المعدلات المتدلية في اللغة الإنجليزية: دراسة انتقائية

Dangling Modifiers in English :An Eclectic study

Fatimah Saad Saleh

Dr. Ismael F. Hussain AL-Bajjari

Assistant professor

University of Mosul -College of Education for Humanities-Department of English

فاطمة سعد صالح

د. اسماعيل ف. حسين البجاري

جامعـة الموصـل– كليــة التربيــة للعلـوم الإنسانية– قسم اللغة الإنكليزية

fsaad5159@gmail.com

ismae.hussain68@uomosul.edu.iq

الكلمات المفتاحية: المعدلات المتدلية– منهج إنتقائي– المعدلات الموضوعة بالموقع الخطأ
Keywords: Dangling Modifiers- Eclectic Model- Misplaced Modifiers

الملخص

تتبع هذه الورقة البحثية منهج كويرك وآخرون (١٩٨٥) التحليلي الذي يتعامل مع النحو من وجهات نظر متعددة؛ نحوي ودلالي وسياقي. لذلك ، تمت دراسة المعدلات المتدلية في اللغة الإنجليزية هنا وفق هذا المنهج الانتقائي ، كون هذه المعدلات تراكيب غامضة وغنية ومتعددة الوظائف. نظرًا لعدم وجود أي بحث يركز على المعدلات المتدلية بشكل انتقائي ، فقد يكون لهذه الورقة قيمة كبيرة في هذا المجال.

تتمثل مشكلة هذه الدراسة في تحديد كيف يمكننا التحقق من المعدلات المتدلية في جميع أنواعها بشكل انتقائي وكيف تؤثر على فهم الجملة. في هذا الصدد ، هناك عدد من الأسئلة والفرضيات التي يتم استخدامها كاختبارات تجريبية لمعالجة المشكلة التي يتم تناولها هنا. واحدة من أكثر الفرضيات أهمية الواردة هنا هو أن المعدلات المتدلية تؤثر على كامل الجمل، بما في ذلك كل الكلمات المكونة لها ، وليس فقط الكلمات التي تعدلها أو تصفها. لاختبار الموثوقيـة والمصـداقية ، تـم جمـع عينـات البيانـات المكونـة مـن ١٠ نصًا متميـزًا ، كعينـات

نموذجيـة للمجموعـة الكليـة المكونـة مـن ٥٠ نصًـا ، مـن الأعمـال الأدبيـة والكتب المدرسية اللغوية والدوريات والتقارير الإخبارية. تم فحص هذه العينات وفقًا للمبادئ النظرية للنهج متعدد التخصصات الموضح في كويرك وآخرون (١٩٨٥).

Abstract

This research paper follows Quirk, et al. model (1985) that deals with grammar from different perspectives; syntactic, semantic, and pragmatic. Dangling modifiers in English are, therefore, studied here eclectically, since they are ambiguous, rich and multifunctional structures. Due to the fact that there hasn't been any research that focuses on dangling modifiers eclectically, this paper might be of a considerable value in this regard.

The problem of this study is to determine how can we investigate dangling modifiers in all of their varieties eclectically and how do they impact sentence's comprehension. In this respect, there are a number of questions and hypotheses that are utilized as tentative tests for the treatment of the problem tackled here. One of the most striking hypothesis given here is that dangling modifiers affect the entirety of sentences, including all of their constituent words, rather than just the words they modify. To test the reliability as well as credibility, the data samples consisting 10 distinct texts, as typical samples of the overall corpus consisting of 50 texts, have been gathered from literary works, linguistic textbooks, periodicals, and news reports. These samples have been examined in accordance with the theoretical principles of the multidisciplinary approach depicted in Quirk, et al. model (1985).

1. Introduction

Dangling modifiers in English language an eclectic study is the topic of this research. English features a variety of modifiers . However, not all of them are successful in modifying the target word , and in this situation they are referred to be confusing and misused modifiers .

