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 [\text{C'} you to read the first one immediately]]

ii. the need for us to cooperate
    the need [CP for [\text{C'} us to cooperate]]

iii. too cold for us to swim
    too cold [CP for [\text{C'} us to swim]]

iv. We arranged for it to be postponed
    We arranged [CP for [\text{C'} it to be postponed]]

to-subordinator
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* [\(\text{VP lend him the money}\)], so lend him the money I have *to* [\(\text{VP } _\_\) ].
  
  ii. She wants me to lend him the money, but I don't have to.
  She wants me *to* [\(\text{VP lend him the money}\)], but I don't have *to* [\(\_\) ].
  
  iii. I have to lend him the money and find a solicitor for him.
  I have *to* [\(\text{VP lend him the money}\)] and [\(\text{VP find a solicitor for him}\)].
14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

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

```
clause
  marker: subord.

subject: NP
  for you

It is important for you to lend him the money

Predicate: VP
  head: lend him the money

head: clause
```

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14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14. 1 Preliminaries

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

```
clause
  marker: subord.
  subject: NP
    e
  head: clause
    Predicate: VP
      marker: subord.
      head: VP
        to
        lend him the money

It is important 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 breaking of the seal
  - ii. gerund-participial form of verb
    There is no point in breaking the seal
    They were entertaining the troupes
  - ii. present-participial adjective
    an entertaining 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*
    - I regretted him/his leaving the firm
      - *I regretted* [CP him leaving the firm]
      - I regretted [NP his leaving the firm]
    - I enjoyed *him/his reading of the poem*
      - *I enjoyed* [CP him reading of the poem]
      - I enjoyed [NP his reading of the poem]
    - I caught him/*his reading my mail*
      - *I caught* [CP him reading my mail]
    - 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

him/his/he

predicate: VP

constantly questioning my motives
```
14 Non-finite and verbless clauses
14.1 Preliminaries

- **Understood subjects**
  - **controlled interpretation**
    - Pat | persuaded | Kim | to travel by bus
    - Patient | Agent
  - **raised interpretation**
    - Pat | intended | Kim | to travel by bus
    - DO | 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 preposition *for*
Syntactic reflection of the prepositional source of *for*

a) Case

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

b) Subject must immediately follow *for*

i  It’s important *for you* to read the first one immediately.

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

b) Range of subject NPs

i It’s essential for there to be no misunderstanding on this point
ii He called for close tabs to be kept on the new recruits

c) Constituent structure

i It’s necessary [for both your parents to sign the form]
ii It’s necessary [for the form to be signed by both your parents]
iii It’s necessary [for your parents both to sign the form]
d) Absolute initial position and contrast with *that*

i a) It is important that detailed records be kept
    b) It is important for detailed records to be kept

ii a) That’s the best course *that you can take*
     b) That’s the best course *for you to take*

iii a) In order *that the bill may be passed* major amendments were made
     b) In order *for the bill to be passed* major amendments were made
The infinitival subordinator \textit{to}

.Constituent structure

It is important that \textit{to} enters into construction with a VP, not just a verb.

\begin{itemize}
  \item[i] She wants me to lend him the money, so \underline{lend him the money} I have to
  \item[ii] She wants me to lend him the money, but I don’t have to\underline{.}
  \item[iii] I have to \underline{lend him the money} and \underline{find a solicitor for him}.
\end{itemize}

Syntactic reflection of the prepositional source of \textit{to}

a) Distributional restrictions
  \begin{itemize}
    \item[a.] *We’re thinking of \underline{to London}.
    \item[b.] *We’re thinking of \underline{to travel by bus}.
  \end{itemize}

b) Contrast with prepositions \textit{from} and \textit{against}
  \begin{itemize}
    \item[i] a. I persuaded her \underline{to buy it}.
    \item[ii] a. I assented \underline{to her proposal}.
    \item[b] I dissuaded her \underline{from buying it}.
    \item[ii] b. I dissented \underline{from her proposal}.
  \end{itemize}
Reanalysis of *to* as a VP subordinator

