FUNCTIONAL AND SEMANTIC FEATURES OF THE INFINITIVE IN FIRST AID AND PERSONAL HYGIENE INSTRUCTIONS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN

INTRODUCTION
At the turn of the XX and XXI centuries, the development of communication technologies led to the emergence of a new linguistic and cultural reality spreading through the Internet. The XXI century is marked by the digitalization of society and, accordingly, of all document management. In the context of the global transition to the communicative space of the Internet, such a sphere of society as medicine appears to be vital from social and economic points of view and needs to be studied comprehensively.

The infinitive is one of the most controversial language phenomena in linguistics, generating among representatives of various schools and directions numerous discussions concerning the terminology for describing this language unit, its essence and functioning in a sentence.

Modern linguistics is particularly interested in the study of the functional and semantic properties of language phenomena, so the infinitive is attracting more and more attention of linguistic researchers. The infinitive has a latent categorical semantics, and only its functioning in the context allows interpreting the meanings it represents. The infinitive contributes to the compressive representation of information, the expression of atemporality, the modality of reality and probability, and at the same time makes the statement more inclusive and polysemous in content.

The above features of the infinitive have not been previously considered on the material of the instruction genre, which traditionally belongs to the document linguistics and official-business style. It should be noted that document linguistics, covering the fields of medicine and pharmacology, is the least studied from a language point of view (VIKULOVA, 2016; ANTONOVA, 2011; BURDINA, 2013; BUROVA, 2008; MULGANOVA, 1997; NOSOVA, 2013). Nowadays the demand for research on the above topics is due to the growing attention of linguistics to the study of virtual genre studies (term by E.I. GOROSHKO, ZEMLYAKOVA, O.V. LUTOVINA, L.YU. SHCHIPITSINA), so scientists are making attempts to create a classification and develop approaches to the analysis of virtual texts (ASMU 2005; GOROSHKO, ZEMLYAKOVA, 2011; KONDRASHOV 2014; LUTOVINA, 2009). The Internet is a constantly evolving and dynamic communicative space.

The relevance of the research is due to the need for a more detailed study of the nature of the infinitive, namely its duality and ambiguity influencing the functioning of this language unit in the sentence, as well as the functional and semantic features of the infinitive in Russian and English. The study corresponds to the current linguistic paradigms, as it allows analyzing the structural-semantic and functional characteristics of the infinitive within the framework of comparative linguistics and comparative stylistics. Identifying the specific functioning of the infinitive on the material of medical instructing texts is significant because instructions have a wide sphere of functioning and are representatives of socially significant information. With the digitalization of society, the sphere of medicine is in high demand, occupying a special place in society and regulating social relations. The modern communicative space of the Internet
directly contributes to an increase in consumer interest in the study of medical documentation, which has both common features and national specifics inherent in different countries. The study of the instruction genre in connection with the development of digital genre studies and the identification of similar and different features of the functioning of verboid (non-personal form of the verb, nominative form of the verb, non-predicative form of the verb) (Akhmanova: https) in it will allow determining within the framework of comparative linguistics the features of interaction of linguistic factors that determine the functional and semantic behavior of the infinitive in instructional texts.

Scientific novelty of the study is determined by the first attempt of the functional-semantic analysis of the infinitive in the comparative aspect on the material of medical instructing texts. This study is the first to consider the influence of genre and content characteristics of instructions, conditioned by linguistic and cultural features of the languages under consideration, on the functioning of the infinitive. The syntactic functions of the infinitive in the languages under consideration are clarified on the collected linguistic material. Unlike other research works on similar topics (ASMUS 2005, GORSHKO 2011, IVANOV 2000, KAPANADZE, 2005; KONDRAHNOVA, 2004; MATVEEVA, 2006; LUTOVINNOVA, 2009; SHCHIPITSYN 2010, CRYSTAL 2002, Herring: http, Reilly: http) that consider the structure and trends in the development of digital genres, sociolinguistic and linguistic and cultural aspects of language (NIFANOVA, POPOVA, POPOVA, SHATILOVA, SAVELYVA, LINEVA 2019; NOVIKOVA, POPOVA, SHATILOVA, BIRYUKOVA, GUSEVA, KHUKHUNI, 2018; ZHELTUKHINA, BUSYGINA, MERKULOVA, ZYUBINA, BUZINOVA 2018; SHATILOVA, KASATKINA, MUSHKINA 2020; CHUKSHIS, SHATILOVA AND KASATKINA, 2021), this paper undertakes an analysis of the features of instructions in Word and PDF formats and video instructions in terms of the infinitive functioning in the languages under study.

