1. Bill wanted/intended/hoped/said/seemed/forgot/asked/failed/tried/decided <u>to write the book</u>.

2. Bill enjoyed/tried/finished/admitted/reported/remembered/permitted <u>writing the book</u>.

3. Bill thought/said/forgot/remembered/reported/was sad/discovered/knew <u>that he wrote the book</u>.

4. Bill asked/wondered/knew/discovered/said <u>why he wrote the book</u>.

There are four different types of *complement* (noun clause, either subject or object – the ones above are all **object** complements): respectively, they are called **infinitive, gerund, *that*-clause,** and **embedded question**. These types, and their structures and markers (like *to* and *–ing*) are often called *complementizers*. Other names for these types include <u>*for-to* complementizer</u> (infinitive), <u>POSS-*ing*</u> (or <u>ACC-ing</u>) <u>complementizer</u> (gerund), <u>inflected</u> (or <u>tensed</u>) <u>clause</u> (*that*), or <u>WH-complementizer</u> (embedded question). Which term you use is of no concern; they're equivalent.

Infinitives and gerunds are often called **non-finite** clauses, while questions and *that*-clauses are called **finite** clauses, because of the absence or presence of tense markers on the verb form. *That*-clauses and questions must have a fully-inflected verb, in either the present or past tense, while infinitives and gerunds are not marked for tense. Non-finite complements often do not have overt subjects; these may be deleted either because they're indefinite or under identity.

Very roughly speaking, infinitives refer to states, gerunds to events or activities, and *that*-clauses to propositions, but it is the identify and nature of the ***matrix predicate*** governing the complement (i.e, the predicate that the complement is the subject or object of) that determines not only what kind of thing the complement refers to, but also whether there can be a complement at all, and which complementizer(s) it can take, if so. Many verbs can take several different kinds of complement, often with quite different senses.

Each of the types have subtypes with special uses, also governed by the matrix predicate.

- Infinitives may occur
    - with or without *to*,
    - with or without an overt subject, and
    - with or without the preposition *for* marking the subject.
    In the case of an infinitive of a predicate adjective or noun, it may appear
    - with or without *to be* (see Borkin).

- Gerunds may occur
    - without an overt subject,
    - with a subject in the possessive form (POSS-*ing*), or
    - with a subject in the objective form (ACC-*ing*).

- *That*-clauses may occur
    - with an inflected verb, or
    - with the base (uninflected) form of the verb (the so-called 'subjunctive' form).

- Embedded questions may occur
    - as ordinary *WH*-questions (with *WH*-attraction, but without inversion), or
    - as infinitives (with *WH*-attraction) .

NB: It is important to bear in mind that <u>all of this variation is conditioned by the matrix predicate</u>. That is what determines the existence, type, and sense of its complement.

Assignment: Find or construct two examples of each subtype of complement, one subject complement and one object complement each. Note any restrictions you discover.