

GRAMMAR 3

Types of verbs

1. INTRANSITIVE VERBS: verbs with no object

- ❖ The sun rises in England.

2. MONO-TRANSITIVE VERBS: verbs with one object

- ❖ She wrote a paper on M. Arabic phonology.

3. DI-TRANSITIVE VERBS: verbs with two objects (indirect and direct object)

- ❖ They gave *their children* *some money*.

4. COMPLEX TRANSITIVE VERBS: Verbs that require an object and an object complement

- ❖ They elected *the highly qualified man* *the president*
- ❖ They named *him* *Tom*.

VERB PHRASE: complements vs. particles

1. With phrasal verbs, the preposition functions as a **particle**:

- **Particles** may separate from the verb and appear after the direct object:

☐ John **made** the story **up**.

☐ We have finally **paid** the bank **back**.

2. When the preposition cannot be separated from the verb, then it functions as its **complement**:

☐ The project **consists of** some interesting findings.

☐ Many people **believe in** ghosts.

Functions of interrogative English pronouns

1. SUBJECTS:

- ❖ Who gave you the permission?
- ❖ Whose is this?

2. SUBJECT COMPLEMENT:

- ❖ Who was the author of that book?
- ❖ The special guest is whom?

3. DIRECT OBJECTS:

- ❖ What did you say to her?
- ❖ Who have you invited?

4. OBJECT COMPLEMENTS:

- ❖ They appointed John what?
- ❖ The committee named the prize whose?

5. INDIRECT OBJECTS:

- ❖ You mailed whom the letter?
- ❖ They loaned who some money?

6. PREPOSITIONAL COMPLEMENTS:

- ❖ Who are you voting for?
- ❖ The students are not allowed to talk about what?

7. ADJUNCTS:

- ❖ When did you meet him?
- ❖ How did you meet him?

Functions of Relative pronouns

1. SUBJECTS OF ADJECTIVE CLAUSES:

- ❖ The book **that** is on the table is mine.
- ❖ The man, **who** is also my uncle, is a novelist.

2. DIRECT OBJECT OF ADJECTIVE CLAUSES :

- ❖ The person **whom** the committee nominated for the prize won last year.
- ❖ The cake **that** John ate was poisoned.

3. PREPOSITIONAL COMPLEMENT:

- ❖ The library to **which** you donated some books

Functions of Relative pronouns

4. AS DETERMINER:

❖ The man **whose** dog.....

5. AS ADJUNCT:

❖ The reason **why**.....

❖ The place **where**.....

❖ The time **when**.....

CLAUSES

1. FINITE CLAUSE: a clause with a conjugated verb:

☐ We still do not know why John refused that job.

2. NON-FINITE CLAUSE: there are four types:

☐ **To infinitive clause:**

✓ I called him to tell him about the truth.

☐ **Present Participle or -ing Clause:**

✓ While reading this article, highlight the key words.

☐ **Past Participle or -ed Clause:**

✓ The old man started crying when asked about his childhood memories.

☐ **Bare infinitive clause:**

✓ This way, we would help the company flourish.

3. VERBLESS CLAUSE:

- ☐ when on holiday, I like to go for long walks.
- ☐ when in Rome, do as the Romans do.
- ☐ Come next if possible.

4. RELATIVE CLAUSE:

- ☐ Robert, who had been listening to their conversation, suddenly laughed.

5. ADVERB /ADVERBIAL CLAUSE: (functions as an adjunct)

- ☐ when you finish your assignment, proofread it.
- ☐ He was driving as if he was completely drunk.
- ☐ after she gave the baby a bath, she took a nap.

6. ADJECTIVE CLAUSE: (modifier or complement of noun)

- ❑ The candidate that we selected for the job is highly qualified.
- ❑ the car you hit is mine.

7. NOUN CLAUSE/ NOMINAL CLAUSE:

❖ can function as a **subject**:

- ✓ What you did was quite unforgivable.
- ✓ That I forgot your birthday was unforgivable.

❖ Can function as a **direct object**:

- ✓ I did not realize what I had done.
- ✓ I did not think you are so fragile.

❖ can function as an **indirect object**:

✓ I will give whoever answers the question correctly a prize.

✓ I will lend those who need help some money.

❖ can function as a **subject complement**:

✓ The worry is that no-one might turn up at all.

✓ The problem is who we should invite.

❖ can function as the **complement of a preposition**:

✓ The money will go to whichever charity you choose.

• **PRACTICE: functions of clauses**

1. **To get good grades in the exam**, one should work hard. (NFC-adjunct)
2. You should know **that the grammar course is the key to understand syntax**. (Noun clause -Direct object)
3. **If any questions**, feel free to ask them any time. (verbless clause - adjunct)
4. I only wanted **to help you**. (NFC-direct object)
5. **Painting the kitchen** will take ages. (NFC - subject)
6. I went into town **in order to buy some shoes**. (NFC-adjunct)
7. **As I believe**, there is no harm in treating all people nicely. (AdvC – disjunct)
8. **What is more**, she was an active member of the party. (advC-Conjunct)
9. We finally decided **what to do**. (Noun C – D.O)
10. **Before you call Tom**, make sure he is not having a class at the moment. (adv C – adjunct)

11. This book will be given to anyone who is interested in drama. (Noun C – complement of preposition)
12. Do you know who won the prize? (NounC – D.O.)
13. Whatever you decide will be adopted. (Noun C – Subject)
14. That man, who is wearing the blue T-shirt, is my cousin. (Relative clause/ADJECTIVE CLAUSE – Postmodifier of N)
15. The teacher gave whoever was absent in the exam a failing mark. (NC – indirect O)
16. The price is what is most important. (NC –sub com)
17. Even though the sun was shining, it was still very cold. (advC- adjunct)
18. Have you still got the book I gave you? (adjC – comp)
19. Leave those books wherever you like.
20. In saying that, I do not mean any harm to you. (NC or NFC – compl of preposition)