The object of the study is the English and Russian infinitives and word combinations with them. The subject of the study is structural-semantic and functional features of the English and Russian infinitives in first aid and personal hygiene instructions. The aim of the work is to study and compare the functional and semantic features of the English and Russian infinitives in first aid and personal hygiene instructions.

METHODS AND MATERIALS
The material for the study was collected by random sampling from English and Russian first aid and personal hygiene instructions. These instructing texts are freely available in the Internet on the websites of medical institutions and specialized medical websites. First aid and personal hygiene instructions are provided in Word and PDF format, as well as video instructions with subtitles.

The methods of the research form a unified complex within the framework of the systematic approach, involving along with general scientific methods (observation, analysis, synthesis, classification), the use of such disciplinary scientific methods as contextual-semantic analysis, defining the semantics of words and their mutual influence in context; structural-semantic analysis, based on the idea of unity of form and content at the level of language and speech; comparative analysis, aimed at identifying similarities and differences in structures and also genre and content characteristics as well as genre and content characteristics determined by the linguistic and cultural characteristics of the languages. All these methods help to identify and compare the functional features of the infinitive in the languages under consideration, to compare the English and Russian infinitives in written and oral texts of various formats in the first aid and personal hygiene instructions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
The sphere of medicine is a synthesis of theoretical and practical science. The goals of this vital and socially important sphere of life are treatment of ailments, preservation of health in order to increase the duration and improve the quality of life, as well as prevention of various diseases and injuries (GREAT MEDICAL ENCYCLOPEDIA 1980, p.7). Nevertheless, the changing world reality influences this sphere as well and forms new perceptions in all spheres of human life and activity, thereby creating a new cultural and language reality.
The last decade has been marked by an increase in the number of viral diseases and, consequently, an increase in people’s interest in maintaining a healthy lifestyle and preserving their health. The modern pace of life also brings with it high risks of illness and injury. Accordingly, first aid, personal hygiene instructions, and recommendations and rules of healthy living are widespread in the communication field of the Internet.

Modern science does not have a generally accepted classification of medical texts. The results of the study show an urgent need for instructional texts that provide the addressee with information on pre-hospital care and personal hygiene rules. Similar texts with a departmental type of instruction and information of an advisory nature are on the periphery of medicine and in related fields. Thus, this contaminated type of instruction refers not only to documentary linguistics, but also to a cognitive type of material without information load.

In English, the combination of a non-perfect non-finite verb form with a modal word form expressing action is a compound verbal modal predicate in a sentence. In this way the meaning of simultaneity is realized:

*I say brushing and flossing, you can pick whichever one you want to do* (Oral Health Care and Hygiene: How to Take Care of Your Teeth: https).

*...you still have to come to see a dentist* (Ibid.).

*A high blood sugar level can be reduced with medication* (First Aid Instructions: https).

These examples present the frequent combination of the infinitive with the modal verb can, expressing the meaning of possibility, supposition, as well as certainty or, on the contrary, its absence concerning the implementation of a particular action, which is characteristic of emergency situations.

Similarly, in Russian the meaning of simultaneity is conveyed in impersonal sentences by combining the simple infinitive with modal words and modal verbs, which serves as a compound verbal predicate:

*Inogda krovotchenie iz nosa мо́жет быть приве́дением внутреннего кровотечения* (Sometimes a nosebleed can be a sign of internal bleeding) (First aid to victims of accidents: https);

*Необходимо стоять возле головы пострадавшего, лучше слева…* (You need to stand at the side of the victim’s head, preferably on the left side…) (First aid provision: https);

*Оказывающим помощь должен знать основные признаки…* (The person providing assistance should know the main signs… (First aid instructions: https).

