

- 4- Finally in type four , when Oi is deleted the ditransitive verb is changed into a mono transitive one .

### Notes ....

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- 4- R.D. Huddleston , The Sentence in Written English , Cambridge, 1985,p.
- 5- R.W. Zandvoort, A Handbook of English Grammar ,London, 1956,p.
- 6- Y.Olsson, On The Syntax of the English Verb,1961, p.

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- 2- Olsson ,Y. (1961). On the Syntax of the English Verb, Goteborg.
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B. wh. Clauses especially in negative sentences :

Ali didn't ask me whether John is coming .

Ali was not asked whether John is coming .

Ali didn't ask whether John is coming .

The fourth type is composed of prepositional phrase + that clause object :

Verbs such as " admit" , " mention " , " state " .....that take the preposition [ to ] allow the omission of the prepositional object .(5)

Consider the following examples :

John mentioned to me that she is sick. It was mentioned (to me) that she is sick .where the direct is a clause anticipatory "it" is used in the passive.

Conclusion and final remarks:

1- The SVOi Od in type one can be changed into SVO i.e by deleting , normally , Oi as with verbs such as "give".With other verbs either Oi or Od can be deleted without affecting the basic meaning ,as with the verb "ask" ,The two ways of passive are acceptable with this type .

2- In type two , one way of passive is acceptable. The SVOi (prep+ND) is either changed into SVO after the deletion of [ prep+NP] which is mostly optional .

Eventually , the distransitive prepositional verb is changed into a montransitive one ( where the Oi is changed syntactically into Od).

3- In type three the deletion of Oi is either impossible or might change the meaning of the sentence ,these two possibilities are determined by the verb .

2.1. Inanimate Od + animate prepositional phrase object, as in

They explained the problem to the boss.

2.2. Animate Od + prepositional phrase Object, as in

We reminded her of the agreement .

Thus the prep. + Np forms an adverbial rather than an object , as these accept one passive analogue .(3)

2.1.a. The problem was explained to the boss.

2.2.a. She was reminded of the agreement. In both 2.1.a. and 2.2.a the pre + N can be deleted . This again argues for treating such phrases as adverbials, which are mostly optional .

Type Three:

This type consists of an Np+ finite clause as object . With certain verbs, it is not possible to delete the Np object (4) , Consider the following example :

Ali convinced me he was right .

\*Ali convinced he was right .

With other verbs such as “ show”, deletion is possible and it may be accompanied by a change of meaning .

Ali showed me that he was right .

Ali showed that he was right .

Deletion of Np objects can be divided into :

A. That clause

Ali assumed (that) she was right.

Ali assumed her to be right .

which might be considered a metaphorical use of :

He kicked the car .

In the type also , some ditransitive verbs have two passive analogues:

He gave him a present .

A present was given him

He was given a present .

With in this type also “ discourse” verbs such as “ teach, tell, ask, ether The object direct [Od] or [Oi] can be omitted without changing the basic meaning (2) .

He asked Ali a question .

He asked Ali

He asked a question .

While with the verb “ give” ,for example , this is not acceptable.:

Consider the following :

I gave Ali a book

\* I gave Ali

I gave a book

Or He gave the car a kick

He kicked the car

She gave him a doll

She dolled him

It is worth mentioning here that a sentence like:

He gave a kick

Or He gave the car

are not acceptable unless the basic meaning is changed .

Type two : includes Od + prepositional object. This includes two subtypes :

# Ditransitive Verbs and ditranstive prepositional Verbs

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This paper is an attempt to explore the syntactic structures of sentences which contain ditransitive verbs and ditransitive prepositional verbs. The latter normally consists of a verb plus a preposition. Consider the following examples in which the first one has a ditransitive verb only while the second is composed of a verb and a preposition:

- 1- He gave me a book .
- 2- He reminded me of the invitation .

The two examples, however, show that ditransitive complementation involves, as the examples above illustrate, two objects that are not in a co-referential intensive relation (1). Such complementation can be classified into four major types;

Type one : S V Oi Od = Noun phrase .

This type occurs with verbs such as " give" , "buy" . consider the example below :

3, He, bought her a white dress.

4, she gave her child a doll . From The examples in 3

and 4 above , the following notes can be deduced :

- a. The indirect object [Oi] can omitted with out changing the basic meaning .
- b. This Oi can take prepositional paraphrases :
  5. She gave a doll to her child .
- c. Oi is typically animate, although this is not always the case as in :
  6. He gave his car a kick .

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