Towards a Generative Approach
to English Gerundives
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2001
2001년 2월

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Towards a Generative Approach to English Gerundives.

Chomsky (1995b)
phi-features

Acc-ing

Poss-ing

Ing-of
1. 

1.1. 

I hate Jane’s smoking stogies. I hate smoking stogies. I hate smoken g stogies. I hate Jane’s smoking stogies. I hate smoken g stogies. I hate smoken g stogies.

Wasow & Roper (1972) found that +ing was more likely to occur after an essive possessive, whereas +ing was more likely to occur after an accusative possessive. (1) a. Poss-ing in g. We liked Jane’s playing the Mozart. b. Accusative-ing in g. We liked Jane playing the Mozart. c. PRO-ing in g.
We liked [PRO playing the Mozart]

[158x705]We liked [PRO playing the Mozart]

Abney (1987)


Suzuki (1988)

(determiner phrase analysis)

Abney (1987), Acc- ing Poss- ing [+N] - ing

Abney [+N] - ing DP - [+WH] [Spec, DP] wh- ing

Suzuki (1988) [Spec, DP] wh- ing

1.2. ±ã± ã±ã±
2.  

2.1.  

2.2.1.  

(1)  
   a. real-reality  
      real-realize  
   b. house-houses  
      talk-talks  

(1a) real  
(1b) -s  

(2)  
   a. Dick sarcastically criticized the book.  
   b. Dick’s sarcastically/*sarcastic criticizing the book.  
   c. Dick’s *sarcastically/sarcastic criticism of the book.
Bauer (1988) criticized their views.

(2a) criticized
(2b) criticized
(2c) criticize
Bauer (1988) shooting

(3) a. John was shooting clay pigeons.
    b. I saw John shooting clay pigeons.
    c. His shooting clay pigeons didn’t worry me.
    d. The shooting of the clay pigeons was dramatic.

(3a) Poss- ing shooting
(3b) Poss- ing shooting
(3c) shooting - ing
(3d) shooting - ing

2.1.2. (productivity)

(4) a. apply - applicant
    attend - attendant
    b. reply - *replicant
intend- *intendant

2.1.3. ÚÀ¹å ÌÇÝÀÁÇ

Chomsky (1993) ¿ÁÇÀ̷п¡¼­´ÂÃæºÐÈ÷±¼ÀýµÈÇüÅ·ε¿»ç¿¡Ã· Ø¡µÇ¾îµµÀԵȴÙ.

Chomsky (1993) ¿ÁÇÀ̷п¡¼­´ÂÃæºÐÈ÷±¼ÀýµÈÇüÅ·γªÅ¸³ª¼­Á¡°Ë (checking) Ø¡ÇÑ´Ù.

1) Lasnik (1994)¿ÁÇÀ̷п Chomsky (1993)¿ÁÇÀ̷п ¿ÁÇÀ̷п (bare forms) ¿ÁÇÀ̷п Lasnik¿ÁÇÀ̷п ¿ÁÇÀ̷п (checking) Ø¡ÇÑ´Ù.
2.2. "ing" and "-ing"

Lees (1960)

(5) a. Jane is reading a book.
   b. Jane dislikes eating in public.

Jane dislikes [PRO eating in public]

(6) a. His rapid drawing of the picture fascinated me.
   b. His drawing the picture rapidly fascinated me.

Lees (6a) (6b)
(6a) drawing, a way of doing something.
(6b) drawing, a way of doing something.

Wasow & Roeper (1972) [see Thompson (1973)] (6a) drawing,
(6a-b) drawing, a way of doing something.
(6b) drawing, a way of doing something.

(7) a. His having eaten vegetables was a great surprise.
    b. Eating vegetables is healthful.

(8) a. I abhor singing.
    b. I abhor singing operas.
(8a) anyone

Postal (1970)

(8b) singing

I

(8a) singing

Wasow & Roeper (1972)

(8b) ing

(8a) ing

Possing, (8a) ing

Wasow & Roeper (1972) ing

Possing, (8a) ing

Chomsky (1970)

Possing ing, Acc-ing ing

2.3.2. Ing-of

Chomsky

2.3.1. Poss-ing

Chomsky (1970)

2.3.3. Ing-of

Possing, Acc-ing ing, Ing-of

- 9 -
Chomsky (9a) refusing the offer, (9b) refusal of the offer. Chomsky (9b) refusing the offer, (9c) refusal of the offer.

