his is the universal division for many European Ls: **1. attribute 2. object 3.adverbial modifier.**But it is being criticized: such treatment doesn't allow to single out individual features of a L BUT it is natural for it reflects the

relations of the objective reality.

The theory of secondary parts is not complete. Not everything is defined. It is difficult to find objective criteria to determine the function of a secondary part of sentence.

=> **Several main CONTRADICTIONS:**

**• *An*object**is usually defined as a person/ thing that takes part in the process denoted by the predicate verb.

1. *He drinks vodka ->*a direct object

2. *He offered****me*** *vodka.*=> *an*indirect object

3. *He thinks about more vodka. ->*a prepositional object

4. *He doesn 't like to drink diluted vodka. ->*infinitive as a n object\*

\* №4 is disputed. Смирницкий once said: the main feature of the object is to denote a thing (предметность) => infinitive cannot be regarded *as art*object... Бархударов и Шпеллинг - similar views => treat the infinitive as part of a complex verbal predicate.

• Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between the attribute and the adverbial

modifier.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| example | dilemma |
| The man *next door*suggested we get married. *Tired and disappointed,*she refused to smoke opium. The weather  *that winter was*cold for going naked. | an attribute OR an adverbial modifier of place? attribute OR adv. modifier of reason? attribute OR adv. modifier of time? |

Sometimes it is difficult to distinguish between objects and adverbial modifiers.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| example | dilemma |
| I kissed him *in the lips.*He was glad *to disappoint her.* | a prepositional object OR an *adv.*modifier of place? object OR adv. mod, of reason OR (some grammarians) part of the predicate |

• Predicative constructions *are*treated differently.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| example | dilemma |
| I saw him come/ coming She was seen to humiliate men/ humiliating men. | a Complex object OR object + objective predicative a Complex subject OR subject + subjective Predicative |

**Because of all these contradictions:**

**amer. Freeze: notions of subject structure *and*object structure; but he regards the rest of the secondary parts *as*modifiers,**

**Zandboort and Harris: a term "adjunct" to denote any secondary part.**

**MEANS OF EXPRESSING SECONDARY PARTS OF SENTENCE**

**ATTRIBUTE**

1. **Adjectives (a) or adjectival phrases (b)**which characterize the person or non-person qualities or express the speaker's attitude.

*a) We sat on the****soft****sofa and... well, just sat there.*

*b) We sat there,****unable to move or say a word.***

**2. Pronouns or pronominal phrases,**which help to identify or define a person/ non-person.

*Can you see****those****children****of mine****anywhere?*

3. **Numerals (ordinal or cardinal),**which state the number or order, *or serve*to identify persons/ things.

*He was my****first****man.*

*It is part****two****of the book.*

4. **Nouns in the common *case*singular (a) or prepositional nominal phrases (b)=>**quality or locative/ temporal/ etc features of a person/ thing.

*a)We did it at the****garden****wall. It was rough.*

*b)He was a man****of strange habits***

5. **Nouns or pronouns *in*genitive case.**

**His girlfriend's***bottom is****his****pride, joy and personal source of enjoyment.*

**6. Statives**(though rarely)

*No man****alive****would eat your cooking.*

*7.***Participle I (a), II (b) and participial phrases (c)***->*characterise a person/thing through *an*action/ process/ reaction.

*a) He laughed at the crying girl. Bastard.*

*b) I couldn 't help laughing when I saw his****shaved****face.*

*c) I glanced at the man****knitting by the window.***

8.**Gerunds (a), gerundial phrases (b), gerundial complexes**(c) => usually characterize things from the point of view of their function/ purpose.

**a)***Her****walking****shoes were elegant and the****singing****teacher envied her desperately.*

*b) He showed no sign****of having ever known me.****Jerk.*

*c) There is no chance****of our seeing him again.****He left for Leipzig.*

**9Infinitives (a), infinitive phrases (b), infinitive complexes (c)**=> characterize through a real/ unreal action.

*a) You are the one to blame.*

*b) He is not a man****to experiment with sex.***

*c)This is a problem****for you to solve***

10.**Adverbs (a), adverbial phrases (b),**

*a) The****then****president sucked,*

*b) If you live in an****out of the way****place -I'm sorry.*

11. Sentences used as a whole (so called "quotation nouns).

*She looked at him with a kind of****don't-touch-me or- I’ll-slap you****air and he risked****.***

12. **Attribute clauses**

I *loved the boy****who loved boys.***

*OBJECT*

1. Nouns, substantivized adjectives or participles.

*I kissed****the girt.****She helped****the poor/ the wounded.****(But that was not t reason why I kissed her.)*

*2.*Numerals, phrases with numerals.

