

FORMS AND FUNCTIONS (Part 2)

Communicative English Grammar

The Complement

- The complement can be defined as the constituent of a sentence that usually comes after the verb to give more information about the subject (SC), after the (direct) object (OC), or after the verb usually to indicate time, space—location or direction, or other meaning (AC) .
- Compare:
 - Beben is our captain of the class.
 - We chose Beben the captain of this class.
 - Beben is in the car.

Common Realisations of the Complement

- SC:
 - Noun phrase: *My mother is a teacher.*
 - Adjective Phrase: *My mother is very smart.*
 - Clause: *A smile is what I want from you now.*
- OC:
 - Noun phrase: *I made him captain of the class.*
 - Adjective phrase: *The rain has made our head wet.*
- AC:
 - Prepositional Phrase:
 - *Our turn is at 7 o clock.*
 - *This book is for Tom.*

The Adverbial

- Adverbials are an optional constituent in a sentence.
- Adverbials convey a range of information about the situation depicted in the basic structure.
- Adverbials usually talk about *how*, *when* or *where* something happens.

See the following sentences:

- Some girls are chatting noisily outside.
- To be honest, I love you.
- I completely understand your decision.
- I visited my grandmother last week.
- Unfortunately, no one survived.

Common Realisations of Adverbials

- Noun Phrase
- Adverb Phrase
- Prepositional Phrase
- Clauses:
 - *Dependent* clauses
 - *To*-infinitive clause
 - Bare infinitive clause
 - *-ing* clause
 - *-ed* clause
 - Small clause

So, from several constituents that have been mentioned, we can generate some possible sentence patterns:

- **SV**
- **SVA**
- **SVO**
- **SVOO**
- **SVOA**
- **SVOC**

Now, try to give one
example for every
pattern mentioned
earlier.