

Subjectless Sentences vs. Subjectless Clauses

Bushra Ni'ma Rashid

English Department, College of Education Ibn Rushd for Human Sciences, Baghdad University, Iraq

Abstract—The study is concerned with the contrastive analysis between the sentence and the clause level. It aims to investigate the usage of both subjectless sentences (independent clauses) and sentence-like construction (dependent clauses) in formal vs. informal language. The idea of subjectless is the focus of the analysis undertaken on selected samples, ranging from formal to informal language used in a presidential speech, a standup comedian's monologue performance, an interview with a celebrity, and an episode of a TV series. Since English is a non-pro-drop language, then the study tries to answer the following questions: (1) why can we find instances of null subject on the sentence level. (2) How would null-subject for both sentences and clauses influence communication in different contexts?

Index Terms—Subjectless, independent clauses, dependent clauses

I. INTRODUCTION

Even though English is not a pro subject null language, yet it still allows three types of grammatical structures to be subject null. These are imperatives, truncated, and non-finite null subjects. Since imperatives contain subjects which are null and “intrinsically second person” (Radford, 2004, p. 90), then it is not going to be included in the present study. The reason behind excluding this type is because the researchers are interested in the other two structures since they may include more than two options to be their subjects.

II. TRUNCATED NULL SUBJECTS

To illustrate what truncated null subjects are, it is necessary to first define the notion of “truncation”. Truncation, as Radford (2004, p. 362) defines it, is “an operation by which a sentence is shortened by omitting one or more unstressed words at the beginning” which in this case applies on the subject. So truncated null subjects are finite independent clauses (i.e. sentences) that do not contain a subject. They are mainly used in colloquial English. This case of truncation can also be referred to as situational ellipsis. According to Quirk et al. (1985), the following are examples of situational ellipsis where the elliptical element is the subject:

- *Told you so* (I/We told you so)
- *Looks like rain* (It looks like rain)
- *Get it?* (Did you get it?)

In the third sentence, not only the subject is ellipted but also the operator (ibid.).

III. NON-FINITE NULL SUBJECTS

Non-finite null subjects are non-finite dependent clauses known to have no tense neither mood. Moreover, they “lack an explicit subject and subordinator” (Biber et al., 1999, p. 198). However, it does not mean that a non-finite clause does not contain any subject. Rather, it may have its own subject which sometimes is preceded by the preposition '*for*' for the purpose of introducing it. Since the present paper is concerned with subjectless clauses then the non-finite clauses containing subjects are not going to be included in the discussion. According to Quirk et al. (1985), the subjectless clauses that do not contain any subject are of four types:

1. To- Infinitive clauses: (Jack hates to miss the train)
2. Bare infinitive: (Did you hear anyone close the door?)
3. -ing participle: (Buying all those books will cost you a fortune)
4. -ed participle: (Called early, he was sleepy all day)

The most frequently used ones are (to- infinitive, ed clause, and -ing participle) while the (bare infinitive) is rarely used.

Now one may wonder what may be the benefit of employing non-finite clauses. Biber (1999) explains how non-finite clauses can be used as supplementary clauses in that

the speaker marks the information given in the clause as subordinate: as background (initial position), parenthetical (medial position), or supplementary (final position). (p. 201).

A. Infinitive Clauses

Infinitive clauses are used with anticipatory 'to' to construct a non-finite clause. (Quirk et al., 1985). They may occupy different positions within sentences and hence function as either a subject, extraposed subject, subject predicative, direct object, object predicative, adverbial, or part of a noun phrase (Biber et al., 1999).

For instance:

- The best thing would be *to tell everybody*. (Quirk et al. , 1985, p. 993)

B. Bare Infinitive

The bare infinitive clauses can be found in pseudo-cleft sentences “where the infinitival *to* is optional” as in:

- What they did was (to) *dig a shallow channel around the tent*. (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 993)

C. -ing Participle

-ing clauses may also occupy different positions within sentence and hence have a range of syntactic roles such as a subject, extraposed subject, subject predicative, direct object, prepositional object, adverbial, part of noun phrase, part of adjective phrase, or complement of preposition (Biber et al., 1999)

For instance:

- *Leaving the room*, he tripped over the mat. (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 993)

D. -ed Clauses

-ed clauses differ from infinitive and -ing clauses in being less versatile. -ed clauses are restricted to the following syntactic roles: direct object, adverbial, or part of noun phrase (Biber et al., 1999).