(9) a. John has refused the offer.
   b. John’s refusing the offer.
   c. John’s refusal of the offer.
   d. John’s refusing of the offer.

Chomsky (9b) refusing, (9c) refusal, (9d) refusing. Chomsky (9a-b) refusing, (9b) refusal, (9c) refusal of the offer. Chomsky (9b) refusing, (9c) refusal of the offer.

(10) a. John amused the children with his stories.
   b. John’s amusing the children with his stories
   c. *John’s amusement of the children with his stories

(10b-c) John’s amusing the children with his stories. Chomsky (10b) amusing the children with his stories. Chomsky (10c) John’s amusing the children with his stories.

(11)-(13)
(11) a. John is eager to please.
   b. John is easy to please.
(12) a. John’s being eager to please.
   b. John’s being easy to please.
(13) a. John’s eagerness to please.
   b. *John’s easiness to please.

- (14) marriage(marry), trial(try), revolution(revolve), reside(residence)

- (14) marriage(marry), trial(try), revolution(revolve), reside(residence)
(15) a. *the proving of the theorem
   b. the proof of the theorem

   b. John’s *(sarcastically)* criticizing the book.
   c. John’s *(sarcastically)* criticism of the book

(17) John’s having criticized the book.

(18) John’s three *(proving)* of the theorem.
Chomsky (1965) discussed the mixed form: “...”

(19) a. John’s refusing of the offer.
    b. John’s proving of the theorem.
    c. the growing of tomatoes

Lees (1960) also pointed out that the feeling, the trying to win, the leaving...

(20) The first careful singing of the aria in public.
2.3.2.  

Wasow & Roeper (1972) used two types of gerunds: (normal gerund) and (verbal gerund). 

(21) a. I detest loud singing.  
    b. I detest singing loudly.  

(22) a. John enjoyed reading of the Bald Soprano.  
    b. John enjoyed reading the Bald Soprano.  

(23) a. A => NP → Specifier N  
    Specifier → Article  
    NP  
    b. A => S → NP VP  

Wasow & Roeper and Chomsky (1970)
(24) a. I detest loud singing.
   b. I detest singing loudly.

   b. John enjoyed reading the Bald Soprano.

(26) a. The killing of his dog upset John.

(27) a. Sightseeings of UFO's make Mary nervous.
   b. Sightseeing UFO's makes Mary nervous.

(28) a. No acting is good enough for John.
   b. Not acting is good enough for John.

(29) a. I enjoy graceful diving.
   b. I enjoy having dived gracefully.

(30) a. (NP ±¸Á¶)  
 b. (VP ±¸Á¶)

a. (NP ±¸Á¶)  
 b. (VP ±¸Á¶)
(30) (a) NP (b) VP

(31) a. I detest loud music.
    b. I hate to sing loudly.

    b. John wanted to read the Bald Soprano.

(33) a. The death of his dog upset John.
    b. To have to kill his dog upset John.

(34) a. Stories of UFO’s make Mary nervous.
    b. It makes Mary nervous to see UFO’s.

(35) a. No play is good enough for John.
    b. Not to act is good enough for John.

(36) a. I enjoy graceful acrobatics.
    b. I am glad to have dived gracefully.

2.3.3. Poss- ing, Acc- ing, Ing- of

(24a-29a) (24b-29b)

(37) Poss- ing
\( \text{PRO-} \text{ing} \).

(37) a. I like John's singing of the opera.
   b. I like John's singing the opera.
   c. I like John singing the opera.
   d. I like PRO singing the opera.

(37)\( ^\ast \) Poss-\text{ing} \( ^\ast \) Acc-\text{ing} \( ^\ast \) PRO-\text{ing}.

Emonds (1976)\( ^\ast \) \( ^\ast \) \( ^\ast \) NP NP NP NP.

