

GRAMMAR 4 (MR . OUATAT)

(Lecture 4)

I. Prepositional verb and phrasal verb differences:

○ Prepositional verb:

Is a combination of a verb and a preposition e.g., laugh at, look at, listen to, agree with.

○ Phrasal verb :

Is a combination of a verb and a preposition or an adverb or both.e.g., bring up, give up, pass away, look down on,etc.

Difference 1 : Meaning of the original verb

A phrasal verb has a meaning that is different from the original meaning of the verb. Here are some examples with the meaning for each phrasal verb given in front of the sentence:

- The patient **passed away**. (pass away : to die)
- She is **looking after** her children. (look after: to care of)
- Our car **broke down** on the highway. (break down : stop functioning)

On the other hand, a prepositional verb has a meaning which is similar to the meaning of its original verb. See the following examples.

- They were **laughing at** the joker.
- She was **worried about** her exam.
- He was **blamed for** stealing money.

Difference2 : Separable and non-separable nature

Most phrasal verbs are separable. Its verb and preposition can be separated to be used at different places within a sentence. They can be used in a joined-form as well as in a separated-form.

- The people requested to **cut down** the prices.
- The people requested to **cut** the prices **down**.
- She **turned down** his proposal.
- She **turned** his proposal **down**.

On the other hand, most **prepositional verbs** are non-separable. Its verb and preposition cannot be separated to be used at different places within a sentence. They generally remain together.

- The kids are **laughing at** joker.
- He was **waiting for** his friend.
- She is **suffering from** a high fever.

Difference3: Place and Requirement of an object for the verb

All **prepositional verbs** require an object in the sentence. Without an object, the sentence having a prepositional phrase cannot express a complete meaning. The object generally comes right after the preposition of a prepositional verb in a sentence.

- Someone was **knocking at the door**. (object : the door)
- I was **looking at the car**. (object : the car)
- The dog is **barking at a stranger**. (object : a stranger)
- I **agree with you**. (object : you)

On the other hand, some **phrasal verbs** do not require an object, and some of them require an object to express a complete meaning. The following examples of phrasal verbs do not require an object.

- The patient **passed away**. (no object)
- When do you **get up**? (no object)
- The kid is **growing up**. (no object)

Some **phrasal verbs** require an object in a sentence. For them, the place of the object can be changed in the sentence.

- He is trying to **cut down his expenses**.
- He is trying to **cut his expenses down**.
- He **switched on the fan**.
- He **switched the fan on**.

II. Verb complementation:

SENTENCE PATTERNS : (SVOCA)

Just about all sentences in the English Language fall into ten patterns determined by the presence and functions of nouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs.

The patterns are most easily classified according to the type of verb used:

Verb of being patterns (1,2,3) use a form of the verb **to be** as the main verb in the sentence.

Is are was were has ben have been had been

Linking verb patterns (4,5) use one of the **linking verbs** as the main verb in the sentence. The linking verb is followed by a noun or adjective functioning as a subjective complement (subject complement).

Smell taste look feel seem become appear grow

Action verb patterns (6,7,8,9,10) use one of the many **action verbs** as the main verb in the sentence. The action verb may be either transitive (take a direct object) or intransitive (without a direct object).

See jump embrace write imagine buy plummet think etc.

Pattern 1 : S + V-Be + Adv /TP

The verb of being is followed by an adverb indicating place.

Ex: He **was** **here**. [S + **V-be** + **ADV/P**]

The adverbial indicating time or place may be a prepositional phrase.

Ex : My friends **are** **at the library**. [S + **V-be** + **ADV/P(pp)**]

Pattern 2 : S + V-Be + PA (SC)

The verb of being is followed by predicate adjective that functions as the subject complement.

Ex : His clear tenor voice **was** **adorable**. [S+ **V-be** + **ADJ**]

The predicate adjective functioning as the subject complement may be a prepositional phrase.

Ex : The supervisor **was** **in a good mood** . [S + **V-be** + **PA(pp)**]

Pattern 3 : S + V-be + PN (SC)

The verb of being is followed by a predicate noun that functions as the subject complement.

Ex : The dog **is** **a family member**. [S + **V-be** + **PN**]

Pattern 4 : S + V –link + PA (SC)

The linking verb is followed by an adjective functioning as a subject complement.

Ex: She feels happy. [S + V-link + adj (subject complement)]

The adjectival functioning as the subject complement may be a prepositional phrase.

Ex: Rim looks like a princess. [S + V-link + ADJ (PP)]

Pattern 5 : S + V –link + PN (SC)

The linking verb is followed by a noun functioning as a subject complement.

Ex: He became a doctor. [S + V-link + PN (subject complement)]

Pattern 6 : S + V –intr

The action verb takes no direct object.

Ex: The baby is crying. [S + V-intr]

The train from Casablanca arrived late. [S + V-intr + ADV]

Pattern 7 : S + V-tr + DO

The action verb is followed by a direct object.

Ex: The Indian swung the hatchet. [S + V –tr + DO]

Pattern 8 : S + V-tr + ID + DO

The action verb is followed by an indirect object and then a direct object.

Ex: The employer gave the employees a raise. [S + V-tr + ID + DO]

Pattern 9 : S + V-tr + DO + ADJ (OC)

The action verb is followed by a direct object. The direct object is followed by an adjective functioning as an object complement.

Ex: The captain considered the Indian crazy. [S + V-tr + DO + ADJ (OC)]

Pattern 10 : S + V –tr + DO + NP (OC)

The action verb is followed by a direct object. The direct object is followed by a noun phrase functioning as an object complement.

Ex: They consider him a loyal friend. [S + V-tr + DO + NP (OC)]

➤ Terms used to identify various parts of each sentence pattern include the following :

- **NP** : noun phrase
- **V-intr** : intransitive verb
- **V- tr** : transitive verb
- **V-link** : linking verb

- **ADJ** : adjective
- **ADV/TP** : adverb of time or place
- **OC** : objective complement
- **SC** : subject complement
- **ID** : indirect object
- **DO** : direct object
- **PN** : predicate noun
- **PA** : predicate adjective