The problem investigated in this paper is concerned with the troublesome subject of dangling modifiers, which are frequently misapplied and misinterpreted by speakers of English, including native ones. To approach the problem more practically and objectively, the paper has set the hypothesis that dangling modifiers are multi-disciplinary parts of speech that are contextually interpreted and, hence, require accommodation between interlocutors so as to reach mutual understanding of these parts. To test the reliability of the hypothesis, the following question is raised: How can dangling modifiers be analyzed from an eclectic perspective; a linguistic and extralinguistic perspective? The main aim presented in the paper is to investigate various kinds of dangling modifiers in English language that are analyzed with authentic data samples from an eclectic perspective; namely, that of Quirk, et al. (1985). The scope of this study includes a variety of dangling modifiers in various English texts; literature, physics and news reports, with 50 data samples (or sentences) from the eclectic approach of Quirk, et al. (1985). The value of the study is that this research paper may provide a real insight into the interdisciplinary (eclectic) nature of dangling modifiers that has been not provided before in the literature.

This study, based on the qualitative method, examines the various types of dangling modifiers collected from the data texts with respect to their syntactic structures, semantic properties and contextual functions.

The pivotal aspect of this examination is to stress the fact that the improper use, or the decontextualization, of these modifiers affects the meaning as well as the function of the sentences where they occur. In other words, it is to stress the fact the discourse context influences their use and, hence, their interpretation.

The procedural steps of analysis followed here include : first , studying the syntactic features of dangling modifiers that include their position in the sentences examined, their parts of speech realized, and their relation to other words within the same co-text, i.e. whether they modify the target word or not. Second, the semantic properties or features are explained with reference to the comparison between the meaning of these modifiers in isolation and their meaning as affected by the surrounding words, or co-text. Finally, the pragmatic functions of these modifiers is discussed by showing the formality/ informality of their usage and the influence of the context on their conceptualization. Due to the above analytical steps, the procedural process of analysis used here is, thus, eclectic in orientation and application, since it is based on several levels of linguistic analysis; syntactic, semantic and pragmatic.

2. Literature Review

According to Ebest, et al. (2003: 263), the dangling modifier is a shortened clause with a different topic than the main clause. As for Hale (2005: 1), dangling modifiers are "words or phrases that modify a clause in an unclear manner, because they can be applied to either the subject or the object of the clause." In the study conducted by Zwicky (2005) dangling modifiers are defined as expressions that are likely to cause listeners or readers to have comprehension issues (p. 2).

Another distinguishing study presented by Overby (1990) stresses that dangling modifiers are recognized only when one discusses verbal phrases and elliptical sentences such as: **'*playing various games*, their evening has been interesting'** (p. 143). In this regard, Demirezen (2012: 32), states that such a sentence may make students of English totally perplexed and confused, due to the expansion of the structure of the sentence that results from the use of the dangling modifier. Long simple sentences, as he (ibid) argues, need to be handled with extreme caution, because, if not, they could lead students to write grammatically incorrect constructions with dangling modifiers.

As for the effects of context on the use of dangling modifiers, Karin (2013: 117) states that in sentences such as **'*wearing blue skirt*, the man was talking to festival organizers'** "dangling modifiers don't just happen because of poor grammar; they also happen because people don't grasp the scenario or context in which the sentences with dangling modifiers are used". Thus, if the sentence is analyzed from the grammatical perspective only, it will be, according to Karin (ibid), incorrect and the modifier, in this sense, becomes dangling. However, she (ibid) argues that if we analyze the sentence pragmatically, taking into consideration that in some societies, such as the Scottish one where men tend to wear 'skirts' more frequently on official occasions, we will

realize that such sentences "may not only be influenced by grammatical rules, but also by people's cultures". Therefore, according to her point of view, if we approach the sentence pragmatically, the modifier *"wearing blue skirt"* is not left hanging or dangling (ibid; laso see Biber, et al. 1990 : 552).

2.1 Definitions

According to Quirk, et al. (1972: 757 & 1985:434), dangling modifiers are sometimes misused and this is often connected to "style faults". They were previously referred to as "unattached or unrelaid participles" , or "dangling participles."

As for Hooper and Foote (2000:79), dangling modifiers are dependent structures that are related to the erroneous word in the sentence. Moreover, they (ibid) add that dangling modifiers frequently result from "the writer starting a project and losing track of where they're headed" , and therefore, the sentences where they occur are briefly misconstrued. On the same line of thinking, McArthur (1992:352) considers "dangling participle", or dandling modifier, as an example of a sentence-construction error in which a grammatical modifier is attached to a word other than the one that was intended or to no word at all. In this regard, He (ibid) states that a writer, for instance, may have intended to modify the subject, but the word choice gives the impression that the modifier is modifying an object. Such ambiguity may result in "unintended humor or make a sentence difficult to interpret."

