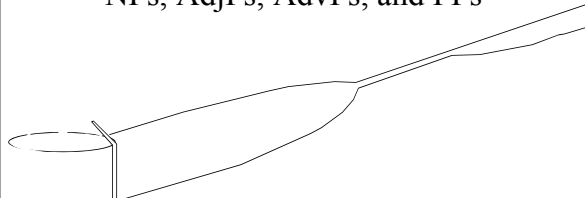


Clauses as Parts of NPs, AdjPs, AdvPs, and PPs



Clauses in the NP

- Modifiers in the NP
 - The best things in life are free.
 - [_{NP}The best things in life] are free.
 - [_{NP}The best things in life] are free.
- Clausal modifiers in the NP
 - But the things that Daniel likes best are not free.
 - But [_{NP}the things that Daniel likes best] are not free.
 - But [_{NP}the things that Daniel likes best] are not free.

2

Clauses in the AdjP

- Modifiers in the AdjP
 - Ana Maria was unsure about her pronunciation.
 - Ana Maria [_{ADJP}unsure about her pronunciation].
 - Ana Maria was [_{ADJP}unsure about her pronunciation].
- Clausal modifiers in the AdjP
 - Desiree was unsure how to pronounce the word.
 - Desiree was [_{ADJP}unsure how to pronounce the word].
 - Desiree was [_{ADJP}unsure how to pronounce the word].

3

Clauses in the AdvP

- Modifiers in the AdvP
 - Lauri talks incredibly slowly.
 - Lauri talks [_{ADVP}incredibly slowly].
 - Lauri talks [_{ADVP}incredibly slowly].
- Clausal modifiers in the AdvP
 - Jake talks more slowly than he should.
 - Jake talks [_{ADVP}more slowly than he should].
 - Jake talks [_{ADVP}more slowly than he should].

4

Clauses in the PP

- Complements in the PP
 - Gwen insisted on plenty of rehearsals.
 - Gwen insisted [_{PP}on plenty of rehearsals].
 - Gwen insisted [_{PP}on plenty of rehearsals].
- Clausal complements in the PP
 - Chris insisted on coming to every one.
 - Chris insisted [_{PP}on coming to every one].
 - Chris insisted [_{PP}on coming to every one].

5

Find the Phrases and Their Clausal Modifiers and Complements

1. Reports that Kori jumped 6 meters are exaggerated.
2. Minetta wishes she had enough money to go to Colombia next summer.
3. Tricia's kid brother is so hard to handle.
4. Shelley went shopping without taking her purse.
5. Debby took the artwork the children had done home with her last night.
6. The virus grew faster than we predicted.

6

[Here are the Phrases] and Their Clausal Modifiers and Complements

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10

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11

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1. [Reports that Kori jumped 6 meters] are exaggerated.
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12

Clauses in the NP

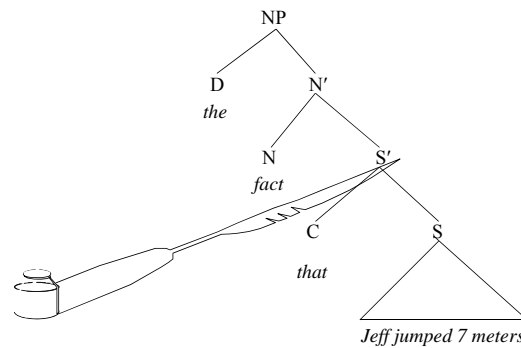
- Clausal complements
 - [Reports [that Kori jumped 6 meters]] are exaggerated.
 - [The fact [that Jeff jumped 7 meters]] was ignored.
 - I don't believe [the story [that Troy jumped 9 meters]].
 - Chris, [who was the only person to see the jumps], insists that the stories are true.



- Clausal complements are sisters to the head N.

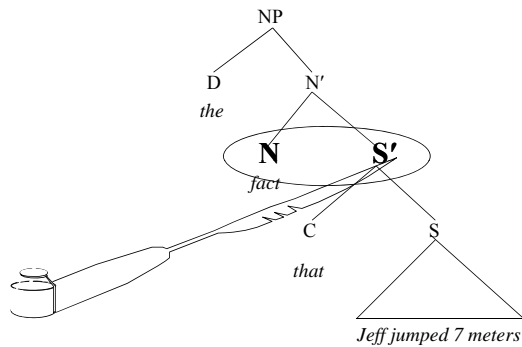
13

Clausal complements are sisters to the head N.



