III Non-finite clauses

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

❖ ***Preliminaries***

3 main kinds of non-finite clause: ***form types***

- ***infinitival***

    - ***to-infinitival***

        Max wanted to charge his name

    - ***bare infinitival***

        The helped me move the furniture

- ***gerund-participial***

    I remember locking the door

- ***past-participial***

    his father got charged with manslaughter

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

➢ ***subjectless non-finites***

    i.   Kim was glad [_ to reach home]

    ii.   It has been a pleasure [_ meeting you]

    iii.   The sum [_ spent on gambling] was extraordinary]

➢ ***Hollow clauses***

    i.   The letter isn't legible enough[for you to read _]

    ii.   The letter isn't legible enough [_ to read _]

    iii.   I don't think they are worth [_ spending much time on _]

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

➢ ***The catenative construction***

A catenative construction contains a verb having a non-finite internal complement which contains an embedding predicate

i.   I wanted to arrange for Kim to do it

ii. She intends to try to persuade him to help her redecorate her flat

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

➢ **Structure of infinitivals**

▪ **for-subordinator**

i. It is important for you to read the first one immediately

It is important [$_{CP}$ **for** [$_{C'}$ **you** to read the first one immediately]]

ii. the need for us to cooperate

the need [$_{CP}$ **for** [$_{C'}$ **us** to cooperate]]

iii. too cold for us to swim

too cold [$_{CP}$ **for** [$_{C'}$ **us** to swim]]

iv. We arranged for it to be postponed

We arranged [$_{CP}$ **for** [$_{C'}$ **it** to be postponed]]

▪ **to-subordinator**

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

- ### *to-subordinator*
  to subordinates a VP (and not only V)

  i. She wants me to lend him the money, so lend him the money I have to.

  She wants me **to** [$_{VP}$ **lend him the money**], so lend him the money I have **to** [$_{VP}$ __].

  ii. She wants me to lend him the money, but I don't have to.

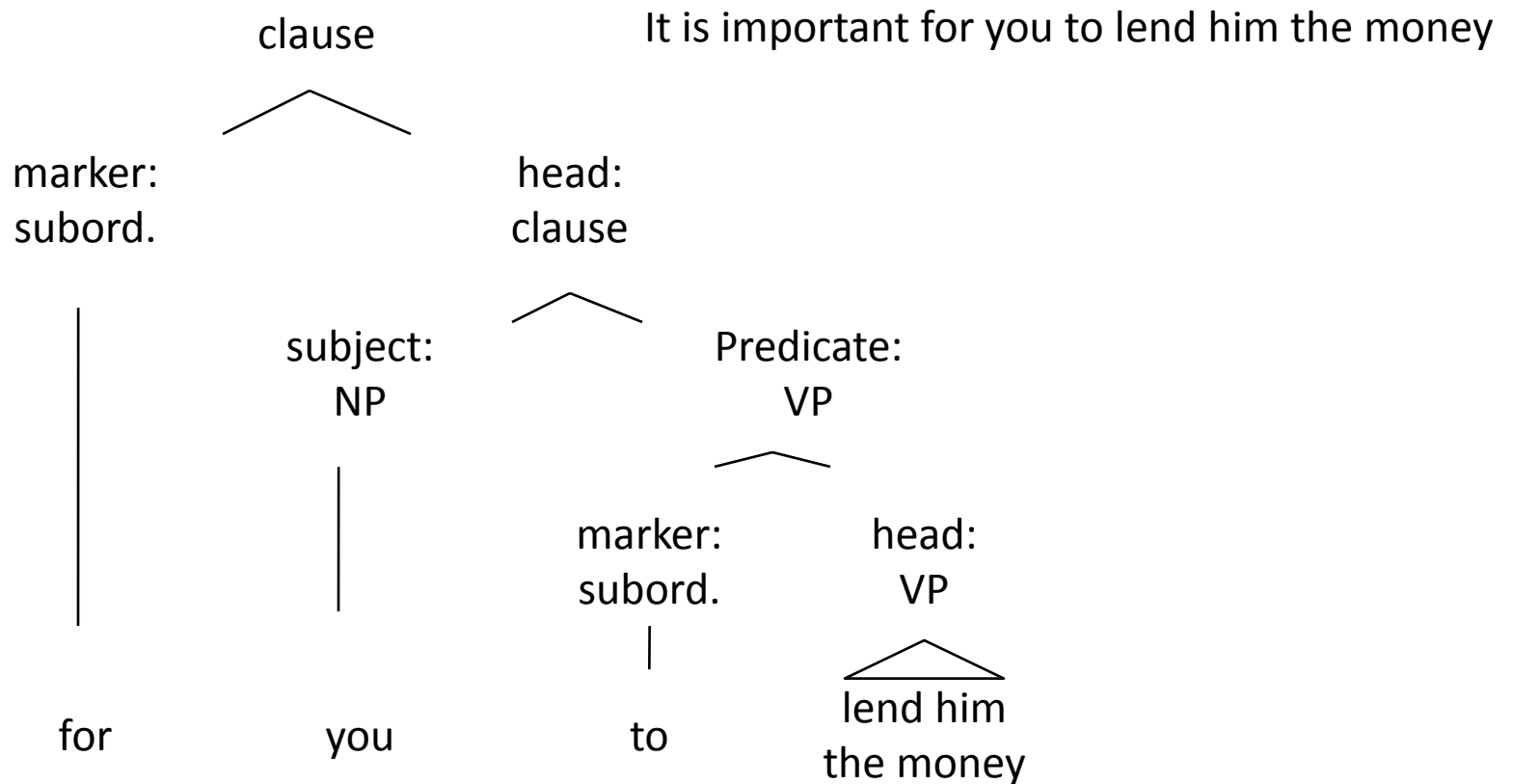 She wants me **to** [$_{VP}$ **lend him the money**], but I don't have **to** [__]

  iii. I have to lend him the money and find a solicitor for him.

