Incomplete Predication

At the end of this lesson, you will be able to:

- 1. Define transitive and intransitive verbs.
- Define a verb of incomplete predication for transitive and intransitive verbs.
- 3. Define subjective complement of intransitive verbs.
- 4. Define objective complement of transitive verbs.
- Identify the difference between a transitive verb of incomplete predication and a transitive verb with two objects.

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Verb

A verb is a word that describes an action or a state of being.

A sentence needs a verb for it to be a complete thought or idea. The predicate contains the verb.

Examples:

Riya writes a story.



The verb denotes an action that Riya does.

2. Riya is very tall.



The verb denotes Riya's state of being or condition.



Types of Verbs

An action verb denotes an action taking place physically or mentally. It tells us what a person or thing does.

There are two kinds of action verbs: transitive verbs and intransitive verbs.





Transitive Verb

A verb which takes an object to receive the action and complete the meaning of the sentence, is known as a transitive verb.

- The object refers to a person or thing that is different or separate from the subject.
- The object may be a living or a non-living thing.

A transitive verb takes a direct object.

Sometimes, a transitive verb may take two objects: a direct object and an indirect object.





Direct Object

The noun or pronoun which receives the direct action or is directly affected by the action, is called the direct object of the verb.

The direct object may refer to a living or a non-living thing.

To find the direct object of a verb in a sentence, ask the question, "What?" or "Whom?" after the verb.

Example:

Ryan played football.

transitive verb direct object

Ask the question: Ryan played what or whom?

Answer: football

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Indirect Object

To find the indirect object of a verb in a sentence, ask the question, "To Whom?" or "For Whom?" after the verb.

Example: Hannah baked a cake for Sam.

verb direct indirect object

To find the direct object of the verb, ask the question:

Hannah baked what?

Answer: cake

To find the indirect object of the verb, ask the question:

Hannah baked a cake for whom?

Answer: Sam

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Indirect Object

The noun or pronoun which is indirectly affected by the action of a verb, is called the indirect object of the verb.

- An indirect object comes before the direct object and indicates who or what receives the direct object.
- A direct object is required for an indirect object to be placed in the sentence.
- · The indirect object is a person or a living being.

STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE



Intransitive Verbs

A verb which has no object to receive the action, is known as an intransitive verb.

- An intransitive verb completes a sentence.
- · It tells us something about the subject itself.

Examples:

2. The mouse squeaked.

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Ask the question: The mouse squeaked what or whom?

Answer: No answer

The verb squeaked has no object. Therefore, it is an intransitive verb.

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Some intransitive and transitive verbs require a word or group of words to help them complete the sentence.

Examples:

1. Roy is a good friend.

subject intransitive

The words a good friend help the verb complete the predicate or what it says about the subject.



Some intransitive and transitive verbs require a word or group of words to help them complete the sentence.

Examples:

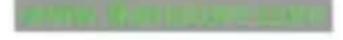
2. The teacher called the student a genius.

transitive object

Question: The teacher called whom or what?

Answer: student

The words a genius describe the object and help the verb, called to complete what it says about its object.





A verb which requires a word or a group of words to complete the predicate or what it says about its subject or object, is called the verb of incomplete predication.

The word or group of words which helps the verb to complete what it says about its subject or object, is called the complement of the verb.

A complement here refers to something which helps to complete another thing.

Market Street, Square Street, Square



Examples:

1. Roy is a good friend.

verbs of complement incomplete of the verb predication

2. The teacher called the student a genius. Tion

verbs of incomplete predication of the verb



When a complement describes the subject of a verb, it is known as a subjective complement of the verb.

An intransitive verb always takes a subjective complement since it has no object.

Verbs such as be, become, seem, appear are common examples of verbs of incomplete predication of intransitive verbs.



Do not confuse a transitive verb of incomplete predication and a transitive verb with two objects.

 The objective complement describes the object of a transitive verb. It cannot be separated from the verb.

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 The direct object and indirect object of a transitive verb refer to two unlike or separate things or persons. They do not describe each other.

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Examples:

1. Zizi gave the book in the evening.

transitive object objective complement

verb

Question: Zizi gave whom or what?

Answer: book

The words in the evening describe the object - book, and help the verb to complete what it says about the object.

The verb gave, is the transitive verb of incomplete predication.

NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.



Subjective Complement

Examples:

1. The doll is beautiful.

subject subjective complement

The verb is, is the intransitive verb of incomplete predication.

The word beautiful describes the subject and helps the verb complete what it says about the subject.

2. The mouse squeaked loudly.

subject subjective complement

The verb squeaked, is the intransitive verb of incomplete predication.

The word loudly describes the subject and helps the verb complete what it says about the subject



Objective Complement

When a complement describes the object of a verb, it is known as the objective complement of the verb.

Transitive verbs of incomplete predication take objective complements.

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Verbs such as make, call, find and think are common examples of transitive verbs which usually require a complement.



Objective Complement

Examples:

2. The mother found the baby fast asleep.

transitive verb object objective complement

Question: The mother found whom or what?

Answer: baby

The words fast asleep describe the object and help the verb found to complete what it says about the object.

The verb found, is the transitive verb of incomplete predication.

STREET, SQUARE, SQUARE,



Objective Complement

Examples:

1. The boxer knocked his opponent senseless.

transitive verb object objective complement

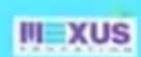
Question: The boxer knocked whom?

Answer: opponent

The word senseless describes the object and helps the verb knocked to complete what it says about the object

The verb knocked, is the transitive verb of incomplete predication.

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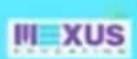


- A verb is a word that describes an action or a state of being.
- A sentence needs a verb for it to be a complete thought or idea. The predicate contains the verb.
- An action verb denotes an action taking place physically or mentally. It tells us what a person or thing does.
- There are two kinds of action verbs: transitive verbs and intransitive verbs.

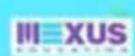


- 8. The noun or pronoun which is indirectly affected by the action of a verb, is called the indirect object of the verb.
- 9. An indirect object comes before the direct object and shows who or what receives the direct object. A direct object is required for an indirect object to be placed in the sentence.
- 10. The indirect object of a verb answers the question, "To Whom?" or "For Whom?" after the verb.



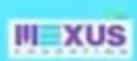


- 5. A verb which takes an object to receive the action and complete the meaning of the sentence, is known as a transitive verb.
- 6. The noun or pronoun which receives the direct action or is directly affected by the action, is called the direct object of the verb.
- 7. The direct object of a verb answers the question, "What?" or "Whom?" after the verb

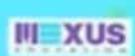


- When a complement describes the object of a verb, it is known as the objective complement of the verb.
- Transitive veros of incomplete predication take objective complements.





- 14. The word or group of words which helps the verb to complete what it says about its subject or object, is called the complement of the verb. A complement here refers to something which helps to complete another thing.
- 15. When a complement describes the subject of a verb, it is known as a subjective complement of the verb.
- 16. An intransitive verb always takes a subjective complement since it has no object.



- 11. A verb which has no object to receive the action, is known as an intransitive verb.
- 12. An intransitive verb completes a sentence. It tells us something about the subject itself.
- 13. A verb which requires a word or a group of words to complete the predicate or what it says about its subject or object, is called the verb of incomplete predication.



- Do not confuse a transitive verb of incomplete predication and a transitive verb with two objects.
 - The objective complement describes the object of a transitive verb. It cannot be separated from the verb.
 - The direct object and indirect object of a transitive verb refer to two unlike or separate things or persons.
 They do not describe each other.