(38) a. John just came back from his job.
   b. John just came back from driving a cab.
   c. \( ^\ast \) John just came back from to drive a cab.
   d. \( ^\ast \) John just came back from that he drove a cab.

\( ^\ast \) Emonds (1976:126)\( ^\ast \) \( ^\ast \) \( ^\ast \) \( ^\ast \) NP NP NP NP.

\begin{align*}
\text{NP} & \quad \text{S} \\
\text{NP} & \quad \text{Tense} \\
\text{Mary} & \quad \text{ed's} \\
& \quad \text{have} \\
\text{NP} & \quad \text{S} \\
\text{NP} & \quad \text{Tense} \\
\text{Mary} & \quad \text{VP} \\
& \quad \text{having}
\end{align*}
(39) a. He blamed it on Bill’s strictness.
   b. He blamed it on Bill’s being too strict.
   c. *He blamed it on for bill Bill’s to be too strict.
   d. *He blamed it on that Bill was too strict.

(40) a. Because of John’s age, Mary gets a pension.
   b. Because of John’s being so old, Mary gets a pension.
   c. *Because of for John to be so old, Mary gets a pension.
   d. *Because of that John is so old, Mary gets a pension.
   e. *Because John’s age, Mary gets a pension.
   f. *Because John’s being so old, Mary gets a pension.
   g. Because John is so old, Mary gets a pension.

(38-40) Emonds (1976), (37b - 38b).

(41) a. John just came back from PRO driving a cab.
   b. He blamed it on Bill’s being too strict.

(42) a. We approve of him studying linguistics.  
   b. We approve of PRO studying linguistics.  
   c. I counted on no one coming.  
      I counted on no one to come.
d. *John was hated having to leave so soon.

e. We anticipated each other winning his race.

(43) a. It's John's weakness for stogies that I can't abide.
   b. It's John's smoking stogies that I can't abide.
   c. It's John smoking stogies that I can't abide.
   d. *It's that John smokes stogies that I can't believe.
   e. *It's for John to smoke stogies that I can't permit.

(44) a. I learned about John's weakness for stogies.
   b. I learned about John's smoking stogies.
   c. I learned about John smoking stogies.
   d. *I learned about that John smokes stogies.

(45) a. Does John's weakness for stogies bother you?
   b. Would John's smoking stogies bother you?
   c. ?Would John smoking stogies bother you?
   d. *Does that John smokes stogies bother you?
e. *Would that (for John) to smoke stogies bother you?

Accepting that- that- that- that- that-for-to would bother you.

(46) a. I believe that John’s weakness for stogies bothers you.
   b. I believe that John’s smoking stogies would bother you.
   c. ?I believe that John smoking stogies would bother you.
   d. *I believe that John smokes stogies bothers you.
   e. *I believe that (for John) to smoke stogies would bother you.

Accepting perhaps John’s weakness for stogies bothers you.

(47) a. Perhaps John’s weakness for stogies bothers you.
   b. Perhaps John’s smoking stogies would bother you.
   c. Perhaps John smoking stogies would bother you.
   d. ??Perhaps that John smokes stogies bothers you.
   e. ??Perhaps (for John) to smoke stogies would bother you.

Accepting that- topicalization I can’t abide.

(48) a. John’s weakness for stogies I can’t abide.
   b. John’s smoking stogies I can’t abide.
   c. ?John smoking stogies I can’t abide.
   d. *That John smokes stogies I can’t believe.
e. *For John to smoke stogies I won't permit.

(49) a. That John came and that Mary left bothers/ *bother me.
    b. John coming (so often) and Mary leaving (so often) bothers/ *bother me.
    c. John’s coming and Mary’s leaving *bothers / bother me.

(50) a. They thought that each other’s giving up the ship was
forgivable.
b. *They thought that each other giving up the ship was forgivable.
c. They thought that each other’s desertion was forgivable.
d. *They thought that each other was forgivable.
e. *They thought that for John to desert would be forgivable.

Horn (1975) & Reuland (1983) Poss- ing (Poss- ing)

(51) a. *We were very upset at the refrigerator’s tipping over.
   b. We were very upset at the refrigerator tipping over.
   c. *We were very upset at our idea’s being unfairly criticized.
   d. We were very upset at our idea being unfairly criticized.

