

Contents

Preface	ix
List of figures	xi
List of tables	xii
Chapter 1: The phenomenon of clausal complementation	
1.1 Introduction	1
1.1.1 Approaches to clausal complementation	2
1.1.1.1 Syntactic approach	2
1.1.1.2 Semantic approach	3
1.1.1.3 Cognitive approach	4
1.1.2 Delimitation of the study	6
1.1.2.1 Impersonal complement clause constructions	7
1.1.2.2 Personal complement clause constructions	9
1.1.3 Assumptions of the study	11
1.1.4 Goals of the study	14
1.2 Review of literature	15
1.2.1 Traditional school	16
1.2.2 Structural school	18
1.2.3 Generative school	19
1.2.3.1 The higher predicate proposal	20
1.2.3.2 The complement proposal	23
1.2.4 Functional school	26
1.2.4.1 The binding hierarchy proposal	27
1.2.4.2 The higher predicate + complement proposal	28
1.2.5 Cognitive school	30
1.2.5.1 The construal proposal	30
1.2.5.2 Advantages	32
1.3 Model of analysis	35
1.3.1 Linguistic organisation	35
1.3.2 Semantic organisation	36
1.3.2.1 Conceptualisation	36
1.3.2.2 Categorisation	38
1.3.2.3 Motivation	39
1.3.2.4 Form-meaning pairing	40
1.3.2.5 Construal	41
1.3.2.5.1 Scope	41
1.3.2.5.2 Perspective	42
1.3.2.5.3 Prominence	42
1.3.2.6 Cognitive models	43
1.3.2.6.1 The billiard-ball model	44
1.3.2.6.2 The stage model	44
1.3.2.6.3 The canonical event model	45
1.3.2.6.4 The reference-point model	46
1.3.2.6.5 The reality model	46
1.3.3 Grammatical organisation	47
1.3.3.1 Grammatical classes	47
1.3.3.2 Grammatical constructions	48
1.3.3.3 Grammatical rules	49
1.3.3.4 Semantic values	49
Notes to Chapter 1	50

Chapter 2: The construal of atemporalisation

2.1	Introduction	52
2.2	Complementation in CG	54
2.2.1	Valence factors	55
2.2.2	Conceptual analysis of complement clause constructions	57
2.2.2.1	Single layer of conceptualisation	58
2.2.2.2	Double layer of conceptualisation	59
2.3	The status of complement clauses	60
2.3.1	Conceptual characterisation of complement clauses	61
2.3.1.1	Perspective	61
2.3.1.2	Grounding	62
2.3.1.3	Aspect	64
2.3.1.4	Scanning	65
2.3.1.5	Function	66
2.3.1.5.1	Processual event	66
2.3.1.5.2	Atemporal event	67
2.3.1.5.3	Alternation	69
2.3.2	Syntactic characterisation of complement clauses	71
2.3.2.1	Presence of subject	72
2.3.2.2	Extraposition	73
2.3.2.3	Verbal properties	74
2.3.2.3.1	Tense inflection	74
2.3.2.3.2	Modal inclusion	74
2.3.2.3.3	Progressive <i>be+ing</i>	74
2.3.2.3.4	Perfect <i>have+ed</i>	75
2.3.2.3.5	Passive <i>be+en</i>	76
2.3.2.3.6	Negative raising	78
2.3.2.4	Nominal properties	79
2.3.2.4.1	Positions	79
2.3.2.4.2	Characteristics	80
2.3.2.5	Complementiser omission	80
2.4	The status of complementisers	83
2.4.1	Previous accounts	83
2.4.2	Cognitive account	85
2.4.2.1	Function of complementisers	86
2.4.2.1.1	Conceptual distance	87
2.4.2.1.2	Temporal reference	89
2.4.2.2	Characterisation of complementisers	91
2.4.2.2.1	The <i>zero</i> complementiser	92
2.4.2.2.2	The <i>to</i> -complementiser	95
2.4.2.2.3	The <i>for-to</i> complementiser	97
2.4.2.2.4	The <i>-ing</i> complementiser	99
	Notes to Chapter 2	101

Chapter 3: The construal of prominence

3.1	Introduction	103
3.2	Parameters of variation	105
3.2.1	Instantiation	106
3.2.1.1	Transparency	107
3.2.1.1.1	Classical analysis	107
3.2.1.1.2	Functional analysis	108
3.2.1.1.3	Cognitive analysis	108