The use of the Russian infinitive after modal verbs and words with modal semantics contributes to the expression of the meaning of advice, obligation, necessity or inevitability of an action:

*Оказывающие помощь должны периодически контролировать… Когда один человек проводит реанимацию, он должен прерывать массаж каждые 2 минуты…* (Caregivers should periodically monitor… When one person performs resuscitation, he should interrupt the massage every 2 minutes…) (Ibid.).

Prohibitions can also have an emphatic tone with the use of the infinitive in impersonal sentences:

*Нельзя давать пострадавшему питание…* (You mustn’t give an injured person to drink..) (Ibid.).

The meaning of simultaneity is realized through the use of the English infinitive as the subject with the formal it and the predicative:

*It is best to sit upright and lean forward during nosebleeds* (Basic First Aid Instructions: https).

The most common first aid consideration when making an assessment is to consider loss of blood… (Ibid.).

In declaring and explaining the algorithm of actions required in pre-medical activities, the English infinitive can be used in the syntactic function of attribute:

*Other methods to relieve pain are less effective…* (Verywell Health: https).
To demonstrate the duration of the action and to emphasize the process at a certain point in time localization, the infinitive of the continuous aspect can be used:

…the bandaging may be too tight and impeding circulation (Basic First Aid Instructions: https).

In rare cases, the meaning of succession in instructions can be represented by the syntactic function of the adverbial modifier of purpose by means of the Russian non-finite verb:

Polozhite na rot postradavshego salphetku, platok, kusok tkani ili marli, chtoby zaschitit’ sebya ot infectsiy (Place a tissue, handkerchief, piece of cloth or gauze over the victim’s mouth to protect yourself from infection) (10 basic first aid skills: https).

The meaning of simultaneity can be realized through the use of the infinitive in the syntactic function of attribute:

…vtoroy shag — opredelit’ istochnik i kharakter naruzhnogokrovotecheniya — eto … (…the second step to determine the source and nature of the external bleeding is…) (First aid for bleeding: https).

It should be noted that the infinitive in the syntactic function of the object after a verb or adjective with the meaning of intention expresses a sequence of actions in the order in which they are presented in the sentence:

Now, I want to drive right in, though… (Oral Health Care and Hygiene: How to Take Care of Your Teeth: https).

When the non-finite verb is used with phrases expressing the future tense, such as be going, be about, etc., regardless of its syntactic function, the infinitive also has the meaning of succession:

Today we’re going to find out how to get a healthy mouth… (Ibid.).

The sequence of actions expressed by the infinitive following the personal form of the verb in the sentence has its expression in Complex Object constructions.

Do not wait for allergic symptoms to appear (Basic First Aid Instructions: https).

The meaning of succession is represented by combinations of the non-perfect infinitive (more often with the particle to) with words that realize the meaning of desire, intention, order, and also in the syntactic function of the adverbial modifier of purpose:

We want to talk to you about CPR… (How to Do CPR: https).

Give pain relievers to control the pain and secure the injury with a splint. (Basic First Aid Instructions: https).

In Russian, the future tense may represent a combination of the verb “byt’ (to be)” and the infinitive, that is, it may be an analytic form expressing the realization of the infinitive action at a certain moment in the future. In this case, such a word combination performs the function of a predicate in a sentence:

V etu tochku mne nuzho budet prikladyvat’ tochechnoe usilie … (At this point I will need to apply a point force…) (How to perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation or cardiac massage: https).

In Russian, the meaning of succession is expressed by a combination of the personal form of a verb with the meaning of intent, order, or imperative with the simple form of the perfect infinitive in the function of the object:

Esli u vas est’ pomoschnik, poprosite ego pozvonit’… (If you have an assistant, ask him to call…) (First aid for bleeding: https).

In English, it is possible to explicate the meaning of precedence by means of an infinitive. This use of the non-finite form of the verb is not typical for instructing texts on the provision of first aid and the rules of personal hygiene. However, due to the unpredictability of the situation that may arise, it is necessary to understand how, when and what led to tragic consequences. Accordingly, it is possible to refer to the past in order to demonstrate previous actions. The infinitive in this form is most often in postposition with respect to the modal verb which constitutes a supposition or probability, and is part of a compound verbal modal predicate.
Do NOT position the person where their airway may be restricted e.g. no pillow under their head as they may have inhaled smoke and therefore may have airway burns (Basic First Aid Instructions: https).