(52) a. *I was irked at advantage’s being taken of John’s situation.
   b. *The outcome justified much’s being made of Calvin’s foresight.
   c. I was irked at advantage being taken of John’s situation.

Acc- ing (Acc- ing)

(53) I was upset at
   a. *a friend of mine’s leaving early.
   b. *a friend of the little boy’s leaving early.
c. *the man responsible’s leaving early.

d. *the man who came late’s leaving early.

(54) a. a friend of mine leaving early.

b. a friend of the little boy leaving early.

c. the man responsible leaving early.

d. the man who came late leaving early.

(55) a. ?a friend of mine’s new house.

b. *a friend of the little boy’s new bicycle.

(56) I wouldn’t count on it/*it’s snowing tomorrow.

(57) a. We remember him describing Rome.

b. We remember his describing Rome.

c. The city that we remember him describing t

d. *The city that we remember his describing t


(58) a. the man [whose flirting with your wife] you took such exception to

b. *the man [who flirting with your wife] you took such
exception to
c. the man [whose opinions] you took such exception to
d. *the man [(for) who to leave early] you would have preferred

(59) a. John’s fixing of the car
   b. The looking up of the information
   c. *The looking of the information up.

(60) a. Their carefully rebuilding the city
   b. Their carefully rebuilding of the city
   c. Their carefully reconstruction of the city

(61) a. *The city’s carefully rebuilding t
   b. *The city’s careful rebuilding t
   c. The city’s carefully reconstruction

(62) a. Their renewing our contract this year.
b. Their renewing of our contract this year.
c. Their renewal of our contract.

(63) a. *This year’s renewing our contract.
b. *This year’s renewing of our contract.
c. This year’s renewal of our contract.

(64) a. The counting of the votes that took the longest was in the 4th district.
b. *the having fixed of the car.
3. Poss-ing, Acc-ing, PRO-ing

Poss-ing, Acc-ing, PRO-ing are adverbials that modify the verb or the clause. Abney (1987) proposed DP as a possible candidate for Poss-ing, Acc-ing, PRO-ing.

Abney (1987) proposed DP as a possible candidate for Poss-ing, Acc-ing, PRO-ing.

3.1. Poss-ing, Acc-ing, PRO-ing

Abney (1987) proposed Poss-ing, Acc-ing, PRO-ing as adverbials that modify the verb or the clause.

(1) a. John surprised me.
That John came surprised me.
b. I know John
I know that John came.

Stowell (1981) proposed Poss-ing, Acc-ing, PRO-ing as adverbials that modify the verb or the clause.
(i) The Case-Resistance Principle (CRP)

Case may not be assigned to a category bearing a Case-assigning feature.

(ii) The Head Domain Principle (HDP)

*XP, where XP is in the domain of a nondistinct head.

(iii) a. α is in the domain of a head if the head c-commands α and there is no maximal projection between the head and α.

   d. α is nondistinct from β if α and β have the same categorial features.
(2) a. [That words are meaningless] refutes itself.
   b. *[That words are meaningless] refutes it.
      [That John is dead] means that he does not know it.
   c. *It proves that Bill thinks [that words are meaningful].

(3) a. John criticised Bill after his talk.
   b. John's criticism of Bill after his talk.
   c. *[John criticised Bill after PRO talk.]
   d. *[John's criticism of Bill after PRO talk.]

If there is an AGR, then the minimal assumption is that there is an Infl-like position which it occupies.

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4) Binding Theory

Principle A: An anaphor is bound in its governing category.
Principle B: A pronominal is free in its governing category.
Principle C: An R-expression is free.
(4)  a. angute-t kiputa-a-t
    'the men(pl.) bought it'
    angute-k kuiga-k
    'the men(pl.) river'

b. The man(men) buys(buy) it.
    The man’s (men’s) river.

(4a)  Yup’ik

Abney

(5)  DP
     |  D’
    D  NP
     |  N’
    N  (DP)

[+F] (functional element)  [-F] (thematic element)  [+N]  Abney
(6)  
[-F]  [+F]  
[-N]  V, Aux, P(?)  I, C  
[+N]  N, A, Q, Adv  D  

Abney  

(6a)  
D  I, C  [+F]  I'.  D'  D  N  V  

Abney  

(6b)  
D  I, C  [+F]  I'.  D'  D  N  V  

Abney  

(7)  

a.  

b.  

