**Verb Complements**

Such verb completes the already existing **verb predicate** or the **adjective subject complement** in a sentence. Why? Because there can only be one verb predicate or one linking verb in a good sentence, so if there is another verb completing the predicate, it cannot be in a normal predicate form – only either “verb-1” or “infinitive” or “past participle 🡪 definitely passive voice” or “present participle 🡪 definitely active voice”

Why are the underlined parts wrong?

1. I always try am doing the best I can.

= Saya selalu mencoba untuk melakukan yang terbaik yang saya bisa.

(verb predicate)(verb complement)

2. He continued took the cake on top of the cupboard.

= …

3. They are going to consider will catch the fish bare-handedly.

= …

4. She was having the real thief was confessing all his crime.

= …

5. We have got the fashion troop has practiced on the catwalk.

= …

6. The day was too lovely wasted in the bedroom.

= …

A. These **Verb Predicates** are followed by a **Verb Complement** in the form of ‘**infinitive/ to + verb1**’

|  |
| --- |
| Agree, attempt, claim, decide, demand, desire, expect, fail, help (+ infinitive/ bare infinitive), hesitate, hope, intend, learn, offer, plan, prepare, refuse, seem, strive, tend, want, wish |

The NGO has been demanding to get on the deck. The captain wishes to negotiate with them. The crew is preparing to welcome them. All parties hope not to engage in dispute.

7. Present Continuous 🡪 Kelompok kami sedang berupaya untuk tidak menciptakan keributan saat ini.

8. Perfective Modals 🡪 Wanita yang ramah tersebut pasti telah ragu-ragu untuk memulai percakapan.

9. Future 🡪 Hewan yang terjebak akan cenderung untuk melepaskan diri dengan panik.

10. Modals 🡪 Pria asing yang berteriak itu mungkin berniat untuk menakut-nakuti kawan sekelasnya.

11. Present Perfect 🡪 Anak baru itu telah gagal memerankan kaisar dalam pertunjukan bersejarah tersebut.

12. Modals 🡪 Tunangan saya, yang sedang mempersiapkan pernikahan kami, tidak bisa menolak untuk bekerja sampai H-1.

B. These **Verb Predicates** are followed by a **Verb Complement** in the form of ‘**gerund/ verb-ing**’

|  |
| --- |
| Admit, appreciate, avoid, can’t help, consider, delay, deny, enjoy, finish, mind, miss, postpone, practice, quit, recall, report, resent, resist, resume, risk, suggest |

The judges would appreciate **listening to** new songs, but they do not mind **assessing** remixed. They have suggested **not starting** too early today.

13. Simple Past 🡪 Putra saya tak dapat menolak/ tak dapat menahan diri untuk segera terjun ke danau yang beair segar itu.

14. Past Perfect 🡪 Ketika kami bertanya kepada putri kami beberapa waktu yang lalu, dia belum ingat pernah membangun istana pasir di pesisir ini.

15. Plan 🡪 Tersangka itu tidak akan menyangkal telah melibatkan kerabat-kerabatnya dalam persekongkoln tersebut.

16. Pefective Modals 🡪 Para pemandu sorak profesional tersebut tidak mungkin telah menunda latihan terkhir sebelum pertandingan.

17. Modals 🡪 Wakil ketua panitia seharusnya melanjutkan kembali rapat dengan para juri yang sempat tertunda.

18. Modals 🡪 Mahasiswa tahun kedua sebaiknya tidak melewatkan [kesempatan untuk] mengikuti kegiatan kemahasiswaan.

C. These **Verb Predicates** are followed by a **Verb Complement** in the form of ‘**gerund/ verb-ing**’ or ‘**infinitive/ to + verb1**’ without changing the meaning

|  |
| --- |
| Begin, hate, regret, can’t stand, like, start, continue, love, try, dread, prefer |

My father had started **igniting**/ **to** **start** the car engine when I arrived this morning. He continued **doing**/ **to** **do** it until he gave up.

19. Simple Past 🡪 Putri tunggal paman saya takut berbicara di depan umum saat dia balita.

20. Future Reference in the Past 🡪 Pasangan suami istri tersebut akan melanjutkan mengaransemen lagu nasional yang berhubungan dengan pemuda.

21. Modals 🡪 Perundung tersebut pasti menyesal telah mengakibatkan kemalangan bagi anak baru itu.

22. Saya dan kakak perempuan saya tidak tahan menghirup aroma kayu putih yang menyengat itu.

23. Kakek buyut mereka lebih memilih melancong di dalam negeri.

24. Burung beo kami dulu biasanya benci makan bulir jagung kering.

D. These **Verb Predicates** are followed by a **Verb Complement** in the form of ‘**gerund/ verb-ing**’ or ‘**infinitive/ to + verb1**’ with a significant change of meaning.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Stop + infinitive = stop doing the previous activity so that one can do another activity | Stop + gerund = not doing the activity anymore |
| Remember + inf. = realizing what next activity should be done (will be done) | Remember + gerund = remember about the previous activity that has been done |
| Forget + inf. = not realizing what next activity should be done (will never be done) | Forget + gerund = not recalling that the activity has been done |
| Need + inf. = *perlu melakukan* = active | Need + gerund = *perlu diperlakukan* = passive |

Lucas stopped **driving**. He stopped **to** **help** the old lady cross the street.

I remember **to** **lock** the door, so I am going to lock it. But ... why has it been locked? I forget **locking** it.

The wall needs **repainting**. I need **to** **buy** some paint for it.

25. Para penyewa perahu kami telah terbiasa berhenti berbicara nyaring saat melewati air sungai yang sedang mengalir deras.

26. Penumpang langgangan kereta kudanya dulu biasanya ingat [telah] melewati berapa belokan sebelum sampai ke tempat tujuan.

27. Perfective Modals 🡪 Pengelana yang berani tersebut seharusnya telah tidak butuh dibantu unuk menggunakan kompas lagi.

28. Perfective Modals 🡪 Pekerja ladang gandum tersebut sebenarnya bisa saja berhenti sebentar untuk beristirahat, tetapi dia malahan tetap bekerja dengan giat.

29. Simple Present 🡪 Pengemudi motor balap ini tidak pernah lupa untuk mengunci ganda motornya.

30. Conditional Future 🡪 Asisten rumah tangga saya akan ingat untuk membersihkan kompor dari lemak jika saya mengingatkannya.

31. Simple Past Perfect 🡪 Presiden yang terdahulu telah melupakan perasaan kecewanya saat kami mengunjunginya kemarin dulu.

E. As a Preposition is followed by an Object or Gerund, **Prepositional Verbs and Prepositional Adjectives and Prepositional Nouns as Predicates** are followed by **Gerund (Verb-ing)**

**Prepositions:**

At, around, about, above, among, at the back of, across, after, before, below, between, behind, beside, close to, during, for, from, in, inside, in front of, into, outside, of, off, on, onto, opposite, out of, to, up, under, toward, with, without, ...

E.1. **Prepositional Verbs**

|  |
| --- |
| Approve of, give up, rely on, worry about, insist on, succeed in, look forward to, count on, keep on, think about, object to, depend on, put off, think of, confess to, ... |

“Don’t worry about **learning** something new. Let’s think about **staying** in a place with unique culture. I have been thinking of **visiting** the Tibet.”

E.2. **Prepositional Adjectives**

|  |
| --- |
| be interested in, be attracted to, be accustomed to, be intent on, be better off, be afraid of, be worried about, be successful in, be tired of, be capable of, be fond of, be responsible for ... |

“Ms. Lucca is not fond of **working** on the new case. She will be better off **handling** domestic cases.”

E.3. **Prepositional Nouns**

|  |
| --- |
| Choice of, possibility of, responsibility for, excuse for, reason for, intention of, method for, method of, ... |

“The responsibility for **revising** journals has taken the lady up to the general manager position. Her method for **doing** her task conventionally has been proven effective and still efficient.”

32. **Prepositional Adjectives** 🡪 Anggota panitia paling senior kami belum terbiasa untuk memanfaatkan kecanggihan teknologi ketika dia mengunjungi pertunjukan kami beberapa bulan yang lalu.

33. **Prepositional Nouns** 🡪 Past Continuous 🡪 Pramugari tersebut tidak sedang mencari alasan untuk tidak mematuhi peraturan.

34. **Prepositional Verbs** 🡪 Present Perfect Continuous 🡪 Sang wakil perusahaan telah menantikan [kesempatan untuk] menjemput atasan mereka yang baru selama setahun lebih.

35. **Prepositional Verbs** 🡪 Past Perfect Continuous 🡪 Saya telah menolak menandatangani petisi tersebut sejak hari pertama tahun pelajaran ini.

36. **Prepositional Adjectives** 🡪 Perawat ini sungguh-sungguh memperhatikan perubahan terkecil sekalipun pada pasiennya.

37. **Prepositional Adjectives** 🡪 Future 🡪 Penabuh drum yang mahir tidak akan khawatir tentang harus memainkan lagu-lagu terbaru.

38. **Prepositional Nouns** 🡪 Perfective Modals 🡪 Kita seharusnya telah menyadari maksud/ niat tim mereka dengan mengendurkan tali tambang ini.

F. These **Adjective Predicators** are followed by a **Verb Complement** in the form of ‘**infinitive/ to + verb1**’.

|  |
| --- |
| Be anxious, be eager, be pleased, be boring, be easy, be usual, be dangerous, be prepared, be common, be lovely, be hard, be ready, be difficult, be simple, be good, be strange, be able ... |

‘I have never found it easy **to answer** on my feet. I was not prepared **to do** the interview.”