  I have **to** [$_{VP}$ **lend him the money**] and [$_{VP}$ **find a solicitor for him**].
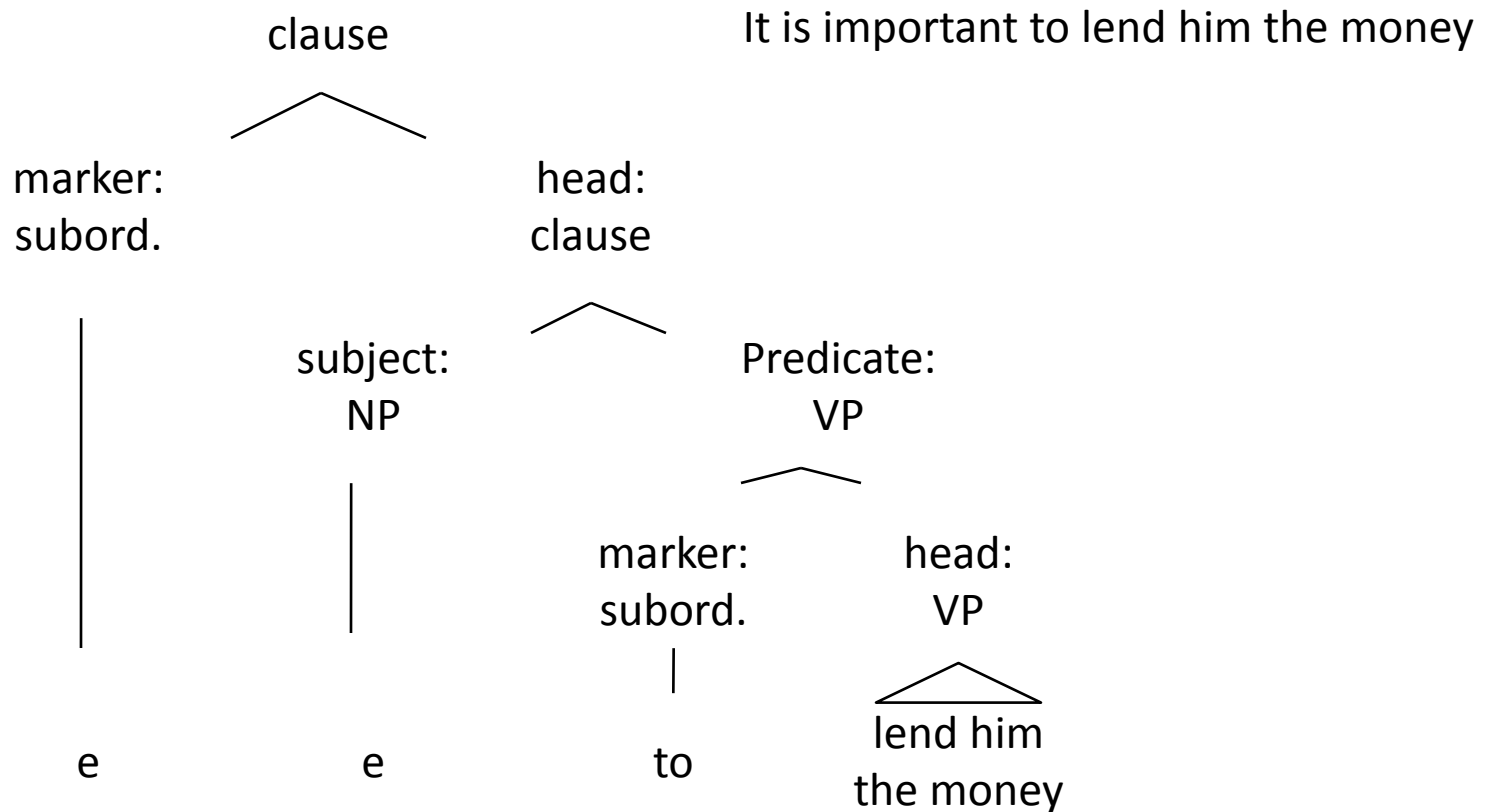
14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

- *infinitival clause structure according to H&P (2002)*

It is important for you to lend him the money

```
                        clause
                       /      \
          marker:              head:
          subord.              clause
                              /      \
              subject:              Predicate:
              NP                    VP
                                   /      \
                        marker:            head:
                        subord.            VP
                                          /    \
            for        you        to    lend him
                                        the money
```

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

- ***infinitival clause structure according to H&P (2002)***

clause

It is important to lend him the money

marker:
subord.

head:
clause

subject:
NP

Predicate:
VP

marker:
subord.

head:
VP

e

e

to

lend him
the money

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

➢ ***The structure of gerund-participials***
- ▪ *form*: verb-**ing**
  - i. **gerundial noun**

    She had witnessed the break**ing** of the seal
  - ii. **gerund-participial form of verb**

    There is no point in break**ing** the seal

    They were entertain**ing** the troupes
  - ii. **present-participial adjective**

    an entertain**ing** show
- ▪ *function*

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

- *function*
  - **complement**
    i. Telling her father was a big mistake.
    ii. He stopped seeing her
  - **non-complement**
    i. Being a foreigner himself, he understood their resentment
    ii. Anyone knowing his whereabouts should contact the police.

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

- ***nominal source of the gerund***

  Diachronically, the *ing*-affix used to be a nominalization-affix. Then, its use was extended to mark a special verb-form

  - **'nominal' gerund**

    She had witnessed the breaking of the seal

    - no extraposition

      *It was silly the breaking of the seal

  - **'verbal' gerund**

    There is no point in breaking the seal.

    - extraposition

      It was silly breaking the seal

      but:

      *It amused him breaking the seal

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

- *hybrid constructions*

  Gerunds with **nominal** and **verbal** formal properties
  - i. ? **This** constant telling tales has got to stop.

    ? Let's have **no more of** this bringing food into the computer room.
  - ii. There was **no** telling what he might do next

    There'll be **no** stopping her
- *genitive case*
  - i. noun

    I resented his constant questioning of my motives
  - ii. verb

    I resented his constantly questioning of my motives

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

- ***Subject of gerund participials***

  The expression of the subject is optional.

  - **without subject**

    I regretted leaving the firm

    Being a shareholder is important

  - **with plain (accusative) subject**

    I resented him constantly questioning my motives

  - **with genitive subject**

    I regretted his leaving the firm

    His being a shareholder is important

  cf.