*I found****three of them****behind the door of my bathroom.*

3.*Gerunds,*gerundial phrases.

*He insists on****coming****(who doesn 't)). I hate****being looked after.***

4. Pronouns,

*I don't want****anybody****here. But they don't understand****that.***

5.Infinitives, infinitive phraser.

*I am glad****to see you.****I have to learn****how to strip men of money.***

6.Different predicative complexes.

*I felt****him trembling all over.****He wanted****it done quickly.****Everything depended on his,****working properly with his hands.***

7. Object clauses.

*I thought of****what he had done****and wanted more.*

ADVERBIAL MODIFIER

1. Adverbs.

*You sing****beautifully.****And****I often****lie.*

2. Adverbial phrases.

*It happened****three months ago****and lasted****for three minutes.***

3. A noun/ pronoun/ numeral preceded by a preposition.

**Behind him***stood a horse. It happened****in 2004.****There: was her lover****unde,***

**4. A**noun or *this/ that/every/last/next\**a noun *Wait****a minute!****Come****this way,****please.*

5.Non-finite forms:

Gerund: *I eat before****going to bed.***

Infinitive: *I come here****to make love to you.***

Participle: ***Walking in****the****garden,****we found a very comfortable wall.*

6.Predicative complexes:

Gerundial constructions: *Are you angry****because of my being late?***Absolute constructions: ***The meal over,****we began drinking.*(non-prepositional ) You *mustn't do it****with children watching,***(prepositional)

7. A conjunction + adjective: *I do it****if necessary.***

noun: ***As a little girl****she went to the forest.*

participle: ***When argued with,****I get irritated.****While doing it****I got tired.*

infinitive: ***As if to calm him down,****she gave him some pills.*

# Secondary parts of the sentence

1. The secondary parts of the sentence are: the object, the attribute, and the adverbial modifier.

As has already been stated the secondary parts of the sentence may be asso­ciated not only with the primary parts.— the subject and the pred­icate, but with any secondary part as well.

2. The structure of an extended sentence may be graphically rep­resented as follows:

predicate

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | hides |  |
|  |  |

1

adv. modifier

subject

A ... mist

1

attribute

*I*

object

adv. modifier



A white mist hides the bay sometimes until noon... (Maurier.) subject predicate



object

The windows

4

attribute

of the drawing-room

the garden

The windows of the drawing-room opened on to a balcony over­looking the garden. (Mansfield.)

## The object

1. The object is a secondary part of the sentence which stands in close relation to a verb, completing, restricting or in any other way modifying its meaning. The object refers to a) a finite verb — the predicate of the sentence or b) to a non-finite part of the verb — the infinitive, gerund or participle in any of their functions in the sentence:
2. ...the car brought his **father**and **mother**home. (Gals­worthy.) The old lady looked **at the child...**(Jerome). The afternoon was devoted **to sewing.**(Bront§.)
3. He strolled down the new rose garden to meet **them.**(Galsworthy.) The gardeners had been up since dawn, moving **the lawns**and sweeping **them...**(Mansfield.) “It had been just splendid meeting **you**here.'’ (Galsworthy.)
4. Some adjectives and (rarely) nouns of verbal or ad­jectival nature *(promise, surprise, hope, doubt, trust, possi­bility, certainty,* etc.J may also have an object:

**Adjectives:**

Tom was good **to her.**(Eliot.) He was conscious **of having**acted very fairly. (Eliot.) He was very fond **of opera...**(Gal sworthy.) The sky was full **of stars...**(Conrad.) Hans was clever **at carving in**wood... (Dodge.) There was a wind like **ice.**(Mansfield.) Hans was delighted **with his skates...**(Dodge.) Everybody was tip-top full **with happiness.**(Law­rence.)

