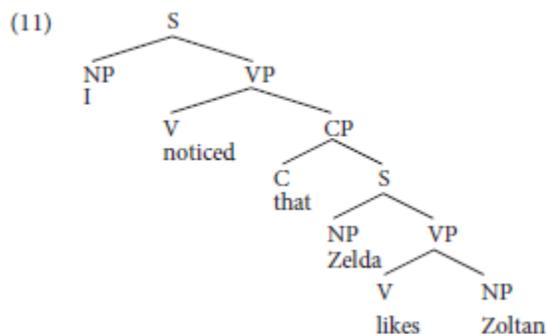


Chapter 7: Finite Clauses

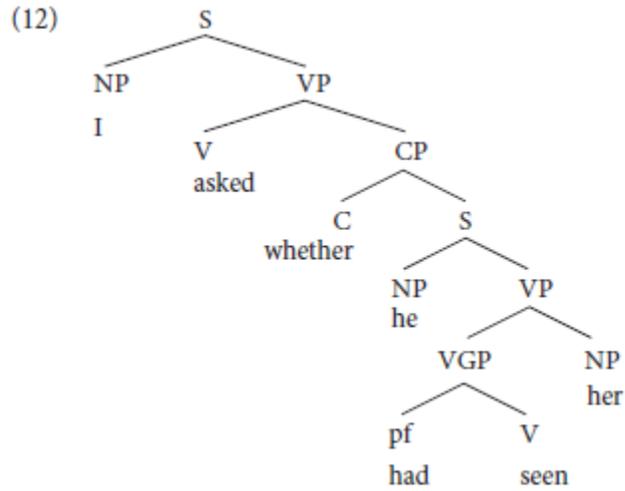
- I. Notes:
- 1) Each Clause has one lexical verb (Finite or non-finite)
 - 2) A Finite clause has a verb group which exhibits tense and subject verb agreement (has a subject)
 - 3) A clause can exist within a clause (as a constituent of a bigger clause):
Embedded
 - 4) A clause can exist as a Sister to another clause in a sentence (both clauses are equal)
- II. Function of Embedded Finite Clauses: cannot function as indirect objects, Object predicates, or as Prepositional objects:
- 1) Subject: That she left was good
 - 2) Subject Predicate: The problem is that she reads junk
 - 3) Object (Direct Object): I figured out that it worked
 - 4) Adverbial: He reads books because it is required
 - 5) Modifier (inside an NP or AdjP as a relative clause): Refer to Chapter 10

Examples:

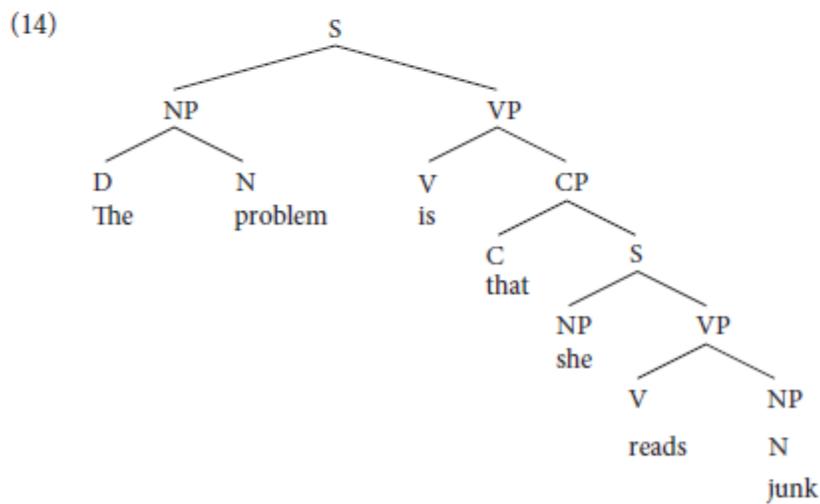
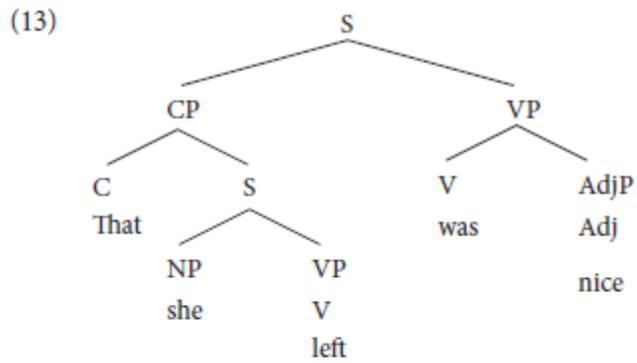
Direct Object



