

For/from Alternations in Causative 'FOR/FROM V-*ing*' Constructions^{*}

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◆ Abstract

This paper discusses the structural and meaning features of causative *from/for* V-*ing* constructions as complement and provides insight on their grammatical characteristics revealed from alternation between prepositions *for* and *from* in nonfinite V-*ing* complement clause constructions. Guided by empirical data, this paper demonstrates that there are three types of syntactic patterns classified by the main verbs in these constructions and that these three syntactic types are closely linked with the meaning. These classifications are supported by the passivizations and aspect. In addition, this paper suggests that the function of *for* and *from* followed by nonfinite V-*ing* clause should be treated as a preposition introducing nonfinite V-*ing* clauses.

Key Words : *for* and *from* alternation, nonfinite V-*ing* clause, complement clause, complementation

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I . Introduction

This paper focuses on the English verb complementation, which has been of particular interest to many researchers. In the widest sense, this complementation refers to the process of positioning a clause into a place functioning as the complement of main verb. This clause is syntactically introduced as two different types, finite versus nonfinite clauses. The nonfinite complement clauses also include a prepositional clause type, which is consisting of a preposition and *V-ing*. This type, in particular, contains several different kinds of preposition as illustrated in (1), some of which highlight the attention-grabbing uses of prepositional complement clauses in English. The *V-ing* complement clause type in (1) occurs in the position followed by the prepositions *on*, *in*, *to* and *into*, respectively.

- (1) a. He urged her to spend the money on seeing a doctor and buying a new pair of glasses. (COCA 2004 FIC)
- b. MacMillian (1997) explains how teachers can engage students in learning about the oceans by having them create a museum of life forms. (COCA 2003 ACAD)
- c. I've confessed to failing English class before becoming a best-selling author. (COCA 2015 MAG)
- d. You could fool people into thinking it was a depression¹⁾. (COCA 1991 SPOK)

The prepositions *for* and *from* can also be found in the same structure as in (2), which are representative instances to investigate in this paper. However, these prepositions introducing the *V-ing* complement clause can

1) Although the syntactic function of '*into V-ing*' constituent as a clausal complement is debatable, this paper accepts the idea that this *into V-ing* clause should be considered as an obligatory element in this sentence, thus forming a peculiar construction with the perspective of Construction Grammar.

be optionally used. This optional feature sometimes makes some difficulty in understanding the full-fledged meaning of the sentence (2c), in the sense that both of the sentences (a) and (b) may be able to leave the prepositions *for* and *from* out, finally resulting in the production of the sentence (c) respectively.

- (2) a. We discourage people from doing this for the money. (COCA 2005 MAG)
- b. I certainly would not discourage him for seeking political office. (NOW 16-06-04)
- c. What the Congressional Budget Office is saying is that we're gonna discourage kids having to have latch key. (COCA 2014 SPOK)

For more accurate information, we need to turn our eyes into the following sentences, which are allowed to take both *from* and *for* at the same time as a preposition introducing the *V-ing* complement clause in exactly the same position under the identical sentence structure, as in (3). An in-depth look at the two properties mentioned above makes us to keep the possibility in mind that the sentence (3c) may be derived from the example (3a) or (3b). Phrased differently, there could be two possibilities for the sentence (3c) to be interpreted as the meaning of either (3a) or (3b).

- (3) a. I have a policy to **prevent** Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon. (COCA 2013 ACAD)
- b. Nothing in the Canadian law **prevents** us for entering a church and arresting someone, so there's always that possibility. (COCA 2004 SPOK)
- c. You cannot **prevent** people watching radical websites. (COCA 2012 NEWS)

The characteristics that have been examined above, reflect that the preposition *from* V-ing complement clause can be alternated with the preposition *for* V-ing

complement clause. The follow-up question to be raised then is about where the prototypical meaning of the sentence (3c) is derived. Concerning to the sentences (3) more specifically, the questions are: is there any relationship among these three different sentence structures?, what is responsible for this alternation between them? That is, what element will make this alternation possible?

As for the verb complementation in English, there is fairly extensive previous literature, which includes Rosenbaum (1967), Menzel (1975), Mair (1990, 2009), Rudanko (1996, 1998), Rohdenburg (1995), Noonan (1985), Egan (2008), etc. This paper lies the key focus on the prepositions *for* and *from* alternation within preposition *V-ing* complement clauses, whose previous researches have never been made up to now, but various attempts at explaining the complementation of the lexical verbs *prevent*, *stop* and *save* were performed with diverse viewpoints by many researchers: Dixon (1991), Mair (2002), Rudanko (2002), Sellgren (2008, 2009), Baltin (2009), etc.

The primary goal of the present research is to provide insight into the constructional relation drawn from a pair of the meaning and form framed by the prepositions *for/from V-ing* complement clauses. More specifically, they can form a construction where a particular form maps to a specific meaning, a network of form and meaning pair. In terms of the construction grammar perspective, this paper is intended to show that the meaning difference implied between *for* and *from V-ing* clauses is involved in the structural pattern of a construction, by disclosing the divergent features in syntactic function and semantics. In so doing this, this paper will be organized as follows. Section 2 discusses the peculiar characteristics that constitute the key underlying issues on the nonfinite *V-ing* constructions to be revealed between prepositions *for* and *from*. Before directly presenting the detailed analysis, Section 3 unfolds the underlying empirical data that this paper has retrieved and used as illustrative instances throughout. Through the process of doing this, the results support the validity of this issue to be

thoroughly investigated. Section 4 discusses the syntactic structures and semantic distinctions that the *for/from* V-ing alternation constructions hold, and provides their constructional structures linked to their meanings with the view of Construction Grammar (Goldberg 1995, Kay and Sag 2012).

