Subordinates

Types

(syntactic)

(functional)

Nominal Clauses

Adjective Clauses

Adverbial Clauses
Subordinates: types (syntax)

1.-Finite clauses:

- We are using a finite verb.

  There is a subject and a predicative, except with command verbs and ellipsis.

- *Peter has studied Tourism.* (simple)

- *Because Peter is studying Literature, he knows a lot about Jane Austen.* (complex)
Subordinates: types (syntax)

- **2.-Non-Finite** We are using an infinitive, gerund, or participle
  
  a.- **INFINITIVE + TO:**
  - It would be terrible to tell everyone = To tell everyone would be terrible
  - It would be terrible NOT to tell everyone

  b.- **INFINITIVE WITHOUT TO:**
  - All I did was hit him on the back.

  c.- **-ING:**
  - I saw him telling Mary the secret.

- **3.-Verbless:** Ellipsis, usually of to be and subject.
  
  c.- **-ING:**
  - [Her father] Having left the room, I told Mary the secret.

  d.- **-ED:**
  - Covered with sadness, I left the meeting.
Nominal Clauses

To-infinitive
Gerund
Bare Infinitive
Nominal clauses: sustantivas

-Nominal Clauses:

the subordinate clause functions as a **NOUN**
(subject, Object, Subject C., Apposition, Noun C.)

a.- **Subject**: *That he is ill* is terrible for us

b.- **Direct Object**: *I told him to hurry up*
Nominal clauses: To + inf.

a.- **Subject**: (For a teacher) *To explain that* is unbelievable.

b.- **Direct object**: He wants *his students* to learn.
   Quiere que sus alumnos *aprendan* (acusative)
   Compara esta frase con “He wants to learn”

c.- **Subject complement**: What I want is *to be rich*.

d.- **Apposition**: His dream, *to be rich*, was never fulfilled.

e.- **Noun complement**: I’m happy *to tell you*.

Expresiones típicas infinitivo con “to”:
- *be about* (estar a punto): The teacher is about *to arrive*
- *be able* + afford: I can’t afford *to study in a public school*.
- *do one’s best*: I’ll do my best *to pass the subject*.
- *make up one’s mind* (decidirse): I made up my mind *to study more*. 
To- infinitive

- Continuity, start
  - Begin, start, continue, go on, etc.

- Like/dislike
  - Like, love, hate, prefer
    (When referred to a specific action)
    - I would like to swim today
    - but
      - I like her to come on time (specific)
      - I like swimming (habit)
Nominal clauses: To + inf./ That

Some verbs (appear, forget, happened, learn, pretend, promise, prove, remember, seem, swear, threaten,) can be followed by “to” + infinitive, or “that”, but not always with the same meaning.

- I promised to study hard = I promised that I would study hard.
- He pretended to be a teacher = He pretended that he was a teacher.

Different meaning:

- He learnt to be careful / He learnt that the teacher was ill.
- He forgot to do the homework. (He didn’t do the homework)/ He forgot that he had done it.
- He remembered to do the homework. / He remembered that he had done it = he remembered doing it.
The subject of the To-inf.

- **Accusative:**
  - I want **you** to do your tasks/ He asked **him** to leave

- **Volition** (accusative): tell, order, allow, permit, request,...
  - They forced **them** to confess (**compulsory**)

- **Try, attempt, decide, refuse, manage, afford, to hope, to agree**
  - We decided **that they should** come.
  - We manage **to get him** to finish it.
  - We hope **that** you’ll have good weather

- **Prepositional:** They waited for **him** to arrive
Nominal clauses: Bare infinitive

- With *can, do, may, must, shall* and *will* (MODALS)
  - I *must study* harder or I *can do* it today.

- With *need* (as a modal).
  - You *needn’t pick* me up at the airport / You don’t *need to pick* me up at the airport

- With *feel, hear, see & watch: action of the senses*
  - I heard him *arrive* (/arriving) or I watched him *go*.

- With *let, have*
  - Let’s *go to the cinema* / You should let her *go to the cinema*

- With *make* in the active voice; in the passive with ‘to’.
  - I made him study *hard* = He was made to study *hard*

- *Would rather, rather than, had better.*
  - I ‘d rather *go to the cinema tomorrow* / You’d better *study*
Nominal clauses: Bare inf.

- **Help** ("To" is optional)
  - He helped me (to) study.

- **Ellipsis** of second ‘to’ when connected by **and**.
  - I want you to study hard and pass your English exam.

- After **but**, meaning "**except**". (after do+ anything/nothing/everything)
  - He does nothing but study/There’s nothing to do but go

- **Optional** in:
  - The only thing to do is (to) study hard; The only thing you can do is (to) study hard; All we can do is (to) wait.

