Constituency tests:

If one of the tests applies to a string of words, they form a constituent.

If a test fails to apply to a string of words, it doesn’t show that they do not form a constituent.

**MOVEMENT**

1. Fronting / Topicalisation.
   a. He sneaks into people's houses at night for fun.
   b. **For fun**, he sneaks into people's houses at night _______.
   c. **At night**, he sneaks into people's houses _______ for fun.
   
   d. He sneaks into people's houses at night for fun.
   e. *Fun he sneaks into people's houses at night for ___.
   f. *Into he sneaks ___ people's houses at night for fun.

2. Clefting
   a. The girls should have taken a taxi.
   b. It was the girls who _______ should have taken a taxi.
   c. It was a taxi that the girls should have taken ______.
   d. *It was should have taken that the girls _______________ a taxi.

3. Pseudo clefting.
   a. The girls should have taken a taxi.
   b. What the girls should have taken _____ was a taxi.
   c. What the girls should have done _____ was take a taxi.
   d. *What the girls should do ______________ was have taken a taxi.

4. Passivisation
   a. The professor solved the problem with a hammer.
   b. The problem was solved _______ with a hammer (by the professor).
   c. *With a hammer was solved the problem _________ (by the professor).

5. Heavy NP-shift.
   a. They ate a gigantic burger with extra meat and chili sauce for breakfast.
   b. They ate ___ for breakfast a gigantic burger with extra meat and chili sauce.
SUBSTITUTION.

1. Substitution
   a. If you can substitute a string of words with a single word (e.g. a pronoun)...
   b. If you can substitute this with that...
   c. If you can do so...
      ...it’s a constituent.

2.1. Question formation: substitution and movement.
   a. He sneaks into people’s houses at night for fun.
   b. When does he sneak into people’s houses _______ for fun?
   c. Why does he sneak into people’s houses at night _______?
   d. Who sneaks into people’s houses at night for fun?
   e. What does he sneak into ______________ at night for fun?
   f. What does he do ____________________________________________?

2.2. Substitution without movement: Echo-questions. (Wh in situ).
   a. He sneaks into people's houses at night for fun.
   b. He sneaks into people's houses at night why?
   c. He sneaks into people's houses when _______ for fun?

   If there is more than one wh-element, only one can move to the front.
   a. He sneaks into people's houses at night for fun.
   b. Why does he sneak into what _______ at night _______?
   c. *What why does he sneaks into ______________ at night _______?

DELETION

a. Yesterday afternoon I met a friend who likes dogs for lunch.
   b. Yesterday afternoon I met a friend _____________ for lunch.
   c. _____________ I met a friend who likes dogs for lunch.
   d. *Yesterday afternoon I met ____________________________.
   e. *Yesterday afternoon _ met a friend who likes dogs for lunch.
   
And with a bit of morbid taste:
   f. Yesterday afternoon I met a friend ____________________________.
More rightward movement:

**Right Node Raising (RNR)**

a. Some people love “Popstars” while I really hate “Popstars”.
b. Some people love ________ while I really hate ________ “Popstars”.

c. Jack knows the rules but he cannot explain the rules.
d. Jack knows ________ but he cannot explain ________ the rules.

**Extraposition** (discontinuous constituents)

a. I read a book about Jack the Ripper last week.
b. I read a book ________________ last week about Jack the Ripper.

d. A man who claimed to be a vampire robbed the blood bank last night.
e. A man ________ robbed the blood bank last night who claimed to be a vampire.

Sentences (b) and (e) involve an example of a “discontinuous constituent”, where a constituent’s constituting elements are separated.