

you'll usually be right



internetrules 10-Aug-20 08:38 PM

huh



JustinCEO 12-Sep-20 10:55 PM

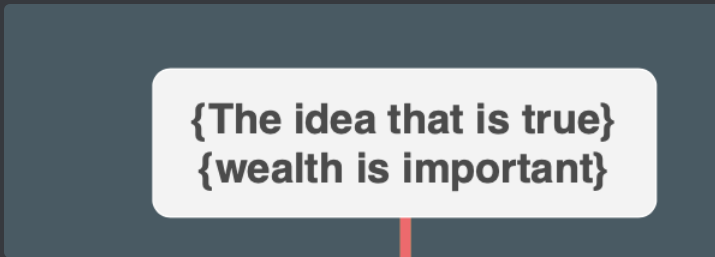
Attachment: [the_idea_that_wealth_is_important_is_true.pdf](#) (40.77 KB)



curi 12-Sep-20 10:56 PM

"that" isn't a pronoun there

"idea is true". "wealth is important". the subjects and objects are all taken (complements)



that isn't English

"The idea that is true" is not a valid sentence

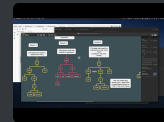


JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 12:59 PM

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uk_82PNH3Jc&ab_channel=JustinCEO i'd made this video about that sentence and trees before seeing your comments here.

JustinCEO

Grammar - The idea that wealth is important is true



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 02:29 PM

"that" isn't a pronoun there



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 02:37 PM

So in August 2019 you said:

There is another option:

>

{The idea that is true} {wealth is important}

>

This is like (3) but some words moved for clarity and to avoid nesting.

>

Here, "that" is a pronoun or reference word which functions as a noun appositive and refers to the text "wealth is important". The "that" needs to be in the main clause, where it serves its appositive

role.

After thinking about it for a while I found this persuasive, as indicated in the video. So now I'm confused.

"The idea that is true" is not a valid sentence

I think I agree with that point.


"that" isn't a pronoun there

>

"idea is true". "wealth is important". the subjects and objects are all taken

Initially I had some intuition against reading that as a pronoun, but when I read your analysis re: that being a pronoun in apposition in the main clause, and having "wealth is important" as a referent, I thought that made sense. Can you say more about why that view is wrong?


Maybe the "not a valid sentence" point kinda decides the issue though, makes the other stuff moot? So then if that's the case, I'm curious how you view the sentence now. "That" being a relator or whatever is the main alternative view that I can see as plausible. so tree 1 or 4 i think?

 curi 13-Sep-20 02:45 PM


Because you literally can't make the rearrangement with semi-colon work as English, *unlike* other cases where it does work.

and "wealth is important" is not a restatement of "idea". wouldn't an appositive need to be like "thought" or "conjecture"


He had an idea, a thought, a conjecture, a brilliancy: wealth is important.

 JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:01 PM


so the making the rearrangement work point seems decisive. An aside on the appositive point though - i thought appositives could fill in tons of details on a vague initial noun. e.g. "The young man, the real heir to the throne, snuck away on a boat." You don't really know much from "man" and need the "heir" phrase to know what's interesting about him. That doesn't seem fundamentally different to me than "wealth is important" filling in tons of detail on "idea".

 curi 13-Sep-20 03:02 PM

the issue isn't how much info is being provided, it's that the two things in apposition must be of the same type. in your case, both are ways to describe a particular man.

 JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:02 PM

hmm

 curi 13-Sep-20 03:04 PM

an idea is a container. so it's a little like "The bowl of cereal, raisin bran, was yummy." but raisin bran is not parallel to bowl of cereal (container vs. thing contained) so that, while understandable, seems

kinda wrong



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:05 PM

so in my example, both things (man and heir) are attributes of some unnamed Person, but in the wealth sentence, "wealth is important" is like a specific instance of the category "idea", so the things aren't on the same level, something like that?

ah ok raisin bran thing is helpful



curi 13-Sep-20 03:06 PM

"The bowl of cereal, the raisin bran, was yummy." it sounds more parallel with the article but still problematic



