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AUTHOR Silva, Clare M.  
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ABSTRACT

The present study analyzes the "ing" forms that follow deictic verbs of movement, including "go," "come," "take," "bring," and "carry." Many examples are given to support the theory that the "ing" forms are not verbs or nouns, but rather adverbials and that these adverbials are members of a class that refers to activities characterized by certain general semantic properties: (1) the activity is recreational; (2) it is physical; (3) it is relatively unstructured as far as game-like rules are concerned; (4) it involves continued motion from one undetermined location to another; and, for one subset of forms, (5) the activity involves seeking out and attempting to take or acquire some physical object(s). (PP)

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Adverbial -ing

Clare M. Silva

In a recent squib Berman 1973:403 asks 'what sorts of -ing nouns' occur in sentences like

- (1) I'm going fishing.

Berman attributes to Ross 1972:fn. 16 the notion that the acceptability of (1) depends upon the analysis of the -ing form as a noun (rather than a verb). I submit that (a) what appear to be -ing nouns are not verbs or nouns, but rather adverbials, and (b) these adverbials are members of a class that may be defined by general semantic characteristics.<sup>1</sup>

1. Syntactic properties.

The verbs which support these -ing constructions are deictic verbs of movement, including go, come, take, bring, and carry.

- (2) a. Jane said she would {<sup>come</sup><sub>go</sub>} fishing with us.
- b. Can we {<sup>take</sup><sub>bring</sub>} Harry camping next week?
- c. He always carries that same knife hunting with him.

The do so test (Lakoff and Ross 1966) shows the -ing form to be within the verb phrase:

- (3) a. John went fishing and I did so {<sup>too</sup><sub>\*hunting</sub>}.
- b. He took a friend skiing and I did so {<sup>too</sup><sub>\*skating</sub>}.

The fact that these -ing forms have  $\emptyset$  pro-forms, illustrated in (4), would appear to be evidence for their being verbs (and for the movement verbs' being auxiliaries); compare the effects of VP Deletion in (5).

- (4) a. I went fishing and John went too.
- b. Mary's gone shopping and Janet has gone too.
- (5) a. I may fish and John may too.
- b. Mary's gone and Janet has too.

However, the complements that occur with the -ing forms are like those of nouns rather than verbs. In particular, the -ing forms occur with

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prepositional objects but not with plain objects.<sup>2</sup> Compare (6) with (7).

- (6) a. Jake said he'd be sailing {<sup>catamarans</sup>  
in a catamaran}  
tonight.  
b. Sue is hunting {<sup>bear</sup>  
for bears}.
- (7) a. Jake said he'd go sailing {<sup>\*catamarans</sup>  
in a catamaran}  
tonight.  
b. Sue's gone hunting {<sup>\*bear</sup>  
for bears}.

Despite this, and despite the fact that the -ing form appears in object position, it fails to function as a noun insofar as it cannot be (a) questioned by what or which, (b) pronominalized by it, that, or one, or (c) qualified by a nominal modifier:

- (8) a. <sup>What</sup> {~~Which~~} (fishing) are you going tomorrow?  
b. \*We want to go hunting, but John doesn't want  
to go {  
it  
that  
one  
}.  
c. \*We're going {  
our fishing  
some fishing  
good fishing  
fishing that lasts all day  
}.

In the absence of evidence for the -ing form as a verb or noun, the only function that it can fulfill within the verb phrase is that of directional adverbial. Positive evidence for an adverbial function is provided by the forms being used (a) in response to the question where, and (b) in adverbial phrases headed by from.<sup>3</sup>

- (9) a. Where are you {going?  
taking him?} {  
Downtown  
Through the tunnel  
Fishing  
}.  
b. She has just come home from {the university  
swimming}.

A peculiarity of the construction is that it may not appear with a very precise specification of place.

- (10) a. He went fishing {  
up north  
?under the willow by the pier  
\*at the marked spot  
}.  
b. She went shopping {  
downtown  
?at the Petite Boutique  
\*at the wig counter  
}.

2. Semantic properties.

The class of forms that function as adverbial -ing includes the following:<sup>4</sup>

- (11) a. dancing      boating      bowling  
           skiing        rowing       sight-seeing  
           skating      canoeing     caroling  
           hiking       sailing       Halloweening  
           jogging      caving       visiting  
           cycling     camping      calling [= visiting]  
           riding       swimming
- b. fishing  
               hunting  
               nutting  
               clamming  
               mushrooming  
               berrying  
               shopping

Other forms may be constructed by compounding some of the above:

- (12) water-skiing                      duck hunting  
       trout-fishing                     ice-skating  
       deep sea fishing                 motorcycling

All of the forms of (11) refer to activities which are characterized by the following properties:

- (13) a. the activity is recreational;  
       b. the activity is physical;  
       c. the activity is relatively unstructured as far as game-like rules are concerned;<sup>5</sup>  
       d. in carrying out the activity, there is continued motion from one undetermined location to another (cf. (10) above).

The forms of (11b) are further characterized by property (14):

- (14) the activity involves seeking out and attempting to take or acquire some physical object(s).

To verify (13), we note that a nonrecreational activity will not do--

- (15) \*He's going { working  
                           teaching  
                           farming  
                           studying } .

nor will a nonphysical activity--

(16) \*She went { puzzle-solving  
day-dreaming  
meditating }

nor will physical, recreational activities that are structured in a game-like manner--

(17) \*Let's go { racing  
polo-playing } .

or involve movement constrained to occur within a relatively small radius--

(18) \*They've gone { fungo-catching  
boxing  
piano-playing  
wrestling } .

Berman 403 wonders what the explanation is for the grammaticality of wenching and the ungrammaticality of screwing in a pair of sentences noted by Andy Rogers:

- (19) a. He's going wenching.  
b. \*He's going screwing.

These grammaticality judgments are predictable, however. Both wenching and screwing can be characterized by (13a-c), since they are activities which it is our custom to view as recreational, physical, and relatively unstructured with respect to game-like rules. However, only wenching satisfies (13d), since wenching requires movement from one undetermined location to another in order to carry out the activity--i.e. from a point of departure (home, office, factory, library, etc.) to another place or places (bar, brothel, hotel, etc.)--while screwing does not necessarily involve movement from one location to another, but may be carried on within a relatively small radius. Wenching furthermore satisfies property (14) for subset (b) of (11), since wenching involves seeking out and attempting to take or acquire a wench, i.e. a female sex object.

#### Footnotes

1. I am grateful to Arnold M. Zwicky and Michael L. Geis for discussion and examples.

2. The one exception I find to this is with the form visiting, which will give

(i) I'm going to go visiting { sick friends  
relatives  
old classmates } .

3. The adverbial -ing form cannot be pronominalized by there, as would be the case if it were a locative adverbial:

(i) I went  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{downtown} \\ \text{*through the tunnel} \\ \text{*fishing} \end{array} \right\}$  and Bill went there too.

4. Note that some of these items are constrained to occur with -ing, whether in a progressive or in the adverbial -ing construction:

(i) a. I  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{was} \\ \text{went} \end{array} \right\}$  mushrooming this morning.

b. \*I mushroomed this morning.

(ii) a. We  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{were} \\ \text{had gone} \end{array} \right\}$  sightseeing for a while.

b. \*We sightsaw for a while.

5. Bowling would appear to be an irregularity here, since it is structured for play and scoring.

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