For instance:

- *Covered with confusion*, they apologized abjectly. (Quirk et al. 1985, p. 993)

IV. LIMITS OF THE STUDY

In order to have an interesting research concerning the concept of subjectlessness, the researchers have chosen a variety of data to be analyzed. This data ranges from formal to informal language as well as monologues to dialogues. These data are:

1. A political speech by Hilary Clinton in New York.
2. A standup comedian’s monologue.
3. An episode from a comedy TV show; Full House.
4. An interview with a celebrity; Leonardo DiCaprio.

V. THE ANALYSIS

(1) Hilary Clinton’s Speech in New York

TABLE (1):
HILARY CLINTON’S SPEECH IN NEW YORK

Text	Type of Structure
to be here with all of you	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
To be in New York with my family	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Initial Position
To be right across the water from the headquarters of the United Nations	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Initial Position
To be here in this beautiful park dedicated to Franklin Roosevelt’s enduring vision of America	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Initial Position
And in a place... with absolutely no ceilings	Subjectless Sentence
“Equality of opportunity... Jobs for those who can work... Security for those who need it... The ending of special privilege for the few... The preservation of civil liberties for all... a wider and constantly rising standard of living.”	Subjectless sentence
printing drapery fabric in Chicago	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Medial Position
increasing their incomes by the same percentage as the top 5 percent.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
going to college, starting a business, buying a house, finally being able to put away something for retirement	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
making record profits	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Medial Position
making record pay	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Medial Position
to make ends meet	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
making more than all of America’s kindergarten teachers combined	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
paying a lower tax rate	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to secure the gains	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
to make our economy work for you and for every American	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
For the successful and the struggling	Subjectless Sentence
For the innovators and inventors.	Subjectless Sentence
For those breaking barriers in technology	Subjectless Sentence
discovering cures for diseases.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
For the factory workers and food servers who stand on their feet all day.	Subjectless Sentence
For the nurses who work the night shift.	Subjectless Sentence
For the truckers who drive for hours and the farmers who feed us.	Subjectless Sentence

For the veterans who served our country.	Subjectless Sentence
For the small business owners who took a risk.	Subjectless Sentence
For everyone who's ever been knocked down, but refused to be knocked out.	Subjectless Sentence
to change course.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to turn the tide	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
working for us more than against us.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to see our progress ripped away.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
singing the same old song...	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
singing that, too	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Medial Position
promising lower taxes for the wealthy	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
listening to those who are?	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to wipe out tough rules on Wall Street	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
courting future failures	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
offering any credible alternative.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to make our own reproductive health decisions.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to put immigrants, who work hard and pay taxes, at risk of deportation	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to build an inclusive economy	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
without drowning in debt	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
not to have either one	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
working as a housemaid	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to eat at lunch	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
without embarrassing her	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Medial Position
letting her go to high school so long as her work got done	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
To meet every challenge	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Initial Position
To be resilient	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Initial Position
To solve the toughest problems	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Initial Position
to babysit the children of Mexican farmworkers	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
to require better working and living conditions for farm workers workers whose children deserved better opportunities.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to find out how many children with disabilities couldn't go to school	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
guaranteeing them access to education	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to have a lawyer	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
And saw lives changed	Subjectless Sentence
going to college	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)- Medial Position
becoming sick themselves.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)- Final Position
juggling a job	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)- Medial Position
raising three kids	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)- Final Position
to come easy.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
to be her champion and your champion.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
to make the economy work for everyday Americans	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Medial Position
To make the middle class mean something again	Non-finite Clause(-to infinitive)– Initial Position
rising incomes and broader horizons.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)- Final Position
to give the poor a chance	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Initial Position
to work their way into it.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
to work to build tomorrow's economy	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
to come to the table	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Medial Position
to reward businesses	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Medial Position
stashing profits overseas	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)- Final Position
cutting red tape	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)- Medial Position
making it easier	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)- Medial Position
to get a small business loan	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
Developing renewable power – wind, solar, advanced biofuels...	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Initial Position
Building cleaner power plants, smarter electric grids, greener buildings...	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Initial Position
Using additional fees and royalties from fossil fuel extraction to protect the environment...	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Initial Position
to help our fellow Americans	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to lead the global fight against climate change	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to pay for some of these improvements.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
building an economy for tomorrow	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Initial Position
investing in our most important asset	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Medial Position
beginning with our youngest	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to remember this	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
developed by age three.	Non-finite Clause (-ed participle) – Final Position
to learn and thrive as they should	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
to gain or improve skills the economy requires	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
setting up many more Americans for success	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to strengthen America's families	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
to do their job at work and at home	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to earn paid sick days	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to arrange childcare or take college courses	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
to get ahead.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to retirement with confidence, not anxiety.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position