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:06 PM

as an aside, i love raisin bran crunch



curi 13-Sep-20 03:06 PM

ME TOO



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:07 PM

😁 cool



curi 13-Sep-20 03:07 PM

i only had it once. i tried to buy it again last groceries but failed



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:08 PM

there are various varieties now



but ya i get crunch when i can find it

curi 13-Sep-20 03:08 PM
i prefer safeway brand raisin bran in general



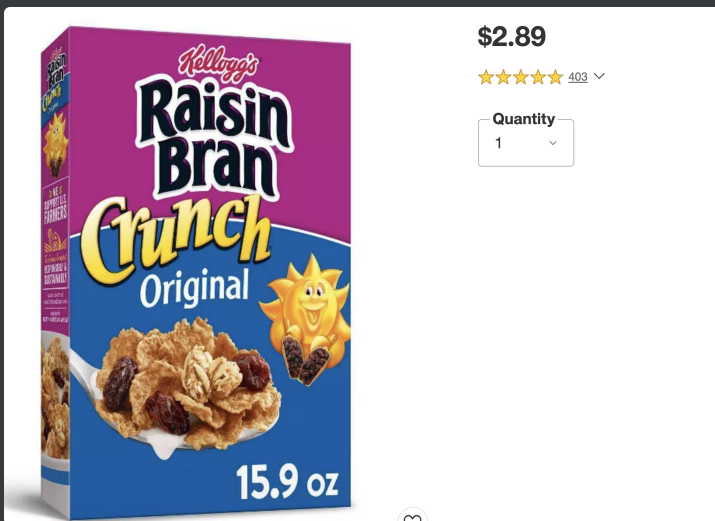
JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:08 PM



curi 13-Sep-20 03:09 PM
i don't think that crunch is the one i had. mine might have been safeway brand but not positive. i definitely don't remember vanilla almond. i remember it as being raisin bran + honey bunches of oats hybrid.



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:09 PM
ya that's the standard one i thing, the honey bunches type



curi 13-Sep-20 03:10 PM
The suit of armor, the helmet, was shiny.
heh



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:10 PM

ya ok
heh
good one



curi 13-Sep-20 03:11 PM

having helmet represent suit is worse than raisin bran representing bowl + cereal + milk



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:11 PM

yes



curi 13-Sep-20 03:16 PM

i not positive about this but i think relative adjective view seems fine
i found in general the sentence rearrangements with semi-colons work when you're dealing with something acting as a noun but not for modifiers. modifiers are better nested.
I own the car that is shiny. -- no good semi-colon rearrangement because "that is shiny" is a modifier not a noun.
it being a modifier makes nesting fit better anyway. it's blatantly subordinate.
it actually deserves to be treed similar to an adjective that we'd just nest under "car" (edited)
unlike "I think that buying iPhones is wise." where the thought doesn't seem very subordinate.



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:27 PM

yeah
"buying iPhones is wise" is the more important thing content/meaning-wise



curi 13-Sep-20 03:31 PM

In "I had a thought that buying iPhones is wise", even if it was an appositive, it'd still be nested under "thought"
it's definitely some sort of modifier here, not a verb's object



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 03:36 PM

yeah i agree



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 05:12 PM

raisin bran power tip: add extra raisins

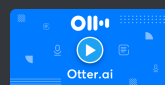


JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:33 PM

Peikoff rejects adjective view for wealth sentence
<https://otter.ai/s/UuccpN5RTLe7a400raKDxw?t=2001s>

Leonard_Peikoff-Principles_of_Grammar-2.mp3

Sat, Mar 9, 2019 5:31 AM; Duration: 2:16:00





curi 13-Sep-20 07:33 PM
o?



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:34 PM
i tried to send time stamp link
oh wait



curi 13-Sep-20 07:34 PM
i searched



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:34 PM
ok
i think discord didn't mess up the time stamp anyways



curi 13-Sep-20 07:35 PM
he's claiming the whole group "that wealth is important" functions as a noun, but "that" is NOT a pronoun or reference, it's just a noun clause creator?
b/c you can say e.g. "That wealth is important is something I'm glad to hear that you think." where, as the sentence subject, it must be a noun.



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:36 PM
he's claiming the whole group "that wealth is important" functions as a noun, but "that" is NOT a pronoun or reference, it's just a noun clause creator?
that seems to be his view yeah
a noun-izer



curi 13-Sep-20 07:38 PM
idk, mb it's just a shortening of this
[The fact/belief/etc] That wealth is important is something I'm glad to hear that you think.
it really naturally takes a noun right in front of it that it can, apparently, act as a modifier for. tho i guess Peikoff would claim appositive there too.
i reading 1828 that definitions to see if any compatible with Peikoff's view. this one isn't but notable:

5. That sometimes is the substitute for an adjective.
You allege that the man is innocent; that he is not.



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:40 PM
oh he calls "that" a "pure conjunction" in wealth sentence. i wouldn't think of a "pure conjunction" as turning something into a noun
maybe he just means it's not a subject or object like a pronoun "that"



curi 13-Sep-20 07:41 PM
i think his view is related to the modern view that thinks e.g. "if" turns a clause into an adverb

so "if" is a "conjunction" or "subordinating conjunction" which means an adverb-izer