- **Be careful** with sentences with **do**:
  - All I did was (to) tell the truth (El “to” es opcional)
  - Tell the truth was all I did (El “to” desaparece)
Nominal Clauses: Gerund

- **Subject:**
  - Fishing whales is wrong.

- **Direct object:**
  - No one likes deceiving his own family.

- **Subject complement:**
  - My favourite hobby is playing football.

- **Apposition:**
  - His favourite hobby, playing football, left him no time for his wife.

- **Prepositional complement:**
  - I’m keen on going to the cinema.

- **Adjectival complement:**
  - The students were busy doing the exercises.
Nominal Clauses: gerund

- To (prep.) + -ING
  
  Look forward to / take to/ applied sth. to
  -ing/ with regard to/be accustomed to/ be
  used to/ to be close to

- Verbs that are followed by a gerund:
  
  admit, anticipate, appreciate, avoid, consider, delay, 
  deny, detest, dislike, enjoy, escape, fancy, finish, 
  forgive, imagine, involve, keep, miss, pardon, postpone, 
  practise, prevent, propose, remember (recordar), 
  resent, resist, risk, stop (dejar de), suggest. (it’s no 
  good/ it’s no use, it’s no worth)
Nominal Clauses: gerund

- Start, continuity, stop:
  - Start reading
  - Stop smoking
- Catch, find
  - I caught her eating the cake
  - I found him sleeping
- Action of the senses:
  - I saw her finishing the meal
  - I hear them talking
- Feel like, burst out, suggest, swear, postpone & put off
  - I feel like going to the cinema
Nominal Clauses: gerund

○ Like/dislike verbs: general frequent actions
  □ I like hiking
  □ I like her singing to me

○ Gerunds and possessives: genitive
  □ Possessive: → I like her singing
  □ Genitive: → I dislike my mother’s cooking

○ 3 constructions: gerund/poss or genitive/pronoun
  □ Admit, Avoid, Be accustomed/Be used to, Can’t bear, Stand, Tolerate, Detest, Put up with, Deny, Enjoy, Insist on, It’s no use, Look forward to, Mind, Miss, Object to, Consent to, Prevent, Stop, Risk, See to, etc.
    ○ HE DENIED STEALING THE BOOK
    ○ HE DENIED HER STEALING THE BOOK
    ○ HE DENIED THEM STEALING THE BOOK
* Also with gerund.** (that) optional: see Morfosintaxis (p.294-6)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Verb +(object+) Infinitive</th>
<th>Verb + object + Infinitive</th>
<th>Verb of thought +object +to be</th>
<th>noun + infinitive</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to</td>
<td>to</td>
<td>without to</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ask, beg, expect, would hate, help, intend, like, would like, would love, mean, prefer, want, wish.</td>
<td>advise*, allow*, bribe, command, compel, enable, encourage, entitle, feel, forbid, force, implore, induce, instruct, invite, oblige, order, permit*, persuade, remind**, request, see, teach**, tell**, tempt, train, urge, warn.</td>
<td>hear, let, make, see, watch</td>
<td>assume, believe, consider, feel, know, suppose, understand, ability, ambition, anxiety, attempt, decision, demand, desire, determination, eagerness, effort, failure, offer, plan, promise, refusal, request, scheme, willingness, wish.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I asked him to do it.} \\
\text{We begged him to prepare an easy exam.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I advised him to do it.} \\
\text{I let him go}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{I consider him to be a good teacher} \\
\text{He is supposed to be in class} \\
\text{I believe her to be sincere.}
\end{align*}
\]

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{His ability to deceive is remarkable.}
\end{align*}
\]
Nominal clauses: THAT

- Believe, feel, find, consider, understand, suppose, suspect, declare, imagine, know, think, accept, expect, observe, show
  - We believe that he is intelligent
  - We know him to be intelligent
  - He is considered to be intelligent

- Doubt: only with that
  - I doubt (that) she can manage

- Realize: accusative/ that
  - I didn’t realize (that) she was there
  - I didn’t realize her to be there

- Happen, seem, appear
  - It seems that they are not agreeing.
  - They seem not to be agreeing

- Happiness, sadness, etc.:
  - I’m glad, I’m happy, I’m sorry, I’m sure
  - I’m glad of your visit
  - I’m glad that she visits me
  - I’m glad to let her visit me
Nominal clauses: **THAT + Should**

Should as a mark of **subjunctive**.

- **Volition Verbs:**
  - Accusative + infinitive
    - He ordered **them to show up**.
  - That + **should**
    - He ordered that they should show up.