39. It may be strange … [beraksi seperti singa yang mengaum dalam acara kumpul keluargamu].

40. It would have been common … [bagi para pengunjung pertama untuk memperoleh cendera mata].

G. (Main Verb Predicator**)** + (**Pronoun as Object/ Object)** + (‘**infinitive’** **Verb Complement)**

(Main Verb Predicator**)** + (**Possessive Adjective/ Noun in Possessive Form)** + (‘**Gerund’** **Verb Complement**)

“Our uncle cannot stand **his** **wife’s** [wrong: his wife] **singing** in high speech, but she tells **him** [wrong: his] **to** **close** his ears. He is more looking forward to **my** [wrong: me] **reading** out a poem.

41. ‘mind’ 🡪 Simple Past 🡪 Ketika kami masih duduk di bangku SD, kami tidak keberatan **siapapun** duduk di sebelah kami.

42. ‘agree’ 🡪 Modals 🡪 Pengacara yang tangguh tidak bisa menyetujui **kliennya** berbohong di pengadilan.

43. ‘offer’ 🡪 Simple Past 🡪 Seorang tukang kebun dan seorang petani menawarkan **kumpulan** **pemrotes** tersebut untuk meminta pertolongan rohaniawan.

44. ‘admit’ 🡪 Perfective Modals 🡪 Kembaran Anda pasti telah mengakui **kalian** **berdua** terlibat dalam menyelidiki kebenaran gossip terbaru.

H. **Subjunctives**

H.1 **Subjunctives with Base Verb (Verb 1) Forms**

We use the subjunctive mainly when talking about events that are **not certain to happen** -- about events that somebody:

**desires** to happen

**anticipates** will happen

**imagines** happening

Pattern:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| MAIN CLAUSE/ induk kalimat 🡪 in any tenses | SUBORDINATE CLAUSE/ anak kalimat 🡪 no tenses, always in bare infinitives |
| With suggest verb: *advise, ask, command, demand, desire, insist, order, prefer, propose, recommend, request, suggest*, ... | That + Subject + \*(**Verb1/ Not Verb1/ Be/ Not Be**) |
| With suggest noun: command, demand, order, proposal, recommendation, request, ***suggestion, ...*** |
| With suggest adjective: *advisable, best, crucial, desirable, essential, imperative, important, necessary, unthinkable, urgent, vital*, adamant, ***anxious***, determined, eager, keen, ... |

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| The Jualiantos have insisted | That one of their relatives stay in their house. |
| Either your parents or my parent desires | That their children not ignore their education. |
| Neither your parent nor my parents were advising | That their children ignore their education. |
| The advertiser, together with his assistants, has been deciding on a recommendation | That the company be better off without merger. |
| The team players, along with one attorney, are arranging a proposal | 45. bahwa mereka **akan menjadi** satu tim dalam musim pertandingan sepak bola. |
| It is essential | 46. bahwa kita **tidak** **mudah** **diintimidasi** oleh lawan main dalam pertandingan. |
| The Ranggas had better be adamant | 47. bahwa keluarga mereka **memusatkan perhatian** pada pelayanan umum di negara mereka. |
| It must have been unthinkable | 48. bahwa film tersebut **tidak menunjukkan** akhir yang bahagia. |

\*British English is more familiar with the use of ‘should’ before the ‘Verb-1 form’ in the subordinate clause 🡪... That one of their relatives should stay in their house; ... That their children should not ignore their education; ... That the company should be better off without merger.

H.2 **Subjunctives with be after if**

We sometimes use subjunctive ‘be’ after ‘if/ whether’ as an alternative of zero conditional, even though this is rather formal, especially in British English:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| If that be not the case, | I intend to report the matter. |
| Whether he be prepared or not, |

49. Entah para relawan setuju atau tidak, mereka ditempatkan di markas yang jauh dari daerah bencana.

50. Jika para relawan setuju, mereka akan ditempatkan di markas yang tak jauh dari daerah bencana.

I. **Causatives**

The subject causes the doer to do something.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Active Voice** | **Passive Voice** |
| Have | S + have + doer + bare infinitive | S + have + doer + (be) past participle |
| Get | S + get + doer + infinitive | S + get + doer + (to be) past participle |
| Make | S + make + doer + bare infinitive | S + make + doer + (be) past participle |
| Want | S + Want + doer + infinitive | S + Want + doer + to be + past participle |
| Let | S + Let + doer + bare infinitive | S + Let + doer + be + past participle |

Infinitives are ‘to + verb1’. Past Participles are ‘verb3’. The ‘doer’ is in an ‘object’ form if it is a pronoun.

51. have 🡪 at present 🡪 Keluarga Pak Tasdi sedang mengarahkan lalu lintas motor ke jalan alternatif saat ini.

52. get 🡪 so far 🡪 Sampai saat ini, pihak yang berwajib masih membuat pertunjukan tari ular dilarang.

53. make 🡪 Ketika saya menelponnya Minggu yang lalu, cicitmu telah membuat proyek pembangunan monumen itu dibekukan.

54. want 🡪 Apakah kalian menginginkan saya mencapai puncak tertinggi tebing ini?

55. let 🡪 Mengapa induk kucing tersebut telah membiarkan anaknya mencari makan sendiri hari ini?

56. get 🡪 Di mana Keluarga Barli membuat mereka ditempatkan?