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:41 PM
yeah ok



curi 13-Sep-20 07:41 PM
i think calling a part-of-speech-izer a "conjunction" is stupid



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:42 PM
yeah it muddies the conceptual waters



curi 13-Sep-20 07:42 PM

6. That, in the following use, has been called a conjunction. "I heard that the Greeks had defeated the Turks." But in this case, that has the same character as in No.4. It is the representative of the part of the sentence which follows, as may be seen by inverting the order of the clauses. "The Greeks had defeated the Turks; I heard that." "It is not that I love you less." That here refers to the latter clause of the sentence, as a kind of demonstrative.

we could write "That the greeks had defeated the turks cheered me up"

nevertheless the dictionary says it's a pronoun. but the wealth sentence it doesn't work as pronoun like that cuz it has modifier role.

read all 11 "that" definitions from 1828. found none that can make Peikoff right. also didn't find one saying it can relate stuff as adjectives either.

1913 has this

3. As a relative pronoun, *that* is equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to point out, and make definite, a person or thing spoken of, or alluded to, before, and may be either singular or plural.

He *that* reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame. — *Prov. ix. 7.*

A judgment *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities.

— *Bp. Wilkins.*

☞ If the relative clause simply conveys an additional idea, and is not properly explanatory or restrictive, *who* or *which* (rarely *that*) is employed; as, the king *that* (or *who*) rules well is generally popular; Victoria, *who* (not *that*) rules well, enjoys the confidence of her subjects. Ambiguity may in some cases be avoided in the use of *that* (which is restrictive) instead of *who* or *which*, likely to be understood in a coordinating sense. *Bain. That* was formerly used for *that which*, as *what* is now; but such use is now archaic.

We speak *that* we do know, and testify *that* we have seen. — *John iii.*

11.

That I have done it is thyself to wite [blame]. — *Chaucer.*

That, as a relative pronoun, cannot be governed by a preposition preceding it, but may be governed by one at the end of the sentence which it commences.

The ship *that* somebody was sailing in. — *Sir W. Scott.*

In Old English, *that* was often used with the demonstratives *he*, *his*, *him*, etc., and the two together had the force of a relative pronoun; thus, *that he* = who; *that his* = whose; *that him* = whom.

I saw to-day a corpse yborn to church

That now on Monday last I saw *him* wirche [work]. — *Chaucer.*

Formerly, *that* was used, where we now commonly use *which*, as a relative pronoun with the demonstrative pronoun *that* as its antecedent.

That *that* dieth, let it die; and that *that* is to cut off, let it be cut off. —

Zech. xi. 9.

4. As a conjunction, *that* retains much of its force as a demonstrative pronoun. It is used, specifically: — (a) To introduce a clause employed as the object of the preceding verb, or as the subject or predicate nominative of a verb.

She tells them 't is a causeless fantasy,

And childish error, *that* they are afraid. — *Shak.*

I have shewed before, *that* a mere possibility to the contrary, can by no means hinder a thing from being highly credible. — *Bp. Wilkins.*

this specifically connects this usage to verbs – subject/object/complement uses only – not as appositives or something else

the "[showed] ... that" example is like "I think that" (edited)

reading 3 now

That, as a relative pronoun, cannot be governed by a preposition preceding it, but may be governed by one at the end of the sentence which it commences.

The ship *that* somebody was sailing in. — *Sir W. Scott.*

not relevant but interesting

3. As a relative pronoun, *that* is equivalent to *who* or *which*, serving to point out, and make definite, a person or thing spoken of, or alluded to, before, and may be either singular or plural.

He *that* reproveth a scorner getteth to himself shame. — *Prov. ix. 7.*

A judgment *that* is equal and impartial must incline to the greater probabilities.

— *Bp. Wilkins.*

i think this is the right usage

not sure tho cuz those examples it is a pronoun playing the subject role in its clause



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:51 PM

ya i noticed pronoun



curi 13-Sep-20 07:51 PM

more equivalent would be "A judgment that two equals three would be dumb" (edited)

should write it out so equals is clear verb

i think it's telling us the type of judgment and is a modifier in both versions

That two equals three is a dumb conclusion to reach.

you can put the "that" thing as sentence subject when "that" isn't a noun in either clause



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:54 PM

Two equals three is a dumb idea

altho i want to put in quotes kinda

"Two equals three" is a dumb idea

"Wealth is important" is true.



