Main, embedded, matrix clause.
Subject, object, subject/object predicative.

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Exercise 1

Find all the clauses in the text below and categorize according to the following criteria: Main vs. embedded, matrix vs. non-matrix, finite vs. non-finite, CP vs. IP, and declarative vs. interrogative. For example:

1. Who did you think [2 that it belongs to]]
   1. Main clause, matrix clause, finite, CP, interrogative

And if you want the story, then remember that a story does not unwind. It weaves. Events that start in different places and different times all bear down on that one tiny point in space-time, which is the perfect moment.

Suppose an emperor was persuaded to wear a new suit of clothes whose material was so fine that, to the common eye, the clothes weren't there. And suppose a little boy pointed out this fact in a loud, clear voice...

Then you have The Story of the Emperor Who Had No Clothes.

But if you knew a bit more, it would be The Story of the Boy Who Got a Well-Deserved Thrashing from His Dad for Being Rude to Royalty, and Was Locked Up.

(Adapted from Terry Pratchett, 2002, The Thief of Time (Discworld 26), p. 2)
Exercise 2

Draw the full tree structure of the following sentences AND identify the traditional grammatical functions (subject, object, Adverbial, subject predicate, and object predicate):

(1) I have come here to chew bubble gum and kick ass...
(2) ... And I am all out of bubble gum.
(3) She locked the door and then she was on her way.
(4) Who did Bob’s uncle say that we could invite?
(5) The noise she could more or less ignore, but the smell was unbearable.
(6) That she had been bitten by a vampire was actually not true.
(7) Politics always seemed to make him angry.
(8) A mind is a terrible thing to waste
ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 1
And [1 [2 if you want the story], then remember [3 that a story does not unwind]]. [4 It weaves]. [5 Events [6 that start in different places and different times] all bear down on that one tiny point in space-time, [7 which is the perfect moment]].

[8 Suppose [9 an emperor was persuaded [10 to wear a new suit of clothes [11 whose material was so fine [12 that, to the common eye, the clothes weren't there]]]]].

1. Main clause, matrix, finite, IP, declarative
2. Embedded clause, non-matrix, finite, CP (if in C°), interrogative (if)
3. Embedded clause, non-matrix, finite, CP (that in C°), declarative (that)
4. Main clause, non-matrix, finite, IP, declarative
5. Main clause, matrix, finite, IP, declarative
6. Embedded clause, non-matrix, finite, CP (that in C°), relative clause (clausal modifier of NP)
7. Embedded clause, non-matrix, finite, CP (which in spec-CP), relative clause (clausal modifier of NP)
8. Main clause, matrix, finite, IP (empty/understood ec subject in spec-IP), imperative
9. Embedded clause, matrix, finite, CP (empty C°; all embedded finite clauses are CPs), declarative, passive (underlying object is subject)
10. Embedded clause, matrix, non-finite (infinitival clause, to in I°, ec in spec-IP), IP
11. Embedded clause, matrix, finite, CP (whose material in spec-CP), relative clause (clausal modifier of NP)
12. Embedded clause, non-matrix, finite, CP (that in C°), relative clause (clausal modifier of NP)
And [13 suppose [14 a little boy pointed out this fact in a loud, clear voice]]...

[15 Then you have The Story of the Emperor [16 Who Had No Clothes]].

But [17 [18 if you knew a bit more], it would be The Story of the Boy [19 Who Got a Well-Deserved Thrashing from His Dad for [20 Being Rude to Royalty], and Was Locked Up]].
ANSWERS TO EXERCISE 2
Matrix Subject in spec-IP

Main clause Subject

Adverbial

Emb. Subject

Adverbial

Emb. Object


Emb. object: Sister of V°.

Adjunct: Modifier right-adjoined to VP.

(1)
Subject

in spec-IP

Complement of P°

Subject

predicate

Coord

And

Subject

IP

V°-to-I°

movement

I°

am

V°

AdvP

AdvP

Adjunct

left-adjoined to AdvP

Adv°

Adv°

all

out

PP

of

NP

bubble gum

Complement of P°

Complement of adv°

(2)
Subject in spec-IP

Object:

Subject predicate

Adverbial

Adjunct left-adjoined to IP

V°-to-I° movement
"Dummy"-do is born in I° and is always FINITE.
Subject in spec-IP

Object: Born as the sister of V°

Adverbial: more, less

Coord: but

IP

Subject in spec-IP

Adjunct left-adjoined to VP

Topicalisation: Movement to adjoin to IP
Passivisation:
The object (sister of V°) becomes the subject (in spec-IP).

Main clause Subject

Emb. Subject

Adverbial

Subject predicate

Matrix Subject in spec-IP

Emb. Subject

Adverbial

V°-to-I° movement

Passivisation: The object (sister of V°) becomes the subject (in spec-IP).

V°-to-I° movement

Adjunct right-adjoined to VP

V°-to-I° movement

Adjuncts left-adjoined to VP

Subject in spec-IP
Matrix Subject in spec-IP

Adjunct left-adjoined to VP

Clausal object: Sister of V°.

Raising: from spec-IP to spec-IP

Small clause: verbless, non-finite clause.

Infinitival clause: IP headed by to.

Clausal object: Sister of V°.
Matrix Subject

\[ \text{V}^0 \rightarrow \text{I}^0 \text{ movement} \]

V\(^0\)-to-I\(^0\) movement

Relative clause: Right-joined clausal modifier of NP

\[ \text{Emb. subject} \text{ in spec-IP} \]

\[ \text{Emb. object: Born as sister of V}^0 \]

\[ \text{infinitive relative clause: CP. Relative clauses are always CPs with overt/covert wh-movement to spec-CP.} \]

\[ \text{ec = empty category = covert XP. The verb waste takes two arguments, an AGENT and a THEME. Here, both are covert / “understood”.} \]