3.2.1.1.3.1	Profiling	109
3.2.1.1.3.2	Reference point	109
3.2.1.1.3.3	Polysemy	110
3.2.1.1.4	Categories of raising constructions	111
3.2.1.1.4.1	Subject-to-object raising	111
3.2.1.1.4.2	Subject-to-subject raising	112
3.2.1.1.4.3	Object-to-subject raising	113
3.2.1.1.5	Attenuation	114
3.2.1.2	Elaboration	115
3.2.1.2.1	Classical analyses	116
3.2.1.2.2	Cognitive analyses	117
3.2.1.2.2.1	Context	118
3.2.1.2.2.2	Iconicity	118
3.2.1.2.2.3	Pragmatics	119
3.2.1.2.3	Categories of complement clause constructions	120
3.2.1.2.3.1	Infinitival complement clauses	121
3.2.1.2.3.1.1	Non-elaborated trajector	121
3.2.1.2.3.1.2	Elaborated trajector	122
3.2.1.2.3.2	Gerundial complement clauses	128
3.2.1.2.3.2.1	Non-elaborated trajector	128
3.2.1.2.3.2.2	Elaborated trajector	130
3.2.1.2.3.3	Participial complement clauses	132
3.2.1.2.3.3.1	Predicative participials	133
3.2.1.2.3.3.2	Attributive participials	134
3.2.2	Type specification	135
3.2.2.1	Type vs. instance conceptions	135
3.2.2.1.1	Type nominalisation	137
3.2.2.1.2	Instance nominalisation	138
3.2.2.2	Choice of subject in <i>-ing</i> complement clauses	139
3.2.2.2.1	Semantic factors	139
3.2.2.2.2	Stylistic factors	140
3.2.2.2.3	Phonological factors	141
3.2.2.2.4	Syntactic factors	141
Notes to Chapter 3		142

Chapter 4: The construal of objectivity

4.1	Introduction	144
4.1.1	Syntactic manifestations	146
4.1.2	Semantic repercussions	148
4.2	Alternative construals of an objective scene	151
4.2.1	The construal of scope	151
4.2.1.1	Non-extraposed vs. extraposed complement clause constructions	152
4.2.1.1.1	Stylistic distinction	152
4.2.1.1.2	Syntactic distinction	153
4.2.1.1.3	Functional distinction	154
4.2.1.1.4	Cognitive distinction	155
4.2.1.2	The status of the pronoun <i>it</i>	157
4.2.1.2.1	Syntactic analyses	157
4.2.1.2.2	Semantic analyses	159
4.2.1.2.3	Cognitive analysis	160
4.2.1.2.3.1	The polysemy approach	161
4.2.1.2.3.2	Setting-subject constructions	162
4.2.2	The construal of profiling	164

4.3	Categories of impersonal complement clause constructions	166
4.3.1	Meaning	167
4.3.2	Distribution	169
4.3.2.1	The domain of evaluation	170
4.3.2.2	The domain of emotion	173
4.3.2.3	The domain of deontics	176
4.3.2.4	The domain of epistemics	178
4.3.2.5	The domain of appearance	180
4.4	Complement clauses with subjects	181
4.4.1	Extraposed gerundial complement clauses	182
4.4.2	Extraposed infinitival complement clauses	184
	Notes to Chapter 4	186