14

Clausal complements are sisters to the head N.



15

Clauses in the NP

- Find the clausal modifiers:
 - I want to go to the party with a nice guy.
 - I want to go with a guy who treats me right.
 - I don't want to go with a guy I don't like.
 - I don't want to go with a guy I've never spoken to.
 - I don't want to go with a guy whose nose is bigger than mine.



16

Clauses in the NP

- Here are the clausal modifiers:
 - I want to go to the party with a nice guy.
 - I want to go with [a guy who treats me right].
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17

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18

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 - I don't want to go with [a guy I don't like].
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19

Clauses in the NP

- Here are the clausal modifiers:
 - I want to go to the party with a nice guy.
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 - I don't want to go with [a guy I've never spoken to].
 - I don't want to go with [a guy whose nose is bigger than mine].



20

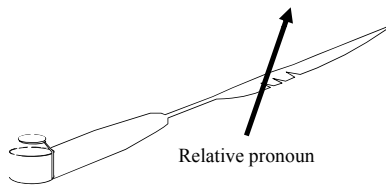
Nice Guy



21

Clausal Modifiers in the NP

- Clausal modifiers in the NP are *restrictive relative clauses*.
 - I want to go with a guy who treats me right.



22

Find the Relative Pronouns

- I want to go with a guy who treats me right.
- I don't want to go with a guy I don't like.
- I don't want to go with a guy I've never spoken to.
- I don't want to go with a guy whose nose is bigger than mine.



23

Find the Relative Pronouns

- I want to go with a guy that treats me right.
- I don't want to go with a guy that I don't like.
- I don't want to go with a guy that I've never spoken to.
- I don't want to go with a guy whose nose is bigger than mine.



24

Here are the Relative Pronouns

- I want to go with a guy **who/that** treats me right.
- I don't want to go with a guy **who/that/Ø** I don't like.
- I don't want to go with a guy **who/that/Ø** I've never spoken to.
- I don't want to go with a guy **whose** nose is bigger than mine.



25

Relative Pronouns Leave a Trace (t)

- I want to go with a guy **who he** treats me right.
- I don't want to go with a guy **Ø** I don't like **him**.
- I don't want to go with a guy **Ø** I've never spoken to **him**.
- I don't want to go with a guy **whose his** nose is bigger than mine.



- Restrictive relative clauses are sisters to N'.

26

Relative Pronouns Leave a Trace (t)

- I want to go with a guy **who t** treats me right.
- I don't want to go with a guy **Ø** I don't like **t**.
- I don't want to go with a guy **Ø** I've never spoken to **t**.
- I don't want to go with a guy **whose t** nose is bigger than mine.



- Restrictive relative clauses are sisters to N'.

27

What is a 'trace'?

- A trace (*t*) is left by a word or phrase that has moved. If an element X has been moved in the course of a derivation, it has left a trace in its original position. Some examples are:

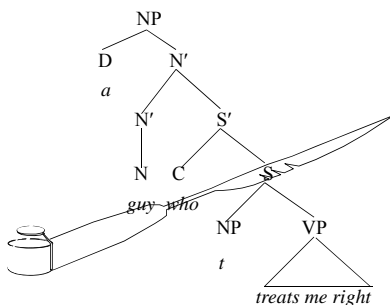
- This is the house that Jack built *t*.
- John seems *t* to have left.



Who will you see *t*?

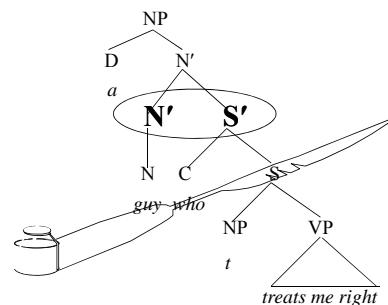
28

Restrictive relative clauses are sisters to N'.



29

Restrictive relative clauses are sisters to N'.