  I arranged (for him) to leave the firm

  (For you) to be a shareholder is important

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

- **_case of subjects in gerund-participials_**
  - _complement gerund participials: plain (accusative)/genitive_
    - o I regretted him/his leaving the firm
      I **regretted** [$_{CP}$ **him** leaving the firm]
      I regretted [$_{NP}$ his leaving the firm]
    - o I enjoyed *him/his reading of the poem
      *I **enjoyed** [$_{CP}$ **him** reading of the poem]
      I enjoyed [$_{NP}$ his reading of the poem]
    - o I caught him/*his reading my mail
      I **caught** [$_{CP}$ **him** reading my mail]
      *I caught [$_{NP}$ his reading my mail]
    - o   I resented him constantly questioning my motives
  - _non-complement gerund-participials_

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

- ***non-complement gerund-participials: nominative/plain***

  They appointed Max [he/him being the only one who spoke Greek].

  - very formal style, therefore the informal accusative is unlikely

  [His mother being ill], Max had to withdraw from the expedition.

14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

- ***structure of gerund-participial***

clause

subject:
NP

predicate:
VP

him/his/
he

constantly questioning my
motives
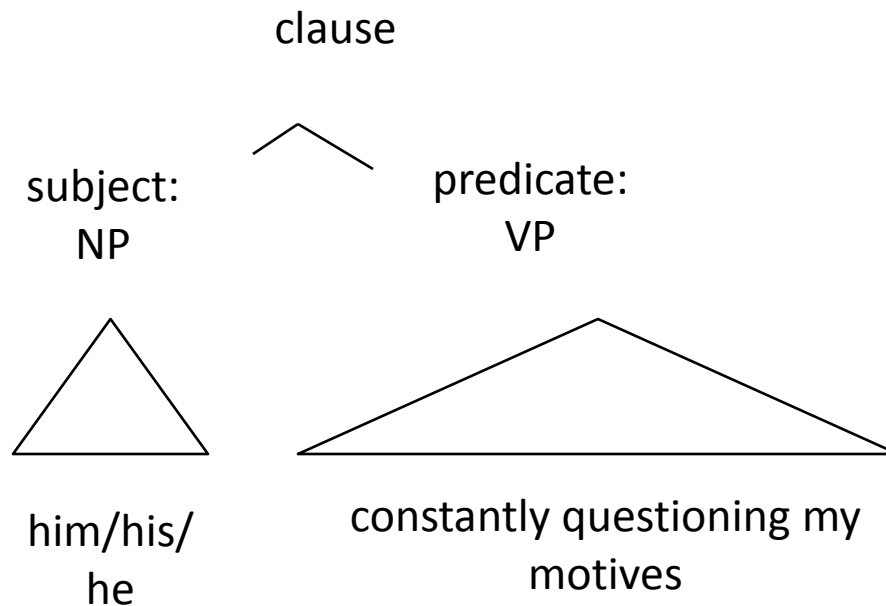
14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

➢ ***Understood subjects***

- ***controlled interpretation***

  Pat | persuaded | Kim | _   to travel by bus

                           DO   IC

                      Patient   **Agent**

- ***raised interpretation***

  Pat | intended | Kim | _   to travel by bus

                           DO   IC

                          Agent

- **non-syntactic interpretation**

  It | was necessary | _ to travel by bus

The structure of infinitivals

and

The structure of gerund-participials

Georgia Battisada
Frederica Perazza

An introduction…

Infinitivals are distinguished by the two finite constructions (whose verb is a *preterite,a present tense form* or irrealis *were*) by the following properties:

i Most infinitivals, apart from the complements of modal auxiliaries and supportive *do*, contain *the VP subordinator "to"*
ii   Unlike imperatives,they do not take auxiliary *do* in negatives,etc.: compare *Don' t be late* and *It's important not to be late.*
iii Unlike imperatives,they are almost invariably subordinate
iv Unlike subjunctives, they usually have no subject,and where there is a subject it appears in accusative (or plain) form,not nominative
v Whereas the most common type of subjunctive construction, the mandative, takes the finite-clause subordinator *that,* the infinitival subordinator (used only when a subject is present) is *for.*

Form types:
On the basis of the inflectional form of the verb we distinguish three main kinds of non-finite clause: **infinitival, gerund-participial and past-participial.**

The structure of infinitivals

Two special features of the *to*-infinitival construction:

. *For* (introduces the clause if it contains a subject)

. *To* itself (marks the VP)

The clause subordinator *for*

It derives historically from the <u>preposition</u> *for*

Syntactic reflection of the prepositional source of *for*

a) Case

He arranged for <u>her/*she</u> to be interviewed first.

b) Subject must immediately follow *for*

i It's important <u>for you </u>to read the first one immediately.

ii *It's important <u>for </u>the first one <u>you </u>to read immediately.

c) Distribution

i a. the need for peace   b. the need for us to cooperate
ii a. too cold for a swim   b. too cold for us to go out
iii a. ready for departure   b. ready for us to start
iv a. We arranged for a postponement.   b. We arranged for it to be postponed

Reanalysis of *for* as a subordinator

a) Occurrence of *to*-infinitivals in non-PP positions

  i <u>For you to give up now </u>would be tragic.   [subject]
  ii It's rare <u>for the bus to be so late</u>.   [extraposed subject]
  iii This made it necessary <u>for the meeting to be postponed</u>   [extraposed object]
  <u>iv </u>I can't afford <u>for them to see me like this</u>.   [complement of *afford]*

b) Range of subject NPs

  i It's essential <u>for there </u>to be no misunderstanding on this point
  ii He called <u>for close tabs</u> to be kept on the new recruits

c) Constituent structure

  i It's necessary [for <u>both your parents to sign the form]</u>
  ii It's necessary [for <u>the form to be signed by both your parents]</u>
  iii It's necessary [for <u>your parents both to sign the form]</u>

d) Absolute initial position and contrast with *that*

i a)   It is important <u>that detailed records be kept</u>
   b)   It is important <u>for detailed records to be kept</u>

ii a) That's the best course <u>that you can take</u>
    b) That's the best course <u>for you to take</u>

iii a) In order <u>that the bill may be passed </u>major amendments were made
     b) In order <u>for the bill to be passed</u> major amendments were made