Direct Object

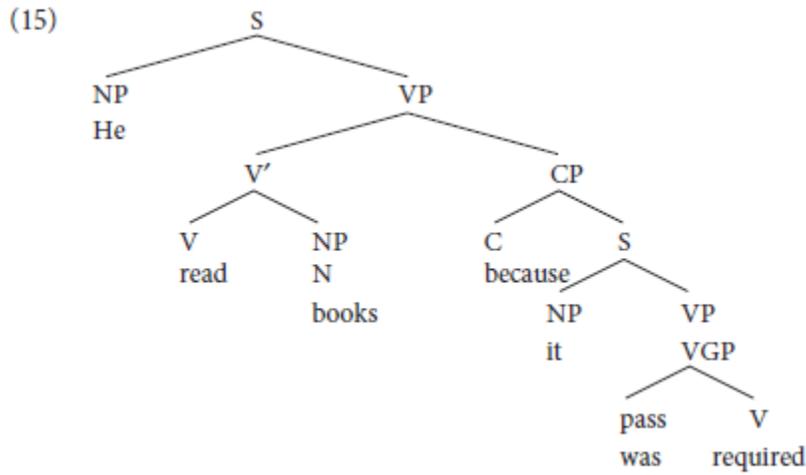


Subject Predicate

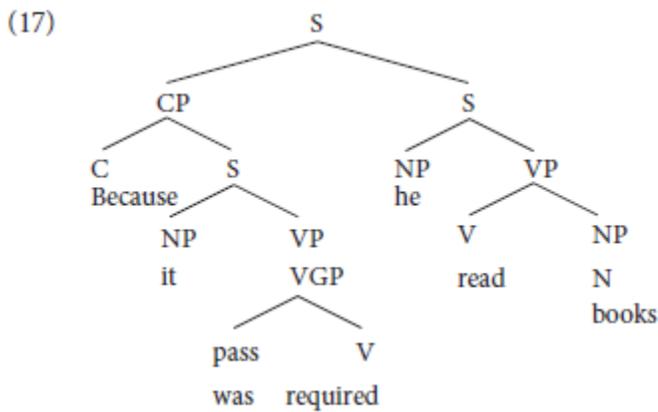


Subject Predicate

Adverbial



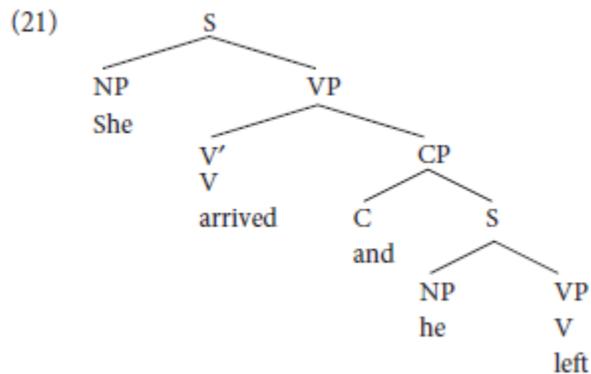
Adverbial (Can be extraposed/moved)



III. Coordinators:

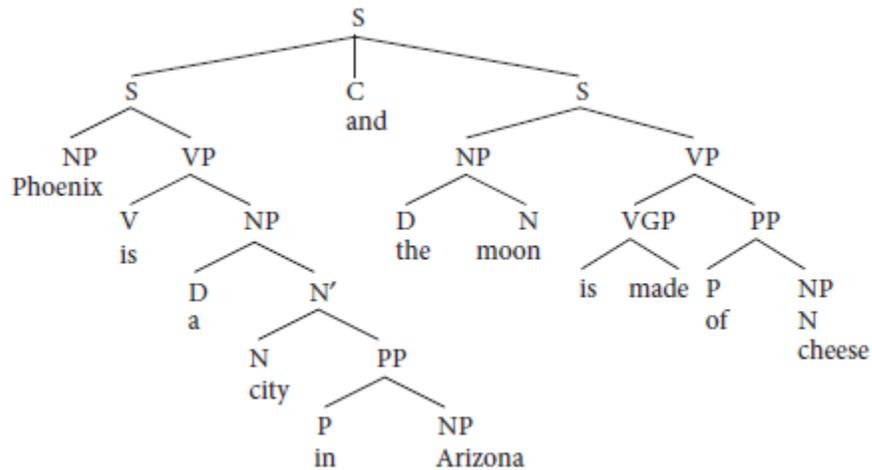
- Coordination or Embedding?

1) Causal Relationship (Behaves like CPs):



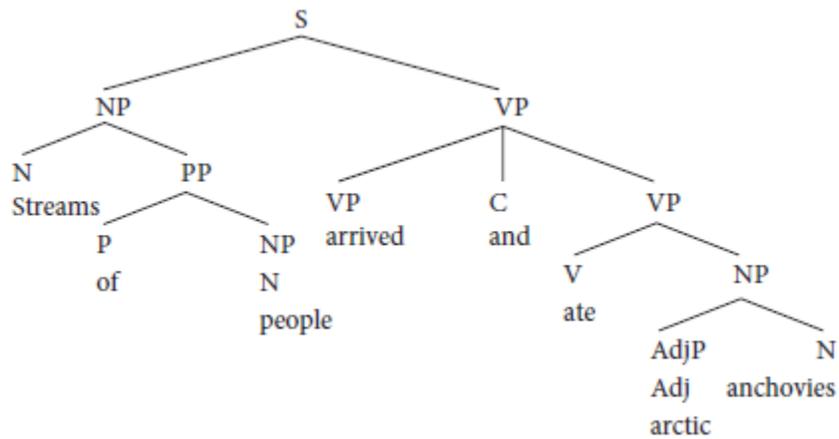
2) No Causal Relationship (Coordinator):

(22)



- NP can be left out in coordinated constituent:

(25)



Notes:

- Main clauses are always finite
- Embedded clauses can be finite or non-finite