II. Unusual Combinations among Their Characteristics

1. Grammatical Structure

The issue to be raised at the previous section is on whether the alternation between the prepositions *for* and *from* occurs regularly in sentences. It is because this alternation may come from the lexically inherent property of the predicate *discourage* purely by accident, without regard to any regular grammatical patterns. The illustrious syntactic structure on nonfinite complement clauses is, conventionally, ECM or raising structures, as in (4), where *to*-infinitive complement clause occurs exactly in the same position with nonfinite V-ing. This infinitival clause in (4) is a nonfinite clause serving as a complement of matrix verb.

- (4) a. Thomas persuaded Mary to assert her right to them by claiming descent from an Indian king. (COCA 2015 ACAD)
b. I believe them to want people who are malleable. (COCA 1993 SPOK)

The most fundamental issue on this structure has been the grammatical function of the NP expressions between the primary (*persuaded, believe*) and secondary predicates (*to assert, to want*). In terms of the function, the primary verbs are syntactically classified as object-control or object-raising verbs, and they are also named semantically as influence and commitment verb types.

In the same way, the sentences in (5) form a similar structure with the

examples (4). The verbs, *save*, *blame* below, take the noun phrase as their object followed by the prepositions *from* and *for* V-ing complement clauses, respectively. One particular difference to be made between (4) and (5) is the aspect information signified simply by the verb of a secondary predicate, where the sentences (4) have a *to*-infinitive verb form and (5) has a V-ing form.

- (5) a. Professor Bertram's entrance saved me from having to consider why she was telling me all this. (COCA 1996 FIC)
b. I don't blame them for wanting to buy gold. (COCA 2009 SPOK)

As for the structure of the sentence (5a), Rudanko (2002) and Selgren (2008, 2009) allude that the main verbs of negative causation (e.g. *prevent*, *save*, *stop*) takes NP in the object position and a preposition *from* plus a gerundive verb, without any additional comment on deciding their complement structure, because their focus was mainly on the corpus survey of negative causation verbs, not on any doubts on complement structures to be raised. Much more similarly to infinitives, Baltin (2009) basically bifurcates the verbs taking *from*-complements into two different types: object-control verbs and ECM (exceptional case marking) verbs; e.g. *dissuade* vs. *prevent*, by providing some pieces of evidence on them.

Through corpus data, this paper ensures in the following sections that the evidence he provides in his article is almost exclusively limited to the verbs, *dissuade* and *prevent*. This means that other verbs taking *from*-complement do not allow the expletive *there* in the object position followed by a preposition *from*. It does not seem that we can regard it as the typical feature in the complementation of *from*-complement verbs as ECM verb type, just with that of these two verbs. The examples in (6) below illustrate a superficially similar syntactic structure except the prepositions. The higher verbs seem to take three arguments, assigning them all semantic roles: agent, patient and proposition. This syntactic assumption, however, needs

proving, because the examples in (7), repeated here from (4), show that two NPs in the object position, *Mary* and *them*, have quite different semantic roles, even though it looks like they have exactly the same syntactic pattern.

- (6) a. We discourage people from doing this for the money. (COCA 2005 MAG)
- b. Pelosi criticized the administration for failing to provide a realistic plan or the war.
- (7) a. Thomas persuaded Mary to assert her right to them by claiming descent from an Indian king.
- b. I believe them to want people who are malleable.

One of the syntactic characteristics of this structure is the role of NP in object position, in that this NP (i.e. *people* and *the administration* as in the case (6)) can be an object of the main verb as well as it may function as an agent of the gerundive verb (i.e. *doing* and *failing* in (6)) following a preposition *for* or *from*. The question to be raised here again is how we can accurately predict the fact that the preposition *from* in the example (6a) should be inserted while (6b) should be added a preposition **for**. The main purposes of this paper are to clarify the characteristics of the syntactic structure shown in the sentences above, and to elucidate with evidence whether they can form a construction where a particular form maps to a specific meaning, that is, they form a network of form and meaning pair, with a perspective of constructional grammar.

2. Passivization

One piece of the empirical evidence to support the basic structure of *from/for* V-ing constructions is to check out the examples passivized as in (8), by looking carefully over their internal syntactic structures. The examples tell us that the object can also be occurred at the subject position in a

passive sentence as in (8a) and (8b), whereas the object of the gerundive verb following a preposition *for* or *from* also can go to the object position of a main verb in passive sentence as in (8c) and (8d). This means that the NP occupied in object position might syntactically have the dual functions.

