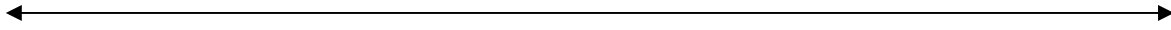


## A Typology of Clause Combining

(1) a. He came in, b. locking the door behind him.

One verb	Compound verbs	Serial verbs	Clausal arguments	Relative clauses	Adverbial clauses	Coordination	Two separate clauses
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High degree of grammatical integration ('tight')

No grammatical integration ('loose')

Compound verbs:

(2) a. to stir fry We stir fried the tofu.  
 b. to push start Frank had to push start his old Volvo.

Serial Verbs:

(3) **Run go get** me a newspaper.

- Expresses one complex idea.
- No independent expression of the subject of the second verb.
- No independent tense/aspect/negation of the second verb.
- Monoclausal (syntactic processes treat the serial construction as one clause).
- Intonation is characteristic of a single clause.

## A Typology of Dependent Clauses

**The structural typology:**

Finite clauses: When he arrived, we had already eaten.  
 Lucretia boycotted the party because she wasn't invited.  
 The study suggests that people who smoke are more likely to die early.

Semi-finite clauses: If I were a rich man, I would wear diamond rings.  
 The woman sleeping under that tree is my mother.  
Whenever you be afraid, call on me (archaic).

Non-finite clauses: To throw a log of that size requires great strength.  
 They were looking for someone to be their king.  
 She made me wash my car.

**The functional typology:**

- Clausal arguments: Function as an argument of another clause.
- Relative clauses: Function within a noun phrase to "modify" the phrase.
- Adverbial clauses: Serve an "adverbial" function, where, when, why, etc.



### “Equi” (equivalent subject omission)

When the subject of a non-finite or participial clausal object is the same as the subject of the “matrix” verb, the subject of the clausal object is omitted (*manipulation* and *modality* verbs):

I want X + X = I eat those turnips == “I want to eat those turnips.”

Matilde expects + Matilde passes the exam == “Matilde expects to pass the exam.”

Brunhilde asked X + X = Brunhilde eats the turnips == “Brunhilde asked to eat the turnips.”

Zarina tried X + X = Zarina eats the turnips. == “Zarina tried to eat the turnips.”

### “Raising”

When the subject of a non-finite or participial clausal object is different than the subject of the “matrix” verb, the subject of the clausal object becomes a nominal object of the matrix verb. These tend to be *manipulation* verbs (and some *modality* verbs):

Slumbat made X + X = She ate the turnips == “Slumbat made *her* eat the turnips.”

Matilde wants X + X = He eats the turnips == “Matilde wants *him* to eat the turnips.”

Brunhilde asked X + X = He eats the turnips == “Brunhilde asked *him* to eat the turnips.”

Note that not all matrix verbs allow the clausal object to have a different subject:

\*Brunhilde tried Matilde to eat/eating the turnips.

\*Matilde started Brunhilde to eat/eating the turnips.

These are all *phasal*, or *modality* verbs: finish, continue, keep on, regret, manage, try, fail,

### Practice: Identify the types of clausal arguments in the following sentences:

1. I know that Miyoko ate turnips yesterday.
2. I knew that Miyoko had been eating turnips.
3. I saw at once who had been eating turnips.
4. I saw Miyoko eating turnips on the back porch.
5. Miyoko stopped eating turnips when I came in.
6. Miyoko badly wanted to eat turnips.
7. I want Miyoko to eat her turnips.
8. I made Miyoko eat just one more turnip.
9. I helped Miyoko eat her turnips.
10. Miyoko planned to eat turnips for twenty years.
11. Miyoko succeeded in eating 500 turnips at the fair.
12. Miyoko tried to eat a turnip, but it stuck in her throat.
13. Miyoko enjoyed eating turnips.
14. That Miyoko ate so many turnips bothered her friends.
15. I let Miyoko eat turnips to her heart's content.
16. I told Miyoko to eat every turnip in the house.

English finite clausal arguments:

- (8) a. I know **that turnips are delicious**.  
b. I emphasized **that turnips are good for you**.
- (9) a. **That Morgan refused to eat his turnips** surprised me.  
b. It is well known **that she loves turnips**.

English non-finite clausal arguments:

- (10) a. I saw her **eating turnips**. b. She made them **eat turnips**.
- (11) a. **Eating turnips** is a blast. b. **To eat 100 turnips** requires great strength.

Semi-finite Clausal arguments (often called "subjunctive"):

English:

- (12) I wish **I were a rich man**.

## Relative Clauses

- (13) We despise the oaf that [ 0 trod on Lady Lucretia's toe ].

**Head.** The noun that is modified by the clause. In 13 the head is 'the oaf.'

**Restricting clause.** The clause itself. In 13 the restricting clause is indicated in brackets.

**R-element** (or NP<sub>rel</sub>). The element within the restricting clause that is coreferential with the head noun. In 13 the R-element is 0 (a gap). **IMPORTANT:** The R-element has a semantic role and a grammatical relation in the restricting clause. This is independent of the semantic role and grammatical relation of the HEAD within the main clause. Referentially, the head and the R-element refer to the same discourse-world entity, but structurally they are two different things.

**Relativizer.** A morpheme or particle that sets off the restricting clause as a relative clause. In 13 the relativizer is *that* (unstressed).

**Relative pronoun.** If the relativizer agrees with the R-element, e.g. in humanness, case, etc., then it can be termed a relative pronoun.

**Resumptive pronoun.** A pronoun that occurs within a relative clause and which refers to the R-element. Use of a resumptive pronoun is sometimes called "pronoun retention."

## Typological parameters

### A. The position of the head

POST-NOMINAL (English):

PRENOMINAL (Japanese):

- (14) a. [ Yamada-san ga ka'tte iru ] sa'ru  
'The monkey that Mr. Yamada is keeping'
- b. [ sa'ru o ka'tte iru ] Yamada-san  
'the Mr. Yamada who is keeping a monkey'

HEADLESS:

- (15) [ Whenever I'm afraid ], I call her. (c.f. 'Any time that I am afraid . . .')

### B. The expression of the R-element