Because of its limited paradigm, the Russian infinitive cannot express the meaning of precedence. This meaning is realized through the personal forms of the verb. The grammatical form corresponding to the past perfect tense determines the temporal localization of the action in the past:

_Esli odezhda prilipla k obozhzhennomu uchastku..._ (If your clothes clung to the burned area...) (Industrial sanitation and first aid to victims: https).

When considering the English and Russian language content of the first aid and personal hygiene instructions, the similarity of the syntactic functions of the non-finite form of the verb and the genre features of the instructions in Word and PDF formats and video instructions is found. In the languages under consideration, simple infinitive forms are more involved after English modal verbs and Russian modal words with the meaning of advice, probability or obligation (Figures 1, 2).

**Figure 1.** Syntactic functions of the infinitive in English first aid and personal hygiene instructions

| Syntactic functions of the English infinitive |
|---------------------------------------------|
| Compound verbal predicate                     |
| Object, complex object                        |
| Adverbial modifier of purpose                  |
| Attribute                                     |
| Predicative                                    |
| Subject                                       |

Source: Search data.
On the basis of quantitative calculation, it can be summarized that the syntactic function of a compound predicate, in which the infinitive most often implies the values of simultaneity and succession, is most characteristic of English and Russian instructions of this type. Infinitives representing the values of precedence are used to describe the factors that led to the current situation. The interpretation of the text allows identifying the values of simultaneity, succession and precedence, explicated by the infinitive in the context.

The content of the presented material is designed for the widest range of users. The digital format of the instruction using hyperlinks takes into account individual characteristics of perception, as information can be represented by verbal (text), visual-logical (diagram), as well as multimedia (drawings, audio, video content) means in video instructions.

The digital format of such content has become the most relevant in the XXI century and is widely represented, for example, on websites and blogs, as well as in videos on the channel www.youtube.com. It should be noted that video instructions in the communicative space of the Internet have their own specifics. The digital format provides the content of instructing texts with animation, audio and video accompaniment, which gives the impression of the reality of what is happening in this time localization. The meanings of simultaneity and succession are preferred for this type of instructions, as first aid involves the urgency of performing rescue actions by any person before providing professional assistance in a critical situation.

Such recommendations are in demand in case of accidents, force majeure situations, and can also be used in the educational process to train people who do not have medical education. There is no special terminology in instructions of this type; the sentences are not complicated by different syntactic connection types. Video content contributes to the better acquisition of knowledge, abilities and skills in providing pre-medical care.

In English instructions of this type, the method of intimation is relevant. This is a direct or indirect appeal to the consumer and their environment, which is not typical for Russian instructions:

*Share this video with friends and family to make sure we all know what to do… (How to Do CPR: https).

*English instructions* are characterized by the wide use and variety of infinitive tenses and syntactic functions. Instructional texts of all formats reveal the use of word combinations of the
non-finite verb with the modal verbs can, may, might. Such word combinations express the meanings of supposition, possibility, uncertainty and function in the sentence as a compound verbal modal predicate. The modal verbs should, need, having the meaning of recommendation, necessity and advice in combination with the infinitive realize a syntactic function of a compound verbal predicate.

To summarize, let us note that an independent modal meaning is not expressed by the infinitive as part of a compound verbal modal predicate. However, the non-finite form of the verb, combined with the modal verb, is capable of expressing the values of probability, obligation, necessity, preference and intention, thereby expressing a direct connection with the content of the instructive text and situation.

Taking into account the fact that Russian instructions often use impersonal or generalized-personal sentences when describing the algorithm of actions, the infinitive occurs less frequently in the texts (40%) compared to English instructions (60%). However, video instructions have a less formal character: they are characterized by the use of first-person sentences, as well as by direct address to the user. Video instructions in English are characterized by a greater variety of forms and content compared to Russian videos. This is due to the linguistic and cultural specificity of English instructions, due to the greater prevalence of their material on the Web, the demand for Internet content in English.