- (8) a. Madrid was discouraged from speaking Spanish in public. (COCA 2015 NEWS)
- b. Thatcher often was criticized for having no sense of humor. (COCA 2015 MAG)
- c. But when he criticized Clinton for being scripted and surrounded by bodyguards, he was skewered for his own scripts. (NOW 2000 NEWS)
- d. Over the centuries the rules were used in many parts of Asia to discourage women from being ordained. (The Wikipedia, Psychological abuse)

3. Sentence Pattern

By systematically analyzing *for/from* alternation structures at the subsequent sections later on, this paper accounts for the assumption that there exists a construction formed by the *for/from* alternative structure. The constructional patterns probed up to now, can be figured with (8).

- (8) a. NP + V + NP + *from* + V-ing
- b. NP + V + NP + *for* + V-ing
- c. NP + V + NP + V-ing

The skeletal patterns of the sentences correspond to (8a) and (8b). The predominant factor in judging the syntactic structure of these sentences would be the grammatical function of the preposition *from* and *for*, in the sense that the difference appearing in the eye between them lies in the type of prepositions. What we need to keep our eyes on is whether the main verb

may obligatorily require these prepositions or the whole prepositional phrase. Even though it is not easy for us to judge whether the main verb requires this specific preposition or not, we can predict that this preposition must be selected by the main verb, in that these two sentence patterns can have the pattern of (8c) optionally without any meaning changes. If the preposition alone is not taken by the main verb, the omission of the preposition will be impossible because this should unsurprisingly be a head of the *V-ing* element.

4. Aspectual Distinction

One of the grammatical characteristics which this construction holds is an aspectual distinction exposed between *for V-ing* type and *from V-ing* type through the existence of 'having plus V-en' form. The nonfinite verb form *doing* following the preposition *from* is not allowed to switch into *having done* form, whereas the preposition *for* followed by the form *failing* can easily be changed into *having failed*, where a perfective aspect form is simply added, as illustrated in (10). Phrased differently, it can be said in the widest sense with the spirit of generative grammar that the main verb in *from V-ing* structure does not accept the *V-ing* form with the perfect aspect as its clausal complement, while the verb under *for V-ing* structure allows the perfective *V-ing* form as a complement.

- (10) a. We discourage people from (*having done) doing this for the money.
b. Pelosi criticized the administration for (having failed) failing to provide a realistic plan for the war.

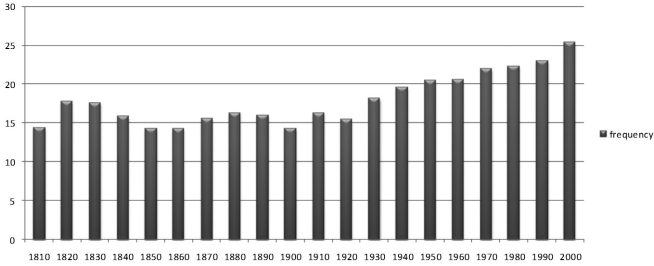
III. Data

This section tries to systematically explore the combined characteristics of this construction described in the immediately previous section, which is actually useful in evaluating the constructional properties from the *for/from V-ing* constructions. First of all, we need to provide the evidence on the assumption that there exists a construction of the *for/from* alternative structure by empirically identifying a lot of authentic data from naturally occurring discourse how productively this *for/from V-ing* constructions are actually used, and then we also need to probe into checking out whether this combinatorial pattern generates a particular additional meaning.

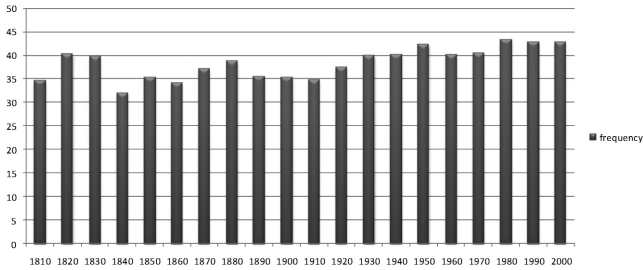
1. Productivity

This paper has searched a lot of data from the corpus such as COCA, COHA, The Wikipedia, etc. and picked out about 3,000 illustrative sentences as a random sample, generating the statistical figures giving us the historical trends, as follows. The figures (1)-(3) show that the use of the pattern *from V-ing* has irregularly increased, and that of *for V-ing* has kept constant uses, and the pattern zero *V-ing* has far more remarkably increased than the others²⁾. These trends from the three figurative results tell us that these sentence patterns have increasingly used as a regular sentential pattern. In the spirit of the linguistic significance, it may be meaningful to clearly delve into the grammatical features of the *for/from V-ing* constructions.

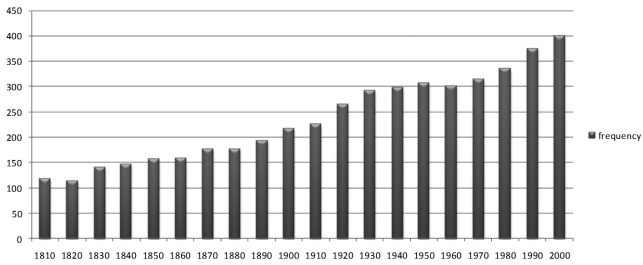
2) As mentioned before, the previous researches (Rohdenburg 1995, Dixon 1995, Mair 2002, Sellgren 2008, 2009) on *prevent from V-ing* and zero *V-ing* illustrate three types of sentence patterns such as *from V-ing* type, zero *V-ing* type, and *poss V-ing* type, and they point out that zero *V-ing* type is most common in British English recently. Among these types, this paper leaves the *poss V-ing* type out the research target.



