

# Other clause elements (O, C, A)

Secondary parts of the sentence

# Object

- ▶ A transitive verb requires object
- ▶ Some can have 2 objects - indirect O followed by direct O
- ▶ Object usually refers to the person or thing affected by the action of the verb
- ▶ Direct O
- ▶ Indirect O

# Direct Object (Od)

- ▶ NP
- ▶ Expresses recipient, the patient, 'the undergoer' of the action
- ▶ The person or thing mostly affected by this action
- ▶ It can also name the result of the action
- ▶ He drank a glass of beer.

# Syntactic features of Od

- ▶ Found with transitive verbs only
- ▶ Place immediately after VP, Oi - can intervent
- ▶ She sent him a letter. (Oi, Od)
- ▶ Od - becomes subject in the passive clause:
- ▶ Alice needed **some money**
- ▶ **Some money** was needed (by Alice)

- ▶ After passivisation the meanings remain unchanged
- ▶ Alice needed **some money**
- ▶ **Some money** was needed (by Alice)

- ▶ The direct object - placed after Oi
- ▶ She gave me an **expensive present**.

# Semantic roles of Od

## It typically denotes:

- ▶ Animate or inanimate participant
- ▶ The police arrested the **suspect**.
- ▶ A resultant object
- ▶ Sarah painted a **portrait**.
- ▶ Locative and instrumental objects
- ▶ Helen swam **the river**.
- ▶ He walked in the park kicking **his feet** in the sea of dry leaves.

- ▶ Cognant object (repeating the meaning of the preceding verb)
- ▶ Susanne is going to sing a **song** for the guests.
- ▶ Deverbal nouns preceded by a common verb (do, give, have, make, take) - eventive objects
- ▶ Tom is having an **argument** with his wife.
- ▶ Take a **walk** in the centre.



# The Od can be realised by:

- ▶ NP - He passed **the test**.
- ▶ Finite clause - All of them know **that she has failed the exam/I do not know how long it is**.
- ▶ Non-finite clause - She wanted **to catch the bus/Ted loves walking in the rain**.
- ▶ Anticipatory 'it' + finite/non-finite cl:
- ▶ My uncle finds **it unlikely that he will finish it today/Brad considered it difficult to reach the summit**

# Od - summary

- ▶ Single object in a transitive clause
- ▶ Not preceded by a preposition
- ▶ Follows the Oi
- ▶ Can become a subject in a passive clause
- ▶ Different semantic roles
- ▶ Typically realised by NP, noun equivalents and nominal clauses

# Indirect object Oi

- ▶ It identifies *to* or *for* whom
- ▶ The person generally receives sthg. or benefits from sthg.
- ▶ Herald gave ***Salome*** a nice present.
- ▶ Herald gave a nice present **to Salome**.
- ▶ Tom booked the table **for us**.

# Syntactic features of Oi

- ▶ Found with ditransitive verbs only
- ▶ NP, also nominal cl. (wh-clause)
- ▶ Objective case of pronoun (She gave **him** a present)
- ▶ Normally placed between the VP and Od
- ▶ May be paraphrased with prepositional object
- ▶ She gave a present **to him**.

- ▶ If the subject and indirect object refer to the same person, the Oi - is generally a reflexive pronoun
- ▶ The director asked **himself** a question.

# Semantic roles

## Oi has got several roles:

- ▶ Recipient role - They paid **me** the full price back.
- ▶ Beneficiary role (corresponding with a paraphrase with for) - Could you save **me** a place next to you?

# O<sub>i</sub> can be realised by: NP or WH-nominal relative clause

- ▶ Phil offered **all his guests** some drink. (NP)
- ▶ Do not lend **whoever comes** the money you've been saving for the bike. (Nom. cl.)

# Indirect object - summary

- ▶ Follows the VP in clauses with 2 objects
- ▶ Refers to humans or animals
- ▶ Can become a subject in a passive cl.
- ▶ Can have a prepositional paraphrase
- ▶ Associated with recipient, beneficiary roles
- ▶ Realised by NPs and nominal relative clauses



# Prepositional object Op

- ▶ Less important type of object
- ▶ Mediated by a preposition
- ▶ Occurs with prepositional verbs
- ▶ Realised by NP or nominal clauses (ing and wh-clauses only)
- ▶ Normally placed after the VP
- ▶ Realised by a prepositional phrase

# Different forms of realization:

- ▶ Joe did not know whether he could rely on the others. (NP)
- ▶ They talked about what had happened to their friends. (Noun clause)
- ▶ I did not agree with paying so much for the car. (ing-clause)
- ▶ He was interested in how to get there without getting into troubles. (WH+to-inf.cl.)