Nouns:

It was simply his love **for Catherine,**his only child, that prompted his anxiety in this case. (Gaskell.) Beatrice remem­bered her promise **of**a **wedding present.**(Maurier.) She sought protection **from the rain**under a big tree. Our trust **in his energy**was justified.

1. The object may be expressed by:
2. A n о u n:

In a few weeks she had grubbed out **the weeds**and cleared **the**neglected **paths.**(Cronin.)

1. A pronoun:

He gazed **at her**in some surprise. (Cronin.)

1. **A numeral:**

They found **the two**stretched side by side on their deck­chairs. (Mazo de la Roche.)

1. A substantivized adjective:

“I’ll do **my best**to make you comfortable.” (Gaskell.)

1. An infinitive:

He had promised **to join**her before the summer... (Ald­ridge.)

1. A gerund:

They talked **of going**somewhere else afterwards. (Dreiser.)

1. A syntactical word-combination:

“You’ll see **a good deal of that child...**(Jerome.) **He**watched **the two of them...**(Galsworthy.) **“I**have avoided saying one word **to either of you**or to Esther,” said Mr. Jarn- dyce. (Dickens.) “...they have **quite a number of girls**about your age here. (Cusack.)

1. A complex object (see “The Complex Object”, p. 371)

**Kinds of Objects**

In Modern English we find the following kinds of objects:

1. A noun in the common case or a pronoun in the objective case that completes the meaning of a transitive verb is called a direct object. The direct object is the direct receiver or prod­uct of the action denoted by the transitive verb.
2. A verb which is transitive in English and requires a direct object does not always correspond to a transitive verb with a direct object (accusative case) in the Russian language. As we have already seen, there are more transitive verbs in English than in Russian:

I help her (direct object) — Я помогаю ей (indirect object, dative case). I addressed her (direct)-—Я обратился к ней (indi­rect prepositional object, dative case).

Laura selected **some letters**from the bundle and began to read **them.**(Twain.) She turned **her head,**and saw **me.**(Galsworthy.) **Mr.**Nelson... opened **his morning paper.**(Galsworthy.) **He**took **a candle,**lighted **it,**and went to his bedroom. (Galsworthy.) ...he picked black-berries. (Hem­ingway.)

1. The direct object immediately follows the transitive verb which governs it (if there is no indirect object; see also points 4, 5, 6):

“I’ve known these people a long time.” (Cronin.) The clerk came in, and shut the door after him... (Dickens.) Jan answered the doctor’s questions reluctantly... (Cusack.) He saw her into the car. (Galsworthy.)

1. The direct object is sometimes separated from the tran­sitive verb by a prepositional object or adverbial modifier. This is often the case when the group of the object is rather lengthy:

Felix saw on the branch of an apple-tree **a tiny**brown bird **with a little**beak sticking out and a **little**tail sticking up. (Galsworthy.) She held in one hand **a**threaded needle... (Galsworthy.) He pulled out of his pocket a black old horse- chestnut hanging on **a**string. (Lawrence.) They found at the top of the hill **a hidden wild field, two sides**of which **were**backed **by the**wood... (Lawrence.)

1. Such adverbs as *about, back, down, in, off, on, out, over*, *through, up,* etc., when used as the second element of a phraseolo­gical unit (verb + ad verb) are usually placed before the direct object when the latter is a noun or one of the longer pronouns, such as *each other, one another, something, somebody,* etc. Personal pronouns always precede the adverb. *(Take it off. Put them on):*

Fleur flung back her hair. (Galsworthy.) “Look!” She held up her blossom in the moonlight. (Galsworthy.) He

**put the receiver down.**(Cusack.) She **had on a white**frock, very simple and well made... (Galsworthy.) He **had put on a handsome tie...**(Lawrence.) The noise **woke him up.**

1. The direct object precedes the verb which governs it:
2. In exclamatory sentences:

“**What**delightful weather we are having!” (Wilde.)

1. In special questions which refer to the direct object:

“**What**can **I**do for you?” (Galsworthy.) **“What excuse**shall **I**make?” **(Irving.) “What reason**have you to be merry?” (Dickens.)

