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| 9 | The Clause 2: Complements | SIEG chapter 4 section 3 , 4, 5, 6 | Exercises 8, 9, 10 |

8. Determine whether the underlined expressions below are objects or predicative complements. Give syntactic evidence in support of your answers.

*Remember:*

*- for objects the passive voice is possible*

*- for predicative complements it never is*

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | classification | evidence |
| i They arrested a member of the party. | object | A member of the party was arrested. |
| ii She remained a member of the party. | pred. comp. | \*A member of the party was remained. |
| iii It looks a bargain to me. | pred. comp. | \*A bargain (it) is looked (as) to me.  \*A bargain to me (it) is looked (as). |
| iv He proposed a bargain to me. | object | A bargain was proposed to me. |
| v They continued the investigation. | object | The investigation was continued (on the next day). |

BEFORE EXERCISE(9), A QUICK REVIEW OF THE STRUCTURE OF BASIC CANONICAL CLAUSES. Recall the classification of canonical clause types into (a) ordinary intransitive; (b) complex intransitive; (c) monotransitive; (d) complex-transitive; and (e) ditransitive. For each of the verbs below, determine which of the five constructions it can enter into, and construct relevant illustrative examples.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | structure with functions  (as in book pg 78 (29)) | possible structure with categories  (phrasal constituents ...only the Vps!!) |
| ordinary intransitive | S-P | VP  v |
| complex intransitive | S-P-PC | VP  v NP  is |
| monotransitive | S-P-Od | VP  v NP |
| complex-transitive | S-P-Od-PC | VP  v NP AdjP |
| ditransitive | S-P-Oi-Od | VP  v NP NP |

9. Recall the classification of canonical clause types into (a) ordinary intransitive; (b) complex-intransitive; (c) monotransitive; (d) complex-transitive; and (e) ditransitive. For each of the verbs below, determine which of the five constructions it can enter into, and construct relevant illustrative examples.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |
| i appear | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ordinary intransitive | \*Bob appeared. | | complex intransitive | Bob appeared happy. | | monotransitive | \*Bob appeared the fish. | | complex-transitive | \*Bob appeared Mary happy. | | ditransitive | \*Bob appeared Mary the fish | | |
| ii consider | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ordinary transitive | \*Bob considered. | | complex intransitive | \*Bob considered happy. | | monotransitive | Bob considered the possibilities. | | complex-transitive | Bob considered the possibilities absurd | | ditransitive | \*Bob considered Mary the possibilities. | | |
| iii judge | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ordinary intransitive | \*Bob judged. | | complex intransitive | \*Bob judged happy | | monotransitive | Bob judged the case / Mary | | complex-transitive | Bob judged the story illegible | | ditransitive | \*Bob judged Mary the story | | |
| iv keep | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ordinary intransitive | \*Mary kept. | | complex intransitive | \*Mary kept happy | | monotransitive | Mary kept the book. | | complex-transitive | Mary kept the dinner party interesting. | | ditransitive | \*Mary kept Bob his bike. | | |
| v promise | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ordinary intransitive | ?Mary promised. | | complex intransitive | \*Mary promised happy. | | monotransitive | Mary promised happiness | | complex-transitive | \*Mary promised happiness interesting. | | ditransitive | Mary promised Bob happiness. | | |
| vi save | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ordinary transitive | Mary saved. (she had the habit of saving money for example) | | complex intransitive | \*Mary saved happy/fun/lonely/red | | monotransitive | Mary saved a teacher (from Bozo) | | complex-transitive | \*Mary saved a teacher dangerous | | ditransitive | Mary saved the teacher some time. | | |
| vii send | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ordinary transitive | \*Bob sent. | | complex intransitive | \*Bob sent Mary red/lonely/happy | | monotransitive | Bob sent a letter. | | complex-transitive | \*Bob sent a letter beautiful | | ditransitive | \*Bob sent Mary a letter | | |
| viii show | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ordinary transitive | \*Bob showed. | | complex intransitive | \*Bob showed happy. | | monotransitive | Bob showed some stamps. | | complex-transitive | Bob showed some stamps boring. | | ditransitive | Bob showed Mary some stamps. | | |
| ix turn | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ordinary transitive | Bob turned. | | complex intransitive | Bob turned blue/ \*happy | | monotransitive | Bob turned the record. | | complex-transitive | \*Bob turned the record happy | | ditransitive | \*Bob turned Mary the record. | | |
| x wish | |  |  | | --- | --- | | ordinary transitive | Bob wished. | | complex intransitive | Bob wished blue/happy | | monotransitive | \*Bob wished a new car. | | complex-transitive | \*Bob wished a new car happy/expensive/clean | | ditransitive | Bob wished Mary a good morning. | | |

10 . Explain the ambiguities of the following two sentences (they can each be understood either as complex-transitive or as ditransitive ):

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| i I found her a good lawyer. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | complex-transitive S-P-OD-PC | [her] is complement of the verb; [a good lawyer] is a predicative complement which denotes a property (that of being a good lawyer) of whoever ‘her’ is. Meaning: he was of the opinion that she was a good lawyer.  evidence that [her] is an object it can be the subject of a passive voice:  she was found a good lawyer (to defend her)  evidence that [a good lawyer] is PC it cannot be the subject of a passive voice  \*a good lawyer was found (\*her) | | ditransitive S-P-Od-Oi | [her] is a direct object and [a good lawyer] is an indirect object. Meaning he found a good lawyer for her  Evidence that these are objects, these clauses are grammatical: both objects possible as subjects of passives  She was found a good lawyer.  A good lawyer was found for her. | |
| ii He called me a nurse. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | complex-transitive S-P-Od-PC | Meaning: he said the utterer of the clause (*me*) is a nurse. [me] is the object of the verb called and [a nurse] is the predicative complement.  I was called a nurse.  \*A nurse was called (\*for) me | | complex-intransitive S-P-Od-Oi | Meaning: he called a nurse for the utterer of the clause. [me] is a direct object. And [a nurse] an indirect object.  I was called a nurse (in the middle of the night)  A nurse was called (\*for me) | |