The infinitival subordinator *to*

.Constituent structure

It is important that *to* enters into construction with a VP,not just a verb.

i She wants me to lend him the money,so <u>lend him the money </u>I have to
ii She wants me to lend him the money, but I don't have to__.
iii I have to <u>lend him the money </u> and <u>find a solicitor for him.</u>

Syntactic reflection of the prepositional source of *to*

a) Distributional restrictions
    a. *We're thinking of <u>to London.</u>   b. *We're thinking of <u>to travel by bus.</u>

 b) Contrast with prepositions *from* and *against*
    i a. I persuaded her <u>to </u>buy it.   b. I dissuaded her <u>from </u>buying it.
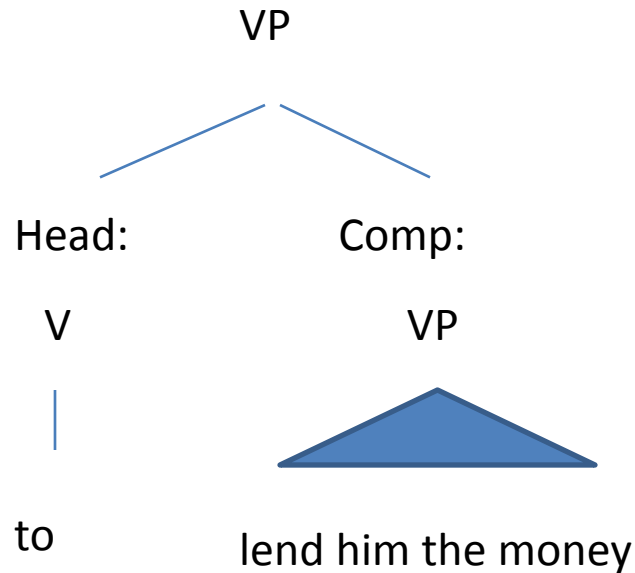   ii a. I assented <u>to </u>her proposal.   b. I dissented <u>from </u>her proposal.

Reanalysis of *to* as a VP subordinator

to lend him the money can be assumed to be s VP. We can therefore assume this partial structure:

```
              VP
            /    \
          /        \
        X            VP
        |          /____\
        |         /_____\
        to      lend him the money
```
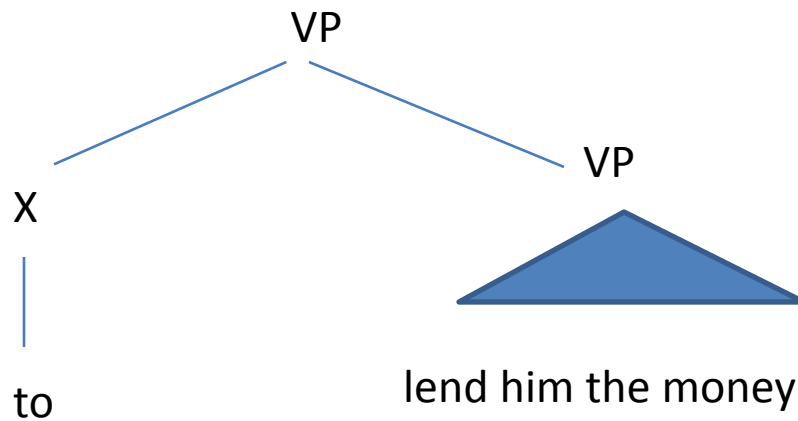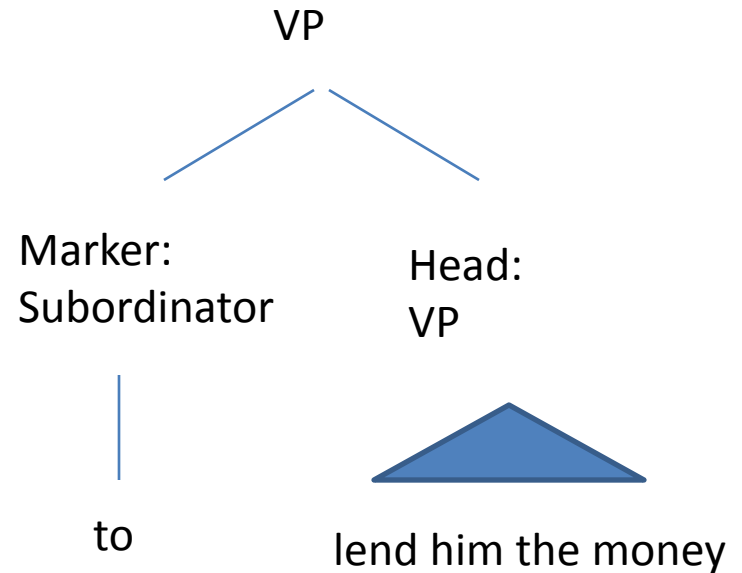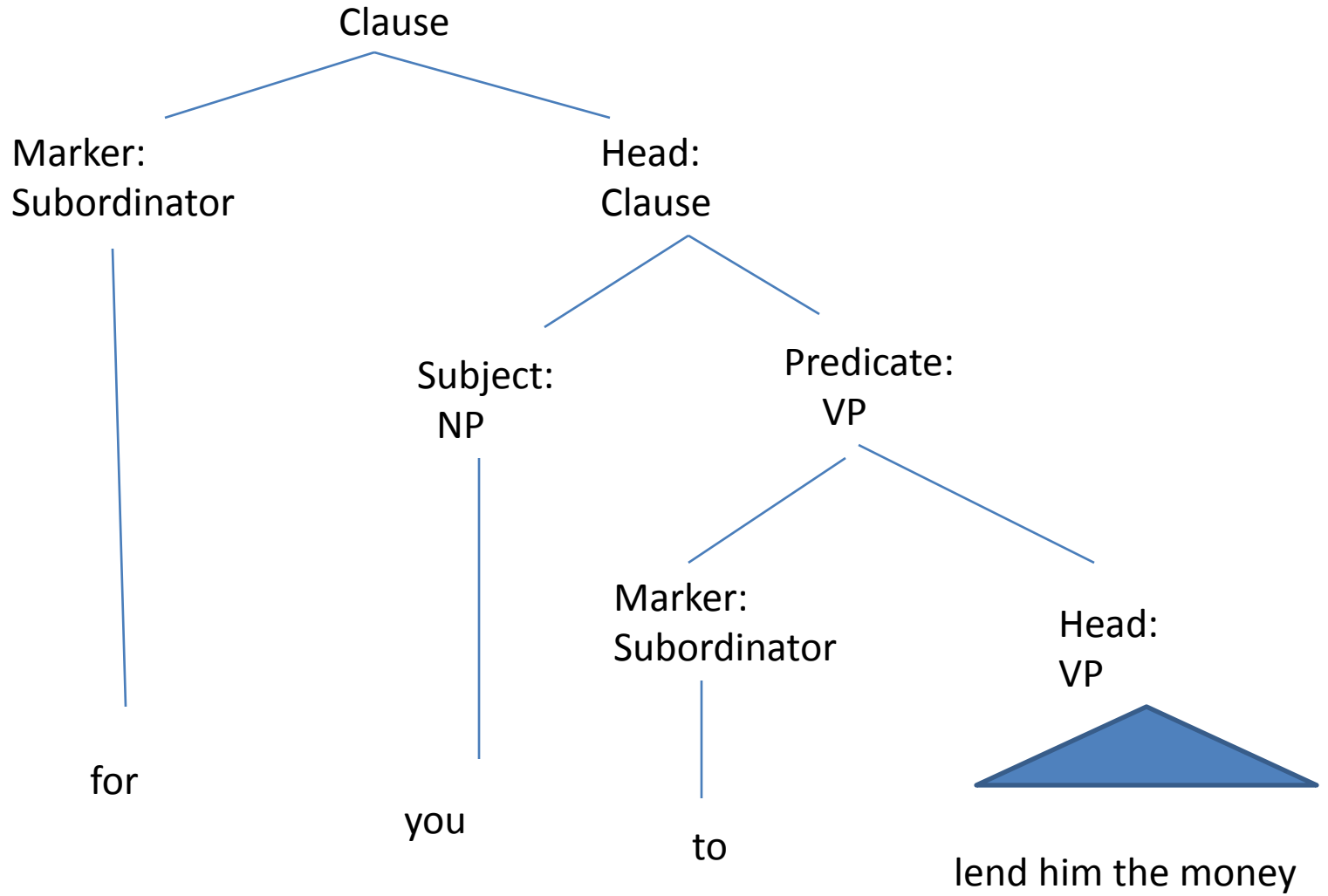
To fill out the detail we must decide which constituent (*to* or *lend him the money*)is the head of the upper VP. If the constituent labelled X is the head, then it follows that it belongs to the verb category and we would have the structure in a. below. The alternative is that *lend him the money i*s the head. In this case *to* will have a function in the VP compared to that of t*hat,whether a*nd *for* in the structure of the clause, namely as a marker of the subordination,and we will have the structure in b.