1. When the object stands as a link connecting a sen­tence with a previous sentence:

There was another **state farm**in the district. That **state**farm we decided to visit on the following day.

1. For the sake of emphasis:

**Talent**Mr. Micawber has, **capital**Mr. Micawber has not. (Dickens.) **Honey**she had in plenty out of her own hives, but **treacle**was what her soul desired. (Hard y.) **Misty mountains**they saw and on their flanks the palm-crowned fortifications of old time agaiiast the pirates. (L. Sinclair.)

When the direct object is emphasized and placed at the head of the sentence, the inverted order of the subject and predicate may be found. In such cases with notional verbs, the verb *to do*is introduced:

Many sweet little appeals did Miss Sharp make to him about the dishes at dinner. (Thackeray.) Not another word does Mr. Bucket say... (Dickens.)

1. Verbs with two direct objects. The following verbs take two direct objects: *to ask, to answer, to take, to envy, to hear, to forgive:*

**I**asked James a few questions. **(I**asked a few questions. **I**asked James.) **Answer**me this question. (Answer me. Answer this question.) **Take**the boy a long walk. (Take the boy. Take a long walk.) Forgive him his rudeness. (Forgive him. Forgive his rudeness.) Hear me one word. (Hear me. Hear one word.) They envy us our successes. (They envy us. They envy our suc­cesses.) **“I**almost **envy**you the pleasure,..” (Austen.)

1. Some transitive verbs may take two objects: a direct object an indirect object.

The indirect object usually denotes the person towards whom action of the finite verb is directed.

Direct Object у sent **a telegram.**

**bicycle.**

postman brought **the letters.**The postman brought **us**(indirect)

**the letters.**

**< sold his bicycle.**

Direct and Indirect

They sent **us**(indirect) **a**tele­**gram.**

Dick sold **John**(indirect) **his**

offered his help.

He offered **them**(indirect) his **help.**

1. If the indirect object is a noun, it is in the common case; t is a pronoun, it is in the objective case. Pronouns are imoner as indirect objects than nouns. The indirect object cor- londs in Russian to an object in the dative:

He gave **me**a ticket to the theatre. — Он дал мне билет в театр.

1. The indirect object has the following characteristics:
2. It cannot be used without the direct object. 5 is quite natural because the indirect object is an object of a isitive verb and a transitive verb requires a direct object to iplete its meaning: *I sent him a letter yesterday.* It is possible >ay: *I sent a letter yesterday,* or *What did you send yesterday?*

*not: I sent him (ему) yesterday, or To whom (кому) did you i yesterday?*

He lent **her**(indirect object) **books**(direct object). (Max­well.) “I want to play **you**(indirect object) **my favourite piece’’**(direct object). (La Mure.) “Will you do **me another favour?”**(Mckenna.) “They give **you everything**you want, I hope?” (Dickens.) “Show **me a room,**and bring **me a pen and pa­per,”**said he... (Kingsley.) ...he handed **Pasiance a roll of**music... (Galsworthy.)

1. The indirect object has a fixed place in the sen- :e — it precedes the direct object:

John Ford showed **me**all his latest improvements... (Gals­worthy.) Davy gave **him**the towel... (Aldridge.) “Give **me**my box and money, will you?” **I**cried bursting into tears. (Dickens.) He handed **her**the paper. (Dreiser.)

с) The indirect object follows the direct object, if the direct object is the pronoun *it* and the indirect object another personal pronoun:

“I can show **it**(direct object) **you**(indirect object) from the copse... (Galsworthy.) “A gentleman gave it me.” (Dick­ens.) “I’ll give it **you**this afternoon, Sam.” (Dickens.)

Note. — The prepositional indirect object may also be used here:

“**Give it to me.” (Ha \*dy.)**

1. There are cases when the indirect object is preceded by the preposition *to* (the fo-phrase); then it is a prepositional indi­rect object.

The prepositional indirect object (the /о-phrase) follows the direct object:

**He**gave all his money **to his mother.**(Lawrence.) She handed the **note to Bart.**(Cusack.) I saw Mark Antony offer him a crown... Then he offered it **to him**again. (Shake­speare.)

