COMPLEX SYNTAX CODING SCHEME AND GUIDELINES
Adapted from Schuele (2009)
Cite as:
Schuele, C. M. (2009). *Complex syntax coding manual.* Unpublished coding manual, Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN.

SALT CODE	COMPLEX TYPE	SENTENCE EXAMPLES and ISOLATED DEPENDENT CLAUSE EXAMPLES	DEFINITION NOTES
[cs]	Include the [cs] code with all utterances that have any type of complex syntax described below.		
CONJOINED AND SUBORDINATE CLAUSES			
[cc]	**coordinate clause**: *and, but, or*	I went to the store and bought a new dress. He'll drive to the mountains or take a plane. He'll climb the mountain but not camp overnight.	S: two clauses joined by and, but, or; the clauses share a subject DC: coordinate conjunction + clause but subject elided
		S1: We'll go to Ohio on vacation. S2: But not stay very long.	• But not: *I went to the store and I bought a new dress*; this string would be two utterances; *But I don't like that;* do not code if coordinating conjunction is utterance initial • code for conjoined verb phrases but not conjoined noun phrases (e.g., *I ran won the race*)
[sc]	**subordinate clause** with subordinating conjunctions including *before, after, until, although, if, when, because, since, so, though, while, like, as, where, in that, so that, such that, except that, as far as,* etc. (but NOT conjuncts or disjuncts, such as *however, then, thus,* etc.)	I went to the store because I needed a new dress. Before I went to the store, I called my sister.	S: 2 or more dependent clauses headed by a subordinate conjunction attached to a main clause DC: one or more dependent clauses headed by a subordinate conjunction without a main clause
		S1: Let's go to the movies today. S2: Yeah, after we finish our homework. S1: I bought three pairs of shoes. S2: because they were on sale?	• code if one clause and subordinating conjunction (e.g., *because he wanted to go*) • do not code single word utterances of subordinating conjunction alone (e.g., because)

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EMBEDDED CLAUSES			
[ri]	**reduced infinitive** (aka semiauxiliary or catenative) forms: gonna, wanna, hafta, gotta, etc. + VP	I wanna go home. They hafta take their dog with them. Hafta go home.	S: verb phrase includes a phonologically reduced form of complement taking verb + TO complement verb. DC: clause does not include a subject. Most authors do not regard [ri] as true complex syntax; we code because reduced infinitives may developmentally precede marked infinitives.
[lc]	**let's, let me, lemme**	Let's go home. Let me have that. Not applicable	S: Utterances beginning "let's" or "let me" where the complement verb (second verb) is nonfinite DC: n/a Most authors do not regard [lc] as true complex syntax; we code because [lc] may developmentally precede other true complex types.
[si]	**marked infinitive clause**	he wanted to go to the store (same subject) he wanted Mary to leave (different subject) it's time to go (non-complementing infinitive) Ready to finish my homework. S1: What do you want? S2: to go to the store.	S: complement taking verb takes an non-finite complement that is obligatorily marked with TO; infinitival clause that does not have a complement taking verb. DC: TO + nonfinite verb (with no subject or tensed verb) The infinitival marker TO is obligatory in the adult grammar. The infinitival complement may or may not have an overt subject (i.e., different subject).
[uic]	**unmarked infinitive clause**	He made Mary leave. S1: What did he do? S2: made Mary leave.	S: complement taking verb takes an non-finite complement but TO does not mark complement. DC: main verb and nonfinite complement with no subject.