Rothstein (1983)
(8) a. [DP Caesar’s [O [d AGR][NP destruction of the city]]]
   b. [DP John’s [O [d AGR][NP puzzled expression]]]
   c. the destruction of the city.


(9) a. *[DP PRO’s [O [d AGR] [NP book]]]
   b. [DP PRO [O [d the [NP destruction of the city]]]]
   c. the destruction of the city.


3.2. 3.2. Structure of copula phrases

Abney DP -°¡¼³À»ÁöÁö

(10) a. *refused the offer.
    b. refusal of the offer.

(11) a. There arrived a man.
    b. *there’s arrival of a man.
    c. It was proven that the earth is round.
    d. *its proof that the earth is round.

Poss-ing (NP) ìëµÇÀ̴À½°ú°°´Ù

5) Poss-ing òë there°ÍÀº Çã¿ëµÇÁö¾Ê°ÍÀº Abney°ÍÀº D

5) Poss-ing òë there°ÍÀº Çã¿ëµÇÀ̴À½°ú°°´Ù ìëµÇÀ̴°ÍÀº Çã¿ëµÇÁö¾Ê°ÍÀº Abney°ÍÀº òë òë òë òë . there°ÍÀº Çã¿ëµÇÀ̴À½°ú°°`°ÍÀº Çã¿ëµÇÀ̴À½°ú°° (inherent case)°ÍÀº òë òë òë òë
(11) a. I approve of [there being a literacy exam for the candidates].

I was worried about [it being too obvious that Jane is lying].

b. I was worried about [its being too obvious that Jane was lying].

(12) a. The leaves should not be disturbed while PRO desiccating.

b. The leaves should not be disturbed during desiccation.

(13) a. Caesar destroyed the city.

b. *Caesar’s destruction the city.

(i) a. yesterday’s party

b. *then’s party

*now’s party

*here’s party

*there’s party
(14) a. John appeared to have left.
    b. *John’s appearance to have left.

(15) a. I expected John to win.

(16) a. *My belief of John to be intelligent.

6) Abney (1987)
Abney, (1994) C. DP - the theory of dependency structure 
3.3.  Some Notes
3.3.1.  Notes

(17) a. *destroy the city
       b. destruction of the city.

(18) a. There arrived a man.
       b. *there's arrival of a man.
       c. It was proven that the earth is round.
       d. *its proof that the earth is round.

(Extended projection principle)
(19) a. I detest loud singing.
    b. I detest singing loudly.

(20) a. John enjoyed a reading of The bald Soprano.
    b. John enjoyed reading The bald Soprano.

(21) a. The killing of his dog upset John.

(22) a. Finding themselves upset many people.
    b. *the Finding of themselves upset many people.
    c. [PRO Finding themselves] upsets many people.

Schachter (1976)
(23) *Took the bus.
(24) taking the bus
(25) a. Fred enjoyed taking the bus.
   b. Taking the bus was fun.
   c. Fred recommended taking the bus.

Schachter (1976) Poss-ing and PRO
(23) [s NP i took the bus] was fun for NP.

(26) [s NP: took the bus] was fun for NP.

Schachter (1976) Poss-ing and PRO
(24) taking the bus
NP → (DET) NOM.

Schachter Poss-ing its/the raining all day.

(27) a. (I am disappointed by) its/*the *ψ raining all day
   b. . . . its/*the being certain that she'll quit
   c. . . . *its/the certainty that she'll quit.


(28) Rule of Predicate-linking (Rothstein 1983)

Every non-theta-marked XP must be linked at S-structure to an argument which it immediately c-commands and which immediately c-commands it.
3.3.2. Sentence analysis

According to the analysis, the following cases are used:
- **(genitive case)**
- **(objective case)**
- **(common case)**

(29) I intend to voice my objection to their receiving an invitation to our meeting.
(30) It's awful cheek my saying anything to you at all.
(31) Sophia thought: His coming down is really no excuse for his not writing on Saturday.

