

Functions in the Sentence

Labels/Categories: Phrases are labeled after their heads, but each constituent has a function within the phrase/sentence it is in.

I. **Subject & Predicate**: every complete sentence has a subject and a predicate:

1) **Subject**:

- a- Usually realized by NP
- b- Sentence constituent which the predicate addresses
- c- Subject is inverted with the AUX in Yes/No questions:

The woman in the red dress is late. -> Is the woman in the red dress late?

- d- Subject agrees with the Verb/AUX:

This woman is Reema -> These women are married

- e- Subject agrees with Tag Question:

The hross is nice, isn't it?

- Dummy (Empty) Subject:

There are five students here VS Five students are here

2) **Predicate**:

- a- Always realized by a VP
- b- Says something about the Subject

(3) Fortunately for us, [she] managed to join the government.

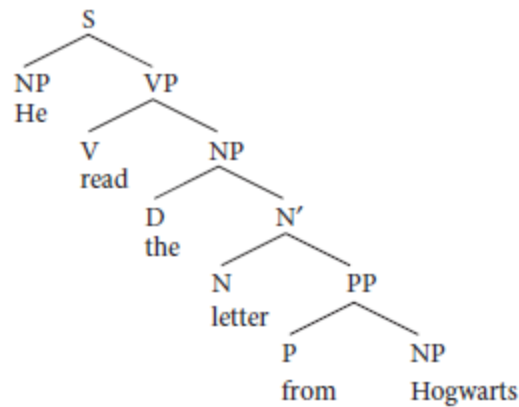
(4) Do [those people] like anything?

(5) [He] made no answer, and [they] were again silent till [they] had gone down the dance, when [he] asked her if [she and her sisters] did not very often walk to Meryton.

II. **Complements**: occur with transitive verbs

1) **Direct Object (D.O)**:

- a- Typically realized as NP
- b- Objects occur as sisters to verbs:



c- Agents (Doers)/D.Os can be inverted with subjects in Passive:

- a. I saw him. (active)
- b. He was seen (by me). (passive)

2) Indirect Object (I.O):

- a- Not all transitive verbs require Indirect Objects
- b- Can be one of two types:
- Goal: preceded by to*: I gave the pen to her / I gave her the pen
 - Beneficiary: preceded by for*: I bought the jacket for her / I bought her the jacket

Table 4.2. Verbs with direct and indirect objects

Verbs	with only direct objects	with direct and mostly obligatory indirect objects	with direct and less obligatory indirect objects
	see, eat, love, hit, hear, watch	give, teach, offer, tell, show, ask, lend, provide, send, hand, promise, grant, award, begrudge, mail, throw	buy, bring, bake, read, pay,earn, build, cook, knit, prepare

III. Subject and Object Predicate:

1) Subject Predicate (S.P):

- Claims something about subject
- Can be an AdjP: He is pleasant
- Can be an NP: He is a nice man
- Can be a PP: He is in the classroom

- e. Verbs typically used with Subject Predicate (Not always): be, become, feel, look, smell, seem, grow, look, act, appear, get, go, fall, keep, remain, stay, taste... e.g. He looked strange/around - He felt his pulse/ He felt sick

2) **Object Predicate (O.P):**

- a. Claims something about object:
- b. Only exists if a direct object exists
- c. Removing object predicate makes sentence incomplete or have different meaning

Table 4.4. Verbs with direct objects and object predicates

consider	I considered Sabina very smart.
think	I thought Timber (to be) nice.
find	They found Einstein interesting.
know	I know Chandra to be nice.
put	She put snails on the table.
place	They placed a jar upon a hill
call	They called the ship <i>The Lauderdale</i> .

