

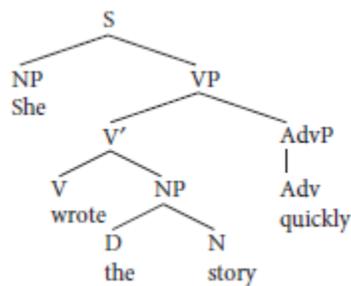
## Chapter 5

I- Adverbials:

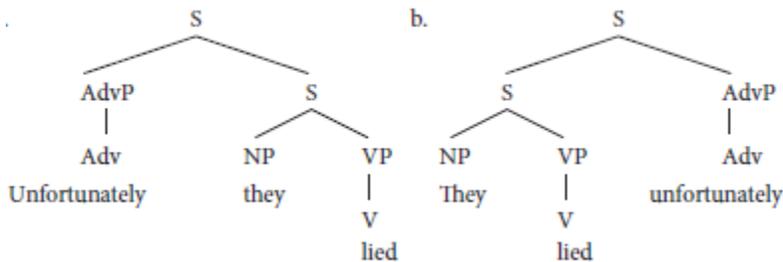
1. optional elements in the sentence
2. provide background information on when, where, why, and how
3. Can be realized as PPs, NPs, or Clauses (refer to Chapter 7)

(Sami drove the car to work-PP- that evening-NP-)

(She wrote the story quickly VS She is quick)

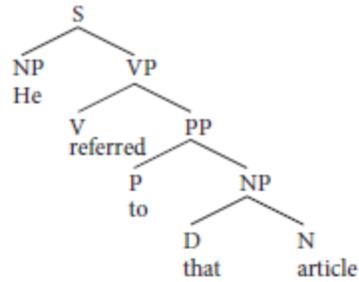


4. Can modify verbs: (She wrote the story quickly)
5. Can modify sentences: (Unfortunately, she lied)



II- Prepositional verbs:

1. Verbs that are associated with specific prepositions: abide by, glance at, lean against, allow for, approve of, defer to, refer to...
2. Do not have an idiosyncratic meaning (remain relatively literal)
3. Verb functions as head of VP (They **abided** by the contract)
4. Preposition functions as head of PP (They abided [by the contract])
5. Prepositional phrase functions as object (prepositional object): (They abided [**by the contract**])
6. Pronominalized objects can not intervene between verb and preposition.



III- Phrasal verbs:

1. Verbs that are associated with specific prepositions: called up, covered up, turned in, put down, switched on/off, shut down, take off, give in...
2. Has an idiosyncratic meaning (can not be understood in a literal sense)
3. Verb AND preposition are one unit, and function as head of phrase: She **called up** her friend
4. Pronominalized objects can intervene between verb and preposition.

Intransitive		Transitive	
add up	mean something	add up	calculate/add
drop out	stop participating	back up	put it in reverse
break down	experience a crisis	bring off	accomplish
catch on	(begin) to understand	bring out	publish
carry on	continue as before	bring up	raise (a child)
die out	diminish in intensity	drop off	deliver

IV- Phrasal Prepositional Verbs:

1. Combine a verb, a particle, and a preposition, and an NP: put up with, come up with...
2. Can not be passivized: Expenses were not cut down on\*

Table 5.2. Differences among objects, su/obj predicates, and adverbials

	Objects	Su/Obj Predicates	Adverbials
Obligatory	yes	yes	no: optional info on time, place, manner, etc.
Passive	yes	no	no

- Prepositional Adverbials VS Prepositional Objects:

1. Adverbials are optional: I swam in the pool
2. Objects are mandatory: I went to the library

Table 5.3. Verb types and their complements

Name	Example	Complement	Sentence
intransitive	swim, arrive	–	She arrived (early).
(mono)transitive	see, eat, read, love	Direct Object	She saw me.
ditransitive	give, tell	Direct and Indirect Object	I gave him flowers.
copula	be, become	Subject Predicate	She is nice.
complex transitive	consider, know	Direct Object and Object Predicate	I consider her nice.
prepositional	refer, glance	Prepositional Object	He glanced at the book
phrasal	switch on/give in	Direct Object/ –	She turned off the light He gave in.
(phrasal prepositional)	get down to	Prepositional Object	He got down to business).