[Figure 1] Diachronic uses of *From V-ing*



[Figure 2] Diachronic uses of *For V-ing*



[Figure 3] Diachronic uses of *V-ing*

As a second piece of evidence that these types of construction have both synchronically and diachronically been used as a peculiar construction, it will be valuable to probe into what kind of verbs in main clause take an

essential role in forming these types of construction. This paper has selected the 1,000 sentences of *from V-ing* and *for V-ing* patterns separately as a sample, and classified them in terms of the main verb, finally ending up discovering what verbs introduce each of these patterns. The results demonstrate in the following tables (1) and (2) that the verbs *prevent*, *keep*, and *stop* account for more than 90% of the *from V-ing* pattern, whereas the verbs *thank*, *forgive*, *blame*, and *excuse* occupy more than 50% of the *for V-ing* pattern.

Even more intriguingly, the two types of verb lists show that some of them belong to the two different patterns at the same time. The verbs, for instance, such as *dissuade*, *disqualify*, are truly found in each of the two pattern types. This data tell us that the verbs in *from V-ing* pattern take part in denoting rather more synonymous sense than that of *for V-ing* pattern. In this light, it is worth vigorously exploring the meaning differences promoted by a particular syntactic pattern.

[Table 1] Verb frequency used in *From V-ing* pattern

Verbs	No. of types	
prevent	407	41
keep	341	34.6%
stop	174	17.6%
save	18	1.8%
protect	11	1.1%
preclude	10	1.0%
discourage	8	0.8%
dissuade	5	2%
bar	4	
prohibit	3	
disqualify	2	
free, forbid, deter, block, ...	1*4=4	
Total	987	100%

[Table 2] Verb frequency used in *From V-ing* pattern

Verbs	No. of types		
	frequency*No. of word		
thank	285	30.7%	
forgive	98	10.5%	
blame	60	6.5%	
excuse	57	6.1%	
fault	49	5.3%	
hate	35	3.8%	
curse, despise	32*2=64	3.4%	
criticize	22	2.4%	
denounce	16	1.7%	
punish, fire, fine	12*3=36	1.3%	
scold, kill	9*2=18	1.0%	
reward, pardon, envy	8*3=24	0.9%	
admire, defend, prepare	7*3=21	26.4%	
chide, congratulate, damn, dislike, respect, praise	6*6=36		
applaud, arrest, attack, destroy	5*4=20		
commend, detain, detest, mock, kick, expel	4*6=24		
bless, deride, resent, excoriate, disparage	3*5=15		
disdain, tease, stop, salute, pay, love, expose, exploit, evict, equip, disqualify	2*11=22		
abuse, appreciate, beat, berate, brace, cite, compliment, credit, debit, damn, deplore, depose, depose, develop, ding, discard, discharge, recognize, owe, like, knock, help, fail, exempt, exclude, dissuade , distrust, ...	1*27=27		
Total	929		100%

2. Three Types of Sentence Pattern

Through the data listed up above, this section analyzes them in greater detail to extract their distributional properties. The result shows that the verbs in both patterns can be classified into three different types in terms

of syntactic distribution: *from*-only type, *for*-only type, dual-use (*for* or *from* V-*ing*) type. As observed from the illustration of (11)-(13), it is undeniably true that the verbs illustrated in (11) must combine only with the *from* V-*ing* type of complement, whereas the verbs in (12) are supposed to allow the *for* V-*ing* type of complement. More interestingly, the verbs in (13) are allowed to occur freely with both types of complements, where the majority of these verbs occupy.

- (11) ***from*-only type:** *protect, preclude, bar, prohibit, free, deter, etc.*
- a. When I saw that, I threw my body across him to protect them from hitting him anymore. (COCA 1993 SPOK)
 - b. That freed Bush from worrying about what Texas would think if he jumped into the presidential race. (COCA 2000 NEWS)
- (12) ***for*-only type:** *thank, fault, hate, curse, despise, denounce, criticize, scold, punish, fire, reward, etc.*
- a. I thank them for coming on the field trip and give them each a loaf of chocolate sour dough to take home with them. (COCA 2013 FIC)
 - b. President Clinton came into office, promising to stop satellite exports, to punish China for selling missiles to countries like Iran. (COCA 1998 SPOK)
- (13) **dual-use type:** *arrest, ban, blame, block, discourage, dissuade, disqualify, exclude, excuse, forbid, forgive, keep, prepare, prevent, prohibit, sanction, save, stop, etc.*
- a. Rosie would finally forgive me for leaving home. (COCA 1993 FIC)
 - b. You'll forgive me from criticizing the vice president. (COCA 2005 SPOK)
 - c. God never saved anyone for being “an able preacher”. (COCA 1995 MAG)
 - d. They also have a toy library which saves us from buying too many toys and also lets us try out some items we are thinking of buying. (COCA 1997 MAG)
 - e. Honey? Mac raises his hand, arrests her from coming nearer.