Diana (1996:255), on the other hand, explains that "a dangling modifier refers to no word in the phrase logically." She (ibid) adds that dangling modifiers are "introductory word clusters, like vocal phrases, that allude to an actor but do not name them." In this sense, readers anticipate that the next clause will identify the actor when a sentence begins a modifier, and in that case, the modifier hangs (ibid).

Additionally, she (ibid: 256) states that dangling modifiers are "terms that are likely to make it difficult for the hearer or reader to understand the phrase. A word or phrase that modifies a subject or word that doesn't exist is known as a dangling modifier."

According to Biber, et al. (1999:156), argue, with reference to the definition given by Diana (1996), above, that we cannot, however, rely on this definition, because "there is a category of dangling modifiers in which a word alters the notion of the clause rather than the intended subject." For instance, in the sentence: **"Our bus was late, *caused by a wreck*"**, the phrase **"caused by a wreck"**, as Biber, et al. (ibid) state, refers to the entire clause's idea rather than just **"the bus"** or **"late"**. Changing the sentence to an adverbial clause or rephrasing it as "our bus was late because of the wreck" can solve this type of dangling modifier (ibid).

Furthermore, 'condensation' is defined by Biber, et at. (ibid) as a phrase that can also be used to describe hanging (or dangling) modifiers, "since it involves the omission of a subject and is present in the passive voice, non-finite clauses, imperatives, and ellipsis structures." In this view, dangling modifiers are said to be omissions, because they leave out the topic (ibid).

Most significantly, Biber, et at. (ibid: 157) explain that when there is no connection between the linguistic world and the real world, modifiers may define the intended word but leave the word dangling. In this respect, they (ibid) argue that "when we say **"poor man"** in reference to a wealthy individual who recently lost a contract with another company, we do not mean that he is in need of money; rather, we are expressing sympathy."

With reference to the definition adopted in this paper, dangling modifiers, viewed from the eclectic perspective; namely, Quirk, et al.

(1985), are defined as linguistic structures that create confusion or misinterpretation by failing to achieve the intended modification, both in grammatical context and the real world which result in miscommunication and misunderstanding on the part of the speakers of English, when they are treated linguistically or grammatically per se, apart from the pragmatic or contextual effects involved. In this sense, dangling modifiers are viewed as multidisciplinary structures that are contextually determined with intended pragmatic functions or purposes.

2.2 Semantic and Pragmatic Theories for Analyzing of Dangling Modifiers

To demonstrate that grammatical concepts can be investigated not only syntactically but also semantically and pragmatically, there are numerous distinct semantic and pragmatic theories that examine various grammatical occurrences. Truth-conditional and accommodation theories are two of these theories.

2.2.1 Truth –Conditional Semantics

What do sentences mean is what has been called formal semantics or truth –conditional semantics and this is one of the ways to study the natural language semantics. Natural language (object language) is any language that is used now or has been used before by a group of people as a means of communication (palmer, 1981:195). If we distinguish between '' the snow is white'' which is part of the object language (the language we study) and what we say about it (that is true under certain condition) , which is part of metalanguage (language we use to state our analysis ,or the language that is used to describe language) , then we get the meaning of the sentence (ibid) .

With reference to dangling modifiers from the truth-condition semantics perspective, any sentence contains modifiers but they are not used by people in normal communication, because it is not reasonable or not correct, then the modifiers of the sentences are dangling; for

645

instance : **"*Training the giant lions* , the man is tired."** The clause 'training the giant lions' is true and the modification is correct if and only if the clause is true in real life , and in real life human beings can train lions as we can see in circus. However, there are sentences which contain modifiers but are false in terms of their truth condition, which affects the modifiers by making them dangling modifiers from a semantic perspective. Therefore, the truth-condition semantics theory is inadequate and too much limited, in scope and depth, to be used as a theoretical tool to study and analyze grammatical structures, in general, and dangling modifiers, in particular.

2.2.2 Accommodation Theory

The foundation of most modern views of presupposition is set by Stalnaker's (1978 & 2002) theory of assertion where presupposition accommodation is explained and discussed. According to Stalnaker (ibid), accommodation is a pragmatic solution to grammatical constraints on admissible contexts of use. Therefore, accommodation is not a natural adjustment; rather, addressees must make this change in order to adapt to the conversation's flow. Moreover, presupposition accommodation is explained in the light of what is called 'Background Knowledge' which is defined by pragmatists Gelderen (2010: 6) and Aijmer (2013 : 117) as presumptions that are required for the interpretation of a text, but are not explicitly mentioned in it. According to this theory, a writer will create an accessible and effective document, if he appropriately predicts the reader's background knowledge resources. A writer will create a text that is less accessible and less effective, if he overestimates or underestimates the reader's background knowledge resources (Gelderen (2010: 6) & Aijmer (2013 : 117). As for dangling modifiers, the communication accommodation theory is insufficient and too narrow, as we believe, to study such type of

modifiers that are multidisciplinary structures. In this regard, the information in the sentence, according to the accommodation theory, must be acceptable for it to be recognized as a correct sentence and accomplishing its purpose. Accordingly, the modification information of dangling modifiers realized in the sentence is mostly unacceptable for it. Therefore, to treat dangling modifiers from the accommodation theory, there must be a common accommodation between the interlocutors,

2.3 Types of Dangling Modifiers

There are different types of dangling modifiers, depending on the variety of modifiers being used; notably, by Quirk, et al. (1985), and also by Biber, et al (1999), Azar (2002) and Greenbaum & Nelson (2013). The major types of dangling modifiers are summarized in this paper as follows:

1. Gerund
2. Non-finite v=Verb Phrases (a) –ing Participle (b) to Infinitive
3. Attributive Adjectives
4. Adverbs
5. Predicative Adjective Phrase
6. Participle Adjective (-ed Participle)
7. Compound Adjective
8. Deixis
9. Appositive

3. Methodology

The study directly conducted by the researchers uses three procedural methods to analyze the data samples collected : (1) identifying the dangling modifiers by underlining them, (2) classifying the types of dangling modifiers, and (3) coding the data discovered and analyzing it semantically and pragmatically.

Additionally, since this study is qualitative in nature, the data samples consisting 10 distinct texts, as typical samples of the overall corpus consisting of 50 texts, have been gathered from literary works, linguistic textbooks, periodicals, and news reports. These samples have been examined in accordance with the theoretical principles of the multidisciplinary approach depicted in Quirk, et al. model (1985).

3.1 Data Analysis

1. Gerund

Example (1) : **"*After seeing the dentist*, his teeth get better"**

Syntactic Analysis: The dangling modifier **"*After seeing the dentist*"** first appears as a gerund and syntactically functions as a dependent sentence made up of a preposition **"After"** and the verb **"seeing"** which serves as a noun in this context. and it should alter the subject or the doer of the action, the person visiting the dentist. **Semantic Analysis: "After seeing"** indicates following a prearranged appointment with the dentist at a specific time. The interpretation indicates that "the teeth" visit the doctor, which is incorrect because the condition of the sentence's truth does not exist in reality.

The dangling modifier **"*After seeing the dentist*"** first appears as a gerund and syntactically functions as a dependent sentence made up of a preposition **"After"** and the verb **"seeing"** which serves as a noun in this context. and it should alter the subject or the doer of the action, the person visiting the dentist. Form Semantics perspective **"After**

seeing" indicates following a prearranged appointment with the dentist at a specific time. The interpretation indicates that "the teeth" visit the doctor, which is pragmatically incorrect because the condition of the sentence's truth does not exist in reality.

2. Non-finite Verb Phrase

A. (-ing) Participle

Example (2): ***"Walking through the kitchen , the smoke alarm was going off."***

The dangling modifier ***'walking'*** is a non- finite verb in sentence that syntactically functions as a dependent clause. Although the subjects of the dependent and independent clauses in the above sentence are unrelated, the dependent clause that appears first modifies the subject of the independent clause. The subject ***'the smoke'*** of the independent clause cannot be the subject of the dependent clause, since they refer to two different entities insofar as their meanings are concerned. Semantically speaking, the meaning of the sentence is unclear and somehow humorous because it implies that the smoke will stroll through the kitchen. The use of the -ing participle is regarded as a dangling modifier because the truth-condition of the sentences is not fulfilled. From the pragmatic perspective the speaker wants to show that someone is walking while the smoke alarm was going off but the misuse of dangling modifier does not fulfill the idea .

