

# **APSU Writing Center**

# Dangling and Misplaced Modifiers

#### What Is a Modifier?

A modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that describes, clarifies, or limits the meaning of another word in a sentence.

### **Dangling Modifiers**

A dangling modifier is a word or phrase that does not clearly modify any word in the sentence. It usually appears at the beginning and seems to modify the wrong subject or none at all.

- Example 1: Crouched and ugly, the young boy gasped at the phantom moving across the stage.
  - **Explanation:** This makes it sound like the boy is crouched and ugly.
- **Revision:** The young boy gasped at the crouched and ugly phantom moving across the stage.
- Example 2: After listening to Richie's speech, the mood in the room changed.
  - **Explanation:** The sentence implies the mood listened to the speech.
- **Revision:** After Richie finished his speech, the mood in the room changed.

### **Misplaced Modifiers**

A misplaced modifier is a word, phrase, or clause that is placed too far from the word it modifies. This can cause confusion or create an unintended meaning.

- Example: I read about a wildfire that was out of control in yesterday's paper.
  - **Explanation:** Implies the wildfire was in the paper.
- **Revision:** In yesterday's paper, I read about a wildfire that was out of control.



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### **Placement of Short Modifiers**

Modifiers such as almost, even, hardly, just, and only should appear immediately before the word they modify. Moving them changes the sentence's meaning.

- Example 1: The committee can only nominate two members for the position.
  - **Explanation:** The committee can nominate but not appoint members.
- **Example 2:** The committee can nominate only two members for the position.
  - **Explanation:** The committee is limited to two nominations.
- Example 3: Only the committee can nominate two members for the position.
  - **Explanation:** No one else is allowed to nominate members.

#### **Placement of Phrases and Clauses**

Keep prepositional phrases and adjectival clauses close to the word they modify. When misplaced, they create ambiguity or unintended meaning.

- **Example:** She recorded the song from the movie that was her favorite.
  - **Explanation:** Was the movie or the song her favorite?
- **Correction 1:** She recorded her favorite song from the movie.

### **Squinting Modifiers**

A squinting modifier is a word (often an adverb) that can modify either the word before or after it, creating uncertainty. To fix it, move the modifier or add punctuation to clarify what it modifies.

- **Example:** Even though Erikson lists some advantages, overall his vision of a successful business is faulty.
  - **Explanation:** "Overall" could modify lists or is faulty.
- **Revision:** Even though Erikson lists some overall advantages, his vision of a successful business is faulty.



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References

Aaron, J. E. (2011). The LB brief handbook (5th ed.). Pearson.

Glenn, C., & Gray, L. (2012). *The Writer's Harbrace handbook* (3rd ed.). Wadsworth Cengage Learning.