a.

VP

Head:
V

Comp:
VP

to

lend him the money

b.

VP

Marker:
Subordinator

Head:
VP

to

lend him the money

Clause

Marker:
Subordinator

Head:
Clause

Subject:
NP

Predicate:
VP

Marker:
Subordinator

Head:
VP

for

you

to

lend him the money

1.5 The structure of gerund-participials

The verb in gerund-participials ends with the suffix – ING

Then a distinction between:

1) Gerundial noun
                              Ex: she had witnessed   of the seal

2) Gerund-participle form of the verb
                              Ex: they were   the troops

3) Present-participial adjective
                              Ex: an   show

Complement and non-complement uses of gerund-participials

Primary distinction:

1) Gerund participials with complement function

⟶ *Their uses contain gerunds and*
participles

Ex: -   was a big mistake;
    - He stopped

Vs

2) Gerund participials with non-complement function

⟶ *Their uses involve participles*

Ex: -   , he understood their resentment;
  - Anyone   should contact the police

Nominal source of the traditional gerund

The gerund suffix formed   **Nouns from Verbs**

This use was extended   ⟶
       it combined dependents associated with

       - nouns: *the*   *of the seal*

       - verbs: *the seal*

This extension led to the split between
       NOMINAL and VEBAL "gerunds"

The nominal source of the –ing verb that is found in most gerund-participial complements is reflected on certain properties still hold in present-day English:

a) **Distribution of similarity to NP*:***

The gerund-participial complements freely occur as complement to a preposition and can follow the verb in subject-auxiliary inversion construction

Ex: it's a matter of

is   wise?

(extraposition: gerund-participials fall somewhere between NPs and to-infinitival.
Ex: it was silly

Extraposition is normal with to-infinitivals but not possible with NPs)

b) Hybrid constructions

i)   There was <u>no</u>   <u>what he might do next</u>
ii) There'll be <u>no</u>   <u>her</u>

[in black: relevant heads;
the pre-head dependents: typical NP structure;
The post-head ones charactristic of VP structures]

i and ii *illustrate the kind of hybrid constructions that can arise when a*
      historical change has not been fully carried through to completion

c) Genitive case

i)   I resented [his <u>constant</u>   of my motives]   ADJECTIVE - NOUN
ii) I resented [his <u>constantly</u>   my motives]   ADVERB VERB

In both we have genitive *his*.   ⟶
It marks the dependent of a noun, NOT of a verb

Analysis of the genitive NP as subject of the gerund-participial

[57] i) a) <u>this constant</u>   <u>tales</u> has to stop
       b) let's have no more of <u>this</u>   <u>food into the computer room</u>

   ii) a) there was <u>no</u>   <u>what he might do next</u>
       b) there'll be <u>no</u>   <u>her</u>

1) **Marginal status of the determiner + VP construction**

Constructions like [57] involve a determiner with a VP as head. Nowadays they are very peripheral;

2) **Relation with accusative / plain case**

The genitive case can be replaces in informal style by an accusative (or plain) case, in order to regularize the causal construction.