1. If the indirect object expresses the person for whose benefit the action is performed, the /or-phrase is used:

“He wants to write a play **for me.”**(Mansfield.) “I am buying some toys without paint on **for my niece.”**(Galswor­thy.) “I’ll telephone. They must find a room **for me.**(Gals­worthy).

1. A transitive verb may be used absolutely, i. e., without its direct object (see “Subjective and Objective Verbs,” p. 130); then the prepositional indirect object (the fo-phrase) is used:

I shall read **to you**with pleasure. (Compare: I shall read **you**a story.) Never did I weary of reading **to him...**(Вгоп1ё.)

The verb *to write* when used absolutely may be followed by an indirect object with or without the preposition *to:*

I shall write **to you**(or **you)**directly I arrive there. On my being settled at Doctor Strong’s I wrote **to her**again... (Dick­ens.) ...he had written **to them...**(Cusack.) “Please write **to**me as often as you can...” (Gordon.) Won’t you write me and tell me how you all are and what you are doing? (Drei­ser.) To Roberta, since he would not write **her,**he was tele­phoning briefly... (Dreiser.)

The prepositional indirect object (the fo-phrase) is used:

1. When emphasis is intended:

I shall show the book **to you,**but not **to him.**“Give the tray **to me,**I will carry it in.” (Bront§.)

1. If the direct object is a pronoun and the indirect object a noun:

She sent him **to the dean.**He gave them **to the secretary.**I gave it **to the students.**Send it **to the post-office.**It was easy to tell them **to Magda.**(Cusack.)

1. If both objects are personal pronouns:

“She said you gave them **to**her.” (Dreiser.) “A gipsy gave him **to me,”**said Tod: “Best dog that ever lived.” (Gals­worthy.) He gathered a half-blown rose, the first on the bush, and offered it **to me.**(Вгоп1ё.) “...name them **to me.”**(Dickens.)

1. When the indirect object stands at the head of the sen­tence:

**To which**of these two comrades did you give the book? **To whom**did you give it? (or colloquial: **Whom**did you give it **to?)**

The prepositional indirect object may be placed at the head of the sentence for the sake of emphasis:

To him I gave the order, not to you.

1. When the indirect object stands at the head of an attrib­utive clause:

“1 have no friends to whom I can tell everything... (Eliot.)

*fj. With the following verbs: to announce, to ascribe, to con- tribute, to attribute, to communicate, to introduce, to submit, to repeat, to dedicate, to disclose, to dictate, to interpret, to point out, to suggest, to open, to explain, to describe:*

They **introduced**the newly arrived delegate **to the Com­**mittee. He **repeated**to me all he had told уои before. They **announced to the audience**the decision adopted on the previous night. He dictated **to me**his letter to his friend. The professor **interpreted to us**the dubious passages of *Hamlet.* We **pointed out to the delegates**the benefits of collective farming. The Soviet Government **has opened to all peoples**of our country the doors **of**the higher educational institutions. Cedric **had explained to me**the. reason for Jack’s taking a science degree. (Braine.) She enlivened our journey by **describing to us...**the various pains she had in her back. (Jerome.)

Some intransitive verbs take an object similar in meaning to the verb and of the same root. Such an object is called the cog­nate object:

The child **smiled the smile**and **laughed the laugh**of con­tentment in its own language... (Bennett.) ...Clare **slept the sleep**of one who has spent a night in a car. (Galsworthy.) **She sighed a sigh**of ineffable satisfaction... (Bront§.) “...my aim is to **live an unselfish life.”**(Mazo de la Roche.) She **smiled a smile**and up she hopped, and on drove Tony. (Har­dy-)

Sometimes the cognate object is similar to the verb only in meaning:

**They fought a good battle. They went a walk.**

The ploughman homeward **plods his**weary **way...**(Gray.) But I stayed out a few minutes longer with Adele and Pilot, **ran a race**with her... (Brontё.)

The cognate object occupies a place intermediate between an object and an adverbial modifier, expressing rather adverbial than objective relations:

**He laughed a hearty laugh. — He laughed heartily. He lived a happy life.—He lived happily.**

The construction with a cognate object is more emphatic than with an adverbial modifier.

