Valency Patterns

VERB PHRASE: THE RELATIONS WITHIN

- functional relations between: lex. verbs and other constituents
- e.g. V NP: Head Complement rel. (2-way dependence)

Test: leave out any 1 element >> Sentence **no longer acceptable**

Phil [dreads [affectionate cats]].

- *Phil dreads.
- *Phil affectionate cats.

SUB-CATEGORIES OF LEX. VERBS

• based on what other elements (i.e. COMPLEMENTS) must be in the VP

Sam [*sunbathed* [beside a stream]]. Sam [*sunbathed*].

• MODIFIER modifies the sentence with optional information

Phil [dreads [affectionate cats] [in the hay-fever season]].

- Decide which verbs behave as 'dread':
 - die, make, sleep, inspect, laugh, play, spot, throw

TRANSITIVE VERBS

• need **1 NP** to as a **COMPLEMENT**: dread, make, spot, throw, inspect, ...

 the NP functions as DIRECT OBJECT (if a pronoun >> objective case; the V governs the form of the pronoun)

Node V marked [trans]

Phil [dreads [them]].

INTRANSITIVE VERBS

- does not need any further constituents (sister) in the VP
- intransitive = no complement
 - sleep, die, laugh, sigh

Node V marked [intrans]

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Laura [laughed [loudly]]. Simon [sighed [silently]]. David [died].
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DITRANSITIVE VERBS

need 2 NPs as COMPLEMENTS – INDIRECT OBJECT and DIRECT OBJECT;
 both NPs are governed by the preceding V

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Phil [gave [Phillis] [some bleach]].
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The staff [sent [the general] [a message]].

Peter [buys [his butler] [all necessary work-clothes]].

Max [showed [Matilda] [his collection of razors]].

Tarzan [offered [Jane] [his hairy arm]].

Node V marked [ditrans]

INTENSIVE VERBS

- need 1 COMPLEMENT which is an AP or a NP; functionally a (SUBJECT)
 PREDICATIVE;
- be + AP/NP >> COPULA

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Ed [is [rather extravagant]].
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Peter [was [an auctioneer]]. compare: Peter [spotted [an auctioneer].

- PREDICATIVES are used to attribute properties to things/people
- Careful: NP within a VP can function as either a PREDICATIVE or an OBJECT

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The hat [became [a very useful wastepaper basket]].
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The captain sounds an absolute tyrant. ??
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The captain sounded the ship's horn. ??

Oscar and the First Mate were in the engine room. ??

COMPLEX TRANSITIVE VERBS

need 2 COMPLEMENTS: a DIRECT OBJECT and an OBJECT PREDICATIVE

Jack [finds [his own jokes] [extremely funny]]. (AP) They made Stella their spokesperson. (NP) Liza put the liquor under her bed. (PP)

- the predicative in a complex transitive VP <u>characterizes the direct object</u>, not the subject, hence the name 'object-predicative'
- INTENSIVE relation between the direct object and object predicative

PREPOSITIONAL VERBS

- need 1 COMPLEMENT >> PREPOSITIONAL COMPLEMENT
- may only be complemented by a PP

• glance at, reply to, refer to, listen to, worry about, ...

Max [*glanced* [at the falling acrobat]].