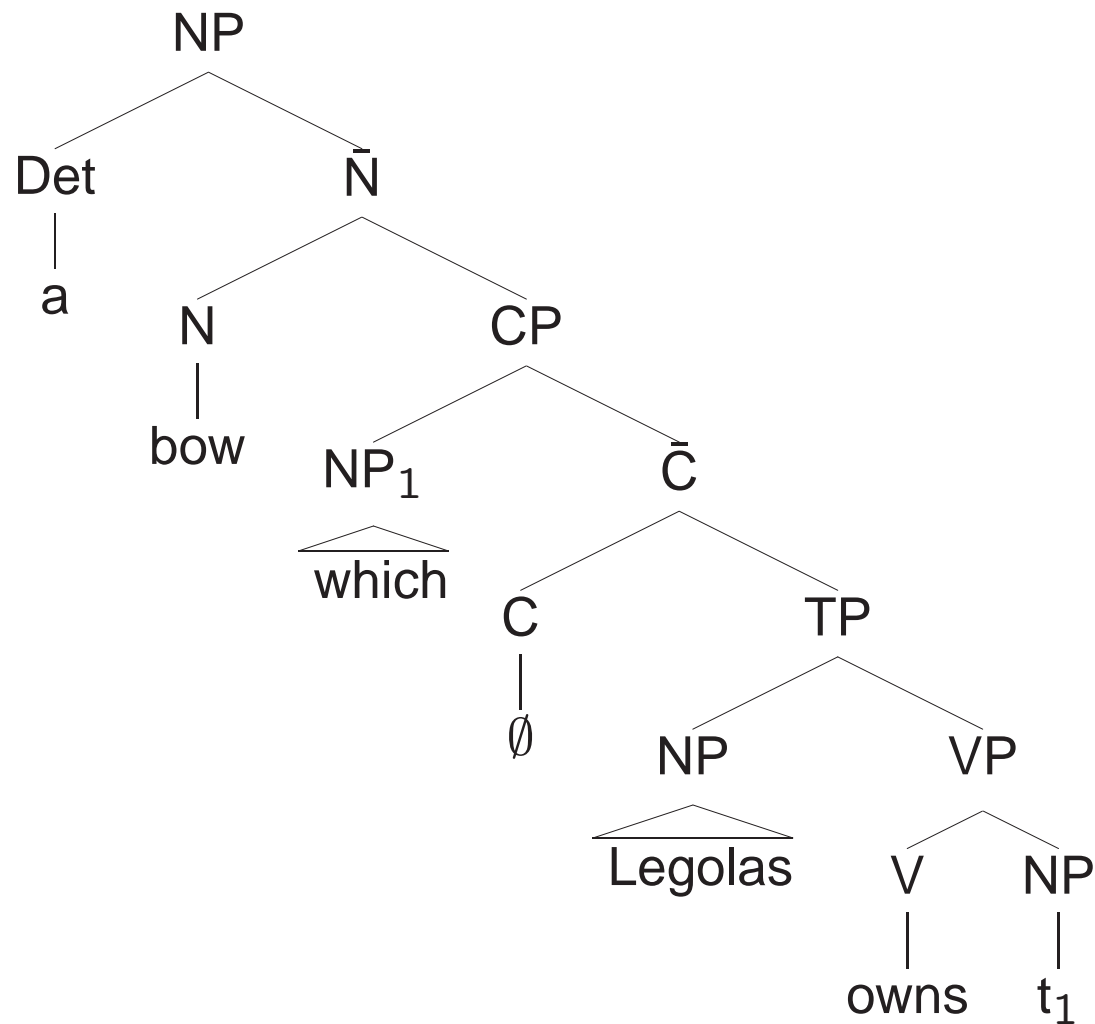


Syntax of Relative Clauses

- (1) a. a bow [which₁ Legolas owns t₁]
b. the hobbit [who₂ t₂ has the ring]

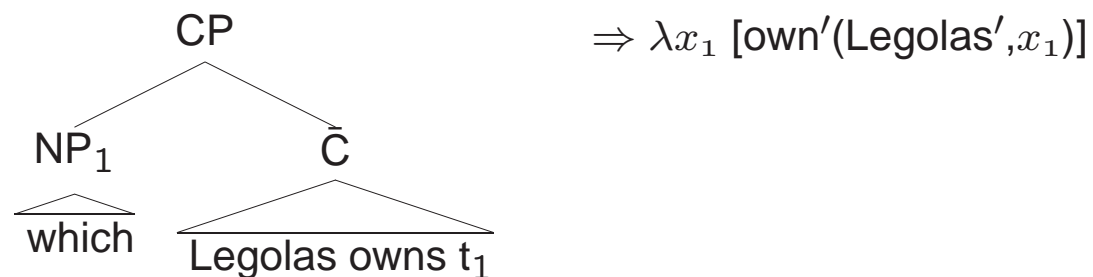


Semantics of Relative Clauses

- Relative clauses are 1-place predicates derived from sentences.