breaking the bank	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to choose between keeping a paycheck and caring for a new baby or a sick relative.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to end the outrage of so many women	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
earning less than men on the job	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Medial Position
making even less	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
raising the minimum wage	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Initial Position
Expanding childcare	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
Declining marriage rates	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Initial Position
Helping more people with an addiction or a mental health problem	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Initial Position
Not second-class status	Subjectless Sentence
to harness all of America’s power, smarts, and values	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
to maintain our leadership for peace, security, and prosperity.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to thrive in the 21 st century	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to meet traditional threats from countries like Russia, North Korea, and Iran	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
to deal with the rise of new powers like China	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to meet emerging threats from cyber attacks, transnational terror networks like ISIS and diseases that spread across oceans and continents.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to keep Americans safe	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
soaring skyward.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to maintain the best-trained, best-equipped, strongest military, ready for today’s threats and tomorrow’s.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to be smart as well as strong.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
Meeting today’s global challenges	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Initial Position
to improve lives around the world with people, not just their governments.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
to shape global events rather than be shaped by them.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
to be strong in the world	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Medial Position
to win the fourth fight	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Medial Position
reforming our government and revitalizing our democracy	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)- Medial Position
to stop the endless flow of secret	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Medial Position
to buy elections	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
to undo the Supreme Court’s decision in Citizens United.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
to make it easier for every citizen to vote	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
to disempower and disenfranchise young people, poor people, people with disabilities, and people of color.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to give Americans something worth voting for.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to have all the answers	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Medial Position
to help cut waste and streamline services.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
To do that	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Initial Position
to expand health care for children and for our National Guard	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Medial Position
to reduce the number of Russian nuclear warheads that could threaten our cities	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Medial Position
to join me in this effort	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to make calls and knock on doors.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
to advance a very different vision for America	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)- Final Position
fighting for children, families, and our country	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)– Final Position
to be a President for all Americans.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position
pointing them out!	Non-finite Clause (Gerund)- Final Position
to live up to our God-given potential	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive)– Final Position

In table (1), the researchers notice that subjectless clauses, non-finite clauses, have the highest number of occurrence; (123)times which constitute about 90.4%. Concerning non-finite clauses, it was found that

1. –to infinitive clauses occurred (76) times throughout the data constituting about 61.7% of the total number of non-finite clauses used.

- Initially (9) 11.8 %
- Medially (24) 31.5 %
- Finally (43) 56.5 %

2. Gerund clauses occurred (46) times throughout the data constituting 37.3% of the total number of non-finite clauses used.

- Initially (7) 15.2 %
- Medially (13) 28.2 %
- Finally (26) 56.5 %

3. –ed participle clause occurred only one time throughout the data in a final position. It constitute about 0.8% of the total number of non-finite clauses used.

Meanwhile subjectless sentences occurred only (13) times which constitutes only 9.5% of the analyzed data.

(2) Fat man with a sense of humor (Standup Comedian’s monologue)

TABLE (2):
FAT MAN WITH A SENSE OF HUMOR (STANDUP COMEDIAN'S MONOLOGUE)

Text	Type of Structure
being extra helpful	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) –Medial Position
cracking jokes in the gym	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) –Medial Position
doing nothing else there	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) –Final Position
allowing other people to get in to the line at checkout counters	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) –Medial Position
saying that you have never gone to that section	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) –Final Position
trying to entertain kids of single mothers	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Final Position
sharing a little of their love with the person whom their kid likes	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Final Position
promoting some healthy product	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Medial Position
Looking back	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Initial Position
eating the sundae rather than the joke	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Final Position
watching comedies and funny sitcoms	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Medial Position
While watching TV	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Initial Position
Looking down from my neck	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Initial Position
to lose my remote	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Medial Position
trying to produce energy from renewable resources	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Medial Position
to use humans as a source of energy	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to produce electricity	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Medial Position

In table (2), the researchers notice that subjectless clauses, non-finite clauses, have been used (17) times. Concerning non-finite clauses, it was found that:

1. –to infinitive clauses occurred (3) times throughout the data constituting about 17.64 % of the total number of non-finite clauses employed.

○ Medially (2) 66.6 %

○ Finally (1) 33.3 %

2. Gerund clauses occurred (14) times throughout the data constituting about 82.35%

○ Initially (3) 21.4 %

○ Medially (6) 42.8 %

○ Finally (5) 35.7 %

Meanwhile subjectless sentences have not been used at all.

(3) Full House (TV series) – S01E02

TABLE (3):
FULL HOUSE (TV SERIES) – S01E02

Text	Type of Structure
Beautiful!	Subjectless Sentence
17 minutes.	Subjectless Sentence
Baby wipe.	Subjectless Sentence
to make a quantum leap in diaper theory.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
Loving it, loving it	Subjectless Sentence
to tie a hefty bag around her waist	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
Jr. Jammy time.	Subjectless Sentence
very nice	Subjectless Sentence
Snagging a plan	Subjectless Sentence
Big deal	Subjectless Sentence
Over my bunnies?	Subjectless Sentence
hanging all over Graceland.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Final Position
riddle time	Subjectless Sentence
Elvis?	Subjectless Sentence
to go to this big fancy ball	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to come to the ball with me?	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
No monsters, no witches,	Subjectless Sentence
Red light	Subjectless Sentence
Because I have an actual job that pays money	Subjectless Sentence
Two words.	Subjectless Sentence
Two more words	Subjectless Sentence
to be a success in the music business.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to be in bed girls.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
dreaming about Tweety Bird or Big Bird or Larry Bird or something.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Final Position
And cookies.	Subjectless Sentence
to be taken on that kind of ride.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to listen to the greatest rock band in the world.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
Great hair	Subjectless Sentence
to do that?	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to tell you about our 11 o clock pizza.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
Open party!	Subjectless Sentence
Ready.	Subjectless Sentence
to say that Joey is innocent	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to do with it.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
ripping and knifing its way through your soft, tender, inflamed gum tissues.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to ask for that girl singer's phone number.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to think that you were adult enough	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Medial
to take care of my kids.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final
Empty bowls and empty cartons.	Subjectless Sentence
No probably about it.	Subjectless Sentence
to say thanks	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Medial Position
to do better.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to grow on me.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
turning it into a 24 hour mini-mart.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Final Position
Want a piece of pizza?	Subjectless Sentence
to get some sleep.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
An ice cold carrot	Subjectless Sentence
to know that was really nice of you	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Medial Position
to take the rap for DJ and Stephanie.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
walking around you	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
saying well...well...well.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to say no.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to be Robert Young.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
counting on me	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Medial Position
to stop her from being in pain	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to be here	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to be in a real house with real people.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position
to go to bed.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Final Position

In table (3), the researchers notice that subjectless clauses, non-finite clauses, have the highest number of occurrence; (34) which constitute about 58.6% of the analyzed data. As concerning non-finite clauses, it is found that

1. –to infinitive clauses occurred (27) times throughout the data constituting about 79.4% of the total number of non-finite clauses employed.