Ex: [I resented] <u>him</u> constantly questioning my motives

3) Optionality of the genitive NP

The genitive NP can normally be omitted:

i) I regretted [**his** leaving the firm]
ii) I regretted [leaving the firm]

In this kind of construction the presence or absence of the genitive is like the presence or absence of the subject in a to-infinitival clause.

i) I arranged [**for him** to leave the firm]
ii) I arranged [to leave the firm]

Structure of gerund participial "*…his/him constantly questioning my motives*"

Clause

subject   *predicate*
NP   *VP*

Him/ his   *constantly questioning my motives*
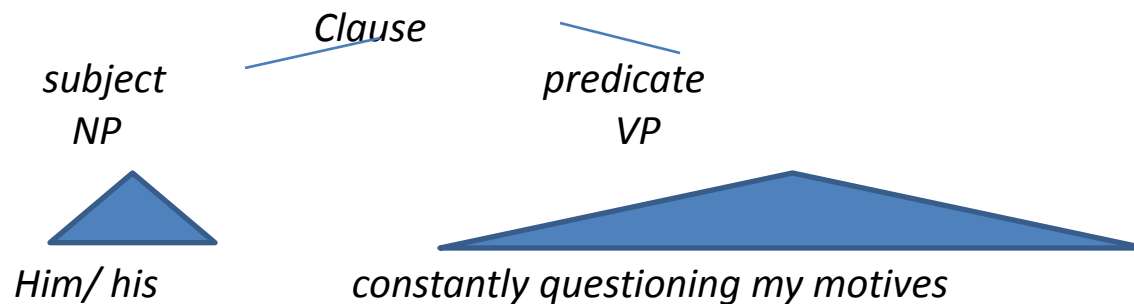
Subject must be in absolute initial position

The subject always occupies initial position in a gerund-participial clause.

It is not possible to prepose elements or to postpose the subject.

Ex.:

i)   I resented [them / their going without me]
ii)   * i resented [without them / their going]

i)   I remember [a troop of boy scouts suddenly apprearing over the hill]
ii)   * I remember [suddenly apprearing over the hill a troop of boy scouts]

Comparison between
genitive marking and the subordination for

For marks the clause boundary, so that the following NP must belong in the subordinate clause.
The **genitive case** relates the NP to the following VP and hence as again belonging in the subordinate clause.
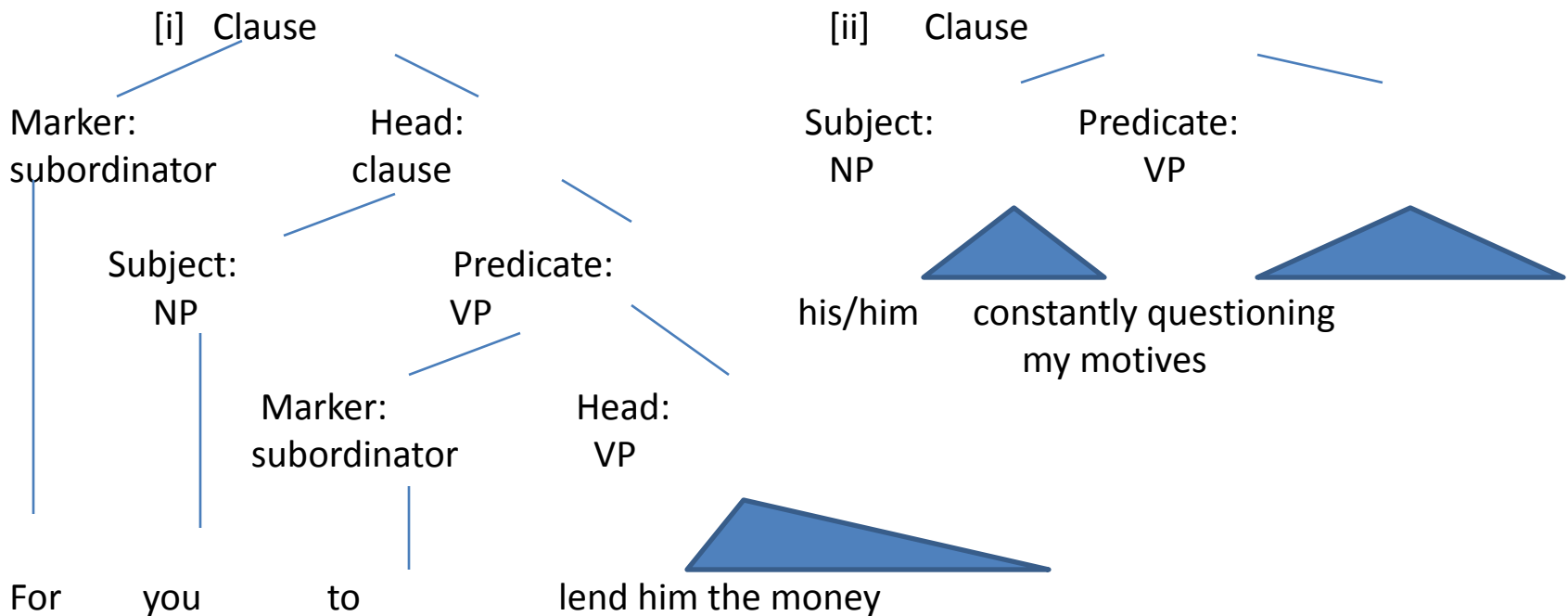
In **to-infinitival**s the subject must immediately follow *for* and
in **gerund-participials** the subject must be the first element:
neither construction allows for elements to be fronted to pre-subject position or the subject to the postposed.

There are several differences:

a) Status and position

For is a separate word belonging to a category of subordinators; it occupies initial
position in the marker function. [i]
The genitive case is an inflectional case. [ii]

[i] Clause

Marker: Head:
subordinator   clause

        Subject: Predicate:
          NP   VP

                Marker: Head:
                subordinator   VP

For   you   to   lend him the money

[ii]   Clause

        Subject: Predicate:
          NP   VP

               his/him   constantly questioning
                                my motives

b) Restrictions on NP

Genitive case is incompatible with certain types of NP:

Ex: * I resented   's being made public   *only non-genitive this is possible*

No such restrictions apply to for.

c) Omissibility

For cannot be omitted unless the following subject is omitted too. In those cases when it is omissible, its presence or absence correlates with a difference in structure:

The NP belonging in the subordinate clause when for is present but in the matrix clause when it is absent.

The *genitive inflection* is sistematically omissible and its omission has no effect on the structure.

Ex:
i)   I have no objection to [taking notes]   COMPLEMENT OF
                                                                   PREPOSITION
ii) What he doesn't like is [taking all the credit]   PREDICATIVE
                                                    COMPLEMENT
iii) [being a friend of the judge] hadn't helped at all
                                                                        SUBJECT

5 Classification of catenative verbs

❖ **Classification of catenative verbs**

- ▪ ***Class 1 verbs***

  occur only in the simple construction

  - i. *Kim decided to leave*

- ▪ ***Class 2 verbs***

  occur in simple or complex constructions

  - i. *She asked to see him*
  - ii. *She asked me to see him*

- ▪ ***Class 3 verbs***

  occur only in the complex construction

  - i. *I assumed there to be a mistake in the instruction*
  - ii. *She urged me to go*

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 1

❖ **Class 1: catenative verbs only in the simple construction**
   a. ***bare infinitival complement***
      can, dare, do, had better, may, must, need$_1$, shall, will$_1$, would rather

   b. ***to-infinitival complement***
      • ***ordinary subject***
      i. *He decided to resign*
      ii. *He decided that he would resign* (modal *will*) Tw
      iii. *We intended (for it) to resume*
      iv. *It was intended (for it) to resume* (passivation, extrapos.) Px
      v. *They pretend to be ill*
      vi. *They pretend that they are ill* (unmodalized) Tu
         affect, choose, consent, decide (Tw, Px), demand (Tm), determine (Tw), hate, pretend (Tu), proceed, refuse, regret, remember, think

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 1

- ***raised subject***

i. *She seemed to like it*

ii. *You ought not take any notice* (bare infinitival)   B

iii. *There is to be another inquiry*

iv. *It appears I'm wrong* (Tu only in impersonal constructions)

appear (Tu), be$_1$, chance$_1$ (Tu), come, fail, happen (Tu), have, have got, look, ought (B), promise$_1$, prove$_1$, seem (Tu), tend, threaten$_1$, turn out (Tu), use

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 1

➢ **bleaching**

Partial loss of primary meaning

He promised to tell the police

The weather promised to change

threaten, …

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 1

c. **to-infinitival or gerund-participial construction**

- **ordinary subject**

i. *I propose to tell/telling her*

ii. *He didn't bother to help/helping her*

iii. *It was proposed to support/supporting them*

attempt, bother (N), fear, neglect, propose (Px), scorn

- **raised subject**

i. *He began to shout/shouting*

begin, cease, commence, continue, start$_1$

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 1

d.   gerund-participle only

-   **ordinary subject**

i.   *We avoided being seen*

ii.   *They considered going to Paris*

avoid, come$_2$, complete, consider$_1$, discontinue, escape, evade, finsh, get$_2$, go, postpone, practise, quit, repent, resist, resume, try$_2$

-   **raised subject**

i.   *Kim was writing the introduction*

ii.   *It ended up raining*

be$_2$, end up, go on$_2$, keep$_1$, keep on$_1$, stop$_1$

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

❖ **Class 2: catenative verbs in simple and complex constructions**
- – includes only those verbs where the intervening NP can be omitted without a change in meaning

  ➢ ***p-x and p-y-x*** without change in verb meaning
  - i.   *She promised to see him*   *p-x*
  - ii.   *She promised me to see him*   *p-y-x*
                                                          p-(y)-x

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

p-x and **p-y-x** with change in verb meaning

i.   *They chose$_1$ not to answer*

        They chose$_2$ Kim to lead the party

ii.   *He considered$_1$ resigning*

        He considered$_2$ it to be a fraud

iii.   *I didn't think to check his cedentials*

        He was thought to be trustworthy

        choose, consider, dare, elect, fear, get, have, keep, know,
        move, prepare, prove, stop, think, trouble, will

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

➢ **Class 2: catenative verbs in simple and complex constructions**

a. *to-infinitival but not gerund-participial*

- *plain-complex, with ordinary object*

i. *They asked to see him*

ii. *They asked me to see him*

ask (Tm, F), beg (Tm, F), help (B, Ns), pay (F), petition (F), pledge (Tw), pray (Tw, F), promise$_2$ Tw), request (Tw), train

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

i. *Liz asked ◯ to leave* ── subject control

   Liz asked Pat ◯ to leave ── object control

                                subject control

ii. *Liz promised ◯ to phone at six*

   Liz promised me ◯ to phone at six ── subject control

                        implicit object control

iii. *Liz helped ___ ◯ to clear up the mess*

    Liz helped me ◯ to clear up the mess ── object control

                        subject control

                        object control in the active constr.

iv. *Liz asked Pat ◯ to be allowed to leave*

   ?Liz asked Pat ◯ to be photographed with the children

                        object control

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

- **plain-complex, with raised object**
i. *I expect to finish soon*
ii. *I expect you to finish soon*
iii. **He was wished to come* (without passivation) -P

   claim (Tu), desire (Tm, F), expect (Tu), mean$_1$ (Tm, F), profess (Tu), reckon, wish (-P, F)

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

- ***for-complex***

i.   *He longed to return home*

ii.   *He longed for her to return home*

iii.   *He longed for her dismissal*

     ache, agree (Px), aim (Px), apply, arrange (Px, Tw), be dying, burn, burst, can afford (N), care, clamour, hope (Px, Tw), itch, long, opt, pine, say (Ts, Ns), wait, yearn