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[wnfc]	**wh non-finite clausal complement**	He doesn't know where to go I'll show you what to do S1: You don't know what? S2: Where to put the Nile River on this map.	S: WH clause (headed by *who, what, when, where, why, how*) with a marked infinitive is complement (i.e., argument) of a cognitive state complement taking (e.g., *know, think*) DC: WH clause is produced without main clause, but the complement taking verb main clause is part of the dialogue. The non-finite embedded clause is an argument of a complement taking verb.
[fpc]	**full propositional complement clause** or **clausal complement**	Mary knew the boys would leave at 4:00. The old man wondered whether they were going. S1: I thought that your team one. S2: What did you say? S1: That your team won.	S: Main clause includes a complement taking verb with a finite embedded clause that is the argument of the complement taking verb. Embedded clause may be headed by a complementizer (*that, whether, if*), dependent on the complement taking DC: only the embedded clause is produced, but the complement taking verb main clause is part of the dialogue. Clause may be headed by complementizer, *that, if, whether*. With some verbs, complementizer are obligatory whereas with other verbs complementizers are optional.
[wfc]	**wh finite clause or wh clausal complement**	I wondered where we were going on Saturday. I know who Jim was going to the dance with. I wanted to know who Jim was inviting. S1: What do you know? S2: Where we are going out to dinner.	Same as WH nonfinite complement clause but verb in embedded clause is finite.

SALT CODE	COMPLEX TYPE	SENTENCE EXAMPLES and	DEFINITION
		ISOLATED DEPENDENT CLAUSE EXAMPLES	NOTES
[nrc]	**nominal or headless relative**	Whoever wants to leave needs to get in the car. This is where I put my shoes.	S: The nominal relative is an argument within the sentence (e.g., subject of sentence, object of preposition). DC: only the nominal relative is produced but the nominal relative completes previous dialogue.
		S1: Who is leaving now? S2: Whoever is ready to go.	Differs from WH -finite clause in that nominal relative is not a verb complement. In a nominal relative. There is no overt noun phrase in a nominal relative. Consider as alternative to example sentences: *The person who wants to leave needs to get in the car; This is the place where I put my shoes.*
[src]	**subject relative clause**	The man who/that crashed the car is in jail.	S: A dependent clause introduced by a relative pronoun (*which, that, who, whom, whose*) modifies a noun in the main clause; the gap in the relative clause is in the subject position. DC: Only the modified noun and the subject relative clause or the subject relative alone is produced (i.e., no main clause).
		The man who/that crashed the car.	The relative marker in a subject relative is obligatory in the adult grammar.
[rc]	**object relative clause**	The man who/that/null Mary invited is here.	S: A dependent clause introduced by a relative pronoun (*which, that, who*) modifies a noun in the main clause; the gap in the relative clause is in the object position. DC: Only the modified noun and the object relative clause or the object relative alone is produced (i.e., no main clause).
		The man that Mary invited.	The relative marker is optional in the adult grammar.

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	oblique relative clause	The man that/whom/null I glanced at left the restaurant.	Same as previous, but the gap in the relative is the object of the preposition. The relative marker is optional; if the preposition is moved then the relative marker is obligatory. (e.g., *The man at whom I glanced left the restaurant* but not **The man at I glanced left the restaurant*).
		S1: What man? S2: The man I glanced at.	
	Indirect object relative	The person that/null the bike belongs to left.	Same as previous, but the gap is an indirecit object that would be marked in a to NP phrase in a simple sentence. (e.g., The bike belongs to Joe.)
		The person that/null the bike belongs to.	
	adjunct relative clause	I wrecked the car the time when/that I went to the store. The reason why/that you are leaving is not clear to me. The place where/that you lived burned down.	Same as previous. There is no gap; the relativized phrase is place, time, manner or cause adjunct.
		S1: What place is that? S2: Where I used to live.	
[pc]	**participle clause**	Meat cooked on the grill tastes good. He looked for her wandering around the store. The mom watched her children laughing at the clown.	S: an independent clause with a dependent past or present progressive participial phrase. DC: past or present progressive participial phrase.
		S1: What did you see? S2: The children laughing at the clown.	Includes past participles and present progressive participles.
[other]	**complex utterance that does not fit into one of the above categories**		

Notes: S1 = Speaker 1; S2 = Speaker 2; S = Sentence; D = Dependent Clause