- o Medially (3) 11.1 %
- o Finally (24) 88.8 %

2. Gerund clauses occurred (7) times throughout the data constituting about 20.5% of the total number of non-finite clauses employed.

- Medially (2) 28.5 %
- Finally (5) 71.4 %

Meanwhile subjectless sentences occurred (24) times which constitutes about 41.3% of the analyzed data.

(4) Interview with Leonardo DiCaprio

TABLE (4):
INTERVIEW WITH LEONARDO DICAPRIO

Text	Type of Structure
to do a sort of portrait of this culture	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to start on a basis of somebody being very honest.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to be very surreal sometimes	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
doing this movie,	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Initial Position
to put that darker nature of humanity up on screen,	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
consuming as much as possible	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
feeding every primal urge	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
giving into the sort of reptilian part of our brain.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
doing this film that plot	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
allowing the actor to have a certain amount of freedom in their portrayal of that	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
spending so much time being Jordan Belfort	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Initial Position
to get out of that mindset,	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
To tell you the truth	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Initial Position
to shut off pretty quickly	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to act like this	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to reel it in	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to spend so much time with him?	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to capture his attitude	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to accomplish in that scenario.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to say I think a lot of his actions were deplorable.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to put this era up on screen	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to make sure that you didn't try to make him likable.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to emulate Gordon Gekko.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to be the fat cats on Wall Street.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) Final Position
selling these fraudulent penny stocks to very rich people	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - MedialPosition
to uphold that attitude	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) – Medial Position
doing those speeches in front of the whole crowd of people	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Medial Position
making more money	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) – Medial Position
identifying who you are.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to clap for me	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to be the "Wolf of Wall Street" of its time.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to make his fortune	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to belong to the aristocracy of America	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to have an identity	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to try to find the motivation of Jordan	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Initial Position
to a reptilian part of his brain	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to be paramount	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
doing very good things for the world	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to be sort of rampant	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
taking me	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
to watch a great actor	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to work with Marty	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to work with my favorite director of all time	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to finance a movie some day	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to work with him.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to trust each other more and more implicitly	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to discover what the film is	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
Being the film historian that he is,	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Initial Position
talking about that movie	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
coming from the sort of violent streets of New York	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
watching movies	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
doing it	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
getting opportunities after "This Boy's Life" and "Gilbert Grape,"	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
to say sanitized,	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
making the movie you wanted to make.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to do it	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to get this type of resistance.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to do this in a very real, authentic way,	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to do another film	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to put it together with another director	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to have the freedom to portray these people.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to make the movie we wanted to make.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to be serious.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position

to do a film like that	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
watching De Niro prepare	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
creating something out of thin air	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
embodying that character	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
committing to it	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to make this character realistic.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to do anything, really	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to be a working actor,	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to squander this opportunity at all	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
doing independent movies	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
seeing it around the world	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) 0 Final Position
to really finance movies as a result of being in that film.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to be honest with you	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to keep you grounded.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
being able to do great impressions.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
recreating what I was actually going to do on camera,	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
coming to Lasse Hallstrom with a checklist of, like, 300 different attributes	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
doing this one, this one, this one.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
doing that role	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
being the leading man	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to carry the story.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to do whatever the hell I wanted at any given moment	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to carry on the way it should've.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to do with a big plate of spaghetti,	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
being terrified of the possibility of ever winning something like that	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
Being very honored	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
to do this type of film.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to see epics or big movies coming from Hollywood	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to take a gamble on this.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to seek that out.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to turn down superhero roles	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to not go in the new "Star Wars" epic.	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to do some good for the world	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
getting involved in environmental issues	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
talking to me about climate change	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
speaking about it	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
speaking to different NGOs	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
affecting our culture	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
affecting a global conversation like never before.	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to do "11th Hour" as well	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
arguing with 100 people	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
acting as we do today	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
making enough of a positive change in a worldwide culture	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
to make any sort of dramatic shift	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to find oil	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
bubbling up in the Antarctic	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
doing this	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to make that shift	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
saving the Sumatran tiger	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to be a marine biologist	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
considering this is the biggest life-support system,	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
to focus on targeting a lot of these places	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to get some more support by any willing billionaires out there	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to help me support this cause	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to get financial support for a lot of this stuff	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
being a little bit older, too,	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Initial Position
criticized for it a lot, too.	Subjectless Sentence
to avoid [it]	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to say this	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
saying this about a lot of different things	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
trying to sort of outdo each other	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
saying to one another	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
to get a role in the movie as well	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to lead an interesting life	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to support you	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
A little sedate?	Subjectless Sentence
raising money for a film	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
to raise money for environmental causes?	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to donate their work	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
Which was a huge success	Subjectless Sentence
to do that	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to do more of that	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position

