



Clauses and Coordination

- I. Coordination
 - a. Joins words, phrases, clauses
 - b. Some constraints, but come naturally to native speakers
 - c. Coordinate construction constraint
 - i. Only coordinate constituents that have the same function
 - ii. Coordinate construction has that same function
 - iii. Reversible
 - iv. John is *walking and jumping*
 - v. Bad: That book is interesting and on the shelf
 - d. Coordinates
 - i. Coordinating Conjunctions:
 1. and, but, or, et cetera
 2. Stand alone
 3. And
 - a. May (or may not) be reversible
 - i. Washed and ironed his shirt (reversible)
 - ii. Do it and find out (not reversible)
 - iii. Danced and danced and danced
 - iv. There are friends and there are friends
 - b. Irreversible Binomials
 - i. Orders that are arbitrarily fixed
 - ii. Salt and Pepper
 - iii. Bread and Butter
 - iv. Husband and Wife
 - v. Thick and Thin
 - vi. Soap and Water
 - vii. Down and Out
 - c. More exceptions to the constraint
 - i. Most can be taken apart (John and Mary Ate)
 - ii. Some cannot (John and Mary met at the movies)
 - iii. Rachel and Harry live together
 - iv. Sometimes may join two different functions
 1. Tell him and you'll be sorry
 2. I told him at the meeting and last Friday
 4. Or
 - a. Functions like and, but means non-intersecting
 - b. Usually used like xor
 5. But
 - a. For contrast
 - b. Contrast nouns / verbs / et cetera
 6. For
 - a. Meaning "because" (subordinating conjunction)
 - b. Cannot move *for* to the beginning of the sentence (so it acts like a coordinating conjunction)
 - ii. Conjunctive Adverbs
 1. However, moreover, furthermore, nevertheless
 2. May begin a sentence
 - II. Embedded Clauses
 - a. One clause inside another
 - b. Also known as a subordinate clause, dependent clause
 - c. Types
 - i. Relative Clause
 - ii. Noun Clause

- iii. Adverb Clause
 - iv. Will find these in a sentence with the main / independent clause (usually a sentence, or can stand alone as a sentence)
 - v. Will cover all three types.
- d. Phrase vs. Clause
 - i. Clause has tensed verb, usually has subject
 - ii. Phrase is smaller; may contain infinitive
- e. Relative Clauses
 - i. Usually part of a noun phrase. Usually comes right after the noun.
 - ii. Introduce By:
 - 1. Relative pronoun (who, whom, whose, which, ...)
 - 2. "that" (complementizer)
 - 3. Sometimes nothing – these are the hardest to identify
 - 4. Introducing:
 - a. The word introducing the relative clause is a *substitute* for the noun being modified.
 - iii. Who vs. Whom
 - 1. *who* when the noun phrase is the subject of *the embedded clause*
 - 2. *Whom* when the noun phrase is the object of *the embedded clause*
 - 3. Examples
 - a. Give it to [whomever you want]
 - b. Give it to [whoever wants it]
 - 4. Rule of Thumb
 - a. Use *whom* where you would use *him*.
 - b. Use *who* where you would use *he*
 - iv. Restrictive vs. Not
 - 1. Restrictive
 - a. Restrictive relative clauses narrow the sentence.
 - b. Cannot be removed without changing the meaning.
 - c. The book that you want is checked out.
 - d. Please consult the librarian who is at the front desk.
 - e. No commas (makes a difference in writing)
 - 2. Non-Restrictive
 - a. Provide additional, non essential information
 - b. Can be removed without changing the meaning
 - c. Need commas when writing
 - d. "My TV, which is portable, is new."
 - e. "John Smith, whom I've known for years, told me."
 - f. Usually if both are in a sentence, restrictive comes first.
 - g. Generally don't use "that" with nonrestrictive relative clauses
 - h. Can't usually omit the relative pronoun
 - v. That
 - 1. Can introduce relative clauses
 - 2. Shouldn't refer to a person
 - 3. Can't have "that" as the object of a preposition
 - 4. "That" doesn't always act like a relative pronoun, so it's called a "complementizer" instead.
 - 5. Required after "all" or "something"
 - a. "All that was done"
 - b. "Something that was said"
 - vi. Lots of choices in how to write relative clauses (including *without* the clause)
 - vii. Sentential Relative Clauses
 - 1. Modify the whole sentence (or clause)
 - 2. Can usually substitute "it" for "which" and thus produce two sentences.
 - 3. "He wanted out, which didn't surprise us at all."
 - 4. "He wanted out. It didn't surprise us at all."