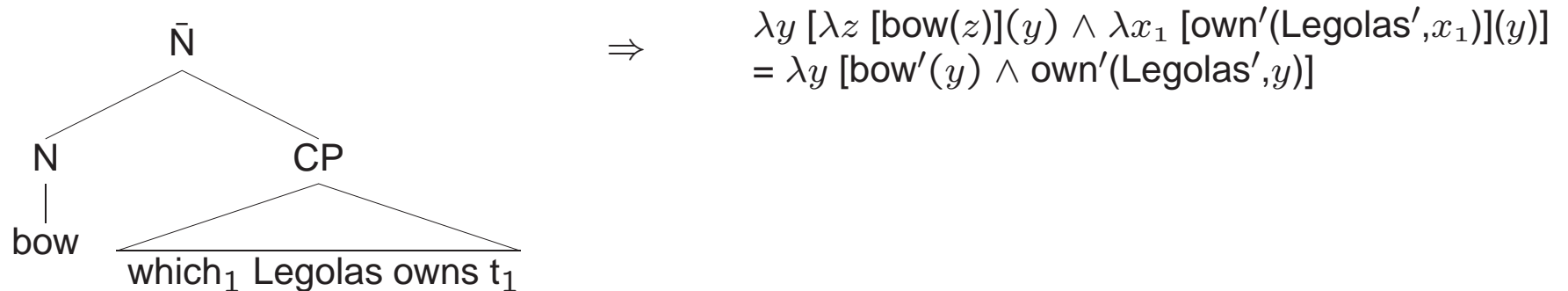
The trace of the fronted *wh*-relative pronoun is interpreted as a variable. The *wh*-relative pronoun behaves as a λ -abstractor over that variable.

$$[{}_{CP} \text{ wh}_i \bar{C}]' = \lambda x_i [{}_{\bar{C}}']$$

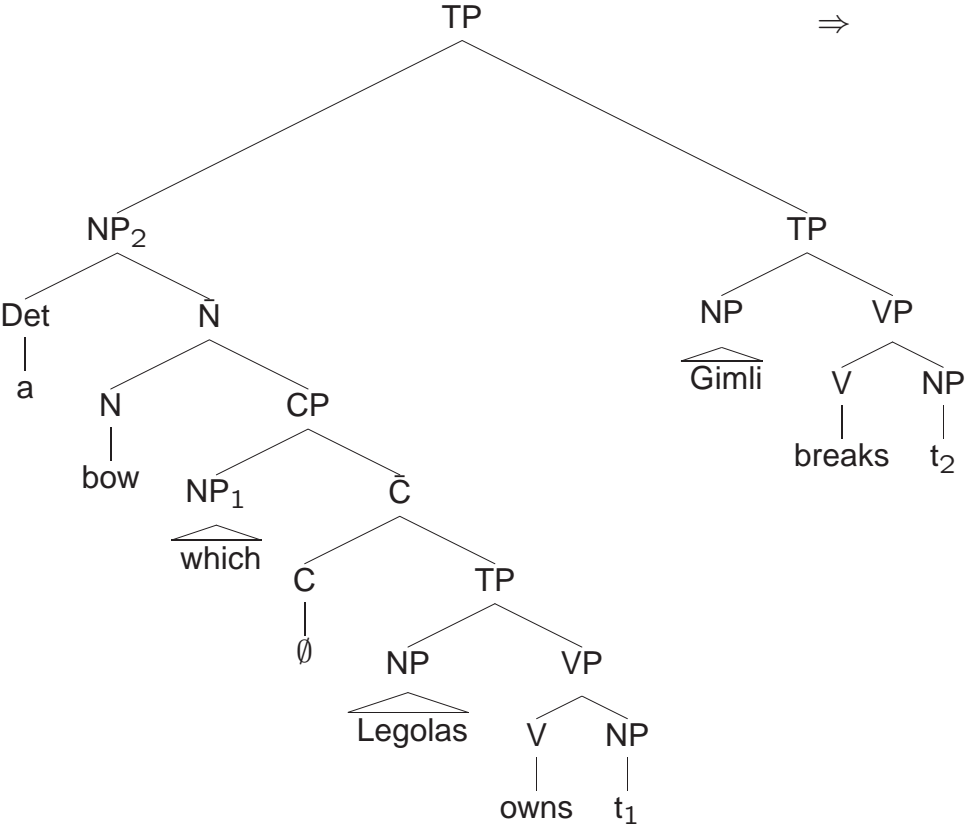


- Relative clauses modify a head noun.

$$[{}_{\bar{N}} \text{ N CP}]' = \text{N}' \wedge \text{CP}' = \lambda y [\text{N}'(y) \wedge \text{CP}'(y)]$$



Translating *Gimli breaks a bow which Legolas owns*



Exercise in λ -abstraction

1. A student [may audit morphology] but [must take syntax].
2. Every student [will not enjoy phonology] but [will enjoy semantics].
3. A student must [pass every class which Jeff teaches] and [graduate].