to actually physically buy land	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to manage it	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
to monitor it	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
being able to go to the Natural History Museum	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
going there now as an adult and experiencing those places firsthand	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Medial Position
being [an] equal life form	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
snapping a few feet away from me	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
following some fish	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to think that these majestic creatures	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Medial Position
protecting pristine environments and biodiversity	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position
to hopefully make a big difference	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
to do some pretty incredible things	Non-finite Clause (-to infinitive) - Final Position
roaming on our planet?	Non-finite Clause (Gerund) - Final Position

In table (4), the researchers notice that subjectless clauses, non-finite clauses, have the highest number of occurrences; (145) which constitute about 97.9% of the analyzed data. Concerning non-finite clauses, it is found that:

1. –to infinitive clauses occurred (86) times throughout the data constituting about 59.31% of the total number of non-finite clauses used.

- Initially (2) 2.3 %
- Medially (32) 37.2 %
- Finally (52) 60.4 %

2. Gerund clauses occurred (59) times throughout the data constituting about 40.68% of the total number of non-finite clauses used.

- Initially (4) 6.7 %
- Medially (29) 49.1 %
- Finally (26) 44 %

Meanwhile subjectless sentences occurred only (3) times which constitute about 2% of the data analyzed.

VI. CONCLUSIONS

One of the goals of modern linguistics is to develop a model of Universal Grammar which captures natural language features that are universal, while also accounting for variation among languages. The use of empty subjects in English has been explained in both syntactic and stylistic terms. Syntactically, empty subjects in independent clauses occur in non-initial coordinate clauses

Accordingly, the study reveals the occurrences of subjectless clauses in a variety of contexts, i.e. formal and informal language, and this verify the aim of the study which asserts the usages of such kind of clauses in different texts, via. Presidential speeches, comedian monologue performance and interviews with a celebrity and an episode of TV series. Further, the findings of the study provide support for the key arguments of the influence of subjectless clauses on the way of communication in various situations.

Such clauses give power and affect people's opinions and tendencies of the contextual settings, apart from their smoothness when used in such situations. The study attentively answered all the questions posed so far.

It was noted at the beginning of this paper that the use of empty subjects in English is stylistically determined. This makes style an important predictive factor in the use of empty subjects, but not a sufficient one. The findings presented in this paper allow one to predict precisely which subjectless clauses will be used and which will not. Thus, subjectless sentences in English are a discourse level phenomenon in which pragmatically recoverable material is deleted sentence initially.

The results of this study motivate further text-based analysis of any discourse in language in order to see to what extent subjectless clauses in English or any other language is conditioned by - or independent of - higher-level discourse-pragmatic factors.

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Bushra Ni'ma Rashid was born in Baghdad, Iraq in 1963. She received her PH .D. degree in English Language/Linguistics in 2013. Pune, India.

She is Currently an Associate Professor In English Language Teaching, Baghdad University College Of Education, Ibn Rushd For Human Sciences, English Department, Baghdad, Iraq & She attended a course program for 9 days In London/Britain in 2010. She also Visited Germany to Attend Inter School Course Program in 2016, She is the head of the English Department from the period of 2014 to March 2017. Her Research include Internationality & the Theory of Meaning, Strategies Of Politeness in English Medical Conversation are the books Published in India, Pune. Addressing Iraqi EFL Teacher/ Learner Discourse Interactions in Task-Based Classrooms Published in Australia.

Dr. Bushra is a member of the Iraqi Translation Association & Educational and Psychological Association and Iraqi Teachers Union.