- f. Noun Clauses
 - i. Substitutes for a noun phrases in a main clause
 - ii. Can't be removed from the sentence without destroying the sentence
 - 1. "He said that he would arrive tomorrow."
 - 2. "He said (something)"
 - iii. Noun clause can do anything a noun can do.
 - iv. Sentences beginning with "it" may have noun clauses
 - 1. "It was obvious that he was arriving tomorrow"
 - 2. Becomes: "That he was arriving tomorrow was obvious."
 - 3. Extraposed subject – move subject to end of sentence, replace with "it"
 - v. Examples
 - 1. "That he is next in line is critical to our plan."
 - 2. "You can see that he is planning your downfall."
 - vi. Often introduced by "that" (but can be omitted when not at the beginning of the sentence)
 - g. Noun Clauses vs. Relative Clauses
 - i. Noun clauses don't *reference* a noun – they *substitute* for a noun in the main clause
 - ii. "The fact that you mentioned is interesting." (Restrictive relative clause)
 - iii. "That you mentioned it at all is boring." (Noun clause)
 - iv. Noun clauses can be extraposed.
 - h. Adverb Clauses
 - i. Usually adjuncts
 - ii. Often introduced by subordinating conjunctions (because, unless, after, before, whereas) or (so, now, seeing, in case, wherever)
 - iii. Function is the same as for an adverb (answers adverbial kinds of questions)
 - iv. Examples
 - 1. "Play it so I can hear it."
 - 2. "Play it so loudly that they can hear it in Denver."
 - 3. "She left because she couldn't stand it anymore."
 - v. Can move adverbial clause to the front of the sentence
 - 1. "Play it until I tell you to stop."
 - 2. "Until I tell you to stop, play it."
 - 3. Need to add that comma.
- III. Sentence Types
- a. Simple
 - i. One main clause, no embedded clauses
 - ii. One tensed verb
 - b. Compound
 - i. Coordinated main clauses
 - ii. Two or more main clauses
 - c. Complex
 - i. One main clause, one or more subordinate clauses
 - ii. Most of the examples used so far in this section.
 - d. Compound-Complex
 - i. One or more main clauses, two (or more) subordinate clauses.
 - e. Usually separate two main clauses with comma, "and"
- IV. Word / Clause Ordering
- a. Passives
 - i. Be + Past participle (Be + -en)
 - ii. (May have a modal in front)
 - iii. Head verb *must* be *transitive* (anything that takes an object)
 - iv. Example
 - 1. The police stopped his car
 - 2. His car was stopped by the police
 - 3. Stopped → was stopped (past be + -en stop)

