The following tests help us to determine whether a string of words forms a constituent.

Key: Constituents are <u>underlined</u>. Non-constituents are wayy-lined.

Warning: Not all tests will work for all constituent types!

# **Fragment Answers**

Only a constituent can **answer a question**, while retaining the meaning of the original sentence.

That is <u>my brother</u>.  $\rightarrow$  Q: Who's that? A: <u>My brother</u>.

He is making a mess.  $\rightarrow$  Q: What's he doing? A: Making a mess.

The keys are on the table.  $\rightarrow$  Q: Where are the keys? A: On the table.

I want two of those apples.  $\rightarrow$  Q: How many apples do you want? A: \*Two of.

He's <u>preserving in wax</u> the earwigs I gave him. → Q: What's he doing with the earwigs? A: \*Preserving in wax.

I gave the dog the keys.  $\rightarrow$  Q: What did you do with the keys? A: \*Gave the dog.

#### Coordination

Only constituents (of the same type) can be **coordinated using conjunction words** like *and*, *or*, and *but*.

<u>Her friends from Peru</u> went to the show.  $\rightarrow$  <u>Mary</u> and <u>her friends from Peru</u> went to the show.

We peeled the potatoes.  $\rightarrow$  We peeled the potatoes and shucked the corn.

Should I go <u>through the tunnel</u>?  $\rightarrow$  Should I go <u>through the tunnel</u> or <u>over the bridge</u>?

The doughnuts were <u>full of jelly</u>.  $\rightarrow$  The doughnuts were <u>full of jelly</u> but <u>slightly disappointing</u>.

<u>Her friends from</u> Peru went to the movies.  $\rightarrow$  \*<u>Her friends from</u> and <u>two guys interested in</u> Peru went...

We peeled the potatoes.  $\rightarrow$  \*We peeled the and washed the potatoes.

Should  $\underline{I}$  go  $\underline{through}$  the tunnel?  $\rightarrow$  \*Should  $\underline{I}$  go  $\underline{through}$  or  $\underline{I}$  go  $\underline{around}$  the tunnel?

The doughnuts were full of jelly.  $\rightarrow$  \*The doughnuts were full but didn't smell of jelly.

### **Pro-Form Substitution**

Only constituents can be substituted with pro-forms like it, that, them, then, there, do that, that way, ...

A man with dark glasses is following us.  $\rightarrow$  He is following us.

We <u>watched a movie about cheese-making</u> last week.  $\rightarrow$  We <u>did that</u> last week.

Annette went <u>away to Brazil</u>.  $\rightarrow$  Annette went <u>there</u>.

Some of them seemed <u>rather tall for their age</u>.  $\rightarrow$  Some of them seemed <u>that way</u>.

 $\underbrace{A \operatorname{man}}$  with dark glasses is following us.  $\rightarrow$  \*He with dark glasses is following us.

We watched a movie about cheese-making last week.  $\rightarrow$  \*We did that about cheese-making last week.

Annette gave <u>away her last CD</u>.  $\rightarrow$  \*Annette gave it/there/that.

Some of them seemed <u>rather tall</u> for their age.  $\rightarrow$  \*Some of them seemed that way for their age.

## **Topicalization**

Only a constituent can be **relocated to the beginning of the sentence**.

(Note, topicalization sometimes requires a special type of supporting context.)

He sold the record player to the thrift store.  $\rightarrow$  The record player, he sold to the thrift store.

We're going snowboarding over the break. → Over the break, we're going snowboarding.

I've always enjoyed going fishing with my dad. → Going fishing with my dad, I've always enjoyed.

He sold the record player to the thrift store.  $\rightarrow$  \*The record player to the thrift store, he sold \_\_\_.

We're going snowboarding over the break.  $\rightarrow$  \*Going snowboarding, we're over the break.

I've always enjoyed going fishing with my dad. → \*Fishing with my dad, I've always enjoyed going.

# Clefting

Only a constituent can appear in the frame "\_\_\_\_\_ is/are who/what/where/when/why/how ..."

They put the bodies in the basement.  $\rightarrow$  In the basement is where they put the bodies.

We'll talk about the answers to the HW next.  $\rightarrow$  The answers to the HW are what we'll talk about next.

They made us look like amateurs.  $\rightarrow$  Made us look like amateurs is what they did.

She seemed incredibly lucky to me.  $\rightarrow$  Incredibly lucky is how she seemed to me.

They put the bodies in the basement.  $\rightarrow$  \*Put the bodies is what they did in the basement.

We'll talk about the answers to the HW next.  $\rightarrow$  \*About the answers is what we'll talk to the HW next.

They <u>made us</u> look like amateurs.  $\rightarrow$  \*<u>Made us</u> is what they did look like amateurs.

She seemed incredibly lucky to me.  $\rightarrow$  \*Incredibly lucky to me is how she seemed.

### **Intuitive Unit**

When all else fails, turn to your intuition. Does the string of words feel like it *goes together* as a complete unit, and *has some meaning* on its own, independent of the rest of the sentence? If so, it's probably a constituent. If not, it's probably not.