Non-finite Clauses

“Sleeping in my orchard, a serpent stung me”

Subordinate Finite Clauses

• Find the 21 or 22 subordinate finite clauses in “When Love Is New.”
• What are their functions?
• Identify the complementizer in each subordinate finite clause.

Emmy Rossum and Dolly Parton

When Love Is New

• Love is pretty when love is new like a blushing rose in a dazzling dew intoxicating like cherry-sweet wine.
  When love is new it’s magic.
• Mother oh mother why can’t you see he’s the only love for me? Why must thou be opposed to me? Cause I’m asking for thy blessing.

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When Love Is New

• Daughter oh daughter
  I know his kind.
  You think he’s handsome and you think he’s fine.
  But he’ll use your body and tangle your mind.
  Too late you’ll learn this lesson.

• Love is pretty when love is new
  like a blushing rose in a dazzling dew intoxicating like cherry-sweet wine.
  When love is new, it’s magic.

• When love grows cold
  it’s tragic.

When Love Is New

• Mother oh mother he’s not that way.
  His touch just takes my breath away.
  You surely remember when you felt that way
  when you and Father first married.

• Oh yes I do remember it well.
  What first was heaven soon turned to hell
  He left with another the year you was born.
  But I told you he’s dead and buried.

When Love Is New

• But love is pretty
  when love is new
  like a blushing rose in a dazzling dew
  intoxicating like cherry-sweet wine.
  When love is new it’s magic.

• He’ll love me true
  cause he told me so.
  He’ll break your heart when the love grows old.

• I love him so I love him so.
  Then I pray your new love’s lasting.

How Do Non-finite Clauses Differ from Finite Clauses?

• Non-finite clauses cannot stand on their own.
• Non-finite clauses contain non-finite verbs.
• Non-finite verbs …
  • Do not show subject agreement.
  • Do not indicate tense.
  • Do not have nominative subjects.
Four Kinds of Non-finite Clauses

1. Clauses with infinitives
   a) Bare infinitives
   b) To-infinitives
2. Clauses with ing-participles
3. Clauses with ed-participles

Find the Non-finite Clauses

1. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream.
2. We hold these truths to be self-evident.
3. The sons of former slaves and the sons of former slave owners will be able to sit down together.
4. The state of Mississippi, a state sweltering with the heat of injustice, sweltering with the heat of oppression, will be transformed into an oasis of freedom and justice.

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Find the Non-finite Clauses

5. And if America is to be a great nation, this must become true.
7. Let freedom ring from every hill and molehill of Mississippi.
8. We will be able to speed up that day when all of God’s children, black men and white men, Jews and Gentiles, Protestants and Catholics, will be able to join hands.

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The Functions of Non-finite clauses

1. Drawing trees is easy.
2. Tricia wanted to draw the tree.
3. For Minetta to be drawing a tree like that is impressive.
4. Richard made Kori draw ten trees.
5. I saw Desiree drawing a tree.
6. Gwen drew two trees to explain the ambiguous sentence.

Empty Categories

Ø

Empty categories

• In non-finite clauses, two categories are often empty:
  • The complementizer
    • Richard made Ø Kori draw ten trees.
  • The NP subject of the subordinate clause
    • Ø Ø drawing trees is easy.

Empty Categories in Non-finite Clauses

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Empty categories

- If an empty noun functions as subject of a subordinate clause, we look elsewhere for the subject.
- This can cause problems of interpretation when an NP in the main clause can be interpreted as subject of the verb in the subordinate clause.

Dangling Modifiers

1. **Running down the street**, the house was on fire.
   - What is the subject of *running*?
2. **Referring to your letter of 5 September**, you do not state …
   - What is the subject of *referring*?

Dangling Modifiers

1. **Lying in a heap on the floor** she found the clothes.
   - What is the subject of *lying*?
2. The waiter brought the waffles to the table **drenched in maple syrup**.
   - What is the subject of *drenched*?

Find the Dangling Modifier in *Hamlet*

- **GHOST:**
  Now, Hamlet, hear.  
  'Tis given out that, sleeping in my orchard,  
  A serpent stung me; so the whole ear of Denmark  
  Is by a forged process of my death  
  Rankly abus’d; but know, thou noble youth,  
  The serpent that did sting thy father’s life  
  Now wears his crown.

  — The Tragedy of Hamlet, Prince of Denmark  
  Act I, Scene V

Here is the Dangling Modifier

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  Now, Hamlet, hear.  
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  - What is the subject of *sleeping*?
Dangling Adverbial Modifier

• “No additional charge for children sharing a room with parents under the age of 18”
  • Sign at the 海青新华 hotel in Qingdao, China

Homework

• Exercises D and E on pages 141-142 of van Gelderen.