FORMS AND FUNCTIONS
(Part 2)

Communicative English Grammar

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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**
- **SVOO**
- **SVOA**
- **SVOA**
- **SVOC**
Now, try to give one example for every pattern mentioned earlier.