(COCA 2001 FIC)

- f. Police just arrested him for stealing \$25,000 worth of laundry detergent. (COCA 2012 SPOK)
- g. I certainly would not discourage him for seeking political office. This is democracy. (NOW 16-06-04 US Minneapolis Star Tribune)
- h. Some well-equipped high-school chemistry labs could do the experiment, but Huffman discourages them from doing so for the time being. (COCA 1991 NEWS)

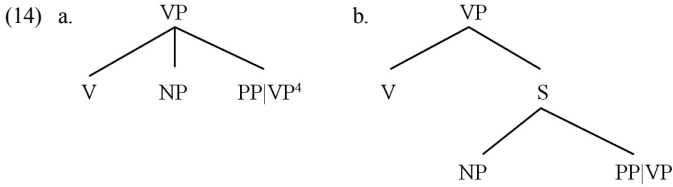
IV. Discussion

1. Constructional Structure

1.1 Introduction

As for the syntactic structure of *for/from* V-ing constructions, the crucial point to consider is the role of the NP followed by the main verb in syntactic and semantic aspects. It is conventionally accepted that the NPs in object position of the verbs *believe* and *persuade* should be treated as taking a different role, depending on whether their NP has a closer relationship to a primary or secondary predicate. By contrast, the role of NP preceding gerundive nonfinite VP with a preposition *from* or *for* has not been yet at the center of the issues to be raised. It is therefore worthwhile to turn our attention to the role of NP preceding *for/from* V-ing in order to explicitly clarify the syntactic structure of *for/from* V-ing constructions.

What we can posit as to the syntactic structures of *for/from* V-ing constructions available will be the two structures as in (14). The marked difference between them is a position of the object NP, where the NP of the structure (a) has a relationship closer to the main verb than that of (b). In the structure (a) below, the object NP makes a closer relationship to the verb than that of VP within PP.



The passivization provides one piece of evidence for preferring this structure. If this NP functions as an object of the main verb, this can also be occupied at the subject position in passive sentences, as illustrated in (15). In terms of the meaning, the subject *Madrid* in the sentence (15a) is interpreted as taking a patient role of a verb *discouraged*, not as an agent, which means that the NP occupied by the position following the main verb must be its object.

- (15) a. Madrid was discouraged from speaking Spanish in public. (repeated from (8a))
 b. He was criticized for booking a \$9,100 business-class ticket to an international airport conference in Prague. (COCA 2015 NEWS)

In addition to this, there is another type of passivization to be further noted. When the *V-ing* complement clause is passivized, the NP in its object position can also occur at the subject position of the main clause, the initial position of the sentence. What this suggests is that any constituent within this *V-ing* is also possible to be closely or directly connected with that of main clause, as in (16). It is easily calculated in terms of meaning that the NP *stock fish* is originally linked to the verb *export* and is typically served as a patient of the exporting activity, but this NP, nevertheless, happens in the subject position of a sentence. In a similar way, the NP *individual money* serving as a subject originates from the object position of the verb *spend*, even though it occupies the subject position of main clause, in (16b).

- (16) a. He made the startling revelation that some of the trade creditors were submitting export bills for items such as stock fish that had been banned from being exported to Nigeria. (COCA 1990 ACAD)
- b. It is also individual money that would be prohibited from being spent in excessive amounts during those 60 days before the campaign. (COCA 2001 SPOK)

The second evidence in favor of this structure (14a) lies in the instances from (17) where the *V-ing* clause complement contains its unique subject NP, thus, ending up forming its own full clause which is not any missing constituent. In (17a), the patient who will be affected by the action of blaming is the object NP *everyone*, whereas the agent who had to go to court will be *me*. In a similar vein, the object them in (17b) also dutifully functions as the patient of the protecting activity. Quite notable examples are the case of (17c) and (17d), where a same single NP is allowed to appear in either positions, even though they denote the exactly identical entity.

- (17) a. I don't blame anyone for driving a car while drinking. I don't blame anyone for me having to go to court. (COCA 2013 SPOK)
- b. Some owners will require that you sign a release. This is to protect them from you doing something stupid. (COCA 1991 MAG)
- c. Mr. Netanyahu, let me thank you for you joining us. (COCA 1995 SPOK)
- d. The slow DVD sales prevented us from us getting a green light immediately, and we had time to gather information about what people loved about the first one. (COCA 2008 NEWS)

This assumption, however, does not give us a solid argument against two types of counterexamples corresponding to the structure of (14b). First, the passivization within a nonfinite clause complement also supports the second structure in (14b). The semantic role of the object NP may be changed from the agent of *V-ing* clause into its patient, in terms of the voice of *V-ing*

clause complement as in (18), which means that this NP may be regarded as a constituent one more step closer to the *V-ing* clause complement.

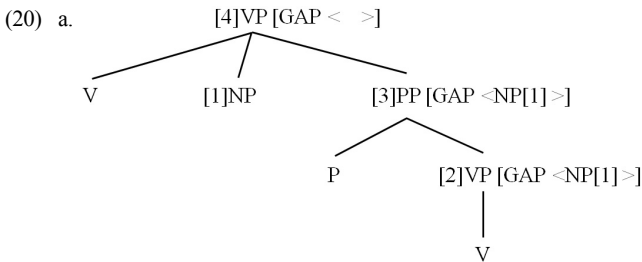
- (18) a. We're not actually cutting tax rates here. We're simply preventing them from being increased. (COCA 2001 SPOK)
- b. The same pleasant voice that found me a job at an art gallery, the same pleasant voice that congratulated me for being accepted as an art student with a full scholarship and having so much talent. (COCA 2002 FIC)
- c. The dogs saved Peggy Dear's life, in a way. They saved her from being eaten by rats. (COCA 1994 FIC)
- d. Larry criticized her for being overdressed, and she hadn't worn the dress since. (COCA 2007 FIC)

A more straightforward case as a second counterexample comes from a type of NP. As inspired by Sign-Based Construction Grammar (Sag & Kay 2012), where NP can be divided into three different forms: *it*, *there*, nominal NP, the NP in object position can be realized as *there* or *it* type of form, as illustrated in (19). It is hard to predict that the expression *there* in (19a) and (19b) may be selected by the main verbs *keep* or *prevent*, respectively. It is rather proper to judge that these nominal expressions, *it* and *there* are more directly involved in the nonfinite predicates followed by.

- (19) a. It is mandated to recover any of those debts that are paid and they can pick and choose and pay only as little as they need to keep there from being contagion. (COCA 2011 SPOK)
- b. It won't mean a decrease. But it might prevent there from being a significantly greater increase beyond what we have now. (COCA 2000 SPOK)
- c. Why did this happen and how do we keep it from happening again? (COCA 2015 SPOK)
- d. A leather garment bag will keep it from smelling like plastic. (COCA 2001 MAG)

1.2 Hybrid analysis of syntactic structure

If we incorporate both of the arguments for the two structures in (14a) and (14b) into a sound structural analysis of *for/from* V-ing constructions, this paper should strongly suggest taking the hybrid structural analysis of these constructions, where the structure (14a) theoretically combines with that of (14b) by using the basic theoretical assumption of Sign-Based Construction Grammar (Sag 2012). This argument comes from the observation on the fact that the *for/from* V-ing constructions clearly share all of the syntactic and semantic properties which the two structures of (14) have shown so far.



What this assumption we posit here indicates that the [1]NP is not only a complement of the main verb, but also a constituent with a property shared sometimes by the subject of the [2]NP under the [3]PP. This property is instantiated by the nonlocal feature GAP which the [2]VP within [3]PP must take an NP as its subject whose value is routinely not realized in its typical position and needs to be saturated later on. In the structure (20), [2]VP has one GAP value to be saturated and if this value is not realized within the [3]PP, it must inherit into the [3]PP. This inherited GAP value will finally meet the [1]NP, thus resulting in reaching the saturated [4]VP.

Through this hybrid structural analysis, this VP in this construction consists of three constituents, a lexical verb as a head, an object NP, and

then the PP functioning as a clause. The PP under this structure is imposed two strong restrictions. One is the form of preposition whose value should be either *from* or *for*, depending on the meaning of the main verb, and the other is the unsaturated PP which must have one missing NP constituent to be filled.

2. Semantic Distinction

At the beginning of this study, this paper broaches a somewhat challengeable yet intriguing issue related to the examples, as in (21). It is undeniably true that when we look at the examples of (21), we would consider that one verb may allow three different syntactic types of complement at the position where a nonfinite complement clause can be taken. What is immediately clear from this, when closely scrutinizing them, is that the verb *prevent* is possible to take *V-ing* clause with a preposition *from* or *for* as a nonfinite complement clause, and these prepositions are discretely allowed to be omitted, ending up creating the sentence type, as in (21c). This trait leads to the confusion in understanding whether the sentence (c) can be derived from the sentence (21a) or (21b). More specifically, we can raise the question of what element ultimately determines the meaning of the constructions in (21).

- (21) a. I have a policy to **prevent** Iran from obtaining a nuclear weapon.
b. Nothing in the Canadian law **prevents** us for entering a church and arresting someone, so there's always that possibility.
c. You cannot **prevent** people watching radical websites.

Many previous researchers (Baltin 2009, Sellgren 2007, 2009, Rudanko 2000, etc.) have collectively posited that this construction should take the nonfinite *V-ing* clause as its complement and be introduced by the kinds of verbs denoting a preventing act. This assumption that may look less like elaborate is hard to explain the contrastive features shown by the data in (21).

This study has rigorously reexamined the results drawn from the research, as in Table 1 and 2 of the previous section 3, and has classified them according to their meaning, and has quite strictly categorized their semantic features. In the process of doing these works, this paper has reached the contrastive meanings, as diagrammed in table 3 below. The main verbs can, in particular, be divided into three semantic classes, which are used in the *for/from V-ing* constructions.

[Table 3] Three Semantic Classes denoted by the matrix verbs

Pattern Type	Constructional Meaning
<i>From V-ing</i>	Manner or means for restraining from acting
<i>For V-ing</i>	Evaluation Class: Manner or means for evaluating the act
	Precaution Class: Manner or means for taking precautionary measure

When the matrix verbs combine with two constituents of NP and nonfinite *from V-ing* clause, they function as expressing any manner or means of restraining from a particular acting, for instance, by persuading, advising against something, expressing disapproval of something, depriving of legal rights or privileges, or law, and even simply by directly doing the motion for prevention, etc. The specific kinds of verb can be enumerated like the types of acting expressed by the verbs of Table 1: *prevent, stop, bar, save, protect, discourage, dissuade, free*, etc. These semantic properties lead to impose the tough restriction on the verb meaning: the matrix verbs, taking *from* prepositional phrase as a complement, should imply the meaning of stopping or hindering something from happening by advance action or planning.