B. To Infinitive Phrase

Example (3): ***"To make the lesson more interesting***, **colored pictures were used "**

The dangling infinitive ***'to make'*** is dangling modifier, since it modifies ***'colored pictures'*** that syntactically functions as the object that is followed by the verb ***'were'*** and the past participle ***'used'***. According to this analysis, we can see that there is no doer of the action involved which should be defined by the nonfinite verb phrase **'*to***

make the lesson more interesting'; rather there is the syntactic subject *'colored pictures*', since the sentence is passive**.** In this respect, the dangling phrase is used here to modify the passive sentence.

The meaning of the sentence shows that '*the lesson'* is boring, and to change this state something must be done by the responsible person. However, the interpretation of the sentence with the dangling modifier shows that the *'colored pictures*' will change the state. However, *'colored pictures*' is not a person , it is a thing or means used by a person viz. the real agent. As the real agent of the action is syntactically absent, ambiguity or misleading may occur on the part of the reader who tries to reach a reasonable interpretation of the sentence by relying on the context of situation as well as   the co-text involved in this particular utterance. .

3. Attributive Adjectives

Example (4): **"*In these terrible morning*, the store is full of joy, laugh and jokes"**

The attributive adjective ' *terrible*' is syntactically correct according to its position; it comes before the noun it modifies. It modifies the noun *'morning'*. From the semantic perspective, the word *'terrible'* means something awful and bad and, therefore, to use this adjective with adjectives such as *'joy'* and *'laugh'* within the same sentence creates a sense of paradox in terms of the semantic restrictions involved in the sentence. This is semantically incorrect, since there is no balance between   the adjectives used in terms of meaning and logic. This paradox in meaning, in fact, makes the adjective ' *terrible*' function as a dangling modifier in this particular context. At the pragmatic level, the words ' *laugh'* and *'jokes',* being essential components of the co-text of the word *'terrible',* show the oppositeness of meaning to the meaning carried by the word ' *terrible*'. Therefore, the use of this

adjective in this particular co-text is dangling; notably, at the pragmatic level. In this sense, the speaker is using the dangling modifier ' *terrible*' initially in order to put focus on it and, hence, to make the reader pay attention to how he feels at that time, regardless of the following co-text that carries opposite characteristics of what he feels initially. Therefore, due to this paradox or imbalance in terms of semantic and pragmatic properties involved in this sentence, the attributive adjective ' *terrible*' functions as a dangling modifier in this context.

4. Adverbs

Example (5): **"He darted *immediately"***

Syntactically oriented, the dangling modifier in the sentence is formed by the adverb ***'immediately'*** which occurs after the subject ***'he'*** and the past participle verb ***'darted'.*** Certain adverbs cannot occur as a complement in some cases and if they occur, then they dangle. Prototypical adverbs, those formed from adjectives by suffixation of (-ly), do not occur in these positions. In such positions, it is better to use other kinds of adverbs such as ***'here'*** or ***'there'*** and so on (Huddleston, 2002:606). In this case, it is better say, grammatically speaking, ***"he darted across the street"***, since such adverbs are not considered hanging or dangling. Semantically and pragmatically, there is no problem in the use of the adverb ***'immediately***, since the sentence is still meaningful and logical; **'there is someone who left the place in a hurry'**. This example shows that dangling modifiers can occur finally and not only initially.