- **Possibility/probability**
  - IT’S **fair/ unjust/ appropriate/ a good thing/ remarkable/ right/ wrong/surprising/ incredible/ terrible/ wonderful** THAT...
  - It’s fair for me to obtain the grant.
  - It’S **likely/ unlikely/ possible /impossible/ probable** THAT...
  - I’m **happy/glad/ pleased/ disappointed/sad/ surprised**

- **Volition Verbs:** only with accusative
  - They want me to go
  - He’d like her to arrive on time
  - They are waiting for their boss to arrive

- **Volition Verbs:** only with **should**
  - He insisted that we should have the cake
  - They suggested that he should go with them
  - They demanded that we should settle our account
Nom. Relative Clauses

Apart from Adjective Relative C., Nominal Relative

a.- Subject: What he is looking for is a wife.
b.- Direct Object: I want to see whoever runs this hotel.
c.- Indirect Object: He offered whoever came to the exhibition a glass of wine.
d.- Subject Complement: A teacher is who explains theory to the students.
e.- Object complement: You can call me whatever you want.
f.- Prepositional Complement: Trust on whoever you want.

NOTE: Sometimes there can be ambiguity if the chosen wh-word is both relative and interrogative:

They asked me what I didn’t know.... the things that I didn’t know/ or What don’t you know?
N. clauses: Wh- interrogatives


a. - Subject:
   - *How the teacher will explain the lesson depends on the students.*

b. - Direct Object:
   - *I can’t imagine why he did it.*

c. - Subject complement (atributo):
   - *The problem is who will do it.*

d. - Apposition:
   - *The problem, who will do it, has not been solved yet.*

e. - Adjective Complement (complemento del adjetivo):
   - *I want to be certain whose person it was.*

f. - Prepositional complement (compl. regido / suplemento):
   - *It depends on who does it.*

**NOTA:** They’re “Reported questions”. The more frequent functions are Direct Complement, Noun Compl & Prepo. Compl.
Adjective Relative Clauses
(modifying function)

- **Defining:**
  - Essential Information for Meaning
  - No Punctuation

  There are 2 girls. The girl who/that is wearing a pink shirt is my sister.

- **Non-defining**
  - Extra Information
  - Commas
  - No THAT

  The girl, who is wearing a pink shirt, is my sister. (only 1)
Adverbial Clauses
Adverbial clauses: Condition

if, unless, only if, even if, providing (that), provided (that), as long as, or else, otherwise, in case (that), in the event (that)

- **IF**: a comma if subordinate at initial position.
  - **Plain conditional (Type 0)**: If + present, present = one thing automatically leads to another
    - If you press that button, the computer sets off.
  - 1st **type**: If + present, will + infinitive/ modal / command.
    - If you come to the party, you’ll have a good time.
  - 2nd **type**: If + past simple, would + infinitive (simple conditional). Hipotética de presente.
    - If you came to the party, you would have a good time.
  - 3rd **type**: If + past perfect, would have + infinitive (conditional perfect). Irreal de futuro. It expresses a regret.
    - If you had come to the party, you would have had a good time.
  - **Mixed**: If + past perfect, would + infinitive (simple conditional). Something that happened in the past and that cannot be changed has a direct result in the present
    - If I had won the lottery, I would be rich (now).
Adverbial clauses: Condition

b.** Unless:** Usually in first type. More or less it is a negative conditional “If not”.
   - Unless you study harder, you will fail.

c.** Only if.** Resalta la exclusividad de la condición. “Sólo si”.
   Same rules as normal conditionals.
   - You will pass the subject only if you hand in the project.
   - You will only pass the subject if you hand in the project.

d.** Even if.** Negativa anunque se de la condición. “Incluso si...”. Same rules as normal conditionals.
   - Even if you studied a lot you would fail the subject.

e.** Providing /provided (that):** “Siempre y cuando”.
   - Providing that it doesn’t rain tomorrow, we will go to the beach.

f.** As long as:** “Siempre y cuando”.
   - We’ll go to the beach tomorrow as long as it doesn’t rain.

g.** Or else.**
   - Give me the money or (else) I’ll kill you
Condition II

H.- Otherwise (Transition), in case (that), in the event (that).
Give the money back. Otherwise, I’ll tell the police.

i.- In case: (“por si acaso”)

We’ll buy some beer in case Peter comes: We don’t know if he is coming, but we are buying the beer.

We’ll buy some beer if he comes: We don’t know if he is coming. We are not buying the beer.

You can use the simple past with ‘In case’:

We bought some beer in case Peter came ≠ We would buy some beer if Peter came.