30

Draw trees of the NPs in these sentences

- The relative pronoun is a direct object in the relative clause.
 - *I don't want to go with a guy \emptyset I don't like t.*
- The relative pronoun is an indirect object in the relative clause.
 - *I don't want to go with a guy \emptyset I've never spoken to t.*
- The relative pronoun is a possessive determiner in the relative clause.
 - *I don't want to go with a guy **whose** t nose is bigger than mine.*

31

Non-restrictive Relative Clauses

- Julia, who is the girl I went to the party with, lives next door.
- I'm going to spend the summer with my wife, who lives in Florida.
- Ulaanbaatar, which is the capital of Mongolia, has a population of 800,000.
- We got lost on Mount Rainier, which was enveloped in fog.

32

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35

Non-restrictive Relative Clauses

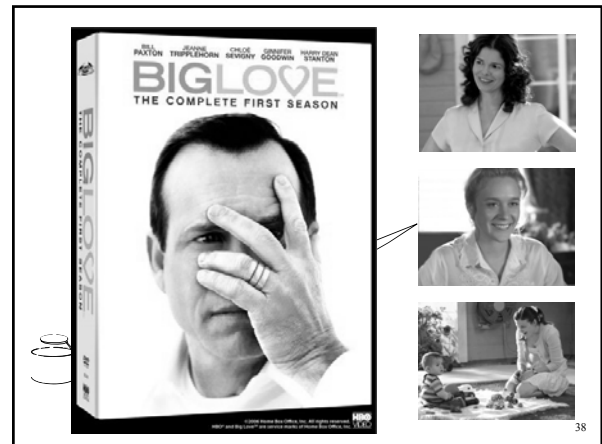
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- We got lost on Mount Rainier, which was enveloped in fog.

36

Restrictive or Non-restrictive?

- *I'm going to spend the summer with my wife, who lives in Florida.*
- *I'm going to spend the summer with my wife who lives in Florida.*

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Restrictive or Non-restrictive?

Restrictive

- Relative pronoun may be WH or *that* or Ø.
- The RC contains information that restricts the reference of the head noun.
- Commas cannot surround the RC.

Non-restrictive

- Relative pronoun may *only* be WH.
- The head noun has specific reference and the RC provides additional information about the head noun.
- Commas may surround the RC.

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Relative Pronouns as Adverbials in the RC

- The captain told us the time [when/that/Ø we would land].
- And he told us the place [where/that/Ø we would land].
- But he didn't tell us the reason [why/that/Ø we were going there].

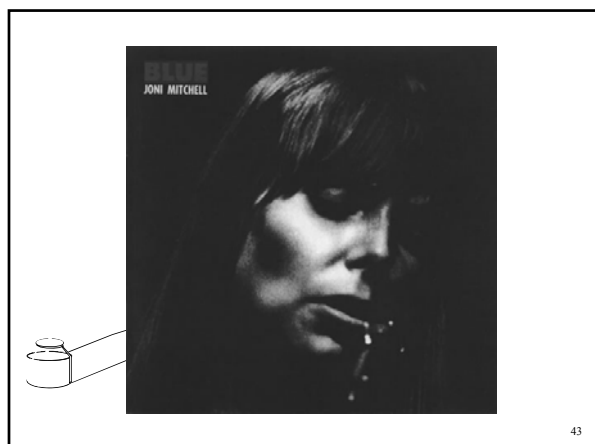
40



Stranding and Pied-Piping

1. I wish I had a river I could skate away on.
2. I wish I had a river that I could skate away on.
3. I wish I had a river which I could skate away on.
4. I wish I had a river on which I could skate away.

42



43

Stranding and Pied-Piping

1. I wish I had a river I could skate away on.
 - *On* is a stranded preposition.
2. I wish I had a river that I could skate away on.
 - *On* is a stranded preposition.
3. I wish I had a river which I could skate away on.
 - *On* is a stranded preposition.
4. I wish I had a river on which I could skate away.
 - The relative pronoun is pied-piped by the preposition.



44

Challenges to Pied-Piping and to Stranding

- Some prescriptive grammarians advise against stranding prepositions. For example, they don't like:
 - *What did you bring that book*
I don't like to read out of up for?
- But pied-piping won't work with phrasal verbs. Here's an example with put up with.
 - ❖ *This is nonsense up with which I will not put.*

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