5. Predicative Adjective Phrase

Example (6): **"The sky is *red* and the air is *boiling*"**

In this sentence, the adjectives '***red'*** and **'*boiling'*** are used by the speaker as predicative adjectives with the grammatical function of dangling modifiers that come after a linking verb. These adjectives, syntactically, are modifiers used correctly insofar as their positions are concerned . However, the use of these adjectives functioning as modifiers is, semantically and pragmatically, too far from any acceptable restrictions. In that, to say that '**the sky is red'** is unacceptable, because the color of the sky is normally blue, and this is what people see in normal day and normal weather, so we cannot considered it as dialectical variation (Levinson, 1983: 37). This a well-known fact for all people around the world. The reader might be confused when he hears such a statement, because it is unusual to see '**red sky'** or to say that '**the air boils'**. Due to this dangling use of these modifiers, the reader would depend on his background knowledge and the accommodation idea to conclude that there is a storm at that country and the air is very hot to the point that makes the speaker think that it is boiling.

6. Participle Adjective (-ed Participle)

Example (7): **"*Rejected* by his employer, the door is slammed"**

The dangling modifier used here is the participle adjective *'rejected'* which is a nonfinite verb that occurs initially in this sentence. It modifies the object of the finite verb phrase *' the door'* . However, the modification is not syntactically correct, since it does not modify the correct subject, i.e. there is no correspondence between the subject of the dependent and independent clauses. It changes the object of the passive clause as a subject of the two clauses.

From the semantic and pragmatic perspective, the interpretation of the sentence is that the one who is '**rejected'** is '**the door',** even though the independent clause is in the passive form and implies that someone slams the door. However, it is not mentioned who exactly slams the door. The position of the dangling is initially and it is used in this way because the user tries to emphasize his state and to show that he is angry because of the rejection. Therefore, to say that in real world 'the door slams itself when it gets angry' is not acceptable, since there is no such thing in reality and the reader would not accommodate with the user of this sentence. Nonetheless, the use of the passive structure and the verb itself ' rejected' still guide the reader to the idea that there is someone who has a problem at the place of his work with his employer, but the use of passive without any clarification of the doer of the action leads to confusion. It is not clear whether the employer slammed the door, because he was angry of the employee or the employee slammed, because he was angry. Therefore, the sentence might be confusing at the syntactic, semantic and pragmatic levels, since the participle adjective *'rejected'* is used as a dangling modifier that does not modify the correct subject and that does not lead to a clear interpretation.

7. Compound Adjective

Example (8): **"** *Super – spicy***, the man was eating the dinner"**

'Super – spicy' is a hanging compound adjective which function as a dangling modifier that modifies the incorrect subject *' the man'*. Syntactically, there is no correspondence between the subject of the dependent and independent clauses. Semantically and pragmatically, the sentence shows the state of hanging of the modifying adjective, because, according to the truth sentence condition, there is no 'man super –spicy'. Therefore, the truth condition of the sentence is not fulfilled, since this modifying adjective is used to refer to the state of food. The adjective is meant to describe the dinner that served by someone. However , if the reader depends on his background knowledge he may reach reasonable interpretation, because human can accommodate with each other that there is *'food super-spicy'* such as Indian food .

8. Deixis

Example (9): **" The meeting will start *here*, so *you* have to come, because *he* wants to talk to you *now*"**

The dangling modifiers used here are the deictic expressions *'now'* and *'here'* which grammatically function as adverbs of time and place, respectively. Moreover, the deictic expressions are seen here by the use of the personal pronouns *'he'* and *'you'* that are also used as dangling modifiers. Syntactically, the use of these deixis in this particular context is correct, regarding their position. However, they are, pragmatically and semantically, considered dangling modifiers, because the modification is not clear; *'who is he?'* and *'who are you?'* , *'where is here?'* and *'when is now?'*. The acceptable interpretation is not fulfilled, since the deictic expressions are not used correctly, so they are hanging and they don't follow the rules of anaphoric and cataphoric reference.

9. Appositive

Example (10): **"Jack, *clever young student*, taught his grandson chess every Friday"**

'Clever young student' is a noun phrase functioning as an apposition which is used here as a dangling modifier. The meaning is that *'Jack is the young student and he has grandson'*. Such interpretation is confusing, because of the misuse of the appositive involved here. We may conclude that *'Jack is young student who has grandson'*, but this is not possible, insofar as the relevant semantic and pragmatic considerations are concerned. However, if we depend on our background knowledge, we can presuppose that *'Jack is granddad and he has young clever grandson'*. This misinterpretation is basically due to the use of the appositive noun phrase as a dangling modifier.