- v. Phrasal / prepositional verbs also work
 - 1. He turned on the light → The light was turned on by him
 - 2. is turned on, will be turned on are both also okay
 - 3. She will attend to the matter → The matter will be attended to by her
 - 4. (First example phrasal; second prepositional)
- vi. Object-Complement verbs work too
 - 1. We considered the exam too difficult
 - 2. The exam was considered to be too difficult.
- vii. Ditransitive verbs have two solutions
 - 1. The birthday gift was given to the child by him
 - 2. The child was given a birthday gift by him
 - 3. (From: He gave the child the birthday gift)
- viii. Can leave off the agent once it becomes part of a prepositional phrase
 - 1. The money was stolen
 - 2. (From "X stole the money" – X is omitted)
- ix. How to make a passive from an active sentence
 - 1. Change the verb to (past be + –en) (wrote → was written)
 - 2. Move subject to the end; add preposition. Usually use "by"
 - 3. Move the object to the beginning
- x. "Her baby was born out of wedlock" – almost always written as passive
- b. Questions
 - i. Yes-No Questions
 - 1. "May I have a new coat?"
 - 2. Answer is either yes or no
 - 3. Inverted
 - a. Invert subject and first word of the verb phrase when it's modal, auxiliary, "be," or sometimes "have"
 - i. "She is studying..." → "Is she studying..."
 - ii. "I have ..." → "Have I"
 - b. When verb phrase does not have modal / auxiliary / et cetera, need a different change
 - i. Add auxiliary verb "do". Take tense off the other verb
 - ii. "He waited" → "He did wait" → "Did he wait?"
 - iii. (Can also use "do" for emphasis in ordinary statements, like "He *did* wait.")
 - c. Can also use "have" as the auxiliary but usually it's already there (wouldn't be adding it specially)
 - 4. Non-Inverted
 - a. Done purely with intonation
 - b. No word order changes.
 - c. "She is studying?"
 - 5. Offering an Alternative
 - a. Use "or"
 - b. May require a yes or no answer
 - c. May require one of the alternatives.
 - d. "Are you going Monday or Tuesday"
 - ii. Tag Questions
 - 1. Don't usually function as a request for information
 - 2. Keeps conversation going, keeps listener engaged
 - 3. "... will she?", "... isn't it?", "...doesn't she?", "... aren't they?"
 - 4. Formed by repeating the first verb in the verb phrase (or do) at the end of the sentence. Change the polarity of the repeated verb ("is" to "isn't")
 - 5. Invert the verb with a pronoun matching the subject.
 - 6. Example
 - a. "The kitten is cute, isn't it?"
 - b. "is" and "isn't" pair

- c. Pronoun "it" matches "The kitten"
- iii. Information Seeking Questions
 - 1. Echo Questions
 - a. Heavily stress the echoed part, change intonation
 - b. Use wh- word, usually at the end
 - c. Can also echo without wh-.
 - d. Important thing is to echo part of the earlier statement
 - e. Usually replace a whole constituent with wh- if replacing at all
 - 2. wh- Questions
 - a. "Normal" questions
 - b. "how" is an honorary wh- word
 - c. Begins with wh- or sometimes "to" ("to whom")
 - d. When the wh- word is part of the subject, can keep the regular subject-verb order. ("Who is there?")
 - e. In other cases, need inversion and sometimes "do"
 - i. "How many will it take?"
 - ii. "It will take how many?"
 - f. When wh- word is not the subject
 - i. Move wh- word to the front
 - ii. Invert auxiliary or "be" verb with subject
 - iii. If no auxiliary or "be" verb, add "do"
 - 3. wh- Questions vs. Echo Questions
 - a. Position of question word (in statement order, probably echo. In question order, probably wh-)
 - b. Having multiple questions words: usually echo
 - 4. Rhetorical Questions
 - a. Formed the same way.
 - b. Just aren't actually seeking any information
- c. Negatives
 - i. The negative marker (NEG) is "not" or "n't"
 - ii. Attach NEG to modal, or maybe "have"
 - iii. Put it between the auxiliary and main verb, if needed
 - iv. Add "do" if necessary
 - v. Examples
 - 1. "She is leaving" → "She is not leaving"
 - 2. "He will win" → "He won't win"
 - 3. "He ran home" → "He did not run home."
 - 4. "She has the books" → "She hasn't the books" (attach to main verb, "has" in the most formal sense. Also "She does not have the books.")
 - vi. Parallel process to forming questions