(32) a. *My* forgetting her name was embarrassing.
    b. *Her* thus turning her back on me was fortunately not a snub.
(32) Do you remember the students and teachers protesting against the new rule?

(33) I looked forward to it getting warmer in spring.
I looked forward to its getting warmer in spring.

(34) a. I didn’t know about the weather being so awful in this area.
b. Peter stopped the vehicle crashing into the fence.
Peter stopped the vehicle’s crashing into the fence.

(35) a. I think I’ll take advantage of the rain stopping to go out.
b. There ought to be a law against a man’s sister ever entering his house after he’s married.
c. To think of me kissing Mr. H. after all he’s done to me.

7) (35a-c) are from Jespersen (1940): W. Somerset Maugham, George Bernard Shaw, Rudyard Kipling.
(36) a. I can remember you throwing me into the bow where the wet coiled lines were.

(E. Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea*)
b. By this time he was seriously convinced that there was no hope of him being among the selected six or ten.

(A. Bennett, *Roll-call*)
c. Now he could let it run through his fingers without the fish feeling any tension.

(E. Hemingway, *The Old Man and the Sea*)
d. I suppose it comes from the fact that none of us can stand other people having the same faults as ourselves.

(O. Wilde, *The Picture of Dorian Gray*)

(37) a. Did you ever hear of a man of good sense refusing such an offer?
b. I am not surprised at young or old falling in love with her.
c. He would not hear of that being possible.
d. He would not hear of Mrs. Mackenzie and her daughter quitting the house.

3.3.3. 

Schachter (1976) Poss-ing (possessive
(38) a. This burning the midnight oil of yours has got to stop.
   b. Any talking loudly on your part will be punished.

(39) There is no enjoying life without thee.

(40) a. my wicked leaving my father’s house
   b. constant handling the rod and gun

(41) a. the having to fight with that boisterous wind
   b. the being cheerful and fresh for the first moment

Poutsma\footnote{Jespersen 1954 \& Poutsma 1963. Abney (1987) \& Pullum (1991)\hfill Pullum \& Schachter (1976)\hfill (38)\hfill Poss-ing\hfill Poss-ing\hfill Poss-ing\hfill Poss-ing\hfill Poss-ing\hfill Poss-ing.}
(42) a. Nothing in his life became him like the leaving it.
   b. What else can joy be but the spreading joy?

(43) a. There is no enjoying this world without thee.
   b. I do not like this leaving without a word all those to whom she is dear.

(44) a. I'm tired of all that feeding the animals every day.
   b. This smoking your pipe on every possible occasion will ruin your health.

(45) a. There isn't any telling what they will do.
   b. There must be no standing beyond the yellow line.
   c. There's no mistaking that voice.
   d. There was no lighting fireworks that day.

(46) a. I won't tolerate any more telling tales out of school.
   b. There's been too much telling tales out of school around here lately.
   c. This telling tales out of school has got to stop.

3.3.4. 3 3 4

(47) a. No one would have dreamed of there being such a place.
   b. He denied there being anything uncongenial in their
character.

(48) a. You may count on there being a lot of trouble tonight.
   b. You may count on *there's being a lot of trouble tonight.

(49) a. There is no sign of there having been a struggle.
   b. There is no sign of *there’s having been a struggle.

(50) a. Only think of its being three months since I went away.
   b. He had no doubt of it being highly agreeable to Fanny.
   c. In honor of its being Christmas day.

(51) We would prefer its not raining just now.

(52) a. I'd prefer for there to be a better reason for his refusal.
   b. I'd prefer there being a better reason for his refusal.
   c. I believe it to have rained.
   d. I'd prefer its raining in September.
there is it's there is 's Poss- ing its is there is 's Poss- ing Poss- ing (Reuland, 1983)


(1) \( \text{The deverbalizing rule schema} \)
\[ Xi \rightarrow af-V \ (Xi=N, \ af=-ing, \ i=2) \]

(2) N''
   \[ \text{spec} \]
   John''s

- ing

V''
   \[ \text{V obj} \]
   play tennis

- ing (free word) ing (free word) ing (free word) ing (free word) ing (free word)}
Most of the properties of Acc-ing, Poss-ing, and Ing-of fall out correctly if we interpret "take scope over" as meaning "be sister of."

