

come is possible, but uncommon, whereas *she allowed that he should come* is uncommon, but possible.*

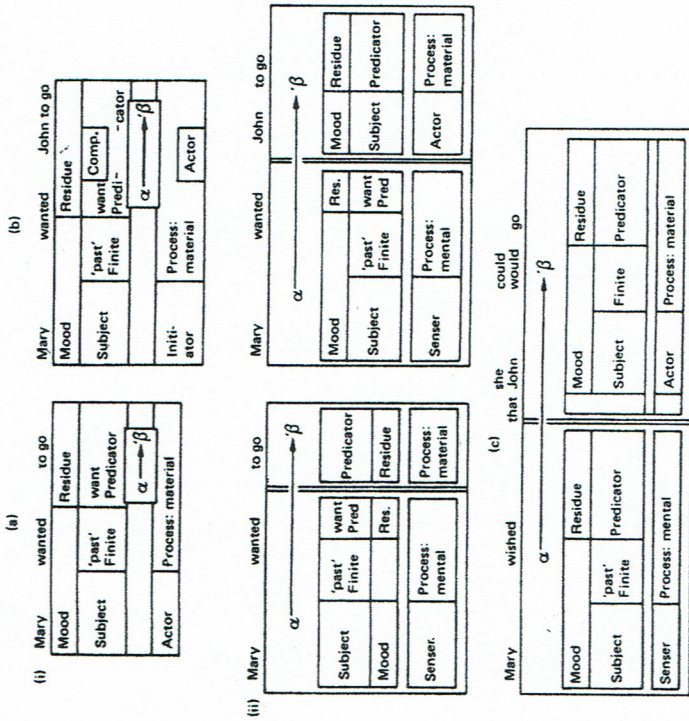


Fig. 7-31 Projecting verbal group/clause complexes: (a) *Mary wanted to go* (i) as verbal group complex [preferred], (ii) as clause complex; (b) *Mary wanted John to go* (i) as verbal group complex, (ii) [preferred] as clause complex; (c) *Mary wished that she could/John would go* as clause complex

Despite the borderline cases, projection is, as we have pointed out, a different kind of relationship from expansion. It is always, in fact, a relationship between process (of any kind) that is mentalized or verbalized (projected) by it. Nevertheless it is not inappropriate on grammatical grounds to treat some projections as verbal group complexes, on the analogy of the types of expansion to which they are somewhat similar in meaning. Figure 7-31 gives some analyses for purposes of comparison. Examples under (a) and (b) are analysed (i) as verbal group complex,

* Note also that *want to*, which is particularly frequent in dialogue with first- and second-person Subject, *I* or *you*, is then often phonologically reduced, with *wanna*, like *gonna*, *gotta* etc.

Table 7(19) Some types of projection in the hypotactic verbal group complex

Category: Meaning	System	Term	Aspect of β -verb	Examples
[will	desideration → tense	future	perf.	will do]
[going to	intention → tense	future in (secondary)	perf.	is going to do]
want	desideration	desiderative	perf.	want/wish/desire/long to do would like/prefer to do would rather do would enjoy doing
Proposal: idea	intention	(negative)	imperf.	mind/hate/can't stand doing
		(negative) resolving	perf.	mean/plan/intend to do decide/resolve/ make up mind to do
		considering	imperf.	intend/consider doing
		expectative	perf.	hope/expect/aspire to do
expect need fear	expectation need fear	needing	perf.	need/require to do
		fearing	perf.	fear/be afraid/be scared to do
		demanding	perf.	ask/demand/request to do
ask consent	demand consent	consenting (negative)	perf.	agree/consent to do refuse/decline to do
		promising	perf.	promise/vow/ undertake to do
		threatening	perf.	threaten to do
Proposition: idea	pretence	pretending	perf.	pretend to do
		claiming	perf.	claim to do
Proposition: locution	claim	claiming	perf.	claim to do

(ii) as clause complex. Those under (c), with *that* clause, are analysed only as clause complex, since here the alternative does not arise.

To go into all the types of projection that cluster around this area would be beyond our present scope. Table 7(19) lists some of the more common types. All of them could be analysed as clause complexes; but there is a case for treating some of them as complexes of the verbal group — perhaps just those that are proposals, are perfective in aspect, and have the same Subject in both halves. This would exclude (1) propositions, like *pretend* and *claim* (*she claims to be infallible = she claims that she is infallible*); (2) imperfectives, e.g. *she doesn't like/mind John leaving so early*; and (3) 'causatives', e.g. *I didn't mean/expect you to notice*, and all 'indirect commands' such as *who asked you to comment?* It would also exclude those where the projecting process is itself causative, like *tempt* ('make want'), *decide in she tempted John to stay, what decided them to change their plans?* All these would thus be interpreted as projecting clause complexes along the lines discussed in Section 7.5.