In case of means ‘If there is’ and is a synonym of ‘In the event of’:

In case of fire, leave the school
Purpose: *in order to*, *so as to*, *to*, *for + ing*, *so that*, *lest.*

a.- *In order to + inf. To + inf. In order that + full sentence*
- They studied very hard *(in order) to pass their exam.*
- They studied very hard *(in order) not to fail their exam.*
- Fulanito visited Liverpool *in order that he could see Tom.*

b.- *So as to + infinitive. So (that)*
- They studied very hard *so as to pass their French exam.*
- They studied very hard *so as not to fail their exam.*
- Fulanito visited Manchester *so (that) he could see Tom.*

c.- *For + ing.*
- A knife is used *for cutting.*\ A knife is *not used for cutting.*

d.- *So that*
- They finished early *so that* they could enjoy a night out.

e.- *Lest :*
- I’ve brought it *lest* you should think I was lying
Reason: as, because, since, because of, due to, owning to, now that

- **As, because, since:**
  - As he wasn’t well-dressed, they didn’t let him in.
  - It must be break time, because I see many people in the canteen.
  - Since you’re going to Great Britain for the whole year, you should buy an umbrella.

- **Because of, due to, owing to:** (prep.)
  - There was no one in class because of the football match. [because there was a football match.]
  - We couldn’t stage the play due to budget cuts./ owing to budget cut.

- **For, with:** (prep.)
  - With the meeting [being] at 14’00, I won’t have time to eat.
  - She couldn’t hear the teacher talking for all the noise of her classmates.
Reason: for, in that, inasmuch as

- For, in that, inasmuch as: literary and formal

- We must start planning next year course, for the future may bring unexpected changes.

- The school is strange in that there are two directors.

- John and Manolita have an easy life, inasmuch as neither of them has to work too hard but they earn a lot of money.
Result: So...that, therefore, consequently, thus, hence

- With So... that + sentence “that” can be left out:
  - The lesson was so boring (that) I almost fell asleep.
  - So quickly did it all happen that I didn’t see their face. (Inversion = emphasis)

- Hence [‘De ahí (que)...], Thus (‘Así que, por lo tanto, por ello...’ + formal), Consequently and Therefore (‘Por lo tanto’) are transitions.
  - Last research has shown that Tourism is the main sector in the area. Thus, the local Council has decided to invest more money on local attractions.
  - Tourism is very important in this area. Hence, we have a lot of people in our College.
## Concession

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Adverb clause linkers</strong></th>
<th><strong>Conjunction</strong></th>
<th><strong>Transition linkers</strong></th>
<th><strong>Preposition linkers</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>although, though, even though, if, whereas, while, whilst</td>
<td>but any way, but ... still, yet... still.</td>
<td>nevertheless, however, on the other hand</td>
<td>in spite of, despite,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>+ Subject-verb clauses</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>+ noun + pronoun + ‘ing’ clause</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Although I was having a good time, I left early.
- Nobody failed, though it was a difficult exam.
- He failed the exam, even though he had studied a lot.
- Even if you don’t like languages, they are important for Tourism studies.
- Whereas Peter looks rather smart, his friend looks a bit fool.
- While the third year students are wonderful, the second year ones are terrible.
Manner & Comparison: 
*(exactly) as, (just) as*

- Please fill the gaps *(exactly) as I instructed.*
- *(Just) as bad students are attracted by the canteen*, so are good students by the library.(inversion)
- *(Just) as bad students are attracted by the canteen*, *(so)good ones are fascinated by the library.*

- **Remember:**
  
  *(...) as* is always followed by a **Subject-verb clause**. A similar use, followed by **noun**, can be obtained with ‘**like**’:: Like the Don Pancho, the Palm Beach is a four-star hotel.
Time:

after, before, since, until, when, while, as, by the time that, as soon as, once, whenever, every time, the first time, the second time...

Here are some examples with a full clause after the preposition (Subject + Verb clause):

- When I saw you, you were studying Tourism
- Don’t forget to buy your tickets as soon as you reach the train station.
- The flight assistant, once everyone was in the plane, was very cheerful.
## Time: structure

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>after, before, since, until, when(ever), while</th>
<th>After studying Tourism, I will study Law. Before coming to Benidorm, I was living in Alicante. While being in the UK, I went to German lessons.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-ing</td>
<td>once until, when(ever), while</td>
<td>Once finished school, I started university.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-ed</td>
<td>as soon as, once, when(ever), while</td>
<td>Once there, I spoke to the manager. While there, I had a beer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Verb-less</td>
<td>while, as</td>
<td>I saw her while she was having a coffee at the canteen. I saw her as she opened the door.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Time

- **As**: two actions at the same time.
- **When**: One action after the other.

- *I saw her as she opened the door.* /when she opened

- *As* means ‘**while**’ when followed by an action. If it is followed by a situation, it means ‘**because**’

  - *While I was in the UK, I followed English lessons.* = *‘Mientras estaba en GB fui a clases de inglés.’*
  
  - *As I was in the UK, I followed some English lessons.*  
    ‘Fui a clases de inglés porque estaba en Gran Bretaña.’
Place

They are introduced by *Where* or *Wherever*.

- *The students went wherever they could have a free meal.*
- *Where the sun shines, it’s hot.*
Bibliografía: