Control vs. Raising in English
A Dependency Grammar Account

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Orientation 1
Matrix subject implicated

**Control**

(1) a. Sam preferred to stop.
   
   b. *It preferred that Sam stopped.

**Raising**

(2) a. Sam seemed to stop.
   
   b. It seemed that Sam stopped.
Orientation 2
Matrix object implicated

Control
(3) a. Sue asked **them** to support her position.
   b. *Sue asked **there** to be support for her position.

Raising
(4) a. Sue expected **them** to support her position.
   b. Sue expected **there** to be support for her position.
Overview of Talk

Four main points

1. Not in the structure
2. Three means
3. Valency frames
4. Four and four
Not in the structure 1:
A phrase structure analysis

Not in the structure 2
Not in the structure 2
Matrix subject implicated

- Sam preferred to stop
- Sam seemed to stop

Not in the structure 3
Not in the structure 3
Matrix object implicated

Sue asked them to stay.

Sue expected them to stay.
Not in the structure 4
Diagnostics reveal flat structure

**Topicalization**
(5) a. *… but them to stay, Sue did ask.
   b. *… but them to stay, Sue did expect.

**Clefting**
(6) a. *It was them to stay that Sue asked.
   b. *It was them to stay that Sue expected.

**Passivization**
(7) a. *Them to stay was asked (by Sue).
   b. *Them to stay was expected (by Sue).
Three means 1
The options

Three means
1. Networks
2. Syntactic functions
3. Valency frames
Three means 2

Networks

a. Frank tried to understand.

b. Frank appeared to understand.
Three means 3

Syntactic functions

A matter of valency 4
A matter of valency 4

Valency

Predicates and arguments
( semantics )

Valency
( lexicon )

Syntax
Valency frames 1
S-to-S control

(8)

They are reluctant to stay.

a. They are reluctant to stay.

b. RELUCTANT \([N_a \uparrow, T_a]\)
Valency frames 2
S-from-S raising

(9)

\[
\text{appears} \\
\text{Jim} \quad \quad \text{to} \\
\text{to know} \\
\text{a. Jim appears to know.} \\
\text{b. } \text{APPEAR}_f [\mathbf{R}, T_a]
\]
Valency frames 3
0-to-S control

(10)

\[ \text{have} \]

\[ \text{We} \quad \text{told} \quad \text{Frank} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{go.} \]

\[ \text{a. We have told Frank to go.} \]

\[ \text{b. } TELL_{nf} [N_a \uparrow, N_a, T_a] \]
Valency frames 4
0-from-S raising

(11) are

We    expecting

Frank    to

a. We    are    expecting    Frank    to    go.

b. $\text{EXPECT}_{nf}$ $[N_a \uparrow, N, T_a]$
Four and four 1

Four types implicating an embedded subject

**S-to-S control**

(12) a. They are reluctant to stay.

**S-from-S raising**

b. Jim appears to know.

**O-to-S control**

c. We have told Frank to go.

**O-from-S raising**

d. We are expecting Frank to go.
Four and four 2
Four types implicating an embedded subject

S-to-O control
(13) a. Susan is pretty to look at.

S-from-O raising
b. The couch is tough to move.

O-to-O control
c. Sam found Sue to dance with.

O-from-O raising
d. I have you to tease.
Four and four 3
S-to-O control

(14)

\[
\text{Susan} \quad \text{is} \quad \text{pretty} \quad \text{to} \quad \text{look} \quad \text{at}
\]

a. Susan is pretty to look at.

b. PRETTY \([\text{N}_a \uparrow, \text{T}_a]\)
(15)

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{The couch is tough to move.} \\
\text{b. } \text{Tough} \left[ R^\uparrow, T_a \right]
\end{align*}
\]
(16) found

Sam   Sue

to    dance

with

a. Sam found Sue to dance with.

b. FINDf [Na, Na, Ta]
Four and four 6
0-from-0 raising

(17)

\[
\begin{array}{c}
\text{have} \\
\text{I} \\
\text{you} \\
\text{to} \\
\text{tease} \\
\text{a. I have you to tease.} \\
\text{b. HAVE}_f [N_a, N, T_a]
\end{array}
\]
Concluding points (restated)

1. Not in the structure
2. Three means
3. Valency frames
4. Four and four
Watch out!

Comprehensive manuscript available.

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Many Thanks!