The sentence (22a), for instance, denotes the meaning that to take away the hope for visiting his homeland from an individual is better for him, and the example (b) can be interpreted that we try to prevent private enterprise to invest in city housing by showing our disapproval. In addition, the (c) expresses any plan for your doctor to make it impossible to decide what

care you should have by establishing any plan in advance.

- (22) a. To deprive an individual from seeing his homeland for some time is better for him and for humanity as a whole than depriving thousands of people of life. (COCA 1991 ACAD)
- b. If we discourage private enterprise from investing in city housing, the upshot will likely be development elsewhere, encouraging more commuter traffic. (COCA 1999 NEWS)
- c. I will not support any plan which precludes your doctor from deciding what care you should have. (COCA 2009 SPOK)

On the contrary, while the verbs take two elements of NP and nonfinite *for* V-*ing* clause, they deliver two different meaning classes, thereby resulting in breaking down them into two more different subtypes of semantic classes: evaluation class and precaution class. Phrased differently in detail, the verbs in Table 2 with *for*-type pattern express rather diverse types of meaning so that we have a trouble in extracting the meaning properties which they have in common from the corpus. As a result of carefully scrutinizing their meanings, this paper can categorize them into two different subgroups in terms of whether the action, expressed by the verb following a preposition *for*, occurred or not: evaluation class and precaution class.

The majority of the matrix verbs used in *for*-type pattern denote the meaning of evaluation, corresponding to the act of judging the value or worth of an action designated by *for* + V-*ing*, that is, the act of assessing the qualities of actions and giving them their proper value: for instance, to show gratitude for an action, to give an unfavorable judgment, or to express criticism of, etc. Due to the evaluating meaning, it is natural that the matrix verb must take the prepositional phrase indicating the happening of an action, causing '*having* + V-*ing* form' to be allowed to occur together. As a second subtype of meaning, the matrix verb also signifies the actions taken in advance to avoid impending possible danger, failure, or injury, etc., quite similarly to that of the *from*-type pattern. This meaning also leads the

matrix verb not to take 'having + V-ing form'.

As for the evaluating an act, the verbs can be mentioning like *thank, forgive, excuse, curse, despise, punish, fine, fire*, etc., whereas the verbs expressing the precautionary measure taken in advance to avert possible harm or misfortune correspond to *exclude, dissuade, exempt, expel*, etc, almost all of which are also allowed to occur in the nonfinite *from* V-ing clause type simultaneously.

The sentence (23a), for example, indicates that the subject wants to express the evaluation of gratitude to the guests for being with us today, whereas the (b) delivers the evaluation of blame for the father's giving the name. In addition, the subtype II, (c) and (d) denote the blocking act in advance for going the same route or drinking in public, separately.

- (23) a. I'd like to thank our guests for being with us today. (COCA 2000 SPOK)
b. You shouldn't blame your father for giving you that name, Maurice used to say. (COCA 1995 FIC)
c. Knowing the sometimes cruel nature of the sport, his father tried to dissuade him for going the same route. (COCA 2015 NEWS)
d. While Rey talked, two undercover officers drove up and arrested him for drinking in public. (COCA 1997 NEWS)

With these two different properties in meaning, the *for*-type pattern can have two opposite aspect meanings at the same time from the verbs following a preposition *for*: one meaning with happening of an action naturally be inferred, and the other without that kind of implication at all. This restriction on meaning also leads us to predict that the verb followed by the preposition *from* does not allow to take aspect form 'having + V-ing form', which may presuppose the meaning of happening of an action.

As a result of positing three semantic classifications, this paper is possible to explain the syntactic contrastive structures introduced in (21), where the verb *prevent* has three options of *from* V-ing, *for* V-ing and zero

V-ing. When the verb *prevent* takes *from V-ing*, it gives the meaning of stopping the act, and the meaning of precautionary act in *for V-ing*.

3. Function of prepositions *from* and *for*

This paper is now in a moment to resolve the question of what determines the meaning of this construction, which is raised in previous sections. Putting it differently, what causes the verb *prevent* to take *from V-ing* or *for V-ing* as its clause complement? It may be effective to ruminate on the function of the prepositions in order to actually find some solution.

Baltin (2009) treats the preposition *from* as being a preposition with the function of negative polarity item. He, however, proposes that the negative meaning is originated from the expressions *away from*, assuming the hidden element *away* occupied before the preposition *from*, and that the preposition *from* itself does not alone express any negative meaning, in the sense that the sentence (24) delegates the meaning that they tried to persuade him not to run the streets, not to persuade him to run the streets.