- ***oblique complex***

i.   *He signalled to stand up*

ii.   *He signalled to us to stand up*

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

b. *to-infinitival or gerund-participial*

- ***both forms can be simple or complex, genitive allowed***

i.   I'd hate to see it

ii.   I'd hate you to see it

iii. I hate wasting time

iv.   I hate his/him wasting time

genitive is restricted to formal style

can bear (N), can stand (N), hate, like (PP), loathe, love, prefer (T)

takes past participial

also takes finite complementes

occurs predominantly in non-affirmatives

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

- **simple or complex infinitival or gerund form, no genitive**

i.   *I need to read it*

ii.   *I need you to read it*

iii.   *My hair needs cutting*

iv.   *I need my hair cutting*

deserve (?F), need$_2$, require, want$_1$

> gerunds are concealed passives

- **to-infinitival simplex or complex, gerund-participial restricted**

i.   *I intend to tell /telling her*

ii.   *I intended him to hear me*

intend (Px, Tm, F), plan (Px, Tm, F), want$_2$ (-P, PP)

> gerund participle only in the simple construction (*intend, plan*)

> gerund participial only in the complex construction (*want*)

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

- **to-infinitival plain-complex, gerund-participial simple**

i.   *He admits it to have been a mistake*

ii.   *He admits breaking it*

acknowledge (Tu), admit (Tu), cofess (Tu), deny (Tu)

raised object
unmodalized *that*-clause

- **to-infinitival plain-complex, gerund-participial simple or complex**

i.   *I remember him to be irascible*

ii.   *I remember telling you*

iii.   *I remember his/him telling you*

advise (Ns, Tm), encourage (Ns), forget (Tu, -P), recolllect (Tu, -P), recommend (Ns, Tm), remember₂ (Tu), report (Tu, PP)

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

c. gerund-participial only

- ***simple construction with subject control***

i. *You risk being arrested*

ii. *I won't risk them/their seíng us together*

anticipate, appreciate, celebrate, delay, describe, detest, discuss, enjoy, envisage, fancy, foresee, imagine, mention, mind (N), miss, put off, recall, regret$_2$, resent, risk, tolerate, welcome

- ***simple construction with no syntactic control***

i. *It will mean getting up earlier*

ii. *It will mean you/your getting up earlier*

gerund as subject

advocate, deplore (PG), deprecate, discourage(PG), facilitate, include, involve (-PG), justify, mean (-PG)

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 3

❖ **Class 3: catenative verbs only in the complex construction**

  a. *infinitival but not gerund-participial*

   • *plain-complex with ordinary object*

   i. *She urged me to go*

   appoint, assist, beckon, challenge, command, design, direct, entitle, forbid, instruct, remid, stimulate, thank, trust, …

   • *plain-complex with raised object*

   i. *I assumed there to be a mistake in the instructions*

   accept, affirm allege, fear$_2$, find$_1$, reveal, understand$_2$, …
   allow, cause, enable, permit, …

   • *oblique-complex*

   i. *Kim appealed to them to release the hostages*

   appeal (to), bank (on), count (on), depend (on), keep on$_2$ (at), rely (on)

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 3

b. *infinitival, gerund-participial, or past-participial*

- ***no matrix passivation***

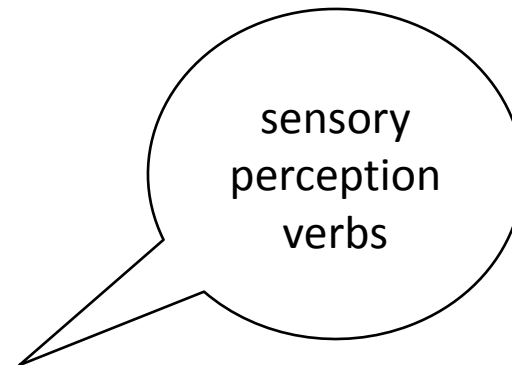i. *I got them to talk/talking*

ii. *I got my car repaired*

  get$_4$, have$_3$ (B)

- ***matrix passive allowed***

i. *I heard them arrive/arriving*

ii. *I heard the window broken*

  feel (Tu, [B]), hear (Tu, [B]), notice (Tu, B), observe (Tu, [B]), overhear ([B]), see$_1$ (Tu, [B]), watch (B)

sensory perception verbs

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 3

- ***primary meaning (perception):*** *experiencer - stimulus*
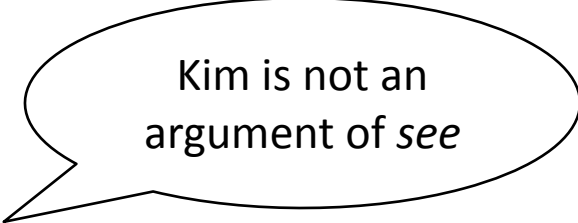 - i.   *We saw Kim leave the bank*
          *Kim was seen leave the bank
  - ii.   *We saw Kim leaving the bank*
          Kim was seen leaving the bank
  - iii. *We saw Spurs beaten by United*
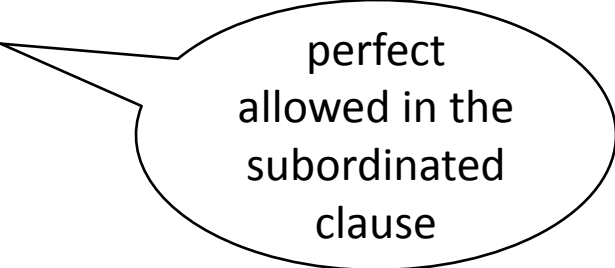   *?Spurs were seen beaten by United*
- ***secondary meaning (cognition)***
  - iv.   *We saw him to be an impostor*
          He was seen to be an impostor

Kim is not an argument of *see*

perfect allowed in the subordinated clause

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 3

c.   ***Gerund-participial only***

- ***genitive possible***

i.   *They prevented us/speaking to her*

excuse (-P), forgive (-P), pardon (-P), prevent, prohibit (-P)

- ***no genitive***

i.   *I caught them/*their smoking*

catch, discover$_2$, depict, envy (-P), find$_2$, keep, leave, picture, prtray, see (-P), set, show, smell, start (-P)

5 Classification of catenative verbs
Summary

- | catenative verbs |

simple construction p-x	simple and complex construction p-(y)-x	complex construction p-y-x
a. bar infinitival	a. to-infinitival but no gerund	a. infinitival but no gerund
b. to-infinitival	b. to-infinitival or gerund	b. infinitival, gerund, or past participial
c. to-infinitival or gerund	c. only gerund	c. only gerund
d. only gerund		
e. only past-participial		