*to lend him the money* can be assumed to be a 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* is the head. In this case *to* will have a function in the VP compared to that of *that*, *whether* and *for* in the structure of the clause, namely as a marker of the subordination, and we will have the structure in b.

a. \[
\text{VP} \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Head:} \\
V \\
\text{Comp:} \\
\text{to} \\
lend him the money
\end{array}
\]

b. \[
\text{VP} \\
\begin{array}{c}
\text{Marker:} \\
\text{Subordinator:} \\
\text{to} \\
lend him the money
\end{array}
\]
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 the breaking of the seal

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

3) Present-participial adjective
   Ex: an entertaining 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 verbal "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 no what he might do next

ii) There’ll be no her

[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 constant of my motives] ADJECTIVE - NOUN

ii) I resented [his constantly 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) this constant tales has to stop
   b) let’s have no more of this food into the computer room

   ii) a) there was no what he might do next
       b) there’ll be no her

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] him 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”
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 appearing over the hill]
ii) * I remember [suddenly appearing 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-infinitivals 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]
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 SUBJEKT
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, need₁, shall, will₁, 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), be₁, chance₁ (Tu), come, fail, happen (Tu),
have, have got, look, ought (B), promise₁, prove₁, seem (Tu), tend, threaten₁, 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

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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, finish, 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
  1. She promised to see him \( p-x \)
  2. She promised me to see him \( p-y-x \)
  3. She promised \( p-(y)-x \)
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), promise₂ Tw), request (Tw), train
5 Classification of catenative verbs
Class 2

i. Liz asked \( \bigcirc \) to leave
   Liz asked Pat \( \bigcirc \) to leave
   subject control
   object control

ii. Liz promised \( \bigcirc \) to phone at six
    Liz promised me \( \bigcirc \) to phone at six
    subject control
    implicit object control

iii. Liz helped \( \bigcirc \) to clear up the mess
     Liz helped me \( \bigcirc \) to clear up the mess
     object control
     subject control

iv. Liz asked Pat \( \bigcirc \) to be allowed to leave
    ?Liz asked Pat \( \bigcirc \) to be photographed with the children
    object control in the active constr.
    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\textsubscript{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

generative is restricted to formal style

can bear (N), can stand (N), hate, like (PP), loathe, love, prefer (T)
also takes finite complements

takes past participial
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$_1$

• **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)

---

gerunds are concealed
passives

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

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

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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)

• **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), remember\textsubscript{2} (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 seeing us together

  anticipate, appreciate, celebrate, delay, describe, detest, discuss, enjoy, envisage, fancy, foresee, imagine, mention, mind (N), miss, put off, recall, regret, 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

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

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5 Classification of catenative verbs

Class 3

- **Class 3: catenative verbs only in the complex construction**
  - a. *ininitival 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, fear₂, find₁, reveal, understand₂, ...
          - allow, cause, enable, permit, ...
      - • *oblique-complex*
        - i. Kim appealed to them to release the hostages
          - appeal (to), bank (on), count (on), depend (on), keep on₂ (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

\[ \text{get}_4, \text{have}_3 \ (B) \]

- **matrix passive allowed**
  
i. I heard them arrive/arriving
 ii. I heard the window broken

\[ \text{feel} \ (Tu, [B]), \text{hear} \ (Tu, [B]), \text{notice} \ (Tu, B), \text{observe} \ (Tu, [B]), \text{overhear} \ ([B]), \text{see} \_1 \ (Tu, [B]), \text{watch} \ (B) \]
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, discover₂, depict, envy (-P), find₂, keep, leave, picture, prtray, see (-P), set, show, smell, start (-P)
## 5 Classification of catenative verbs

### Summary

- **Simple construction**
  - p-x
  - a. bar infinitival
  - b. to-infinitival
  - c. to-infinitival or gerund
  - d. only gerund
  - e. only past-participial

- **Simple and complex construction**
  - p-(y)-x
  - a. to-infinitival but no gerund
  - b. to-infinitival or gerund
  - c. only gerund

- **Complex construction**
  - p-y-x
  - a. infinitival but no gerund
  - b. infinitival, gerund, or past participial
  - c. only gerund