- (24) For years, Gray's mother and her longtime companion, Richard Shipley, tried to dissuade him from running the streets. (COCA 2015 NEWS)

To begin with, this paper resists strongly this assumption that the preposition *from* should be regarded as taking a role of negative polarity item. As observed through previous sections up to now, this position can also be occupied by another preposition *for*, because one verb can show the attribute of alternation substituting the preposition *from* with *for* under the same sentence structure. Even more, this preposition can sometimes be deleted without any change in meaning. The second instance to be considered is as a complementizer, like *for ~ to* VP structure. It is, however, hard to count

it as functioning as a complementizer, in the sense that the examples illustrated in (25) shows the evidence. One of the typical characteristics of prepositions is preposition stranding (called P-stranding), where a preposition forming one constituent with an object, occurs somewhere other than immediately adjacent to its object in a sentence. The examples (25), called cleft sentence, show the case that the preposition *for* and *from* occur far apart *from* V-ing clause, even though they should be treated as being one constituent. This indicates that the prepositions should not be counted as a complementizer which is introducing the nonfinite clause complement.

- (25) a. Toughness bothers All-Star-caliber players, and the last thing we should criticize him for is being too tough because his toughness has turned around this struggling franchise. (COCA 2005 NEWS)
- b. What I must distance myself from is being a street fighter. (COCA 2001 NEWS)

Considering the properties described above, this paper, therefore, insists that the prepositions *for* and *from* should be considered to serve as a preposition introducing a nonfinite clause where it can be a full clause, or an unsaturated clause containing a missing element. They only carry out a grammatical function, rather than denoting any particularly inherent meaning. In light of this assumption, this paper can elucidate the peculiar characteristics of these two prepositions described above. First, they are supposed to form one constituent with a clause because they are a preposition. In addition, they can sometimes be a discontinuous constituent by being split from this clause. Finally, they can be omitted in the case when they denote a grammatical function in a sentence.

In spirit of Generative Grammar, it is a lexical verb that has been conventionally accepted as the most crucial element that contributes to a structure and a meaning in constructing a grammatically complete sentence. Each lexical verb is, thus, imposed an argument structure from a lexicon

that it must take in a sentence, where the argument structure of a lexical verb indicates the relationship which a predicate and its participants keep. Against this claim, Goldberg (1995) insists that this argument structure of a lexical verb should not be imposed in terms of the event information of a lexical item alone, but by the syntactic pattern associated to its particular meaning, in the sense that native speakers can use the verb in various creative ways possible to unrelated to its typical argument structure inherited from a lexicon. Phrased differently, she emphasizes the importance of the structural templates fit for its meaning, and a lexical verb will be inserted into them only under the context that the event structure and argument structure matches semantically. With the same perspective above, having comprehensively investigated all of the characteristics of *for/from V-ing* constructions, this paper suggests the peculiar syntactic pattern as a decisive element which can bring about the whole meaning of this type of sentences. When a verb takes as its obligatory elements a NP followed by *V-ing* with a preposition *from* or *for*, the sentence patterns denote three types of meanings, prohibiting, evaluating, and taking a measure in advance for an act.

V. Conclusion

Since most previous studies on nonfinite *V-ing* clause have only limited to the particular verbs like *prevent*, *stop*, etc., it has not been easy to come up with the sentence patterns into which a particular group of verbs can be mechanically inserted. This paper has endeavored to get aware of the syntactic characteristics that the vast bulk of sentence patterns have in common. By thoroughly examining a lot of data retrieved from the corpus, this study has demonstrated that there are three different types of syntactic structures to create a new structural construction where a particular structure

maps into a meaning, and that these three types of structure have empirically been supported not only by the syntactic evidence of passivizations and aspects, but also by the semantic constructs or networks.

The *for/from* V-ing constructions could be divided into three different types: *for*-only type, *from*-only type, and dual-use type. More than a half of the verbs fit into the dual-use type, which means that the verbs in this construction show the alternation feature of prepositions *for/from* types. As for their syntactic structures, this paper has made a conclusion that it is reasonable that the main verb takes as its complements a NP and *from/for* nonfinite V-ing clause whose subject can be saturated or unsaturated. In addition, these syntactic structures are obliged to be interpreted as three semantic classes: prevent class, evaluation class, and precaution (or preventive measure) class.

In the process of doing these, this paper additionally insists that the prepositions *for* and *from* are required to be treated as a preposition introducing the nonfinite clause, with the evidence of P-stranding of which the typical prepositions hold.

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❖ 국문초록

‘For/From V-ing’ 사역구문의
전치사 *for/from* 교체현상 연구

김 미 자

본 논문은 보어로 사용된 사격 구문의 구조 및 의미적 특징을 논의하고, 비정형 V-ing 보어절 구문에 사용된 전치사 *for*와 *from*의 교체현상에서 드러난 문법적 특징을 고찰한다. 본 논문에서는 경험적 자료에 근거해 이 구문에서 사용되는 주절 동사를 기준으로 세 가지 유형의 통사적 패턴이 있다는 것을 제시하고, 이와 동시에 이 세 가지 통사 유형이 의미와 긴밀하게 연결되어 있다는 사실을 제시한다. 이런 유형분류는 수동태와 동사적 상에서 그 근거를 제시한다. 또한 비정형 V-ing절을 이끄는 전치사 *for*와 *from*의 기능을 고려해 본다면, 전치사로 취급하는 것이 타당하다는 견해를 제시한다.

주제어 : 전치사 *for*와 *from*의 교체, 동사-ing 절, 보어절, 보문화

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