FUNCTIONAL GRAMMAR– CHAPTER THREE
THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE MESSAGE

LECTURER: **PHẠM HỒNG ANH**

CHAPTER THREE OUTLINE

- Complementation of the verb and Valency

- Intransitive and copular patterns

- Transitive patterns

- Complementation by finite clauses

- Complementation by non-finite clauses

COMPLEMENTATION OF THE VERB AND VALENCY

Complementation of the verb refers to the syntactic patterns made up by configurations of
the clause elements. Each pattern contains a Subject and a Verb. The number

Type of complementation	Structural pattern	Illustration
Intransitive	S-V	Ted laughed
Copular	S-V-C	The idea is crazy
Transitive		
Monotransitive	S-V-O	He bought a video
Ditransitive	S-V-O-O	He gave Jo the video
Complex-transitive	S-V-O-C	I find the idea crazy

The potential number of participants, including the Subject – that is, the number
the clause that the verb controls is referred to as its semantic **valency.**

INTRANSITIVE AND COPULAR PATTERNS

When there is no complementation, the verb is said to be intransitive. The struct
Examples:

- *They laughed.*
- *We walked home.*
- *He retired last year.*

The S-V-Cs pattern contains a copular verb that links the Subject to a Complem
what the Subject is or becomes. The most typical copula is *be*.
Example:
A couch potato is someone who lies watching television all day.

TRANSITIVE PATTERNS

Monotransitive

• S-V-Od

E.g.: I (S) ate (V) a toasted cheese sandwich (Od)

• Verbs used transitively and intransitively

E.g.: Drinking and driving don't match.

• Causatives with an intransitive counterpart (ergative pairs)

E.g. He opened the door; The door opened.

• Verbs with a reflexive meaning

E.g. He shaved (himself). She dressed (herself).

• Verbs with a reciprocal meaning

E.g. Tom and Jo met (each other) at a concert.

TRANSITIVE PATTERNS

Ditransitive
- S-V-Oi-Od

E.g.: I (S) gave (V) her (Oi) a present (Od)
- S-V-Od-Cprep

E.g.: This sunblock (S) will protect (V) your skin (Od) from the sun's rays (Cprep).

Complex-transitive
- S-V-Od-Co

E.g.:
He (S) got (V) his shoes (Od) wet (Co)

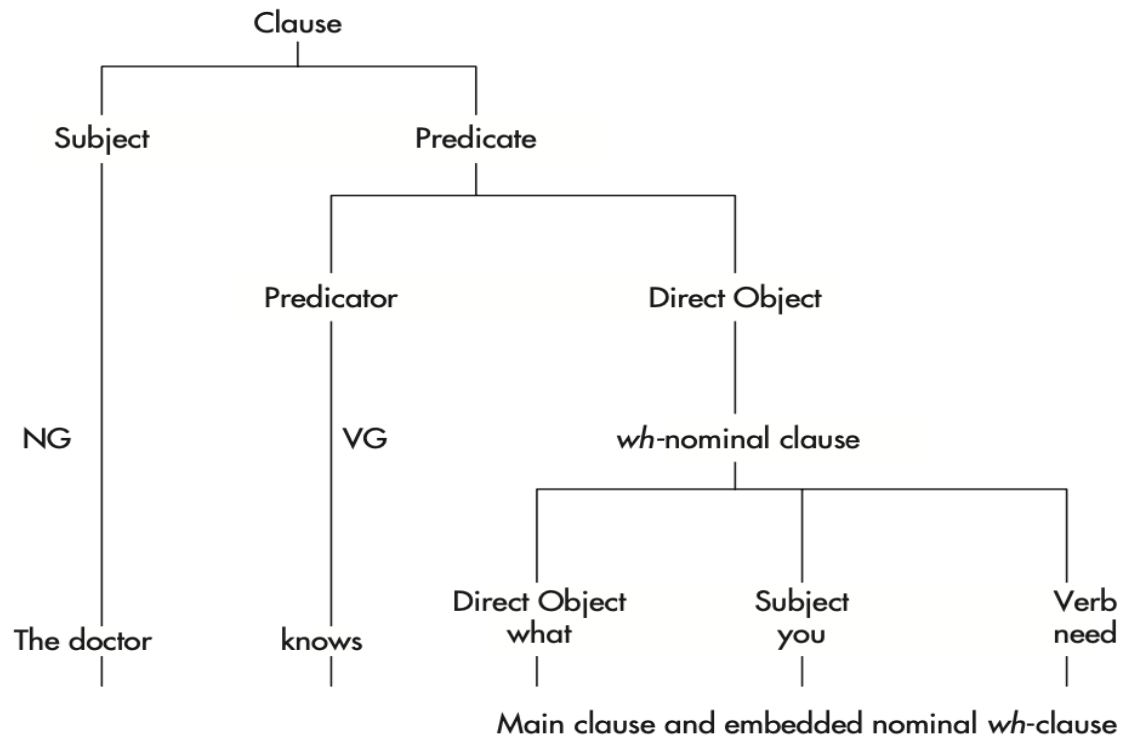# COMPLEMENTATION BY FINITE CLAUSES

Figure 3.1 Main clause and embedded nominal *wh*-clause.

COMPLEMENTATION BY NON-FINITE CLAUSES

A catenative verb is a verb that controls a non-finite complement.
- Want, wish, intend, arrange
- Like, love, prefer, can't bear, hate
- Promise, agree, learn, forget, decide

Examples:
He wants *to stay*.
They believe *him to be a genius*.
He made *them stand up*.
She saw *two men enter the shop*.
I heard *two shots fired*.