Concluding Remarks

The forms of dangling modifiers that may be identified in formal English writings were the main subject of the current study's examination. Some of the study's most significant conclusions include the following points.

1- The study has conducted many types of dangling modifiers and they are : non-finite verb phrases , Gerund ,attributive adjectives

2- By illustrating several dangling modifier kinds and making clear their syntactic structure, along with their meaning and pragmatic analysis, the study achieve its main objective.

3- The study proves the hypothesis that analyzing dangling modifiers is affected by the context as we have seen in the analysis of the nonfinite verb phrases of both (ing verb form) and (to infinitive) . Additionally, dangling modifiers affect the meaning of the entire sentences not only the word they modify.

4- The ideal model for this study is Quirk ,et al. because they deal with words eclectically. The study has examined the dangling modifiers from multiple perspectives: syntactically, semantically, and pragmatically.

5- The study demonstrates that modifiers are termed dangling modifiers if they fail to achieve their goals syntactically, semantically, or pragmatically, or any one of them.

6- The study presents that the position of dangling modifiers initially has a reason which is to draw the attention of the receiver to the main idea .

7- The study demonstrates that almost all instances of sentences in which the subject is excluded have a purpose, usually a pragmatic or grammatical one.

8-The study demonstrates that dangling modifiers have an impact on the text's coherence as we have seen in more than one example; notably, (9).

9- A dangling modifier is one that is not attached to a definite word or, to put it another way, is not a fixed term by itself. using it doesn't necessarily imply that the sentence's modifier is wrong syntactically because, despite being syntactically correct, modifiers are often misused pragmatically and leave the reader with an open question. As a result, this study considers words as   dangling modifiers if the they do not achieve   all or any of the following : the syntactic, pragmatics, or semantics interpretation.

10- The misuse of modifiers affects the structure of the sentence, since the dangling modifier may change the object of the passive sentence to consider it as the modified subject   as we have seen in example (2).

11- A dangling modifier is one that is not attached to a definite word or, to put it another way, is not a fixed term by itself. using it doesn't necessarily imply that the sentence's modifier is wrong syntactically because, despite being syntactically correct, modifiers are often misused pragmatically and leave the reader with an open question. As a result, this study consider words as a dangling modifiers if the they do not achieve   all or any of the following : the syntactic, pragmatic, and semantic interpretation.

12- If dangling modifiers, such as deixis, are not employed properly, the text's coherence would not be achieved.

References

❖ Aijmer , K . (2013) . Understanding Pragmatic markers a varitional pragmatic approach . Edinburgh University .

❖ Biber, D.; Johansson, S.; Leech, G.; Conrad, S. and Finegan, E. (1999). Longman Grammar of Spoken and Written English. Longman: Pearson Education Limited.

❖ Demirezen, M. (2012a). An Analysis of the Problem-Causing Structures of Simple Sentences for Turkish University Students, International Journal of Humanities and Social Science (IJHSS)Vol. 2 No. 3; February 2012, pp. 135 146 (http://www.ijhssnet.com /journals/Vol 2_ No_ 3 February_2012/19.pdf

❖ Ebest, Sally Barr, Alred, Gerald J. Brusaw, Charles T. and Oliu, Walter E. (2003). Writing from A to Z: The Essay-to-Use Reference Handbook. New York. McGraw Hill.

❖ Gelderen, E. V. (2010). An Introduction to the Grammar of English: Revised Edition. Amsterdam: John Benjamin's Pub. Co

❖ Hopper , P .and Traugott , E . (2003) . Grammaticlization. Cambridge University Press

❖ Lepore , E. and Ludwig , K . (2007) . Donald Davidson's truth – theoratic semantics . Clarendon press

❖ Levinson, S. C. (1983). Pragmatics. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

❖ Palmer, F ,R.(1981) . Semantics . Cambridge university press

❖ Quirk, R.; Leech, G.; Greenbaum, S. and Svartvik, J. (1972). A Grammar of Contemporary English. London: Longman Group Ltd.

❖ Quirk, R. and Greenbaum, S. (1973). A University Grammar of English. London: Longman Group Ltd.

❖ Quirk, R.; Greenbaum, S.; Leech, G. and Svartvik, J. (1985). A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language. London: Longman.