referential relation of a wh-word in any of these contexts would involve the surface structure field of the location coding, and the encoding of inferential relations. There is at least one exception.

Although relative pronouns introducing restrictive relative clauses do not meet the first criterion above, non-restrictive relative clauses present another story. A non-restrictive relative clause essentially functions like an independent sentence ffcf. §●●●●∈●● ●● ●●●●● ●●●● ●●● ●●●●●●●● ●●●●●●●●●● {●●●●●●●● ●●‖● ● ●●●●●●●● ●●●●●●●● ●●●● ●● ●●●●●●●●●●●

*.erundive phrases. If the head of an otherwise prototypical NP is a gerund. .e.g.. The Crying of Lot 49ff, the phrase is classified as an NP. Gerunds with direct objects typically occur in free variation with NPs ffe.g., Clinton likes the music of John Coltrane/playing the sax.ff. However, there are cases where they do not, as for example the second constituent of a small clause argument of a perceptual verb: they saw a man picking pears. Here, the gerund occurs in free variation with certain other tenseless VPs, but not with NPs: they saw a man pick pears versus *they saw a man a picker. Thus only gerunds that fit both criteria are coded as NPs. Phrases consisting of bare gerunds without complements or specifiers are often syntactically ambiguous, but again, they are counted here as NPs if they meet the two criteria.*

Idioms. There is a class of idioms consisting of clauses that substitute for NPs, e.g., whatcha call it. Such idioms represent a variant of a more general phenomenon in which a clause is used as an epithet. Epithet clauses can be used for ironic purpose, as in Old "read-my-lips" expects to get re-elected? An epithet clause, whether used ironically or because the speaker can't think of a suitable noun phrase, is viewed here as similar to a proper name, and is coded as an NP. An example from the Pear stories [7] is: one of them had ay uh I don't know what you call them fftranscript 9ff.

Clauses functioning as NPs. After a vocal hesitation in spoken language, a speaker may utter a clause in a syntactic context where an NP would be expected. Although this phenomenon would be referred to by some as a performance error, if the clause fits the two criteria given above, it is coded as an NP. Here are some examples from the Pear stories.

> *ff35ffNarr. 2: the first scene is about [pause] there's a man up in the tree.*
> *Narr. 12: the film flashes to [pause] uh [pause] there are three little boys.*

A.4 Physical or vocal gestures functioning as NPs.

If a physical or vocal gesture fills an argument slot that could .e filled .y an NP if it is preceded .y linguistic modifiers .e.g.. *with a ball on a chong chong chong chong, from Pear story 1 [7]ff, then it counts as a surface NP.*

. .ata for .oding FI.s

.his appendix consists of two lists to be used in discriminating between tensed clauses that do or do not qualify as functionally independent clauses. .he first is a list of types of clauses that occur as verb arguments. and which therefore do not meet the criteria for FI.s. .ome of them do not allow tense. but are included for the sake of completeness. .he second is a list of co.ordinating and subordinating conjunctions. . clause introduced by a conjunction is considered to qualify as a functionally independent clause if other criteria are met .cf. §●●●●∈ {●● ●●● ●●●●●●●● ●●●●●●●●●●

● ●● ●● ●●}●●●●●●

●●●●●●●●●●●

.ubordinating .onjunctions .and .ome Examples.

after	
albeit	
although	
as	
because	
before	
ergo	
forasmuch	
how	
if	
inasmuch	
lest	
like	
once	*Once the sun has come up, we can go to sleep.*
providing	
since	
so	*The sun has come up, so we can go to sleep.*
then	
though	
till	
until	
unless	
when	
whence	
whenever	
where	
whereas/at/by/from etc.	
whether	*Whether the sun has come up or not, I will go to sleep now.*
while	
yet	*They argued all night, yet they were still friends*

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.... .. .adock. *Read at your own risk. Syntactic and semantic horrors you can find in your medicine chest. In Papers from the 10th Annual Regional Meeting of the Chicago Linguistic Society, pages 599*