9) A node's s-projection path is the path of nodes along which its descriptive content is "passed along" (Abney 1987:57).

(3) \[ \begin{array}{c} N' \rightarrow \text{ing} \rightarrow V' \rightarrow V \\ \end{array} \]

\((X=N, \ af=\text{-ing}, \ I=1)\)

8) Abney (1987:222)
(4)  a. **Acc-ing**: "Bill playing the Mozart"

```
DP
  - ing
    IP
      Bill
      I'
      I
      VNP
        V
          play
        NP
          the Mozart
```

b. **Poss-ing**: "Bill's playing the Mozart"

```
DP
  Bill's
    D'
      D
      NP
        - ing
          VP
            V
              play
            DP
              the Mozart
```
c. "Bill's playing of the Mozart"
(5)  a. Someone remembers everyone’s eating of the fish.
    b. Someone remembers everyone’s eating the fish.
    c. Someone remembers everyone eating the fish.

(6)  a. my mother, [a picture of whom] you saw t
    b. *my mother, [examine whom] I thought the doctor never would t
(7) a. *the man [who flirting with your wife] you took such exception to
b. the man [whose flirting with your wife] you took such exception to
5.

\[ V - \text{ing} \]


Schachter (1976), Horn (1975)
Emonds (1976) stated that Poss-ing, Acc-ing, and Ing -of phrases can be represented as follows:

\[ \text{NP} \quad \text{DP} \quad \text{VP} \quad \text{IP} \quad \text{V}^0 \]

Abney (1987) extended the representation to include verbal projection and s-projection paths:

\[ \text{Poss-ing, Acc-ing, Ing-of} \quad \text{DP} \quad \text{NP} \quad \text{VP} \quad \text{IP} \quad \text{V}^0 \]

Abney (1987) noted that Poss-ing, Acc-ing, Ing -of can be represented abstractly as AGR (abstract AGR):

\[ \text{D} \quad \phi \quad \text{N} \quad \text{KP} \quad \text{V} \]

Abney (1987) further extended the representation to include [-F, -N] and [-F, +N]:

\[ \text{D} \quad \phi \quad \text{N} \quad \text{KP} \quad \text{V} \quad \text{N} \quad \text{NP} \quad \text{\ldots} \]


Abstract

Towards a Generative Approach to English Gerundives

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This thesis aims to provide a minimalist account of the gerundive constructions in English.

We first define gerundives as the whole noun phrases with V-ing as a head. The suffix -ing can be a derivational or inflectional one, depending on the changeability, productivity, and the relevance to syntax of the suffix in question.

We then divide the English gerundives into two groups: nominal gerundives (Ing- of) and verbal ones. The latter is subdivided into two types: Poss-ing and Acc-ing. These three constructions have the same basic property that they are verbal projections but changed to a nominal
categories. They just differ from each other depending on where the s-projection path of V converts to a nominal category. In the case of Poss-ing, the conversion takes place at VP, in the case of Acc-ing, at IP, and in the case of Ing-of, at V”.

The evidence in favor of claim can be summarized as follows:

First, Poss-ing has the distribution of a noun phrase because it is, in fact, a noun phrase (DP). When Poss-ing comes in the subject position, it shows agreement and long-distance binding. It differs from Acc-ing in that it possesses a D position, hence obtaining phi-features. The subject receives genitive case from D_{AGR}.

Second, Acc-ing structure has a few external distribution of noun phrase. All the properties of the subject and the verb phrase contained within Acc-ing are the same as found in the sentence. Acc-ing phrases, conjoined with other phrases in subject position, do not trigger plural agreement, and an anaphor in the subject of Acc-ing in subject position cannot be long-distance bound.

Third, Ing-of structure appears to involve a simple deverbal noun like derived nominals. In particular, it lacks the primary characteristic of a verbal construction, the case-marking of the direct object.

Even though this thesis claims that English gerundives have the structure of DP, a more systematic study should be done with evidence in support of the claim.