. Inserting a word or word or phrase between "to" and the verb creates a split infinitive. So, the form of split infinitive is to + word/ phrase + verb.

The “to infinitive” is mostly found in The Great Gatsby novel, they are 289 data obtained. There are data number 1 - 49, 51 - 63, 65 - 72, 74 – 76, 78 – 146, 148 – 209, 211 – 221, 223 – 287, 289 – 291, 293, and 295 – 299. And the rest, 10 data are “split infinitive”. They are the data number 50, 64, 73, 77, 147, 210, 222, 288, 292, and 294.

2. Function of infinitive

The function of infinitive can be seen by look the verb, word or clause that include before or after the “to infinitive”. The researches have seen all elements of sentence before determine the functions. After know the function of infinitive, it can be get easier to know the meaning of the sentences.

There ten function found in the novel The Great Gatsby. They are as a subject of the sentence 2 data obtained, as modifier of a noun 66 data, as modifier of an adjective 47 data, as modifier of a wh – word or a clause 1 data, as modifier of certain verb 57 data, to express a person’s purpose 54 data, to infinitive with their subjects 57 data, to infinitive with –ing form 3 data, to infinitive with perfect form 4 data, and the last to infinitive with passive form 8 data obtained.

CHAPTER IV

CLOSING

A. Conclusion

1. There are two types of infinitive are found in The Great Gatsby novel. The “to infinitive”, is infinitive that followed by the verb after “to” infinitive. They are 289 data found as “to infinitive”. The “split infinitive”, is infinitive that there a word or clause between the “to” infinitive. They are 10 data found as “split infinitive”. There are two types have different meaning and also functions.
2. The function of infinitive can be found by seen the verb and all elements of the sentence. When the function of infinitive have known, the meaning also easier to know. Beside, the verb, word or clause before and after “to” infinitive also determine the function of infinitive. They are 10 function found in The Great Gatsby novel. There are as a subject of the sentence, as modifier of a noun, as modifier of an adjective, as modifier of a wh – word or a clause, as modifier of certain verb, to express a person’s purpose, to infinitive with their subjects, to infinitive with –ing form, to infinitive with perfect form, and the last to infinitive with passive form.

B. Suggestion

1. To other researcher

This research could be one of references in studying about infinitives, and the researcher hope that there will be others researcher who will conduct some topic to complete this research although in different field.

2. To learning process

The researcher hopes by studying about infinitives may help students to know and understand about the types and functions of infinitive itself.

3. To reader

The researcher also hopes that the readers can be know the meaning of the sentences easier by knowing the types and function of infinitive.