Chapter 5: The construal of subjectivity

5.1	Introduction	188
5.1.1	Syntactic manifestations	189
5.1.2	Semantic consequences	191
5.2	Categories of complement clause constructions	195
5.2.1	The domain of volition	196
5.2.1.1	Meaning	196
5.2.1.2	Distribution	199
5.2.1.2.1	The <i>to</i> -infinitive	200
5.2.1.2.1.1	The subdomain of desire	201
5.2.1.2.1.2	The subdomain of intention	202
5.2.1.2.1.3	The subdomain of achievement	205
5.2.1.2.2	The <i>-ing</i> gerund	207
5.2.1.2.2.1	The subdomain of contemplation	208
5.2.1.2.2.2	The subdomain of endeavour	209
5.2.1.2.2.3	The subdomain of communication	211
5.2.2	The domain of emotion	213
5.2.2.1	Meaning	214
5.2.2.2	Distribution	215
5.2.2.2.1	The subdomain of attitude: <i>to</i> -infinitive	216
5.2.2.2.2	The subdomain of reaction: <i>-ing</i> gerund	218
5.2.3	Alteration	221
5.2.3.1	<i>To</i> vs. <i>that</i>	221
5.2.3.2	<i>Ing</i> vs. <i>that</i>	224
5.2.3.3	<i>To</i> vs. <i>-ing</i> vs. <i>that</i>	225
5.2.4	Prepositional complement clause constructions	228
5.2.4.1	Cases of invariability	228
5.2.4.2	Cases of variability	229
5.2.5	<i>For-to</i> complement clause constructions	231
5.2.5.1	Non-cognitive inquiry	232
5.2.5.2	Cognitive inquiry	234
5.2.5.2.1	Functions of <i>for-to</i>	235
5.2.5.2.1.1	Indirectness	235
5.2.5.2.1.2	Potentiality	236
5.2.5.2.2	Cognitive domains	237
5.2.5.2.2.1	Volition	237
5.2.5.2.2.2	Emotion	238
5.2.5.2.2.3	Alteration	238
5.2.5.2.2.3.1	<i>To</i> vs. <i>for-to</i>	239
5.2.5.2.2.3.2	<i>For-to</i> vs. <i>that</i>	241
	Notes to Chapter 5	244

Chapter 6: The interaction of pragmatics and semantics

6.1	Introduction	245
6.1.1	Temporal reference	246
6.1.2	Aspect	247
6.1.3	Character	249
6.2	Complement clauses in subject position	250
6.2.1	Context-dependent choice	251
6.2.2	Tense-dependent choice	257
6.3	Complement clauses in setting-subject constructions	260
6.4	Complement clauses in object position	261
6.4.1	The domain of volition	262
6.4.1.1	The subdomain of phasing	262
6.4.1.1.1	The initiation phase	263
6.4.1.1.2	The continuation phase	264
6.4.1.1.3	The termination phase	266
6.4.1.1.4	Constraints	267
6.4.1.2	The subdomain of contemplation	269
6.4.1.3	The subdomain of intention	270
6.4.1.4	The subdomain of endeavour	273
6.4.1.5	The subdomain of need	275
6.4.2	The domain of emotion	276
6.4.2.1	The subdomain of liking	276
6.4.2.2	The subdomain of disliking	279
6.4.2.3	The subdomain of preferring	282
6.4.2.4	Constraints	283
6.4.3	Parallelism between complement clauses	284
	Notes to Chapter 6	288

Chapter 7: The construal of salience

7.1	Introduction	289
7.1.1	Syntactic manifestations	290
7.1.2	Semantic ramifications	291
7.2	Categories of complement clause constructions	295
7.2.1	The domain of causation	295
7.2.1.1	Meaning	295
7.2.1.2	Distribution	297
7.2.1.2.1	The subdomain of direct causation	298
7.2.1.2.2	The subdomain of indirect causation	300
7.2.1.2.2.1	Projected reality	300
7.2.1.2.2.2	Potential reality	303
7.2.1.2.3	Alternation	305
7.2.1.2.4	Negative causation	307
7.2.2	The domain of permission	310
7.2.2.1	Meaning	310
7.2.2.2	Distribution	311
7.2.2.2.1	The subdomain of direct permission	311
7.2.2.2.2	The subdomain of indirect permission	314
7.2.3	The domain of perception	316
7.2.3.1	Meaning	316
7.2.3.2	Distribution	318
7.2.3.2.1	Cases of invariability	318
7.2.3.2.2	Cases of variability	321

7.2.4	The domain of cognition	324
7.2.4.1	Meaning	324
7.2.4.2	Distribution	325
7.2.4.2.1	The subdomain of deductive assessment	326
7.2.4.2.2	The subdomain of inductive assessment	328
7.2.4.2.3	Alternation	329
Notes to Chapter 7		331
Chapter 8: Conclusions		
8.1	Dimensions of construal	332
8.2	Cognitive domains	337
8.3	Cognitive models	338
8.4	Semantic compatibility	340
8.5	Characterisation of complementisers	342
8.6	Characterisation of complement clauses	343
8.7	Form-meaning pairings	344
8.8	Grammatical elements are meaningful	345
8.9	Grammatical constructions are meaningful	346
8.10	Elaboration of complement trajectory	347
8.11	Type and instance conceptions	348
8.12	Conceptual and syntactic integration	349
References		352