



CHAPTER - 12

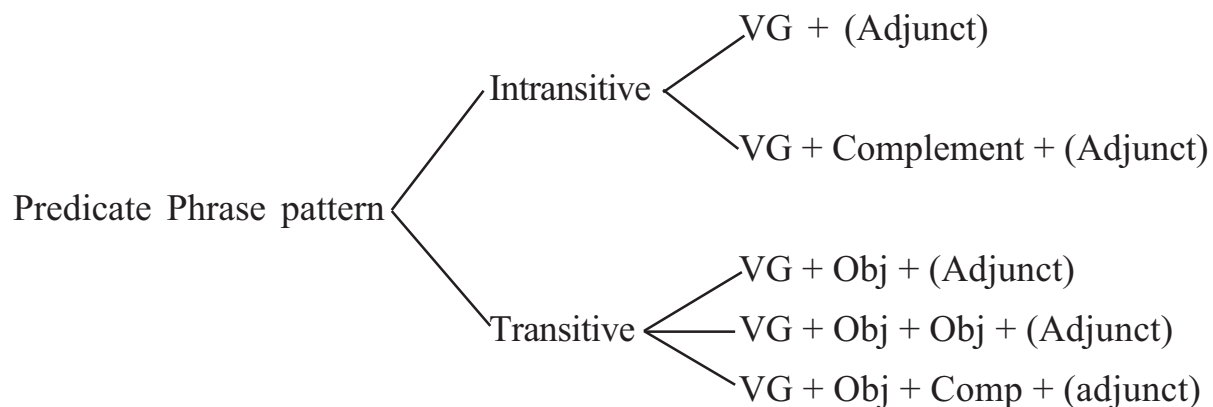
The Predicate Phrase

Look at the following sentences :

- A {
 – 1. The girl is nice.
 – 2. The girl is laughing.
- B {
 3. The girl bought a pen.
 4. She presented it to her brother.

Sentences 1 and 2 above in **A** do not have passive forms. But sentences 3 and 4 in **B** have passive forms. The verbs in sentences 1 and 2 are **intransitive** and in 3 and 4 are **transitive**. Hence the **Predicate Phrase** pattern broadly is of two types : **Intransitive** and **transitive patterns**.

Look at the following diagram :



Mark the following sentences :

1. The man *died yesterday*. (VG + Adjunct)
2. Sachin was the captain a few years ago. (VG + Comp + (Adjunct))
3. I *am writing the lesson now*. (VG + Obj + (Adjunct))
4. He *is teaching me grammar now*. (VG + O + O + Adjunct)
5. The driver *kept the car in the garage yesterday*. (VG + O + C + Adjunct)

A. S + V Pattern

SUBJECT (S)	VERB (V)
Wind	blew
Fire	burns
Babies	cry

B. S + V + C Pattern

Complements can be single nouns or noun phrases adjectives or adjective phrases, adverbs or adverb phrases or prepositional phrases.

SUBJECT (S)	VERB (V)	COMPLEMENT (C)
My brother	was	a teacher. (N.P.)
She	is	intelligent (Adj. Phr.)
Rabi and Madhu	are	on the way (Prep. Phr)
Usharani	is	here. (Adv. Phr.)
Swati's house	is	nearby (Adv. Phr.)

Be verbs (is, am, are, was, were) take complements. Other verbs – become, seem, appear, grow, look, taste, smell, feel, etc. also take complements.

Now look at the following table :

SUBJECT (S)	VERB (V)	COMPLEMENT (C)
He	looks	tired.
Silu	appears	silly.
The man	seems	restless.
Rama	became	an officer.
This mango	tastes	sweet.
It	smells	nice.
I	feel	cold.

C. S + V + O Pattern

SUBJECT (S)	VERB (V) (TRANSITIVE)	OBJECT (O)
The baby	broke	the toy.
He	caught	a big fish.
Swati	writes	poems.
Kamalini	is knitting	a sweater.

The main verb that takes an object after it is called a Transitive verb.

Activity 1 :

Underline the Main verb (M.V.) and say whether it is Transitive (V_t) or Intransitive (V_{int}).

1. John is playing outside.
2. Children like sweets very much.
3. He has changed a lot.
4. Barsha offered me a nice gift.
5. Little men desire high posts.

D. S + V + O + O Pattern

SUBJECT (S)	VERB (V) (TRANSITIVE)	OBJECT (O) (INDIRECT)	OBJECT (O) (DIRECT)
Tapaswini	gave	him	a book.
Ipsita	offered	me	a gift.
He	passed	me	the salt.
My brother	wrote	me	a letter.

Tapaswini gave him a book
 indirect object direct object

Question: Tapaswini gave – What ?

Answer : a book (Direct object)

Question: Tapaswini gave – Who to / Whom ?

Answer : him (Indirect object)

Did you understand how to differentiate a direct and indirect object from each other ?

Generally, when there are two objects in a sentence, the indirect object comes first and the direct object comes next.



Listen carefully....

Interchanging of Objects.

1. { a) I gave him a book.
b) I gave a book to him
2. { a) I bought her a frock.
b) I bought a frock for her.

* A direct object cannot be dropped from the sentence.

** Both Direct and Indirect Objects can be made subjects in the Passive structure.

Activity 2 :

Interchange the objects using **to** or **for**.

1. The chief guest offered me a prize.
2. Fetch me a glass of water.
3. Chumki sent Sunita and Tapan her best wishes.
4. Trees give us plenty of valuable things.
5. Please bring me the book of the latest edition.

E. V + O + C + (Adjunct)

- The driver kept the car in the garage.
- The clerk put the file on the table.

Activity 3 :

Find out the objects and complements in the following sentences.

1. Sita looks fine.
2. Ramababu is a nice gentleman.
3. Padmini plays chess.
4. Trees grow well in spring.
5. They are making a plan.
6. Rabi is looking at the sky.
7. He is sitting on a string charpoy.
8. The court rejected her appeal.
9. Her questions often puzzle me.
10. I like green vegetables.

F. S + V + A Pattern

Look at the following table.

SUBJECT (S)	VERB (V)	ADJUNCT (A)
The man	is walking	slowly.
He	left	just now.
I	get up	early in the morning.
She	returned	yesterday.

The position of Adjuncts in a sentence can be changed. Mark the following examples.

1. He met me today.

A

 = Today, he met me.

A
2. The baby is always crying.

A

 = Always the baby is crying.

A

An adjunct adds extra meaning to a sentence. So, it is an optional element and can be dropped from the sentence without making it ungrammatical.

Activity 4 :

Identify the **adjuncts** and **complements** in the following sentences :

1. This pen costs twenty rupees.
2. My brother usually writes poems.
3. Gopabandhu is an eloquent speaker.
4. My friend got first division in the exam.
5. He became weak in a few days.
6. Meera appears foolish.
7. The man has ten acres of land in our village.
8. He was still in a state of shock.
9. The dog is at the front gate.
10. He rejected my proposals outright.

Activity 5 :

Which **Noun Phrases** in the following sentences work as **objects** and which are the **complements** ?

1. Economics is my favourite subject.
2. My friend never tells a lie.
3. An honourable man never betrays his friends.
4. We call Gandhiji the Father of Nation.
5. Everyone called him Sunny.
6. She gives her children expensive presents.
7. The students selected Bakul their monitor.
8. My father tasted the curry.
9. None but the brave deserves the fair.
10. I have a house at Cuttack.