- ▶ Op - able to passivise, can become subject in the passive sentence
- ▶ They are looking **after her younger sister.**
- ▶ **Her younger sister** is being looked **after.**

# Op - summary

- ▶ Mediated by a preposition
- ▶ The nominal element following the preposition can become subject in a passive clause
- ▶ Many semantic roles (as Od and Oi)

# Cognate object

- ▶ Verb's object
- ▶ Etymologically related to the verb
- ▶ The verb is usually intransitive
- ▶ The object is the verb's noun
- ▶ They fight a good fight.
- ▶ She lives a lonely life.
- ▶ He slept a troubled sleep.

# Complement

- ▶ sthg. that is necessary to complete grammatical construction
- ▶ Completes the sense of an utterance by telling us something about the subject or object
- ▶ Can be a NP or Adjective phrase that is related to the S or O by a linking (copular) verb
- ▶ Subject complement
- ▶ Object complement

# Subject complement

- ▶ Subject predicative
- ▶ Follows copular verb (therefore refers to the subject)
- ▶ Cannot be made a subject in a passive clause
- ▶ Identifies or characterizes the person or thing denoted by the subject

# Examples for Cs

- ▶ Her sister is a **nurse**.
- ▶ Their proposal seemed **sensible**.
- ▶ The road in this part is **too dangerous**.
- ▶ He is getting **very old**.
- ▶ My cousin has become a **computer expert** in his workplace.



# Copular (linking) verbs

- ▶ Be - the most common
- ▶ Other copular verbs:
- ▶ Meanings of transition (become, get, go, grow, stay, turn)
- ▶ Meanings of perception (appear, look, feel, seem, sound, smell)
- ▶ Most of them function as transitive

# Watch the difference:

- ▶ The coffee smells good. (smell - copular verb and good is a complement)
- ▶ The dog smelt the bone. (smell - transitive verb and the bone is Od)

# Syntactic features of Cs

- ▶ Found with copular verbs only
- ▶ Realised by a NP or Adj. Phrase, also by finite or non-finite nominal clause or even a prepositional phrase
- ▶ Typically follows after the VP

# Semantic roles

- ▶ Attributive - The party was excellent.
- ▶ Identifying - The team was the Aston Old Stars.

# Cs are realised by:

- ▶ NP - David is a **pilot**. (attributive)
- ▶ Adj. P. - Her brother is **very clever**. (attributive)
- ▶ Identifying role:
- ▶ Fred is **my best friend**. (NP)
- ▶ His idea is **that we should support him in his activities**. (finite clause)
- ▶ What I hate is **waiting for her when we go out**. (non-finite cl.)

# Cs (doplnok podmetu)

- ▶ Completes the predication after a copular verb
- ▶ Specifying an attribute of the S, its identity or a circumstance inherent to the predication
- ▶ Predication - follows Subject and Operator
- ▶ No passivisation is possible
- ▶ Can be realised by Adj. Phrases, NP or clauses

# Object complement, Co

- ▶ Object predicative
- ▶ Placed after the Od, it specifies Od
- ▶ No copular verb present
- ▶ I found his performance **entertaining**.
- ▶ They declared the meeting **open**.
- ▶ The committee elected him **chairman**.

# Syntactic features of Co

- ▶ Occurs with transitive verbs
- ▶ Usually a NP or Adj. P, but also a finite nominal clause (wh-clause)
- ▶ Their enormous enthusiasm has made the team **what it is today.**
- ▶ Normally placed after the direct object



- ▶ Can be preceded by *as* or *for*
- ▶ Her parents regard Julie (as) a **talented musician**.
- ▶ I have almost taken you (for) a **foreigner**.
- ▶ Co - telling us more about the Od

# Semantic roles

- ▶ **Attributive**
- ▶ His tactless behaviour made her **furious** (Adj. P)
- ▶ Do you consider her **an idiot**? (NP)
- ▶ **Identifying**
- ▶ Could you imagine your father **a millionaire**? (NP)

# Co - summary

- ▶ Completes a predication after a direct object
- ▶ It cannot passivise
- ▶ Realised by Adj. P, NP and by clauses

# The Attribute

- ▶ Secondary part of the sentence
- ▶ Modifies a noun or a pronoun
- ▶ We saw there nothing *extraordinary*.
- ▶ Frank was the only person *visible*.

# The attribute

- ▶ French and Latin influence
- ▶ The attribute follows the governing noun
- ▶ Sum total
- ▶ Court martial
- ▶ Poet Laureate
- ▶ God Almighty
- ▶ Third person plural

# Identify the sentence patterns here

- ▶ Granny baked me an amazing cake.
- ▶ The girl cried.
- ▶ The food was uneatable.
- ▶ We gave him a nice good-bye present.
- ▶ I find my new French teacher very nice.
- ▶ I was singing.