The analysis of instructional texts reveals the syntactic functions of the infinitive in medical instructions. However, the compared languages are characterized by the presence of different grammatical structures. The involvement of the infinitive manifests itself in different degrees in the texts of considered instructions of this type.

**CONCLUSIONS**

The functional and semantic features of the use of the infinitive in this type of medical instruction are due to the genre specificity of these texts. *First aid and personal hygiene instructions* in both languages in Word and PDF formats are standardized at all linguistic levels and are characterized by common stylistic, content, and structural features. *The video instructions on first aid and personal hygiene* are characterized by a lack of unified linguistic and extra-linguistic norms.

The analysis of the language material allows asserting that the functioning of the infinitive in the text of the instruction helps to determine the specifics of its meanings. The categories of temporal correlation and type find their expression in the values of simultaneity, succession and precedence. The voice category explicates the values expressed by the infinitive as an action of the subject or as an indication of the object of the infinitive action. The study touches on the specifics of the genre of instructions, which determines the features of the functioning of the infinitive in instructing texts. The constituted meanings are determined by the linguistic and cultural specifics, as well as the features and types of instructing texts. The study of the functioning of the infinitive revealed a variety of similar and different syntactic functions of the infinitive in the languages under consideration.

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ZHELTUKHINA, M.R.; BUSYGINA M.V.; MERKULOVA M.G.; ZYUBINA I.A.; BUZINOVA L.M. Linguopragmatic aspect of modern communication: main political media speech strategies and tactics in the usa and the uk//XLinguae, 2018, Vol. 11, No 2, p. 639-654. DOI: 10.18355/XL.2018.11.02.51
Functional and semantic features of the infinitive in first aid and personal hygiene instructions in English and Russian

Características funcionales y semánticas del infinitivo en primeros auxilios e instrucciones de higiene personal en inglés y ruso

Resumo
O objetivo do trabalho é estudar e comparar as características funcionais e semânticas dos infinitivos ingleses e russos em instruções de primeiros socorros e higiene pessoal. O artigo utiliza tais métodos de pesquisa como análise contextual-semântica, que determina a semântica das palavras e sua influência mútua no contexto; análise estrutural-semântica, baseada na ideia da unidade de forma e conteúdo no nível da linguagem e da fala; análise comparativa, visando identificar semelhanças e diferenças nas estruturas, bem como características de gênero-contêúdo devido às características linguísticas e culturais das línguas. Como resultado do estudo, os autores chegaram às seguintes conclusões. Características funcionais e semânticas do uso do infinitivo neste tipo de instrução médica são determinadas pelas especificidades do gênero desses textos. O uso do infinitivo nas instruções deste tipo se manifesta em uma extensão diferente que é explicado pelos diferentes sistemas gramaticais das línguas e pelo uso mais amplo de verbos causadores na língua russa, nas frases em primeira pessoa.

Keywords: Instrução. Infinitivo. Primeiros socorros. Higiene pessoal. Características funcionais e semânticas.

Resumen
El objetivo del trabajo es estudiar y comparar las características funcionales y semánticas de los infinitivos en inglés y ruso en las instrucciones de primeros auxilios e higiene personal. El artículo utiliza métodos de investigación como el análisis contextual-semántico, que determina la semántica de las palabras y su influencia mutua en el contexto; análisis estructural-semántico, basado en la idea de la unidad de forma y contenido a nivel del lenguaje y el habla; análisis comparativo, dirigido a identificar similitudes y diferencias en las estructuras, así como las características de género-contenido debido a las características lingüísticas y culturales de las lenguas. Como resultado del estudio, los autores llegaron a las siguientes conclusiones. Las características funcionales y semánticas del uso del infinitivo en este tipo de instrucción médica están determinadas por las especificidades de género de estos textos. El uso del infinitivo en las instrucciones de este tipo se manifiesta en una medida diferente que se explica por los diferentes sistemas gramaticales de las lenguas y el uso más amplio de verbos causativos en la lengua rusa, en las oraciones en primera persona.

Palabras clave: Instrucción. Infinitivo. Primeros auxilios. Higiene personal. Características funcionales y semánticas.