

Marisa Schaer

Stowell (1982), in his discussion of the structural properties of tensed clauses and infinitives versus those of gerunds, states that gerunds lack the COMP position. From this he concludes that there is no gerundive complementizer parallel to *for* or *that*. Stowell provides no structural diagrams to substantiate his claims; thus it is impossible to tell what he considers to be the scope of a gerund, such that it does not include a COMP position. I will show that gerunds do occur in complementizer phrase (CP) clauses with a COMP position, and that these clauses can contain movement. According to Chomsky's derivational theory of grammar, movement relates the sequential occurrence of a constituent in one place at one level of structure with its occurrence at a different place and level of structure (Trask, 1993).

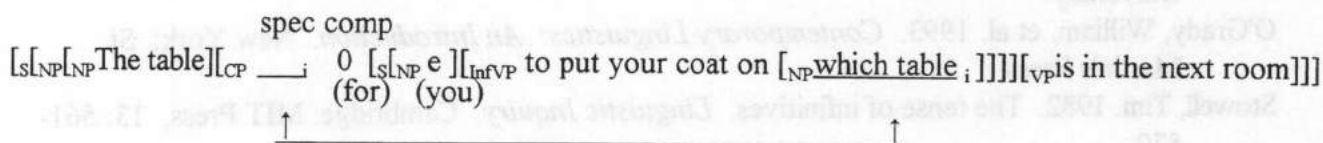
Stowell gives the following examples to show that WH-movement does not occur with gerunds (5a-c in Stowell 1982):

- I do not consider (1c) to be a satisfactory test of the properties of gerunds. I propose the following sentences as examples of gerunds in CP structures involving movement:

- Granting that (2a) is cumbersome, (2b) employs the identical structure with more likely semantics.

Examination of the deep structures of (1b) and (2a) will demonstrate this argument (following Holisky, 1996):¹

(1b) Deep structure:



¹NP=noun phrase, VP=verb phrase, InfVP=infinitive verb phrase, S=sentence, VPPresPart=present participle verb phrase.