curi 13-Sep-20 07:55 PM

conjunction

- 1 introducing a subordinate clause expressing a statement or hypothesis: *she said that she was satisfied* | *it is possible that we have misunderstood.*
 - expressing a reason or cause: *he seemed pleased that I wanted to continue.*
 - expressing a result: *she was so tired that she couldn't think.*
 - [usually with modal] expressing a purpose, hope, or intention: *we pray that the coming year may be a year of peace* | *I eat that I may live.*
- 2 [usually with modal] literary expressing a wish or regret: *oh that he could be restored to health.*



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:55 PM
quotes if no that



curi 13-Sep-20 07:55 PM
then modern dictionary is just like "yeah you can do that as a specific rule hf"
with no attempt to say why it works or what principle it comes from

III. \ˈθəʊt, (l)θə] sometimes _the], usu]d.+V\ **conjunction**
Etymology: Middle English, from Old English *thæt*, from *thæt*, neuter demonstrative pron. — more at [that](#) |

1.

a.

(1) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause that is a noun equivalent, especially the subject or object of a verb, the predicate nominative after a copulative verb, or the substantive expression anticipated by the expletive *it* occurring as grammatical subject or object of a verb



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:56 PM
i remember that definition



curi 13-Sep-20 07:56 PM

(3) — used as a function word to introduce a subordinate clause that is joined as complement or modifier to a noun or adjective or is in apposition with a noun

we are certain *that* this is true

the certainty *that* this is true

the fear *that* something unpleasant may happen

the fact *that* you are here

oh they straight say appositive in web3 here



1

they say it can be either: "complement or modifier to a noun or adjective or is in apposition with a noun"

i think they just don't know mb

JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:57 PM



haha ya
i'm reading the definition and am like
WELL WHICH IS IT



curi 13-Sep-20 07:58 PM
they are fine wth it being an adjective too



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 07:59 PM
well i guess with the first example it can't be in apposition cuz certain is an adjective



curi 13-Sep-20 08:01 PM
ya it's 2-4 that might be (edited)



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 08:02 PM
right



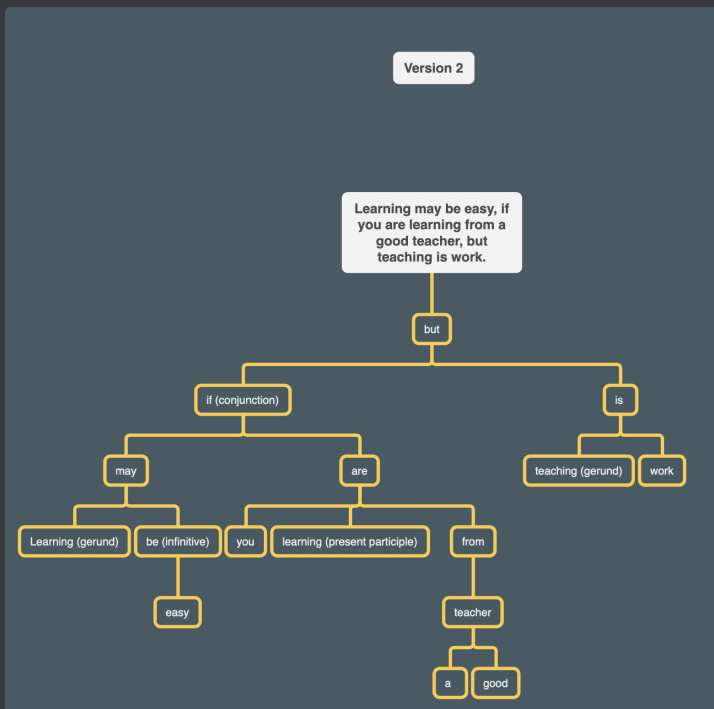
JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 08:52 PM
[Attachment:](#)
[Learning_may_be_easy_if_you_are_learning_from_a_good_teacher_but_teaching_is_work..pdf](#)
(26.25 KB)



curi 13-Sep-20 09:07 PM
i think "if" should be higher level not nested like that. is conjunction
same as typical sentence with "if" and 2 clauses



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 09:11 PM
ya u r right





curi 13-Sep-20 09:13 PM

i haven't carefully figured out how to deal with 2+ conjunctions and which way to nest them btw



JustinCEO 13-Sep-20 09:13 PM

ya i was a bit hesitant about it

also not super confident about 1) how to represent multi-word verb phrases generally and 2) where to put adverbial modifiers on multi-word verb phrases



JustinCEO 14-Sep-20 08:49 AM

another multi-word verb phrase issue: which verb to connect a complement to