IV. **Verbs and Functions:**

- 1) Intransitive Verbs (No Object): I studied
- 2) Transitive:
 - a. Mono-transitive (D.O): I read the book
 - b. Di-transitive (D.O + I.O): I gave him the book
- 3) Copula/Linking Verb (Subject Predicate): He is pleasant
- 4) Complex Transitive (D.O + Object Predicate): The students found the exam difficult
- 5) Prepositional Object: Refer to Chapter 5
- 6) Phrasal Object: Refer to Chapter 5

Table 4.5. Examples of the verb classes so far with their complements

Intransitive	no complement
<i>walk, go, arrive, sneeze, go, lie</i> (as in both <i>lie to congress</i> and <i>lie down</i>), <i>sit, die, and swim</i>	
Transitive	one (direct) object
<i>see, eat, love, hit, hug, drink, break</i> (as in <i>break the vase</i>), and <i>paint</i> .	
Ditransitive	one direct and one indirect object
<i>give, teach, offer, tell, show, ask, lend, buy, bring, bake, read, provide, send, hand, promise, grant, cook, prepare, award, begrudge, mail, and throw</i>	
Copula	one subject predicate
<i>be, become, seem, appear, look, remain, keep, stay, fall, turn</i>	
Complex Transitive	one (direct) object and an object predicate
<i>consider, find, know, name</i> (as in <i>name the ship the Albatros</i>)	

- a. This chicken **lays** an egg every day. (transitive irregular)
- b. He **laid** that book on the table yesterday.
- c. I have **laid** the table like this for years.

- a. I **lie** down regularly. (intransitive irregular)
- b. I **lay** down yesterday.
- c. I have **lain** here for hours.

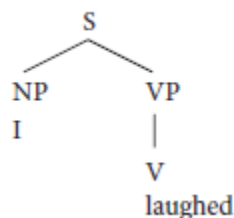
- a. They always **lie** under oath. (intransitive regular)
- b. They always **lied** under oath.
- c. They have always **lied**.

- V. **Light Verbs:** Single verbs that contain multiple words (Indefinite noun, preposition, and verb):

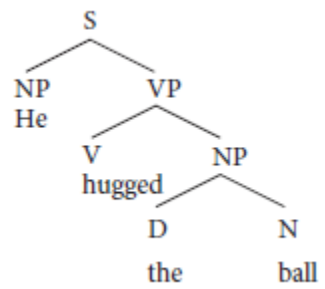
have a look, take a look, take a rest, take a tumble, take the initiative, take heart, take measures, give advice (on), make a decision (on), do a translation (of), do harm, give a hand, make trouble (for).

- VI. **Trees based on Verb Type:**

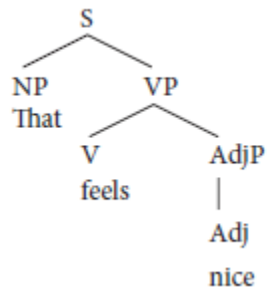
- 1) Intransitive:



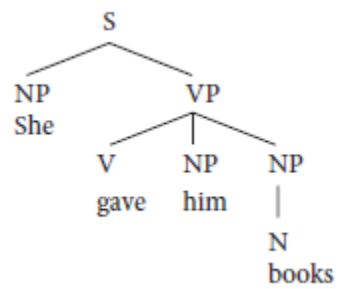
2) Monotransitive:



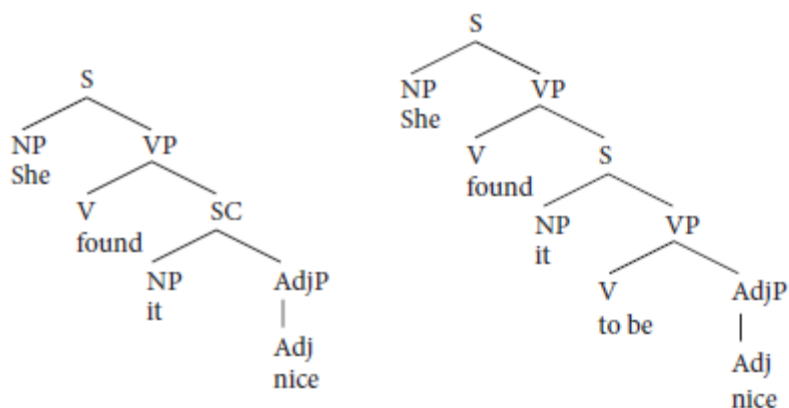
3) Copula:



4) Ditransitive:



5) Complex Transitive:



Summary of Functions:

