Today

Types of Subordinate clauses
  – Finite
  – Bare infinitive
  – To-infinitive
  – Participial

Reading: pp. 228-233
Main vs. Subordinate clauses

Possible structural definition:*

Independent clause:
A clause not dominated by another node.

Subordinate clause:
A clause dominated by another node.

* = We’re not done revising yet.
Main vs. Subordinate clauses

Diagnostic for Main vs. Subordinate clauses:
Main clauses can undergo Subject-Aux Inversion but Subordinate clauses cannot.

\[
[s \text{Jory knows } [s \text{that Rory will leave}]]. \\
[s \text{Does Jory know } [s \text{that Rory will leave}]]? (\text{OK} = \text{Main}) \\
*[s \text{Jory knows } [s \text{that will Rory leave}]]? (* = \text{Subord.})
\]
Coordinate clauses

Coordinate clauses:

There will be a party.
We will have fun.

\[ S \text{There will be a party} \] and \[ S \text{we will have fun} \].

Are these coordinate clauses independent or subordinate?

According to our structural definition, they would appear to be subordinate…
Coordinate clauses

Coordinate clauses:

There will be a party.
We will have fun.

\[ \text{[\(s\)There will be a party]} \text{ and } \text{[\(s\)we will have fun]} \].

Are these coordinate clauses independent or subordinate?

But they are in fact INDEPENDENT WHY? HOW DO WE KNOW?
Coordinate clauses

Diagnostic:

Subordinate clauses *cannot* undergo Subj-Aux inversion, BUT…

[\text{There will be a party}] and [\text{we will have fun}].
[\text{Will there be a party}] and [\text{will we have fun}]? = \text{OK}

They are *independent clauses.*
Main vs. Subordinate clauses

Final definition (I swear):

**Subordinate clause**
A clause dominated by a dependent node
(‘Dependent’ = dominated by another node)

**Independent clause**
A clause *not* dominated by a dependent node
Main vs. Subordinate clauses

There will be a party and we will have fun.

Independent clause → S → NP: There, Aux: will, VP: be a party, Conj: and → S → NP: we, Aux: will, VP: have fun

S = independent node
Main vs. Subordinate clauses

Cora thinks **that there will be a party** and **that we will have fun**.
Main vs. Subordinate clauses

Cora thinks that there will be a party and that we will have fun.

```
S
   /\    /
 NP  VP
  / \  / \ \
 N   V   S
```

S = Dependent node

```
S
   /\    /
 NP  VP
  / \  / \ \
 N   V   S
```

← Subordinate clauses

- that there will be a party
- that we will have fun
Summary

Dominated by dependent node?

MAIN: NO 
SUBORDINATE: YES

Can undergo Subject-Aux inversion?

MAIN: YES 
SUBORDINATE: NO

Can be coordinated by conjunctions (and, but, or...)?

MAIN: YES 
SUBORDINATE: YES
Types of subordinate clauses

1. Finite (tensed) clauses
2. Bare infinitives
3. To-infinitives
4. Participial clauses
Types of subordinate clauses

1. Finite (tensed) clauses

Clauses that contain a modal or finite (tensed) verb

Cora thinks that there will be a party.
Types of subordinate clauses

1. Finite (tensed) clauses

Clauses that contain a modal or finite (tensed) verb

Cora thinks that there will be a party.

(modal) = Finite
Types of subordinate clauses

1. Finite (tensed) clauses

Clauses that contain a modal or finite (tensed) verb

Cora thinks that there was a party.
Types of subordinate clauses

1. Finite (tensed) clauses
   Clauses that contain a modal or finite (tensed) verb

   Cora thinks that there was a party.
   (past tense) = Finite

   (A finite verb is a verb in present or past tense.)
Types of subordinate clauses

1. Finite (tensed) clauses

   Clauses that contain a modal or finite (tensed) verb

   Bob thinks **that Cora will go to the party.**

   - is going
   - went
   - has gone
   - had gone
Types of subordinate clauses

1. **Finite clauses**

   Occur after such verbs as…

   Bob *thinks* that Cora will go to the party.

   *says*  *knows*  *believes*  *hopes*  *decides*  *regrets*

   Complementizer *that* introduces *finite* subordinate clauses
Types of subordinate clauses

Structure of *Finite* clauses

```
S
  NP
    N  V
Bob  thinks
  VP
    that
  S
    NP
      N
Cora
  VP
    V
went
      PP
        to the party
```
Types of subordinate clauses

Structure of Finite clauses

It is assumed that AUX is present in all tensed sentences. It is filled either by tense inflection, or a tensed aux. or modal that realizes tense inflection.

(Review pp. 139-141)
Types of subordinate clauses

2. **Bare infinitive clauses**

   Contain *non-finite* verbs that have no tense inflection or infinitive marker *to*

   I saw the burglar *climb* the wall. = bare infinitive
   (I saw *that* the burglar *climbed* the wall.) = finite

   She heard the bell *ring*. = bare infinitive
   (She heard *that* the bell *rang.*) = finite/tensed
Types of subordinate clauses

2. **Bare infinitive clauses**

   **Diagnostics:**
   
   A. There is no subject-verb agreement

   Main/finite: The horse *runs*.  
   Subord/finite: Fred sees that the horse *runs*. 
   Subord/bare-inf.: Fred let the horse *run/*runs.
Types of subordinate clauses

2. **Bare infinitive clauses**

   Diagnostics:

   B. The verb cannot be replaced by tensed form or modal

   Finite: Fred sees that the horse runs/ran/will run.
   Bare inf.: Fred let the horse run / *ran / *will run.
Types of subordinate clauses

2. **Bare infinitive clauses**

Diagnostics:

C. No auxiliary is necessary for negation

Finite: Joe saw *that the boy ate cake.*

   Joe saw *that the boy did not eat cake.*

Bare inf.: Joe let *the boy eat cake.*

   Joe let *the boy not eat cake.*

   *Joe let *the boy do not eat cake.*
Types of subordinate clauses

2. **Bare infinitive clauses**

   Occur as complements of...
   
   ...verbs of *perception*...
   
   Petra *saw/felt/heard* the earth shake.
   
   ... verbs of *causation*...
   
   Lin *made* her son clean his room.
   Lin *let* her son play video games.
Types of subordinate clauses

Structure of Bare infinitive clauses

S
   NP    AUX    VP
      N    PAST  V
     Lin   let

Bare infinitive subord. clauses never have AUX slot filled, as they are never tensed

NP
   Det   N   V
   her   son play

VP
   NP
   video games

LING 100 McGarrity
Types of subordinate clauses

3. *To-infinitive clause*

Has non-finite verb with infinitive marker *to*

Cory’s parents expect him *to graduate* soon.
They want Cory *to find* a job.
He hopes *to make* a lot of money.

**NOTE:** This *to* is not the same as preposition *to.*
Types of subordinate clauses

3. *To*-infinitive clause

*To*-infinitives, but not PPs, occur where clauses occur.

Paul said to leave.

*Paul said to the store.
Types of subordinate clauses

3. *To-infinitive clause*

To-infinitives, but not PPs, can take NP subjects.

Paul wants $[_{s}\text{George to leave}]$.

*Paul said $[_{pp}\text{George to the store}]$. 
Types of subordinate clauses

Structure of *To*-infinitive clauses

```
S
 |  NP
 |   AUX
 |    PRES
 |     V
       S
    |  NP
    |   V
       N
       N
       N

Paul  wants  George  to leave
```

No AUX, as *to*-infinitives are untensed, non-finite
Types of subordinate clauses

3. *To*-infinitive clause

Some *to*-infinitive clauses appear not to have subjects.

I want *to leave*.

We expect *to win*.

We will interpret these as having NP subjects that are not overtly realized.
Types of subordinate clauses

Structure of *To-infinitive* clauses

```
S
 /    
|     |
NP   AUX   VP
 |   |   |
 N   PRES  V
|   |   |
We  want  S
     /   |
     |   |
     |   VP
     |
     | V
 |
     | to win
```

Leave NP slot empty
Types of subordinate clauses

4. **Participial** clauses

A non-finite clause whose verb is a (present or past) participle

They heard **the president giving a speech**.
We watched **the sun rising in the east**.
She saw **the tree struck by lightning**.
Types of subordinate clauses

Structure of Participial clauses

No AUX, as participial clauses are untensed, non-finite
Practice

I want them to sing well.
Paul thinks John did not sing well.
George heard Ringo playing the drums.
Ringo heard George strum the guitar.
I believe they will become famous.
Practice

I want them to sing well.  
Paul thinks John did not sing well.  
George heard Ringo playing the drums.  
Ringo heard George strum the guitar.  
I believe they will become famous.  

*To-infinitive*
Practice

I want them to sing well.  
Paul thinks John did not sing well.  
George heard Ringo playing the drums.  
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I believe they will become famous.
Practice

I want them to sing well.
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Practice

I want them to sing well.  
Paul thinks John did not sing well.  
George heard Ringo playing the drums.  
Ringo heard George strum the guitar.  
I believe they will become famous.
Practice

I want **them** to sing well.

Paul thinks **John** did not sing well.

George heard **Ringo** playing the drums.

Ringo heard **George** strum the guitar.

I believe **they** will become famous.

*To-infinitive*

*Finite (tensed)*

*Participial*

*Bare infinitive*

*Finite (tensed)*