

# Contents

<b>Chapter 1. Introduction</b>	1
<b>Chapter 2. Preliminaries</b>	
2.1. Reflections on Control and its domains	3
2.1.1. Control and economy conditions	3
2.1.2. On the array of Control – Its central domain –	5
2.1.3. Other major domains of Control	6
2.1.3.1. Controlled complement clauses with filled C(P)	6
2.1.3.2. Controlled clauses as adjuncts	9
2.1.3.2.1. Infinitival S-structures	9
2.1.3.2.2. Control in free participial and nominal adjuncts	10
2.2. Approaches to Control	12
2.2.1. Emergence of Control	12
2.2.2. The configurational approach	13
2.2.2.1. Manzini’s theory	13
2.2.2.2. Kayne’s similar approach	16
2.2.2.3. On the arbitrariness of PRO <sub>arb</sub>	19
2.2.2.4. Configurational and binding approaches extended	22
2.2.3. Questions posed to Control	23
2.2.4. Clausal status of the controlled phrase or the propositional vs. the attributive account of Control	23
2.2.5. $\Theta$ -roles and Control	24
2.2.6. Specification of thematic properties and Control domains	25
2.3. Organization of the study and languages considered	27
<b>Chapter 3. The theory outlined</b>	
3.1. Object Control – a pilot demonstration	29
3.2. Constraints on “object” Control	30
3.2.1. Shape of the constraint	30

3.2.2. Markedness as opposite feature values	34
3.2.3. Unmarked and marked Control constraint as a functional instantiation of lexical features	38
3.2.4.1. Interpreting and extending effects of the markedness distinction in constraint (B,b)	40
3.2.4.2. Violations of constraint (B,b).	41
3.2.5. Violating the m(arked) constraint and cross-linguistic variation. Multiple options	43
3.3. Grammar and recourse to pragmatics	44
3.4. Nominalized Russian <i>prosit'</i> ( <i>sja</i> )	49
3.5. When <i>pro</i> takes over	51
3.6. A Comparison with an alternative analysis	52
<b>Chapter 4. The <i>persuade</i> subclass and cognate ones subject to the general constraint</b>	
4.1. <i>persuade</i> versus <i>ask</i> . Parameterization in pragmatics	55
4.2. On complement unaccusatives and unergatives	64
4.3. Neutralization of the null object parameter with respect to Control of <i>persuade</i> complements	65
4.4. Further subclasses obeying constraint (B,b)	67
4.4.1. The <i>teach</i> subclass	67
4.4.2. The case of <i>signal</i> as a Control verb	69
4.4.3. <i>teach</i> and <i>ask</i> . Larson's comparison	72
4.4.4. A subclass of Control verbs subcategorizing for an oblique object	76
4.5. Ambiguous <i>allow</i> in Control and ECM-contexts	81
4.6. Lexically saturated theta-roles	85
<b>Chapter 5. The case of <i>promise</i></b>	
5.1. Tenacity and untenability of subject Control	87
5.2. A classical violation	93
5.3. Violating the unmarked constraint	97
5.4. A structural-pragmatic conflict?	99
5.5. Larson's division of labor	104
5.6. The analogous case of <i>threaten</i>	105
5.7. Considering the raising analysis of <i>promise</i> and <i>threaten</i>	106
5.8. Intervention of modal verbs	109

**Chapter 6. No Choice of Controller**

6.1. Matrix active clauses	113
6.1.1. The case of <i>try / attempt</i>	113
6.1.2. <i>try</i> vs. <i>intend</i>	117
6.1.3. Effects on passive controlled clauses and unspecified PRO	119
6.1.4. Non-passive controlled clauses failing condition (D)	121
6.2. Matrix passive clauses	123
6.3. Raising contexts	127

**Chapter 7. Reflexive clitic impersonal clauses in Control structures**

7.1. The situation in Slavic languages	129
7.2. Control and reflexive passive The status of <i>pro</i> in impersonal reflexive clauses as a prerequisite for controlling	130

**Chapter 8. “Self-control” with evaluating and attitudinal predicates**

8.1. Adjectival predicates	137
8.1.1. Two basic situations	137
8.1.1.1. Situation (a) and Epstein’s formula	138
8.1.1.2. Situation (b)	141
8.1.2. For “better” or “worse”	147
8.2. Verbal predicates of evaluational or attitudinal character	148
8.2.1. The oblique object controller	148
8.2.2. The subject controller	148

**Chapter 9. Aspects of control in the “grain problem” and in VP-deletion**

9.1. The “grain problem” and reciprocal constructions	151
9.2. Freedom of constraints as a precondition for strict identity in anaphoric contexts	153

**Chapter 10. Summary and conclusions, with some remaining questions**

10.1. Essentials and main general proposal	155
10.2. The constraints and markedness	157
10.3. The classes of Control	158
10.3.1. Control class (B,b) (=II) and its main subclasses	158
10.3.1.1. The <i>ask</i> -type subclass (II) <sup>a</sup>	158

10.3.1.2. The <i>persuade</i> subclass (II) <sup>b</sup>	160
10.3.1.3. Subclass (II) <sup>c</sup>	162
10.3.1.4. Verbs of peculiar behavior in (II)	163
10.3.2. Control class subject to (B, a) (= I)	163
10.3.3. Self-regulating Control	165
10.3.3.1. The case of <i>try</i> and related verbs	165
10.3.3.2. A related Control process of evaluating and attitudinal Control elements	166
10.3.3.3. Verbal predicates indifferent to thematic feature constraints	167
10.4. Thematic and nonthematic Control	168
10.4.1. Two particular verbs	168
10.4.1.1. The German control verb <i>vorschlagen</i>	168
10.4.1.2. <i>agree</i> as control verb	169
10.4.2. Control in infinitival adjuncts introduced by <i>ohne</i> (without)	169
10.5. Closing remarks	171
 <b>Chapter 11. Turning to the Minimalist Program</b>	
11.1. On the status of control	175
11.2. Derivational and inherent economy	176
11.3. Thematic features	176
11.4. Control treated with the PRO-theoreme	177
11.4.1. Conceptual considerations	177
11.4.2. Syntactic treatment	178
11.4.3. A different class of control verbs	179
11.4.4. Markedness	180
11.5. Can pragmatics be parametrized?	180
11.6. On approaches that give up postulating PRO	181
11.6.1. General conditions	181
11.6.2. Control in terms of a calculus of features	182
11.6.3. An illustration of control relations described without positing PRO	184
11.6.4. Dispensing with PRO and pro	186
 <b>Notes</b>	 187
<b>References</b>	197
<b>Subject index</b>	205