

GRAMMAR 3 (MR . OUATTAT)

(Lecture 2,3)

I. VREB PHRASE

Often the simple predicate, or verb, will consist of more than one word. It will be a verb phrase like the following: are walking, will walk, has walked, might have walked, etc. When this is so, do not forget to include all parts of a verb phrase (HEAD = VERB) when you are asked to pick out the simple predicate of any sentence.

Examples:

- **Has Sally helped** you? [Simple predicate: has helped]
- The new theatre **will not have** permanent seats. [Simple predicate: will have]

In the following sentences, the verb is underscored; the complete predicate is in boldfaced type. Study the sentences carefully so that you will be able to pick out the verb in the sentences below.

- The fishermen steered **their boat toward the middle of the lake.**
- They had heard **about this spot.**
- Paul is using **his best lures.**
- Everyone is optimistically looking **forward to a winning season.**

NOTE: The simple predicate is referred to as the verb.

MAIN VERB FORMS :

- ❖ BASE form : [laugh - play - mention]
- ❖ S form : [laughs - plays]
- ❖ Ing form : [laughing]
- ❖ Ed form (past participle) : [she laughed at us , has laughed]

NON-FINTE VERB PHRASE:

- ❖ Phrases contain verbal.
- ❖ They do not function as a verb within a sentence.
- ❖ They are not main verbs
- ❖ There is no action. They have no relation with the subject.
- ❖ They do not indicate [mood , tense , aspect and voice]

BUT :

- ❖ Verbal phrases (**Non-finite phrases**) function as [Nouns (subject/subject complement/object) – Adjectives - adverbs].

Examples :


- No one wants to leave.
- I found him crying.
- Writing good comes from practice.
- Selvia's method of making decisions reveals a great deal about her.

FINITE VERB PHRASE:

- ❖ There is a relationship between the subject and the main verb.
- ❖ The finite verb phrase changes according to the subject.
- ❖ It indicates :
 - **TENSE** : [past , perfect]
 - **VOICE** : [active , passive]
 - **ASPECT** : [simple , continuous , future]
 - **MOOD** : is the grammar of the way speakers view reality or express their attitude. Mood is the answer to the question, how could speakers express their attitudes and views of the world in grammar.

Example :

- ✓ If a speaker is able to do things, he says **I CAN** ..., if he is not ready, he can say **I WILL** ...

 **SO MOOD IS TO MODALITY AS TENSE IS TO TIME : TENSE AND MOOD ARE CATEGORIES OF GRAMMATICAL FORM, WHILE TIME AND MODALITY ARE THE ASSOCIATED CATEGORIES OF MEANING.**

II. GERUND PHRASE:

VERB + ING + COMPLEMENTS / MODIFIERS

Examples

- [walking is healthing exercise] . The gerund here functions as subject.
- [Good writings come from much practice]. The gerund functions as subject .
- [They do not appreciate my singing]. The gerund functions as object .
- [**By** studying, you can pass the course.]. The gerund functions as object of the preposition by.

 **Gerund phrase** has the SAME FUNCTION OF **NOUNS** > Gerund = Noun

III. PARTICIPIAL PHRASE : ing (present) or ed (past):

IT FUNCTIONS AS ADEJECTIVE.

Examples :

- The **rapidly developing storm** kept the boat in the harbour. [**the participial** functions as an **adj** .It modifies the noun head **Storm**].
- **Developing rapidly**, the storm kept the boat in the harbour. [**the participial** function as an **adj** and modifies the noun head **Storm**].
- The storm, **developing rapidly**, kept the boat in the harbour. [The **participial** functions as an **adj** and modifies the noun head **Storm**].

IV. THE INFINITIVE PHRASE:

TO + VERB + COMPLEMENT

ITS FUNCTIONS ARE:

- ❖ As [noun] = [subject / object/ subject complement]
- ❖ As [adjective]
- ❖ As [adverb]

EXAMPLES :

- **To leave** would be rude. [It functions as **subject**]
- No one wants **to stay**. [it functions as an **object**]
- Her goal is **to win**. [it functions as **subject complement**]
- She is the candidate **to watch**. [it functions as **adjective**]
- We came **to cheer**. [it functions as **an adverb**]

V. TYPES OF VERBS:

1. INTENSIVE VERBS: can be **CURRENT COPULAR VERBS** as in [she **is** a doctor / she **feels** happy / they **look** tired] or **RESULTING COPULAR VERBS** as in [they **grew** old / she **became** a lawyer / he **got** angry].

✓ Intensive verb complementation:

- **Adjective phrase:** the complement here takes the form of an adj. [They are loyal].
- **Noun phrase:** in this case, the complement is a noun phrase . [It was an excellent idea].

➤ Nominal phrase

- **Finite clause:** [The problem is that it cost a lot].
- **Non - finite clause :** [what I could do was force him to confess].

✓ ADVERBIAL:

- **Predication adjunct (oblig) :** [He is in class] .

2. EXTENSIVE VERBS : are sub-categorised into INTRANSITIVE(no object) and TRANSITIVE verbs.

- ✓ INTRANSITIVE VERBS : do not take a direct object or subject attribute in the sentence. They have the pattern subject verb (SV) .

EXAMPLES: The baby is crying (SV) / he sings (SV) / The train from Casablanca arrived late (S V ADV).

- ✓ TRANSITIVE VERBS : is followed by an object. The verb has its action conveys to the object. For example : [The teacher answered the question (S V O)]. The meaning of transitive is incomplete without a direct object. As in the following examples :

- Incomplete : (he **missed** ,the child **broke** ...)
- Complete : (He **missed** the bus , the child **broke** the vase)

✚ **THERE ARE THREE TYPES OF TRANSITIVE VERBS :**

- ❖ MONO-TRANSITIVE VERBS : are verbs that need one direct object [He **threw** the ball].
- ❖ DI – TRANSITIVE VERBS : are verbs which require one direct object and one indirect object [She **sent** him a letter (S V IO DO)]. Write, send, tell ,land, make, bring are **di-transitive** verbs.
- ❖ COMPLEX TRANSITIVE VERBS: are verbs which need an object and object complement **Co** or obligatory adverbial (**A** (oblig))
 - They **made** me crazy (S V O Co)
 - I **sent** them to school (S V O A (Oblig))