1. The Prepositional Object
2. Certain verbs and adjectives govern their object by means of a preposition. Such an object is called a prepositional ob­ject. It is not always easy to tell whether a prepositional phrase stands for an object, or an adverbial modifier.

The prepositional phrase is an object when it denotes a cer­tain person or thing connected with the action expressed by the verb.

The prepositional phrase is an adverbial modifier wrhen- it serves to indicate the time, place, manner, etc., of an action.

This difference of meaning is shown in the question put to an object, or to an adverbial modifier. Asking of an object, we use a pronoun *(who, what,* etc.):

**With whom**did you go to the concert? — I went **with my brother**(an object).

We use an adverb when the question refers to an adverbial modifier:

**How**did you manage to lift that heavy box? — I did it **with**great difficulty (an adverbial modifier).

1. Sometimes one and the same prepositional phrase may be interpreted in two ways:

**Behind whom**did the girl stand? — She stood **behind**me (an object — the speaker is interested in the person behind whom the girl stood). **Where**did the girl stand? — She stood **behind me**(an adverbial modifier — the speaker is interested in the place where the girl stood. The answer might have been “She stood here.”)

**What**do you keep those instruments **in? — I**keep them **in a glass box (an**object). **Where**do you keep those instruments? **I**keep them **in a glass box (an**adverbial modifier.)

What did you open that box with?—-I did it with a knife (an object). **How**did you manage to open that box?—**'I**did it with **a**knife (an adverbial modifier).

Compare with the Russian:

За кем девочка сидела? — Она сидела за мной (дополне­ние). Где девочка сидела? — Она сидела за мной (обстоятель­ство-ответ мог бы. быть: Она сидела здесь).

Here are some examples of the prepositional object:

**I**fought **for freedom, for the brotherhood**of man. (Gor­don.) “You may rely **on me**in that matter.” (Galsworthy.) Hans was delighted **with his new skates...**(Dodge.) “Jon, ...telephone **to the Dragon for a car.”**(Galsworthy.) The girl smelled **at her roses.**(Galsworthy.)

1. Nouns derived from verbs and adjectives may have corre­sponding prepositional objects:

“Is there any objection **to my seeing**her?” (Galsworthy.) She showed great **interest in her pedagogical work.**The Third Congress of the International Journalists’ Organization obliged all progressive journalists to wage a vigorous **struggle against the**armaments **drive**in all its forms, **for**reduction **of armaments, against any preparations**for a new war, without slackening **the struggle for banning**the atomic weapon.

1. Not only intransitive but also transitive verbs may have a- prepositional object:

“Bring her **with you**this afternoon, Aaron,” said Eppie... (Elio **t.)**Mary opened the door **for me,**and shut it **behind me.**(Вгоп1ё.) She helped him **with his English...**(London.)

In a number of cases verbs and adjectives depending on the meaning of the sentence, may govern their objects. by means of different prepositions:

Everybody **looked at**the newcomer. I **am looking for**my pencil. She **looks after**the children. I **called to**her to come. We must **call on**her. This matter **calls for**prompt action. The teacher **called upon**me to-day. I was **grateful to**her **for**her kindness. I am **angry with**him **(at**his rudeness.) I **don’t care about**it. I don’t **care for**such people.

1. The Complex Object
2. An object (direct or prepositional) may be expressed by an infinitival, participial or gerundial complex:

He watched **her ring the bell,**he watched **the maid come in.**(Galsworthy.) You’ve made **me**fee! quite **sad,**Sylvia. (Mackenzie.) We saw behind us **thousands and thousands of white gulls dipping, wheeling, brushing**the water with their wings... (Galsworthy.) “What do you think **of my going over**to visit Aunt Augusta?” (Mazo de la Roche.) He found **her sitting**at the breakfast-table and the meal began almost in silence. (Hardy.)

1. A complex object may also comprise a noun or pronoun fol­lowed by a predicative expressed by an adjective or noun:

He found **sleep**difficult that night. (London.) We thought **this intention very noble**in Steerforth... (Dickens.) ...I found **the open page still legible**by the pale glimmer of day. (G i s- sing.) I woke at six the next morning; and found **George awake**too. (Jerome)