in that verbs take a range of different types of complements (e.g. a subjectless infintival to-complement as in *I want [to go home]*,an infinitive a subject as in *I want [**you** to keep quiet]*, or a noun expression as in *I want [lots of money]*. Auxiliaries ,on the other hand, "typically take a verb expression as their complement ,and have the semantic function of marking grammatical properties associated with the relevant verb ,such as *tense ,aspect ,voice, mood or modality* " (A.Radford,1997:44), such as *He is coming/ It **is being** made / He **might** come.* As regards syntactic differences between auxiliaries and verbs, the former has the ability to undergo inversion in questions ,may generally be negated , and can appear in sentence-final tags without the dummy **do** , such as *Is he here?, He is not here, He is here, isn't he?*.

The third type of functor found in English is the **infintival particle** *to*. It is called so because the only kind of complement it will allow is one containing a verb in the *infinitive* form ,which is the verb in its uninflected base form ,i.e. the verb form cited in the dictionary. It is to noted that **infintival particle** *to* "seems to be a dummy (i.e. meaningless) functor with no intrinsic semantic content ,as shown by the following sentences:

(i) I wonder whether to [go home].

(ii) Many people want the government to [change course].

(iii) We do not intend to [surrender].

(iv) * We do not intend *right/ straight* to [surrender].

It is to be noted that Infinitival *to-* is different from the preposition *to* in English:

(a)Prepositional *to* is a contentive with intrinsic semantic content :it means "as far as" ;in turn ,it can be modified by intensifiers like *right/ straight* ,as shown in the following sentences: