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The position of direct and indirect objects of selected English ditransitive verbs

Pořadí ekvivalentů přímého a nepřímého předmětu u vybraných anglických
ditranzitivních sloves

BAKALÁŘSKÁ PRÁCE

Vedoucí bakalářské práce:
PhDr. Gabriela Brůhová, Ph.D.

Zpracovala: Jana Halamásková
Obor: anglistika-amerikanistika

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Prohlašuji, že jsem bakalářskou práci vypracovala samostatně a že jsem uvedla všechny použité prameny a literaturu.

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List of abbreviations

AmE	American English
BNC	British National Corpus
BrE	British English
ex	example
NP	noun phrase
O	object
O _d	direct object
O _i	indirect object
O _{prep}	prepositional object
PP	prepositional phrase
S	subject
V	verb

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1. INTRODUCTION

The present thesis is concerned with ditransitive verbs, i.e. verbs that need complementation by two objects. The analysis is concerned with the position of direct and indirect object in English depending on the realization of the objects. The objects can be realized in two ways, either by a noun phrase (NP henceforth) or by a prepositional phrase (PP henceforth). Realizations of the objects by a clause or non-finite verb forms are not the point under analysis in the present study (as their position does not vary) and have been left out completely. Having stated that, possible patterns for realization of the two objects to be analyzed then are: both objects realized by nouns, both objects realized by pronouns or the combination noun-pronoun.

The aim of the present thesis is to find out what factors influence the position of the objects with the expected results confirming the importance of realization of the objects as well as the influence of the functional sentence perspective. It is expected that the position of the objects will be primarily influenced by the principle of end-weight and the principle of end-focus. It is the goal of the present analysis to find out whether the position of the objects is governed only by these principles or whether there might be other factors at play.

The theoretical part presents a summary of ditransitive complementation from the point of representative grammars and then focuses on the different possible realizations of the objects as well as their semantic roles. Next the thesis concentrates on the position of the objects in ditransitive complementation and in its final chapter it briefly summarizes the principle of end-weight and the principle of end-focus. The analytical part is a corpus-based analysis carried out on the basis of 120 examples for 2 ditransitive verbs, namely *buy* and *sell*, with 60 examples for each respectively. The examples used in the analysis have been extracted from the British National Corpus (BNC henceforth).

2. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Verb complementation

Clause patterns in English are distinguished on the basis of the valency of the verb which is the ability of the verb to bind other clause elements. In all clause patterns in English the subject is an obligatory element, but the verb can be complemented by other elements as well and according to that we can distinguish different clause patterns, which Biber et al. (1999, 380) call “valency patterns”. Furthermore, Biber et al. (1999, 380-1) distinguish five basic types of verbs based on their valency: intransitive verbs (SV clause pattern with no object or other complement), monotransitive verbs (SVO_d with single direct object), ditransitive verbs (direct and indirect object in SVO_iO_d pattern), complex transitive verbs (direct object and object predicative¹ or adverbial) and copular verbs (complemented with subject predicative²).

Quirk et al. (1985, 1168) claim that it is reasonable to talk about ‘monotransitive complementation’ etc., rather than about monotransitive verbs, as a great number of English verbs can be used with several types of complementation and are not restricted to one type only. Quirk et al. (1985, 1170) then distinguish intransitive use of verbs and four main types of complementation: monotransitive, ditransitive, complex ditransitive and copular.

Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 216) go even further and distinguish the types of complements as “core” and “non-core.” Core complements are those with the form of a NP and they are directly related to the verb, while non-core complements are those with the form of a PP related to the verb indirectly, through the preposition. NPs with a prepositional phrase are then called obliques. The distinction of core and non-core complements is then reflected in Huddleston and Pullum’s treatment of ditransitive complementation as they consider as ditransitive only those verbs that are complemented by two objects in form of NPs; verbs with

¹ Huddleston and Pullum also use “object-oriented predicative complement,” Quirk et al. prefer “object complement”.

² Huddleston and Pullum also use “subject-oriented predicative complement,” Quirk et al. prefer “subject complement”.

an object and a PP are considered to be monotransitive (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 297). This work will follow the concept introduced by Quirk et al. and concentrate on ditransitive complementation.

2.1.1 Ditransitive complementation

Quirk et al. (1985, 1208) distinguish two basic types of ditransitive verbs according to their complementation: D1 – ditransitive verbs with both O_i and O_d realized by a noun phrase: *He gave the girl a doll*. In this case O_i is usually animate and placed right after the verb, while O_d is usually inanimate. As the D1 verbs Quirk et al. list: *bring, give, offer, promise, send, teach, make, save, wish* etc. The second type Quirk et al. distinguish is the type D2 – ditransitive prepositional verbs with two patterns of complementation: $O_d + O_{prep}$ (D2a); $O_i + O_{prep}$ (D2b). In these structures O_i is usually animate with a semantic role of recipient or beneficiary. As D2a Quirk et al. classify: *bring to, give to, offer to, send to, teach to, make for, save for* and others. Under D2b can be found: *pay with, provide with, serve with, tell about, excuse for, supply with, blame for* and so on. Furthermore, Quirk et al. (1985, 1211-12) mention a third subtype of the D2 type: D2c – verbs “for which the direct object forms part of an idiomatic unit with the verb and the preposition,” with verbs such as *catch sight of, take care of, lose touch with* or *put a stop to*.

The treatment of ditransitive complementation is different in Huddleston and Pullum’s approach, as they distinguish 4 types (ditransitive/monotransitive contrast; see section 2.1):

Table 1: Ditransitive/monotransitive contrast

I	$O_{mono}^d = O_{ditrans}^d$ <i>I gave her the key.</i> <i>I gave the key to her.</i>	II	$O_{mono}^d = O_{ditrans}^i$ <i>I envied him his freedom.</i> <i>I envied him for his freedom.</i>	[O vs PP comp]
	$O_{mono}^d = O_{ditrans}^d$		$O_{mono}^d = O_{ditrans}^i$	[+ O^i vs - O^i]

III	<i>They offered us \$100.</i> <i>They offered \$100.</i>	IV	<i>They fined us \$100.</i> <i>They fined us.</i>
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The contrasts presented in the table are: between I. “a ditransitive construction containing two internal core complements, $O^i + O^d$ ” and II. “a monotransitive one containing $O^d +$ non-core complement with the form of a PP;” between III. “a ditransitive construction” and IV. “a monotransitive containing just one internal complement (O^d).” Furthermore, in I and III the O^d corresponds to the direct object of the ditransitive construction; in II and IV O^i corresponds to the indirect object of the ditransitive complementation (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 297).

Ditransitive complementation can be then seen from two major points of view: there are 1. verbs complemented by O_d and O_i and 2. verbs complemented by O and O_{prep} . The two major clause patterns to be distinguished then are SVO_iO_d and $SVOO_{prep}$.

2.2 Object in verb complementation

The object is a clause element complementing the verb; Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 53) consider it to be an “internal complement” (located inside the verb phrase) “licensed by some verbs but not by others. Some verbs license two objects, direct and indirect”. With some verbs, the object is a clause element constituting the sentence type while with others it is only optional. The object is obligatory in sentence like *she bought a hat* with a clause pattern SVO and optional in sentence like *he’s teaching (chemistry)* with a clause pattern SV. Quirk et al. (1985, 722) regard such cases where the transitive verb is used intransitively as “conversion,” but note that “it applies to some transitive verbs but not to others: *They’re hunting deer.* ~ *They’re hunting.* *They’re chasing cats.* ~ **They’re chasing*”.

2.2.1 Direct object (O_d)

2.2.1.1 Realization of direct object

The direct object is most often realized by a NP or sometimes by another word class syntactically functioning as a noun, *he kept his word* or *you ask too much* (Dušková 2004, 430). When the object is expressed by a pronoun, it is in a special form called objective case³ – forms *me, him, her, us, them* for personal pronouns *I, he, she, we, they* and *whom* for the interrogative pronoun *who*: *It is not clear whom he meant* or *I don't blame her* (Dušková 2004, 430). A special case concerns the pronoun *it* which can also refer to the whole sentence: *She wants to become an air hostess but her parents wouldn't hear of it*. As well as the subject *it*, the object *it* also has the anticipatory function – it can anticipate the object proper expressed by an infinitive or a dependent clause: *I owe it to you that I have been able to get back to my studies*. Furthermore, the direct object can be expressed by predicative proforms *so* and *not* as in: *Will you be long? – I hope not* (Dušková 2004, 431). A special type of direct object is an object realized by secondary predication: infinitive, gerund or dependent clause: *he deserves to win; she hates cheating; I don't see how this concerns us* (Dušková 2004, 431 – 432), however, these are not concern of this work.

2.2.1.2. Semantics of direct object

The direct object denotes various semantic roles; however, in ditransitive complementation it is found only in two main semantic roles: 1. affected object; 2. eventive object.

1. Direct object is most often found in the role of the **affected**⁴ participant, “a participant (animate or inanimate) which does not cause the happening denoted by the verb, but is directly involved in some other way.” *James sold his digital watch yesterday* (Quirk et al. 1985, 741). In ditransitive complementation O_d denotes the entity which changes possession

³ Different terminology is used concerning this form of a pronoun. While Dušková and Quirk et al. use the term “objective case”, Biber et al. prefer “accusative case.”

⁴ Other terms stated by Quirk et. al are “patient” or “objective”.

(is transferred) from the subject to the recipient object: *He gave the girl a doll.* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1208).

2. When O_d is expressed by a deverbal noun, it is characteristic of **eventive** objects. Eventive objects are found with verbs of general meaning, e.g. *do, give, have, make, take*, and the object then carries the meaning. Contrast *They are having an argument* and *They are arguing*, where the meaning is expressed fully by the verb. (Quirk et al. 1985, 750 – 751).

2.2.2. Indirect object (O_i)

2.2.2.1. Realization of an indirect object

The indirect object is found only with ditransitive verbs. It is characteristically realized by a noun phrase, even though it might occasionally be expressed by a finite nominal clause such as: *Give whoever has it your old Cub* (Biber et al. 1999, 193). If the indirect object is in a form of a pronoun, it is in the accusative case (the same as the direct object) (Biber et al. 1999, 128).

2.2.2.2. Semantics of indirect object

The indirect object is found in one semantic role in ditransitive construction; however, some authors (Biber et al., Huddleston & Pullum) distinguish also a subtype of this role. Most often it is found in a semantic role of a **recipient** participant, “the animate being that is passively implicated by the happening or state” denoted by the verb: *We paid them money* (Quirk et al. 1985, 741). A **benefactive or beneficiary role** can be further distinguished from the recipient role; the benefactive can be referred to as an ‘intended recipient’ (Quirk et al. 1985, 741) when “the action denoted by the verb is generally favourable from the point of view of the referent of the indirect object:” *Tactics can win you these games, but more often than not it is whether the players have the experience and the bottle* (Biber et al. 1999, 129). Both semantic roles can cooccur in one sentence when the beneficiary is expressed by a *for*-phrase: *She gave me a scarf for her son* (Quirk et al. 1985, 741). There are also verbs where

the recipient object is not being given anything, but something is being taken from him – verbs *deny, forbid, refuse, grudge* and others (Dušková 2004, 435).⁵

2.2.3 Prepositional object (O_{prep})

The prepositional object does not syntactically nor semantically differ from O_d and it expresses some of the semantic roles of the direct and indirect object. Dušková (2004, 438) states that it is better to talk about the object of prepositional verbs rather than prepositional object, as the verb with a preposition creates a union of form and meaning with a complementation very similar to that of the direct object. Similarly, Quirk et al. (1985, 1208) talk about a group of prepositional ditransitive verbs under the label “Type II prepositional verbs”. On the other hand, Biber et al. (1999, 129) assert that the preposition faces both the verb and the object and therefore it is possible to talk both about prepositional objects and prepositional verbs.

Prepositional object and indirect object have in common the feature “that they require a mediating element (a preposition or a direct object)” and thus the indirect object often corresponds to the prepositional one: *He gave Carrie a ring* and *Mr Evans gave it to me*. (Biber et al. 1999, 129-130). Furthermore, Biber et al. (1999, 130) claim that it is sometimes difficult to distinguish prepositional objects from adverbials and particularly *to*-phrases can be alternatively analyzed as recipient adverbials, characterised as “benefactive adverbials,” often denoting a person as in sentence: *Okay and then I'll just write the check for you* (Biber et al. 1999, 781). However, they admit even inanimate objects to be analyzed either as prepositional objects or recipient adverbials: *I think we're getting that for our house* (Biber et al. 1999, 781).

⁵ These verbs correspond to those which Huddleston & Pullum classify as verbs with the indirect object in a semantic role of a source.

2.2.3.1 Realization of prepositional object

The prepositional object can have the same form as the direct object – most often a noun phrase or a pronoun in the objective case, *she confided in her friend; don't frown at me* (Dušková 2004, 439). Similarly to the direct object, the prepositional one can also have the same form as an adverbial – the deciding criterion is then whether we can ask *What?* for the clause element: *we shall look into the matter* (prepositional object – *What* shall we look into?) and *he looked into the drawer* (adverbial of place – *Where* did he look?). The infinitive form of the prepositional object can be found only after the preposition *for*: *she longs for her son to complete his father's work*. The object following a preposition is also often expressed by a gerund: *I object to being treated as an errand-boy*. The prepositional object can also be realized by a dependent clause, which is possible with the majority of the prepositional verbs, and in these cases the preposition can be left out: *They were arguing (about) who was best suited to fill the post* (Dušková 2004, 439 - 440).

2.3 The position of the objects in ditransitive complementation

Ditransitive complementation can be divided into two types: 1. the verb is complemented by O_d and O_i or 2. the verb is complemented by O and O_{prep} . We can thus distinguish two basic clause patterns: 1. SVO_iO_d and 2. $SVOO_{prep}$. The second type can be subdivided into two more patterns: 2.1 SVO_dO_{prep} and 2.2 SVO_iO_{prep} . This division corresponds to the division made by Quirk et al. (1985, 1208), who for ditransitive verbs distinguish the typical pattern of SVO_iO_d under heading D1 and then two prepositional patterns, SVO_dO_{prep} as D2a and SVO_iO_{prep} as D2b. Some verbs can be found in all three possible constructions, a great number of verbs is open to two possibilities and in some cases, the verbs allow only for one pattern (Quirk et al. 1985, 1209).

On the contrary, Biber et al. (1999, 150) distinguish only two patterns, SVO_iO_d and SVO_dO_{prep} , and classify what Quirk et al. see as SVO_iO_{prep} as SVO_dO_{prep} pattern. Quirk et al.'s

example (1985, 1209) for the SVO_iO_{prep} pattern is: *Helen blamed John for the divorce*, while Biber et al. (1999, 144) have the example *blame somebody for something* under the SVO_dO_{prep} type. As Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 297) regard the prepositional object as a non-core complement and thus verbs with such complementation as monotransitive, they distinguish only one clause pattern for ditransitive complementation and that is SVO_iO_d . They are then interested in mono/ditransitive contrast and analyze rather the correspondence of O_d in monotransitive complementation to either O_d or O_i in ditransitive complementation.

As pointed out in Mukherjee, Standop (2000, 223) criticizes Quirk et al.'s approach and regards the prepositional phrases as obligatory adverbials and not objects and in the same way as Huddleston and Pullum labels as ditransitive verbs only those complemented by two objects in form of NPs (Mukherjee 2005, 11); thus, he admits only the SVO_iO_d pattern for ditransitive complementation. The difference in labels and consequently in given clause patterns is primarily given by different approach to grammar; while Quirk et al. prefer functional description of syntax and take into account semantic motivation, Standop stands for the approach of separation of syntax and semantics, and Huddleston and Pullum represent more "generatively-oriented" approach (Mukherjee 2005, 11).

2.3.1 SVO_iO_d

In ditransitive complementation O_i is formally recognized by its position preceding the direct object: *He gave the girl a doll* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1208). It is normally animate and it refers to an animate being that is the recipient of the action. On the other hand, the direct object is generally inanimate and refers to the entity affected by the action denoted by the verb. The major exception in the position of O_i occurs when both the direct and indirect object are expressed by pronouns. Except for the construction with the usual word order (more often found in BrE) *she gave me it*, there is a possibility of an inverted order of the objects: *Give it me I say* with SVO_dO_i pattern (Dušková 2004, 433). The indirect object in this construction

can also be, and often is, replaced by a *to*-phrase changing into the pattern SVO_dO_{prep} : *She gave it to him* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1396). The *to*-phrase is presumably chosen because it expresses the syntactic relationship more clearly than the word order alone (Biber et al. 1999, 930).

Biber et al. (1999, 150) state that the SVO_iO_d pattern can be described as “the SVO_d pattern expanded by a recipient or benefactive role”. However, in a special type of the SVO_iO_d pattern with an affected indirect object and eventive direct object, the O_i corresponds to the O_d in the simpler pattern of SVO_d and both constructions express more or less the same meaning: *Give it a good shake though* compared to *Shake it well though* (Biber et al. 1999, 129). In such cases the transformation of indirect object into a prepositional one enables us to achieve different communicative goals. While the SVO_iO_d pattern puts emphasis on the activity: *We paid them a visit*, the SVO_dO_{prep} pattern emphasizes the human participant: *We paid a visit to some old friends* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1396). There is also the possibility not to use the eventive object at all when it is human participant which needs to receive end-focus and use full lexical verb instead. It may be preferable to use such a construction, as the pattern where the human participant is placed at the end might be doubtfully acceptable: *?He gave a nudge to Helen* in comparison to *He nudged Helen* (Quirk et al. 1985, 1396).

The choice between patterns SVO_iO_d or simplified SVO_d is also a question of individual verbs. Biber et al. (1999, 392) note that both patterns are possible for many verbs, but while some verbs are normally used with both patterns, others are usually found only with one pattern (even though both are possible). For example, the verb *tell* needs to have both slots occupied (what is told and to whom), while with the verb *promise* only one slot needs to be filled (the content of the promise).

The choice between SVO_iO_d and SVO_dO_i is influenced by a number of factors. The first one can be the length of the objects – with the SVO_iO_d pattern, the indirect object is usually

very short, which is in agreement with the principle of end-weight (where the longer segments are placed at the end of the sentence). Another principle at work is the information principle, as the indirect object is usually less informative than the direct one – this is caused by the fact that the O_i is often expressed by a pronoun (Biber et al. 1999, 928).

Where there is a choice between SVO_iO_d and SVO_dO_{prep} , length is a less important factor; however, O_d tends to be shorter than O_{prep} , which is in agreement with the end-weight principle (Biber et al. 1999, 928).

2.3.2 $SVOO_{prep}$

In the constructions with O_{prep} it can alternate with: 1. O_i ; the position of the objects is reversed: *She gave her brother a signet ring* (SVO_iO_d) and *She gave a signet ring to her brother* (SVO_dO_{prep}) (Quirk et al. 1985, 1396) or with 2. O_d , in which case the position of the objects is the same: *Mary told only John the secret* (SVO_iO_d) – *Mary told only John about the secret* (SVO_iO_{prep}) (Quirk et al. 1985, 1209).

2.3.2.1 SVO_dO_{prep}

Verbs with the prepositional SVO_dO_{prep} pattern can be further subclassified into three groups of verbs depending on the preposition: 1. verbs whose O_d alternates with O_{prep} with **to** (*pay, tell, bring, give, lend, offer, promise, read, send, show or teach* etc.; e.g. *Uncle Jim gave Margaret a present. – Uncle Jim gave a present to Margaret.*) (Allerton 1977, 21); 2. verbs whose O_i alternates with O_{prep} with **for** (*provide, save, leave, reserve, make or spare* etc.; e.g. *Uncle Jim cooked Margaret a meal. – Uncle Jim cooked a meal for Margaret.*) (Allerton 199, 27) and 3. verbs taking **other prepositions** (*ask of, blame on* etc.; e.g. *She asked Paul a favour. – She asked a favour of Paul.*) (Quirk et al. 1985, 1211). These alternative constructions offer the possibility of changing the form of the message in accordance with the speaker's communicative needs (Biber et al. 1999, 151). As O_i cannot be postposed over O_d in

any case, O_{prep} alternant is the only possibility how to put end-focus on the indirect object (Huddleston & Pullum, 1384).

There is also a special subclass of verbs with the $SVO_{\text{d}}O_{\text{prep}}$ pattern where both participants can take the form of O_{d} and O_{prep} and as a result, they exchange their position: he *blamed the teacher for his failure* – *he blamed his failure on the teacher* (Dušková 2004, 442).

Biber et al. (1999, 383) suggest analyzing the sentences with the $SVO_{\text{d}}O_{\text{prep}}$ pattern in two ways, 1. “as a prepositional verb with direct object and prepositional object” or 2. “as a monotransitive verb with a direct object and a recipient adverbial,” which again illustrates the different approach to O_{prep} (see section 2.2.3).

2.3.2.1.1 $SVO_{\text{d}}O_{\text{prep}}$ with a *to*-phrase

The preposition *to* marks either a recipient role of O_{i} or a “locative goal:” *She offered the manuscript to the university library* (recipient) and *She took her son to the university library* (locative goal). The alternation of O_{i} and a prepositional *to*-phrase object is possible only in the case of recipient role. The prepositional alternation can have a slightly different meaning than the construction with O_{i} – the *to*-phrase can rather mark “a failure of transfer” in examples such as *I sent my report to the boss but she never received it* compared to *I sent the boss my report* (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 310).

There are verbs which do not allow O_{i} in other form than the prepositional one (*return, address, announce, deliver, demonstrate, describe, explain, etc.*): *Uncle Jim returned the letters to Margaret.* - **Uncle Jim returned Margaret the letters* (Allerton 1978, 21). The presumption that the construction with the preposition is the basic one for certain verbs makes it difficult to set conditions which would allow other verbs (*lend, offer, owe, show, teach etc.*) to have both constructions and prevent the aforementioned ones of the very same thing

(Allerton 1978, 22). Furthermore, Allerton (1978, 26) notes that in cases where there is no giving implied in the action, but the recipient expects to be given something, the prepositionless construction is preferred.

2.3.2.1.2 SVO_dO_{prep} with a *for*-phrase

The *for*-phrase marks a beneficiary role of O_i and Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 310) subdivide the beneficiaries to 1. “beneficiaries of goods:” *I’ll get another glass for you* (the glass is for you) and 2. “beneficiaries of services:” *Let me open the door for you* (the activity, opening the door, is for you, not the door itself). The alternation of O_{prep} and O_i is possible rather with beneficiaries of goods than services: *I’ll do a quiche for you. ~ I’ll do you a quiche* [goods] while *I’ll do the washing-up for you. ~*I’ll do you the washing-up* [service] (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 310). On account of this Allerton (1978, 23) notes that verbs which allow *for*-phrase alternations do not have a clear-cut boundary between fully acceptable and fully unacceptable constructions, but there is rather a wide range of possibilities with different degree of acceptability⁶:

Uncle Jim cooked a meal for Margaret. ~ Uncle Jim cooked Margaret a meal.

Uncle Jim painted a room for Margaret. ~ ?Uncle Jim painted Margaret a room.

*Uncle Jim watched a television programme for Margaret. ~*Uncle Jim watched Margaret a television programme* (Allerton 1978, 23).

Similarly to the *to*-phrase, the *for*-phrase allows more than one interpretation. In a sentence *I made some cakes for her* we can either infer that I made some cakes intended for her or that she was supposed to make some cakes for a certain occasion and I helped her do it; while in *I made her some cake*, only the interpretation that I made the cakes for her is possible (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 310). In these instances, where the *for*-phrase has the meaning of ‘instead of,’ Allerton (1978, 28) suggests referring to O_{prep} as “deputive”.

⁶ Allerton talks about the degree of ‘indirect-objectiness’ while Hawkins prefers to talk about a scale or cline of ‘benefactivity’ (Hawkins 1979, 8).

2.3.2.1.3 SVO_dO_{prep} with other prepositions

There is a number of verbs where O_i alternates with O_{prep} with a preposition different than *to* and *for*-phrase. The most typical member of this group is the verb *ask* with a variant *ask of*. This alternation is quite formal, compare: *Can I ask you a favour?* – *Can I ask a favour of you?* (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 311). Moreover, it is unlikely for O_d to express an indirect question with this prepositional phrase: *He asked me the time.* ~? *He asked the time of me* (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 311).

2.3.2.2 SVO_iO_{prep}

Quirk et al. (1985, 1211) list the verbs with SVO_iO_{prep} pattern under the heading D2b and state that the membership of this group is rather numerous, e.g. *pay with*, *provide with*, *tell about*, *serve with*, *supply with* etc. We can further subsume a special group of verbs under this category – verbs where there is no reordering possible when paraphrasing SVO_iO_d pattern with a prepositional alternation. A number of verbs belonging to this group is quite limited; we can find there some verbs alternating with a *for*-phrase: *envy*, *excuse*, *forgive* or *with*-phrase: *issue* (BrE), *leave*, *provide*, *serve*. From Huddleston and Pullum's point of view these are; however, examples where the “single object of the monotransitive corresponds to the indirect object of the ditransitive rather than its direct object:” *I can't forgive him his lies.* – *I can't forgive him for his lies* (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 312).

2.3.3 Position of objects depending on their realization

There are four different realizations possible: 1. both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by nouns; 2. O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun; 3. O_d realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a noun; 4 both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by pronouns

2.3.3.1 Both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by nouns

Three different orderings of the objects are possible when both objects are realized by nouns (Quirk et al. 1985, 1396):

1. SVO_iO_d: *She gave her brother a signet ring.*
2. SVO_dO_{prep}: *She gave a signet ring to her brother.*
3. SVO_{prep}O_d: *She gave to her brother a signet ring.*

Quirk et al. (1985, 1396) furthermore mention that the first pattern is usually chosen when O_i “carries less communicative dynamism,” while the second pattern is preferred when it is O_d which carries less communicative dynamism. Biber et al. (1999, 927-8) then go on to say that the choice between these two patterns is partly determined by the valency potential of the individual verbs and partly by other factors, such as the length of the objects or the need to mark syntactic relationship more clearly.

2.3.3.2 O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun

Hughes & Trudgill (1996, 16) state that there are three different possible orderings of objects in a pattern where O_d is realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} is realized by a pronoun:

1. SVO_iO_d: *She gave him the book.*
2. SVO_dO_{prep}: *She gave a book to him.*
3. SVO_dO_i: *She gave the book him.*

The third pattern is found in the north of England; though, it is not very common.

2.3.3.3 O_d realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a noun

Quirk et al. (1985, 1396) mention only one possible ordering for pronominal realization of O_d and substantival realization of O_i/O_{prep} , which is SVO_dO_{prep} , while Hughes & Trudgill (1996, 16) go on to distinguish two possible orderings:

1. SVO_dO_{prep} : *She gave it to the man.*
2. SVO_dO_i : *She gave it the man.*

However, the second ordering is common only in the north of England and reversing the objects in this construction is not possible.

2.3.3.4 Both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by pronouns

When both objects are realized by pronouns, there are again three different orderings possible:

1. SVO_dO_{prep} : *She gave it to him.*
2. SVO_iO_d : *She gave him it.*
3. SVO_dO_i : *She gave it him.*

The most usual is the prepositional SVO_dO_{prep} pattern; while the SVO_dO_i pattern is not very frequent and can be found only in BrE (Quirk et al. 1985, 1396). Biber et al. (1999, 929) list the same three patterns for this construction commenting on the fact that the third possible pattern is less frequent as the syntactic relation there is not clearly marked. Moreover, as the pronouns do not differ in length, the position cannot be decided on the basis of communicative dynamism as it is done when the objects are realized by nouns and thus Biber et al. assert that the prepositional pattern is preferred because it clearly marks the syntactic relationship.

2.3.4 Principles affecting ordering of the objects

As stated before, a number of verbs allow for more than one pattern and by different ordering of O_d and O_i we can assign end-weight and end-focus to different clausal elements. As Biber et al. (1999, 898) state, by weight we consider “different size and complexity of clause elements” and the principle of end-weight is then “the tendency for long and complex elements to be placed towards the end of a clause,” which makes it easier for the receiver to understand. Biber et al. furthermore speak about information principle, which is a “gradual rise in information load” (already known information tends to precede new information) and assert that the information principle and principle of end-weight tend to reinforce each other.

The principle of end-focus simply means that “focus is normally placed on the last lexical item of the last element in the clause” (Biber et al. 1999, 897). The distinction between the new and given information is important: the new information is often stated more fully than the given information (the principle of end-weight), while given information tends to carry less communicative dynamism. Thus, the information which is established and given tends to be at the beginning of the sentence (in accordance with the information principle) and the new information, which also tends to be the focus of the message, is more often placed at the end of the sentence (both information principle and the principle of end-focus) (Quirk et al. 1999, 1361-2).

3. MATERIAL AND METHOD

3.1 Material

The present analysis is a corpus-based analysis carried out on the basis of 120 examples of ditransitive complementation in active voice for two previously selected verbs, namely *buy* and *sell*, where each verb is represented by 60 examples. The examples come from the British National Corpus World Edition published in 2000, which is a collection of 100 million words from over 4000 texts. The BNC contains samples of written and spoken language from a variety of sources and it is designated to represent both written and spoken form of modern British English of the late 20th century. Written sources, from a variety of genres, constitute 90% of the content, spoken sources constitute 10%.

The two verbs for the analysis have been chosen for two main reasons. Firstly, with one of the verbs (*buy*) O_i alternates with a *for*-phrase, while with the other one (*sell*) O_i alternates with a *to*-phrase. Secondly, the two verbs are semantically antonyms with the relation of converseness⁷ and they belong to two different groups of ditransitive verbs:⁸ *buy* belongs among the “verbs of obtaining,” *sell* belongs among the “verbs of giving”.⁹ Verbs of giving are considered the most prototypical class of ditransitive verbs,¹⁰ which is also the reason why one of them has been chosen for the present analysis.

⁷ Cruse (1997, 231-234) calls such relational opposites “converses” and states that they are “diagnosed by the fact that when one member of a pair is substituted for the other in a sentence, the new sentence can be made logically equivalent to the original one by interchanging two of the noun phrase arguments”.

⁸ Gropen et al. (1989, 243-4) refer to 11 classes of verbs which participate in dative constructions, these being verbs of: 1. giving (e.g., *give, sell*); 2. type of communication (e.g., *tell, show*); 3. creation (e.g., *make, draw*); 4. obtaining (e.g., *get, buy*); 5. accompanied motion in a direction (e.g., *bring, take*); 6. sending (e.g., *send, ship*); 7. ballistic motion (e.g., *throw, kick*); 8. manner of accompanied motion (e.g., *push, carry*); 9. other communication (e.g., *say, shout*); 10. future having (e.g., *promise, offer*); 11. other benefactive.

⁹ Note that Jackendoff (1990, 183) subsumes them under the same group, “verbs of exchange,” along with *pay, rent* and *trade*.

¹⁰ Goldberg (1995, 35-6) states that the verb *give* is “the most prototypical ditransitive verb because its lexical semantics is identical with what is claimed to be the construction’s semantics.” Note that in an informal experiment performed by Goldberg on 10 nonlinguists, 6 out of 10 responded that the nonsense word *topamased* in the following sentence: (19) *She topamased him something*, stands for *give*, although other verbs are possible as well.

Each verb has its abbreviation for easy reference: B for *buy* and S for *sell* and the examples are numbered from 01 to 60, which enables finding them in the appendix easily. In the case where there were two examples of ditransitive complementation in one sentence, each was assigned a unique identification number and treated separately:

- (1) B05 Perhaps he still identified with the man who bought a duffel cloak for Alice Fell (see Critical Survey, p. 118); he instructed his daughter to **buy the child a doll** – ‘only let it be a good big one’.
- (2) B14 Perhaps he still identified with the man who **bought a duffel cloak for Alice Fell** (see Critical Survey, p. 118); he instructed his daughter to buy the child a doll – ‘only let it be a good big one’.

The original codes under which the examples can be found in the BNC are given in the appendix as well. The examples in the appendix are divided into several tables and ordered on the basis of different realizations of the objects as well as syntactic patterns.

3.2 Method

Methodology of this thesis is closely modelled on dissertation by Brůhová (2010), “Syntactic, Semantic and FSP aspects of ditransitive complementation: a study of *give*, *lend*, *send*, *offer* and *show*.”

Examples of ditransitive complementation have been excerpted from the BNC leaving out a number of examples which were unsuitable for the present analysis. As the analysis focuses on ditransitive complementation in active voice, all instances of passive voice have been left out. The highest number of examples has been left out because the analyzed verb was present only in monotransitive use:

- (3) Subsequently Clough Williams-Ellis **bought the handsome inn outside the gates of Attingham, Shropshire**, which he renamed the Mytton and Mermaid and promoted as a staging post for guests en route to Portmeirion. [A0B 346]

This was especially true about *buy* which is often used in monotransitive complementation.¹¹ Only when there is the intended recipient stated, the verb is used in ditransitive construction with both objects expressed.

Also, the valency of the verb *buy* was frequently complemented by a *from*-phrase denoting a third participant in the structure. In spite of that, these instances were left out as the *from*-phrase denotes an adverbial of source which is not the point under analysis here:

(4) He **buys** rabbit and game from a local butcher. [A0C 1558]

Next, the present analysis is limited by excluding phrasal verbs and idiomatic expressions as they do not allow object reordering:

(5) International: Dictator who **sold out country to drug barons** faces 120 years' jail After a seven-month trial, Manuel Noriega has been convicted on eight charges. [AJU 819]¹²

(6) 'Gounod's ever popular score and the dramatic story of the man who **sells his sole to the devil.**' [A81 56]

Clausal realization and objects realized by non-finite verb forms were left out as well for the very same reason.

The decision whether to include or exclude certain examples was not always easy. This particularly concerns the verb *sell* and instances where it was necessary to tell apart whether the element following the *to*-phrase was an object or an adverbial, as in some cases the NP did not denote animate being. While Quirk et al. (1985, 741) state that an object which is not animate cannot express the recipient role as it is not possible to transform it from the prepositional pattern into O_i, Biber et al. (1999, 741) admit inanimate objects to be analyzed as O_{prep} with the recipient role. Biber et al. (1999, 149) also suggest a series of tests which should help to distinguish an adverbial and O_{prep}, such as lexicalization (the verb and

¹¹ Most verbs can be used in more than one complementation pattern, for example the verb *read* can be used as intransitive, monotransitive and also ditransitive. (Huddleston & Pullum 2002, 53).

¹² Examples given in this paper have been all copied from the BNC in the form given there, including unfinished sentences or even a slogan form such as: B38 **Buy them Heinz's Beans.**

preposition form one lexical unit and changing the preposition changes the whole meaning), passivization (an object can be paraphrased) or omissibility (the preposition cannot be left out with O_{prep} without injuring the structure and changing the meaning). On the basis of these tests we decided to include a number of examples with inanimate recipient (S05,08-10,12-15,17,19-20,25,31,33-35,37), as they can usually be considered instances of metonymy where the inanimate noun stands for a group of people (e.g. Iran, management, Congress). Most frequently the inanimate recipient denotes a company (e.g. General Motors, Atari).

Having excerpted the examples, they were divided into tables; firstly, according to the realization of the objects, secondly based on the syntactic pattern (see Appendix). Thus, we obtained four sections of examples to be addressed in the analysis:

1. both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by nouns
2. O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun
3. O_d realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a noun
4. both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by pronouns

Let us now briefly comment on what we mean by noun realization. It is not very frequent that an object is realized solely by a noun, it is usually in a form of a complex NP which is constituted by the head (other constituents cluster around it), the determinative (predeterminers, central determiners, postdeterminers), premodification and postmodification, where not all of these need to be present at the same time. That is why we consider realizations such as

- (7) B08 He'd expected it, he added, since he noticed that I had my own plate and cup at work, and **bought tea for whoever was sitting with me.**

a noun realization, even though the whole phrase expressing O_i/O_{prep} in this instance is introduced by a pronoun.

The analytical part of the present thesis gives the frequency of ditransitive constructions and the number of lines needed to excerpt them and comments on these numbers briefly. The analysis then proceeds to address the different realizations of the objects and the relation to syntactic patterns they are found in, attempting to determine which factors influence the ordering of the objects. The conclusion then tries to present a systematic overview of what has been found in the analytical part.

4. ANALYSIS

The frequency of occurrence of *buy* and *sell* in ditransitive complementation is quite low in comparison with more prototypical ditransitive verbs such as *give* or *offer*¹³, but we can see differences between different ditransitive verbs as well. The frequency for *buy* and *sell* are of those with considerable difference, as can be seen from the following table:

Table 2: Frequency of *buy* and *sell* in ditransitive complementation

	<i>BUY</i>	<i>SELL</i>
Lines needed for excerption	1505	722
Ditransitive complementations	60	60
Frequency	0.04	0.083

While it took only 722 lines to find 60 examples of ditransitive complementation for *sell*, it took twice as many lines to do the same for *buy*. Thus we can say that the verb *sell* is twice as frequent in ditransitive pattern than *buy*, which might be attributed to the fact that with the verb *buy* the agent is often the same as the recipient and the verb is used monotonitively, while with *sell* there are usually two different participants which are expressed. The verb *sell*, as found in the BNC, is often used in business context where it is equally important to state both participants, the one selling the object and the one receiving it.

4.1 BUY

As follows from Table 3, the most frequent type of realization for the verb *buy* is O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun, which covers more than half of the examples (60 %). The least frequent realization is where both objects are realized by pronouns; in the scope of the present work only one such example has been found. Also, the realization of O_d by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} by a noun is not very frequent (3.3%).

¹³ For details see Brůhová (2010, 57).

Table 3: Realization of the objects for buy

Realization	Examples	%
noun (O _d) + noun (O _i /O _{prep})	21	35%
noun (O _d) + pronoun (O _i /O _{prep})	36	60%
pronoun (O _d) + noun (O _i /O _{prep})	2	3.3%
pronoun (O _d) + pronoun (O _i /O _{prep})	1	1.7%
Total	60	100%

Table 4 gives the frequency of individual clause patterns found for *buy*. Concerning the different clause patterns, the most prevalent (61.7%) is SVO_iO_d followed by SVO_dO_{prep} (39.3%). No instances of SVO_{prep}O_d were found for *buy*.

Table 4: Clause patterns for buy

Clause pattern	Examples	%
SVO _i O _d	37	61.7%
SVO _d O _{prep}	23	39.3%
SVO _{prep} O _d	0	0%
Total	60	100%

4.1.1 Both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by nouns

By far the most frequent clause pattern found for substantival realization of both objects is SVO_dO_{prep} (76.2%), which is more than three times more frequent than SVO_iO_d (23.8%).

Table 5: Clause patterns for both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by nouns

Clause pattern	Examples	%
SVO _i O _d	5	23.8%
SVO _d O _{prep}	16	76.2%
Total	21	100%

4.1.1.1 SVO_iO_d

As mentioned in the theoretical part (see section 2.3.1), O_i in the SVO_iO_d pattern is usually an animate recipient, which is true for all the examples found in the BNC. As O_i is usually short, it is placed before O_d and in accordance with the end-weight principle the heavily postmodified O_d is then placed at the end, as in example 8:

- (8) B04 So when he **bought Sarah Byrne the songbird he didn't deliver her straight to the door of the Bradford house of employment** just in case anyone should recognize him and pass comment on the fact that he had taken one of the servants out driving.

The principle of end-weight and end-focus work together in the following example:

- (9) B05 Perhaps he still identified himself with the man who bought a duffel cloak for Alice Fell (see Critical Survey, p. 118); he instructed his daughter **to buy the child a doll – ‘only let it be a good big one’**.

The last element is postmodified by the quotation and at the same time, the head of the NP denoting O_d is determined by an indefinite article, which shows that O_d carries the new information. On the contrary, the head of the NP of O_i is determined by a definite article carrying less communicative dynamism (for details see section 2.3.4).

In the last three instances (B01,02,03), where O_i and O_d are of the same length, the principle of end-focus determines their order. In all these cases O_d is determined by an indefinite article, while O_i is determined by a personal pronoun (B01) or a proper name (B02,03).

4.1.1.2 SVO_dO_{prep}

In six instances (B06,08-10,11,21) the ordering of the objects is in accordance with the principle of end-focus as O_{prep} carries more communicative dynamism. In three of these instances (B08,10,21) O_{prep} is postmodified and thus the principle of end-focus and end-weight reinforce each other:

- (10) B08 He'd expected it, he added, since he noticed that I had my own plate and cup at work, and **bought tea for whoever was sitting with me**.

However, in four instances (B06,15,16,17) O_d is longer than O_{prep} thanks to premodification and yet the shorter O_{prep} is placed finally, which is in contradiction to the principle of end-weight:

- (10) B06 Although we are often successful in securing accommodation, it is a problem which stretches our resources to the full and we are urgently raising money to **buy emergency short term accommodation for people with HIV/AIDS**.

As the ordering of the objects in example 10 is influenced by the principle of end-focus, it seems that the principle of end-focus overrides the principle of end-weight. Second reason we may account for placing a longer element before a shorter one is that because the syntactical relationship is more clearly marked by the prepositional construction, the length of the objects is not of such importance in this clause pattern.

Example 11 is an instance where an adverbial is inserted between O_d and O_{prep} , which might affect the ordering of the objects:

- (11) B09 Martin Brundle speaks with the disarming honesty of an F1 driver who is **buying lunch** in a private room at Au Jardin des Gourmets **for a dozen pressmen** on the day the Gulf war ended and a week before the F1 season started.

The inserted adverbial is an adverbial of place that is closely connected to O_d , which might explain positioning the adverbial right after it. Had the adverbial been placed after O_{prep} , misleading information might have arisen there – that Martin Brundle was buying lunch for a dozen men who happened to be in a private room at Au Jardin des Gourmets. Therefore, to avoid this ambiguity, the adverbial was rather inserted in between the objects.

Example 12 shows a case of discontinuous postmodification, which might also play a role in the ordering of the objects:

- (12) B16 What sent me into a fear-filled frenzy was the news — hidden somewhere between a report on the seasonal suicide rate and an article on bogus Santas — that I had **bought a ride-on fire engine for my baby son that had a dangerous fault and should be returned to the manufacturers immediately.**

The head of the NP expressing the O_d in this case is both premodified (*a ride-on fire*) and postmodified (*that had a dangerous fault and should be returned to the manufacturers immediately*) and it is separated from the postmodification by O_{prep} (*for my baby son*). The focus is clearly on the postmodifying relative clause, but the choice of this structure over SVO_iO_d , which would put focus on the very same element, is at least curious. One of possible explanations why SVO_dO_{prep} is preferred is what Allerton (1978, 26) accounts for in a

structure with a *for*-phrase: “the indirect object represents not the immediate but the ultimate recipient; there is thus an implication that an (unnamed) intermediary is involved.” The choice of a *for*-phrase in this case then might show that while the mother has already bought the toy, she has not probably given it to her son yet. This is in agreement with Goldberg (1995, 32) who claims that the basic sense of ditransitive construction is to express a successful transfer, while cases where the prepositional phrase is used do not imply successful transfer of the patient. One of such cases is “*for*-dative” and Goldberg also states that verbs of obtaining (among which *buy* belongs) “do not strictly imply that the agent causes the potential recipient to actually receive the patient argument.”

Next 2 instances (B14,18) show interesting discrepancy with the principle of end-focus:

(13) B14 Perhaps he still identified himself with the man who **bought a duffel cloak for Alice Fell** (see Critical Survey, p. 118); he instructed his daughter to buy the child a doll — ‘only let it be a good big one’.

(14) B18 ‘Now I am trying to **buy a flat for Katya** there.

The O_d in these instances is determined by an indefinite article which should mark the fact that it carries more communicative dynamism and thus should be placed finally. It is interesting to note that this principle is followed in example 8 as discussed before (see section 4.1.1.1), but not in these instances. It seems that the decisive factor is the presence of postmodification in example 8. It is also worth noting that Allerton (1978, 27-28) claims that the prepositional construction is preferred when O_d is definite and by preceding the prepositional phrase the whole pattern follows the natural sequence of the given information preceding the new one. However, these two sentences show that it is not always the case.

In 3 instances (B07,13,20) O_{prep} is slightly heavier than O_d , either because it is realized by a multiple clause element (B07) or because of short premodification (B13,20). The ordering of the objects is thus in accordance with the principle of end-weight.

In the last two instances (B12,19) both objects are of the same length and they do not seem to differ in the amount of communicative dynamism. The prepositional pattern in these instances seems to be preferred as both sentences do not convey successful transfer; the sentences only state the recipient object as the ultimate recipient and the agent as the intermediary, but do not state whether the recipient ultimately received the affected object:

(15) B12 I **bought a Moses basket** (quite rare at that time) **for my baby**, and wondered why my room mate was not so enthusiastic.

(16) B19 She is surviving on family credit and before the actor stepped in had no idea how she would **buy Christmas presents for her sons**.

4.1.2 O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun

Table 6 shows that when O_d is realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} by a pronoun, the most common pattern is SVO_iO_d (88.9%), while SVO_dO_{prep} is found only in four instances constituting 11.1% out of all 36 instances of this realization.

Table 6: Clause patterns for O_d (noun) and O_i/O_{prep} (pronoun)

Clause pattern	Examples	%
SVO_iO_d	32	88.9%
SVO_dO_{prep}	4	11.1%
Total	36	100%

4.1.2.1 SVO_iO_d

In all 32 instances the position of the objects is in agreement both with the principle of end-weight and end-focus. As the pronoun carries less communicative dynamism it is placed before O_d which is often determined by an indefinite article or postmodified:

(15) B23 I **bought him a red hot, a sort of sausage on a roll with mustard**.

In 24 cases O_i is realized by a personal pronoun, in 6 cases by a reflexive pronoun and in two cases (B29, 40) by an indefinite pronoun. Let us now further comment on the realization by a reflexive pronoun. In instances where O_i is realized by a reflexive pronoun (B37, 39, 41, 44, 50, 53) the three semantic roles are occupied only by two participants, as the agent and

recipient are identical, although syntactically three participants are expressed. This construction can be seen in contrast to monotransitive use of *buy* where there is no recipient expressed. The difference is in clearly stating the beneficiary – while with the monotransitive use we cannot be sure who is the final recipient and it certainly does not have to be the agent, the structure with reflexive pronoun clearly states that the person buying the thing is also the one who benefits from it:

(16) B37 I **bought myself three copies of music and Malcolm** and I trotted off to Chapeltown Working Men's Club where a local agent, Ernest 'Honest' Johns, held weekly auditions.

(17) B44 'What I don't understand,' I said harshly, and in an attempt to steer the conversation away from compliments, 'is why you give the twins enough money **to buy themselves drugs** in the first place.'

4.1.2.2 SVO_dO_{prep}

In three out of all four instances of SVO_dO_{prep}, O_{prep} is realized by a reflexive pronoun; there is only one instance where it is realized by an indefinite pronoun:

(18) B56 If you haven't already **bought Usborne books for everyone!**

The reflexive pronouns in this construction work the same as those mentioned in previous section – to clarify that the agent is the one who benefits from the bought thing. It is most obvious in cases where there are more possible recipients:

(19) B55 I slept on the bed with them but they kept falling out, so they **bought another bed, for themselves.**

4.1.3 O_d realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a noun

Quirk et al. (1985, 1396) distinguish only one possible ordering for SVO_dO_{prep} pattern when O_d is realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} by a noun, which is also the pattern we have found; the alternative pattern (SVO_dO_i) listed by Hughes & Trudgill has not been found.

(20) B58 'Wouldn't it **buy something for the girls** here or put someone through school even if you didn't want to take it for yourself?

(21) B59 But if parents **buy it for the child** the dividend is considered part of the parents income.

There are two instances of this kind of realization in our data; in one example the pronoun is indefinite (ex20), in the second example it is personal pronoun *it* (ex21). As the pronouns carry less communicative dynamism, the ordering is in accordance with the principle of end-focus.

4.1.4 Both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by pronouns

Out of three possible orderings for both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by pronouns listed in section 2.3.3.2, only the most usual one, SVO_dO_{prep} , has been found:

(22) B60 She **bought** that for me, Marie did, and now I've gone and lost it.

As both pronouns carry the same amount of communicative dynamism, it is not the principle of end-focus that determines their position; neither is it the principle of end-weight, as the pronouns are of the same length. Biber et al. (1999, 930) claim that the prepositional pattern is preferred because it clearly marks the syntactic relationship and also allows us to stress the PP where the recipient needs to be emphasized, which seems to be the case in this particular example. It is clear from the example that the intended recipient (*me*) is no longer in possession of the patient, which is the meaning conveyed by the prepositional ditransitive construction, while the SVO_iO_d pattern would suggest that the recipient is still in possession of the transferred patient.

4.2 *SELL*

The most frequent realization found for *sell* is with both objects realized by nouns, which constitutes almost three quarters of the examples (73.3%). Next most frequent realization is with O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun (15%), which is almost twice as frequent as O_d realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a noun (8.3%). The least frequent realization is when both objects are realized by pronouns (3.3%), as follows from table 7:

Table 7: Realization of the objects for *sell*

Realization	Examples	%
noun (O _d) + noun (O _i /O _{prep})	44	73.3%
noun (O _d) + pronoun (O _i /O _{prep})	9	15%
pronoun (O _d) + noun (O _i /O _{prep})	5	8.3%
pronoun (O _d) + pronoun (O _i /O _{prep})	2	3.3%
Total	60	100%

As follows from Table 8, by far the most frequent clause pattern is SVO_dO_{prep}, which is found in 78.3% of the examples. The second most frequent is SVO_iO_d (20%) and also one instance of SVO_{prep}O_d (1.7%) has been found.

Table 8: Clause patterns for *sell*

Clause pattern	Examples	%
SVO _i O _d	12	20%
SVO _d O _{prep}	47	78.3%
SVO _{prep} O _d	1	1.7%
Total	60	100%

4.2.1 Both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by nouns

By far the most frequent clause pattern for substantival realization of both objects is SVO_dO_{prep} (88.6%), which is nine times more frequent than SVO_iO_d pattern (9.1%). One instance of SVO_{prep}O_d has been found (2.3%); note that this is the only instance of this clause pattern in the whole work.

Table 9: Clause patterns for both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by nouns

Clause pattern	Examples	%
SVO _i O _d	4	9.1%
SVO _d O _{prep}	39	88.6%
SVO _{prep} O _d	1	2.3%
Total	44	100%

4.2.1.1 SVO_iO_d

In SVO_iO_d pattern O_i is usually animate with the semantic role of recipient, while O_d is inanimate with the role of affected object (see section 2.3.1); which is true for all four instances found in the BNC. The pattern is preferred when O_i carries less communicative dynamism (ex 23), in accordance with the principle of end-focus; or when O_d is heavily postmodified (ex 24), which is in accordance with the principle of end-weight:

(23) S03 As early as the 17th minute, Johnson **sold McCarthy an extravagant dummy** and hit a 20-yard shot that just cleared Digweed's crossbar.

(24) S01 Advertising is a one-way hard-sell in a political campaign and can be a good motivator as long as it doesn't try to **sell the voter something his guts tell him isn't true**.

Note that ex 24 is one of those where the head of the NP realizing O_d is not a noun, but a pronoun. We consider this a substantival realization of the object because of the presence of postmodification (see section 3.2).

4.2.1.2 SVO_dO_{prep}

In 21 (S05,9,10,12,14-18,20-24,27,35,36,38-40,42) out of 39 instances of SVO_dO_{prep} pattern, O_d and O_{prep} are more or less of the same length. There are two main factors which influence the ordering of the objects in these cases and these are the principle of end-focus and the fact that the prepositional construction marks the syntactic relationship more clearly than alternative SVO_iO_d pattern.

The principle of end-focus affects the ordering of the objects in 9 of these instances (S10,14,16,17,22,23,36,39,40). The head of the NP realizing O_d is in several cases determined by anaphoric definite article (S14,39) or demonstrative pronoun (S16,17). In other cases O_{prep} is determined by an indefinite pronoun (S10). In the rest of the cases the prepositional pattern is preferred to put emphasis on the recipient denoted by the PP.

(25) S10 Old cars were sold to clubs at inflated prices and on one occasion a player **sold his dog to a director**.

(26) S14 Both are built in Japan, though the Lynx was designed in California by Epyx, a software house which ran out of development funds and **sold the product to Atari**.

In the other 12 instances (S05,9,12,15,18,20,21,24,27,35,38,42) the prepositional pattern is preferred because it clearly states the affected and recipient, while using SVO_iO_d in these cases might lead to confusion. In 5 of these (S05,09,15,24,27) both O_d and O_{prep} are expressed by proper names, either of companies/institutions (ex27) or people (ex28), and in 2 instances both objects are very short NPs determined by definite article (S21,38):

(27) S09 The government had to retreat over a plan to **sell British Leyland trucks to America's General Motors** — partly because of a rooted popular affection for Britain's 'Land Rovers', partly because it had the air of a Westland mark II.

(28) S15 Their hot-headed Jacobite descendant, Edward Hales, **sold Oswaldkirk to William Moore** in 1674.

(29) S21 The bank **sells the issue to the investor** (booking a generous fee for the service).

In example 30 an adverbial of time is inserted between O_d and O_{prep}. Its placement can be explained by the presence of long apposition placed after O_{prep}. There is a link between a verb and an adverbial and although adverbials are normally placed after the objects, placing the adverbial after O_{prep} with the long apposition would sever this link. Moreover, one element (*for £80,000*), which is also linked to the verb (the construction of sell is *sell sth to sb for sth*), is already placed after the apposition and placing a second element there would disrupt the compactness of the sentence:

(30) S27 Mr Stoddart **sold Party Politics** 48 hours before the race **to Mr David Thompson**, millionaire, of the Cheveley Park Stud, near Newmarket, for £80,000.

In 14 instances (S06-08,13,19,25,26,28-34) the heavily postmodified or premodified O_d is placed before O_{prep}, which is in contradiction to the principle of end-weight. The postmodification is realized in a form of PP, which provides further details about O_d. As prepositional construction marks syntactic relationship more clearly, the length of the objects is not decisive.

(31) S06 Edwards agreed last month to **sell his stake of 51 per cent of the company's shares to Knighton for £10m**, but that deal would be scuppered if a court rules in favour of Edwards.

In several instances (S06,07,13,28,30,31), as seen in example 31, the three-participant construction is expanded by a fourth element in form of a *for*-phrase which states the amount of money transferred in the exchange. Jackendoff (1990, 183-4) calls this kind of *for*-phrase the “for of exchange”¹⁴ and states that it is restricted only to sentences expressing exchange of possession, where the object of *for* denotes the “Theme of the countertransfer”. In these sentences O_d is transferred from one participant to the other and the object of for of exchange is transferred in the opposite direction. Applied to example 31, Edwards’s stake (O_d) goes from Edwards to Knighton and £10m (the object of for of exchange) goes from Knighton to Edwards. Note that for of exchange is always placed finally and thus receives a notable amount of focus.

In 4 instances (S11,37,41,43) the principle of end-weight and end-focus reinforce each other. Heavily postmodified O_{prep} is placed after much shorter O_d , which is introduced by anaphoric definite article (S43) or presents what Huddleston and Pullum (2002, 1384) term “discourse-old” information (S37). O_d in example 33 (*school records*) represents a discourse-old information because there is a clear connection between *school records* and previously mentioned *schools*:

(32) S11 Catriona Stewart **sells her patch boxes to some of the most exclusive shops in the country**, yet she still works at the kitchen table ‘with meals, toys and people all around’.

(33) S37 Schools entering into an entrepreneurial spirit should not, for example, **sell school records to promoters of consumer goods** or allow journalists or public relations consultants to leaf through them for good stories.

4.2.1.3 $SVO_{prep}O_d$

Only one instance of the $SVO_{prep}O_d$ pattern has been found in the present analysis:

¹⁴ Jackendoff (1990, 183) furthermore distinguishes two more kinds of *for*-phrases: the “for of beneficiary” – the object of the *for*-phrase also receives the benefit (e.g. *Bill sang a song for Mary.*), and the “for of benefit” – the object of the *for*-phrase is the benefit the subject intends to receive (e.g. *Bill sang a song for fun.*).

- (34) S44 In 1795 and 1796 Acts enabled the Crown to **sell to local landowners the various Walks of Rockingham Forest, 'freed ... from ... the Duties and Burthens ... of ... the Laws and Customs of the Forest'**.

O_d in this instance is heavily postmodified by a quotation and thus placed finally in agreement with the principle of end-weight. The same communicative goal could be achieved by the same ordering of the objects in the SVO_iO_d pattern, but we can argue that the prepositional construction is preferred because it clearly marks the syntactic relationship.

4.2.2 O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun

As follows from Table 11, the most frequent clause pattern for substantival realization of O_d and pronominal realization of O_i/O_{prep} is SVO_iO_d (88.9%), which is eight times more frequent than SVO_dO_{prep} (11.1%).

Table 10: Clause patterns for O_d (noun) and O_i/O_{prep}(pronoun)

Clause pattern	Examples	%
SVO _i O _d	8	88.9%
SVO _d O _{prep}	1	11.1%
Total	9	100%

4.2.2.1 SVO_iO_d

In all 8 instances of the SVO_iO_d pattern the position of the objects is in agreement with the principle of end-weight and end-focus. Note that in most cases O_d is premodified (S47,48,50-52), while there is only one case of postmodification (S45). O_i is in all instances realized by personal pronoun.

Example 35 is worth mentioning as it is the only instance where the SVO_iO_d pattern is expanded by for of exchange. The object of for of exchange is placed finally, as in SVO_dO_{prep} pattern (see section 4.2.1.2).

- (35) S45 'After The White Lion won they gave me £6,000 and told me to get them another, so I **sold them three shares in Rambo's Hall** — who I'd bought cheaply in a job lot as a yearling — for £1,500 each.

4.2.2.2 SVO_dO_{prep}

In the only instance found for the SVO_dO_{prep} pattern the ordering of the objects is in contradiction to both the principle of end-weight (as O_d is postmodified and thus heavier) and the principle of end-focus (as the pronoun carries less communicative dynamism pointing backwards to its antecedent, *the unions*):

- (36) S53 In particular, as an old union man he was thought to have a particularly sensitive, almost intuitive, understanding of the unions and how best to **sell a policy of wage restraint to them**.

There is one possible explanation for the choice of the prepositional pattern over SVO_iO_d. The basic sense of prepositionless ditransitive construction is to imply successful transfer of the patient, but ditransitive construction with a preposition does not necessarily imply that the transfer was successful, as stated beforehand (see section 4.1.1.2). As example 36 does not say whether the man was successful in selling the idea to the unions or not (it only states that he should have some better understanding of how to do it), the prepositional construction serves to convey this particular meaning.

4.2.3 O_d realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a noun

Out of two possible patterns for pronominal realization of O_d and substantival realization of O_i/O_{prep} (see section 2.3.3.3) only SVO_dO_{prep} pattern has occurred in all five instances. In four instances O_i/O_{prep} is realized by a personal pronoun (S54,55,57,58) and in one instance (S56) by a demonstrative pronoun *that*. As all these pronouns are anaphoric and thus carry less communicative dynamism, their placement preceding O_i/O_{prep} carrying new information follows the principle of end-focus. In example 37 the principle of end-focus and end-weight reinforce each other as O_i/O_{prep} is postmodified by a relative clause:

- (37) S57 And as the years passed , Old John he grew poor , And **sold them to children who passed by his door** To buy him a morsel of bread.

4.2.4 Both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by pronouns

Only two instances of both objects realized by pronouns have been found and both in the prepositional pattern SVO_dO_{prep} . Note that both instances are found in one compound sentence:

(38) S59 I think it came from David, but Angie and Tony certainly drummed it up and **sold it to us** and then went on and sold it to others.

(39) S60 I think it came from David, but Angie and Tony certainly drummed it up and sold it to us and then went on and **sold it to others**.

As Biber states (1999, 930) the prepositional pattern marks syntactic relationship more clearly and enables emphasizing the recipient as the end focus fall on the PP, which might be seen as the reason for this particular ordering of objects here.

5. CONCLUSION

The subject of the present study is complementation of ditransitive verbs. Main focus of the thesis is the position of the objects in ditransitive complementation and factors which influence their ordering. The analysis has been carried out on two ditransitive verbs, *buy* and *sell*, with the aim to find out what factors affect the object ordering with regard to the realization of objects.

The most frequent clause pattern found in the scope of the present work (120 examples, 60 for each verb) is SVO_dO_{prep} , which constitutes more than half of the examples (58.3%). SVO_iO_d pattern is less frequent (40.3%) and by far the least frequent is the prepositional pattern $SVO_{prep}O_d$; only one instance is present in our data (0,9%). The fourth possible ordering mentioned before, SVO_iO_d (see 2.3.3), has not been found in the scope of the present work.

The distribution of the patterns is different for each verb. While with *sell* the most common pattern is SVO_dO_{prep} (42 instances; 70%), SVO_iO_d is found more frequently with *buy* (34 instances; 56,7%). Based on our findings we may conclude that even though some clause patterns might be preferred with certain verbs, the realization of the objects is what influences the choice of the clause pattern.

Taking into account the realization of the objects, the preferred pattern is not the same in all cases. When both objects are realized by nouns, by far the most frequent clause pattern is the prepositional SVO_dO_{prep} , while in cases where O_d is realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} by a pronoun, the situation is the very opposite, the most frequent clause pattern is SVO_iO_d . When both objects are realized by pronouns or O_d is realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} by a noun, the prepositional SVO_dO_{prep} is again more frequent.

As regards the factors influencing the ordering of the objects, it is assumed that the position of objects is influenced by the principle of end-focus and the principle of end-weight. The aim of the analysis was to find out whether in all cases the objects were ordered in accordance with these principles or whether some other factors might play a role. In cases where the position of objects actually deviates from the expected, we attempted to look for explanation of the particular choice.

The first type of object realization distinguished in this thesis is when **both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} are realized by nouns** (65 instances). In this case, SVO_dO_{prep} pattern is by far the most frequent (84.6%). SVO_iO_d pattern has occurred in 9 instances (13.9%), which is six times less frequent than SVO_dO_{prep} . One instance of $SVO_{prep}O_d$ has been found (1.5%). In cases where the pattern is SVO_iO_d , the objects are ordered in accordance with the principle of end-focus and as O_d is often postmodified, also in accordance with the principle of end-weight. On the other hand, in the SVO_dO_{prep} pattern heavily premodified or postmodified O_d sometimes precedes shorter O_{prep} or in several cases O_{prep} carrying less communicative dynamism is placed finally. This is ascribed to the fact that prepositional pattern is a clearer marker of syntactic relationship and that it enables stressing the PP in cases where the recipient needs to be emphasized. In case of $SVO_{prep}O_d$, postmodified and much longer O_d is placed after much shorter O_{prep} in accordance with the principle of end-weight.

The second type of realization of the objects is **O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun** (45 instances), in which case the SVO_iO_d pattern prevails (40 instances; 88.9%) and is eight times more frequent than the prepositional SVO_dO_{prep} (5 instances; 11.1%). In the SVO_iO_d pattern the pronoun carries less communicative dynamism, as it is often expressed by an anaphoric pronoun, and thus the ordering of the objects is in agreement with the principle of end-focus. In cases where O_d is postmodified, the principle of

end-weight and end-focus reinforce each other. In the SVO_dO_{prep} pattern the pronoun realizing O_{prep} is in 3 instances a reflexive pronoun and the prepositional pattern is used to emphasize the recipient. In the other 2 instances the construction does not imply successful transfer and the use of the prepositional construction supports this.

The third type of realization is with **O_d realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a noun** (7 instances). The only ordering for this type of realization found in our corpus is the SVO_dO_{prep} pattern, which is in agreement with Quirk et al. (1989, 1396), who state this as the only possible pattern. As in these cases O_d is realized by an anaphoric pronoun, personal or demonstrative, the ordering of the objects is in accordance with both the principle of end-focus and the principle of end-weight.

Last type of realization is when **both objects are realized by pronouns**, which is overall the least frequent type of realization found in our corpus (3 instances). As only one clause pattern, SVO_dO_{prep} , out of three possible patterns (see section 2.3.3.2) has been found, not many conclusions can be drawn from this. We may argue that no instances of SVO_iO_d found confirm that the SVO_dO_{prep} is the most usual pattern for this type of realization. As pronouns do not differ in length or the amount of communicative dynamism they carry, we cannot speak of the principle of end-weight or end-focus affecting their ordering. As three different combinations of pronouns have been found (demonstrative + personal; personal + personal; personal + indefinite) and no alternative constructions to compare them to, we cannot draw any more conclusions except for the fact that the prepositional pattern is used as a clearer marker of syntactic relationship and for emphasizing the recipient.

As regards other circumstances encountered in our corpus which might affect ordering of the objects, these are the presence of discontinuous postmodification, insertion of an adverbial and the presence of *for of* exchange. There is only one instance of discontinuous

postmodification in our corpus and that is with the SVO_dO_{prep} pattern. However, as the choice of the pattern over SVO_iO_d can be explained by choosing the prepositional pattern because it does not imply successful transfer, this cannot be perceived as another factor influencing the order of the objects. As for the insertion of adverbial, two cases are present in our data (one for each verb). However, as the insertion of the adverbial can be explained by its close connection to O_d or the need to put end-focus on different element in the clause, this cannot be considered as another factor affecting the ordering of objects. Finally, as far as for of exchange is concerned, it by all means expresses only an optional clause element and even though it seems to be preferred with the prepositional pattern (10 out of 11 instances found), it does not directly affect the ordering of the objects.

To sum it up, the ordering of the objects is in most cases governed by the principle of end-focus and end-weight as expected. In cases where the position of the objects is not in accordance with these principles, which is more frequent in the prepositional SVO_dO_{prep} pattern, the prepositional construction is often chosen because it marks the syntactic relationship more clearly, it enables stressing the PP in cases where the recipient needs to be emphasized or because the transfer of the patient argument is not successful and the prepositional pattern conveys this (the basic sense of prepositionless ditransitive construction is to imply successful transfer).

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SOURCES

British National Corpus (BNC) – accessed from <http://ucnk.ff.cuni.cz>

7. RESUMÉ

Tématem této bakalářské práce jsou ditranzitivní slovesa - tedy slovesa, která vyžadují doplnění dvěma předměty. Práce se zaměřuje na pozici předmětů a klade si za cíl prozkoumat faktory, které ovlivňují jejich řazení. Teoretická část práce shrnuje různé přístupy k problematice ditranzitivních sloves z pohledu několika významných anglických gramatik, zatímco praktickou část tvoří analýza dvou předem vybraných ditranzitivních sloves, v našem případě sloves *buy* a *sell*. Metodologicky je práce založena na 120 příkladech, po 60 pro každé sloveso, získaných z Britského národního korpusu.

Jak již bylo řečeno, teoretická část práce pojednává o anglických slovesech, která vyžadují doplnění dvěma předměty. Dle realizace a umístění rozlišujeme předmět přímý (O_d), nepřímý (O_i) a předložkový (O_{prep}). **Přímý předmět** je nejčastěji realizován substantivem či jiným slovním druhem, který plní funkci podstatného jména. Dalším typem realizace tedy může být zájmeno, infinitiv, gerundium či věta vedlejší. Po sémantické stránce se přímý předmět v ditranzitivní konstrukci nejčastěji vyskytuje v roli předmětu zasaženého, tedy účastníka slovesného děje tímto dějem přímo zasaženým. **Nepřímý předmět** bývá realizován substantivem či zájmenem a v ditranzitivní konstrukci ho nalzáme v roli skutečného (úspěšný transfer) či zamýšleného (neúspěšný transfer) recipienta předmětu zasaženého. Nepřímý předmět alternuje s **předmětem předložkovým**, který se od něj neliší po syntaktické ani sémantické stránce.

Podle typu předmětů následně rozlišujeme různé větné vzorce: **bezpředložkový** SVO_iO_d , kde nepřímý předmět předchází přímému a nejčastěji vyjadřuje živého recipienta, zatímco předmět přímý vyjadřuje neživotný předmět zasažený; **předložkový** SVO_dO_{prep} , kde nacházíme slovesa alternující s předložkou *to* (naše sloveso *sell*), *for* (naše sloveso *buy*) či

jinými předložkami (např. *about*); a alternativní uspořádání těchto dvou vzorců základních: **SVO_dO_i** a **SVO_{prep}O_d**.

V závislosti na realizaci jednotlivých předmětů potom rozlišujeme 4 typy realizace, či spíše kombinace předmětů, kterým se podrobně věnuje analytická část této práce: 1. O_d a O_i/O_{prep} oba realizovány substantivem; 2. O_d realizován substantivem a O_i/O_{prep} realizován zájmenem; 3. O_d realizován zájmenem a O_i/O_{prep} realizován substantivem; 4. O_d a O_i/O_{prep} oba realizovány zájmenem.

Teoretická část dále předkládá dva hlavní faktory, u kterých předpokládáme, že ovlivňují pozici předmětů v ditranzitivní konstrukci. Jedná se o „principle of end-weight“ a „principle of end-focus“. První ze zmíněných říká, že v angličtině je tendence umisťovat rozvitější (tedy delší) větné členy ke konci věty, zatímco druhý stanovuje, že při řazení předmětů se přihlíží k tomu, jaký druh informace nesou – novější informace mají tendence být kladeny na koncovou pozici ve větě. Jelikož nová informace je často vyjádřena obširněji, oba principy se často doplňují.

Co se týče sloves zvolených pro tuto práci, jedná se o slovesa *buy* a *sell*. Tato slovesa byla zvolena z několika důvodů. Předně s každým z výše uvedených sloves alternuje předložkový předmět uvozený jinou předložkou – u slovesa *buy* O_i alternuje s O_{prep} uvozeným *for*, zatímco u *sell* O_i alternuje s O_{prep} uvozeným *to*. Dále každé ze sloves patří do jiné skupiny ditranzitivních sloves – *buy* patří mezi slovesa dávání, zatímco *sell* patří mezi slovesa dostávání. Ze sémantického hlediska se tedy jedná o opozita. Volbu slovesa *buy* dále vysvětluje fakt, že skupina sloves dávání je považována za nejprototypičtější příklad ditranzitivních sloves.

Z hlediska příkladů, které byly použity v této práci, bylo nutné celou řadu vyloučit vzhledem k jejich nevhodnosti. V první řadě byly použity pouze konstrukce, kde jsou oba

předměty vyjádřené. Následně byly vyřazeny všechny výskyty trpného rodu, protože tématem této práce jsou ditranzitivní slovesa v rodě aktivním. Dalšími nevhodnými vyloučenými případy jsou frázová slovesa či idiomatická spojení, která nedovolují alternativní pořadí předmětů. Podobně byly vyloučeny všechny příklady s předměty realizovanými nefinitivními tvary slovesnými a finitními větami.

Analytická část práce předkládá frekvence obou zkoumaných sloves, ze kterých vyplývá, že sloveso *sell* se v ditranzitivní konstrukci vyskytuje dvakrát častěji než *buy*. Následně je každé sloveso rozebrané zvlášť s ohledem na realizaci předmětů a jednotlivé větné vzorce. Přistupme tedy nyní k výsledkům analýzy.

Z dat získaných z Britského národního korpusu vyplynulo, že celkově mírně převažuje předložkový vzorec SVO_dO_{prep} , který se vyskytuje v 70 případech a tvoří tak nadpoloviční většinu (58,3%). Druhým nejčastějším vzorcem je pak SVO_iO_d nalezený v 49 případech (40,8%). V rozsahu této práce byl nalezen jediný případ předložkového vzorce $SVO_{prep}O_d$ (0,8%). Čtvrtý z možných větných vzorců uvedených v teoretické části, SVO_iO_d , se nevyskytl ani v jednom případě.

Vezmeme-li však v úvahu také realizaci předmětů, zjistíme, že předložkový vzorec není upřednostňován ve všech případech. Pokud jsou oba předměty realizovány substantivy, pak zcela jednoznačně převažuje předložkový SVO_dO_{prep} , zatímco v případech, kde je O_d realizován substantivem a O_i/O_{prep} zájmenem, je situace přesně opačná a nejčastějším vzorcem je SVO_iO_d . Pokud jsou oba předměty realizovány zájmeny nebo O_d je realizován zájmenem a O_i/O_{prep} substantivem, opět převažuje předložkový vzorec SVO_dO_{prep} .

Prvním typem realizace předmětů jsou případy, kde jsou **O_d a O_i/O_{prep} oba realizovány substantivem** (65 případů). V tomto případě je vzorec SVO_dO_{prep} jednoznačně nejčastější (84,6%); vyskytuje se šestkrát častěji než vzorec SVO_iO_d , který se objevuje pouze v 9

případech (13,9%). V případě substantivní realizace obou předmětů byl nalezen i jeden příklad předložkového vzorce $SVO_{prep}O_d$. V případě větného vzorce SVO_iO_d jsou předměty seřazeny v souladu s oběma výše zmíněnými principy ovlivňujícími pořadí předmětů – jelikož předmět nesoucí nové informace bývá často dále rozvit, je umístěn finálně. V případě předložkového vzorce SVO_dO_{prep} v některých případech rozvitý a delší O_d předchází kratšímu O_{prep} či je O_{prep} nesoucí již známou informaci umístěn v koncové pozici. Tyto odchylky jsou připisovány faktu, že předložková konstrukce zřetelněji určuje syntaktické vztahy a je jí používáno ke zdůraznění recipienta vyjádřeného předložkovou vazbou. V případě vzorce $SVO_{prep}O_d$ je rozvitý a mnohem delší O_d umístěn za kratším O_{prep} , což odpovídá „principle of end-weight“.

Druhým typem realizace předmětů jsou případy, kde **O_d je realizováno substantivem a O_i/O_{prep} zájmenem** (45 případů), kdy je nejčastějším větným vzorcem SVO_iO_d , nalezený ve 40 případech (88.9%). SVO_iO_d je osmkrát častější než předložkový SVO_dO_{prep} , který se vyskytuje pouze v 5 případech (11.1%). Ve vzorci SVO_iO_d zájmena často odkazují na entity v textu již dříve zmíněné, nesou tedy již známou (starou) informaci a jsou umístěny před O_d nesoucím informaci novou, což je v souladu s „principle of end-focus“. V případech, kde je O_d dále postmodifikován, je toto podpořeno i fungováním „principle of end-weight“. V případě předložkového vzorce $SVO_{prep}O_d$, se ve 3 případech z 5 jedná o reflexivní zájmeno a předložková konstrukce slouží ke zdůraznění recipienta. Ve zbylých dvou případech konstrukce vyjadřuje transfer zasaženého předmětu, u kterého není známo, zda byl úspěšný (což je primární význam ditranzitivních sloves v bezpředložkové konstrukci), čemuž odpovídá volba předložkové konstrukce, která jasně neříká, zda byl přenos úspěšný či nikoli.

Třetím typem realizace je **O_d realizovaný zájmenem a O_i/O_{prep} realizovaný substantivem** (7 případů). V případě této realizace byl nalezen jediný větný vzorec,

SVO_dO_{prep} , což odpovídá Quirkovi et al. (1989, 1396), kteří tento vzorec uvádějí jako jediný možný. O_d je v těchto případech realizován anaforickým zájmenem, osobním či ukazovacím, které opět odkazuje k již zmíněným entitám v textu a nenesou tedy žádnou novou informaci. Uspořádání předmětů je tedy v souladu s výše zmíněnými principy.

Posledním typem realizace předmětů jsou případy, kde jsou O_d a O_i/O_{prep} **oba realizovány zájmeny**. Pro tento typ realizace předmětů byly v rozsahu této práce nalezeny pouze 3 případy, všechny s větným vzorcem SVO_dO_{prep} . Jelikož nebyly nalezeny žádné alternativní vzorce, můžeme pouze vyvodit, že nulový výskyt bezpředložkového vzorce SVO_iO_d potvrzuje, že nejčastějším vzorcem v případě této realizace je SVO_dO_{prep} . Jelikož zájmena se od sebe neliší svou délkou (rozvitostí), ani množstvím nové informace, které nesou, jejich pořadí není ovlivněno „principle of end-weight“ ani „principle of end-focus“. Protože námi nalezené případy vykazují tři různé kombinace zájmen (ukazovací + osobní, osobní + osobní, osobní + neurčité) a nebyly nalezeny žádné alternativní případy, se kterými by bylo možné je porovnat, můžeme pouze vyvodit, že předložková konstrukce je upřednostňována, protože zřetelněji určuje syntaktické vztahy a umožňuje zdůraznění recipienta.

Přihlédneme-li k dalším okolnostem, které se vyskytly v námi komentovaných případech, které by mohly ovlivňovat pořadí předmětů, v úvahu připadají: nesouvislá postmodifikace, příslovečné určení vložené mezi předměty a přítomnost předložkové vazby *for* vyjadřující předmět výměny. V případě nesouvislé postmodifikace lze vysvětlit upřednostnění předložkového vzorce SVO_dO_{prep} před SVO_iO_d tím, že předložková konstrukce vyjadřuje neúspěšný transfer; přítomnost nesouvislé postmodifikace tedy nemá přímý vliv na pořadí předmětů. Dva případy v naší analýze vykazovaly přítomnost příslovečného určení vloženého mezi předměty – jelikož lze toto nestandardní umístění příslovečného určení vysvětlit jeho

pevnou vazbou na O_d či nutností zdůraznit v koncové pozici jiný element než příslovečné určení, nelze ani toto brát za další faktor ovlivňující pořadí předmětů. A konečně přítomnost předmětu výměny vyjádřeného pomocí předložky *for*. Zde se jedná pouze o vyjádření nepovinného větného členu, a přestože se zdá, že je v případě jeho přítomnosti ve větě preferována předložková konstrukce (10 případů z 11), nemá přímý vliv na pořadí předmětů.

Pokud shrneme všechna dosud uvedená fakta, pořadí předmětů v anglické ditranzitivní konstrukci je nejčastěji v souladu s oběma zmíněnými principy, tedy tendencí umisťovat rozvitě a delší větné členy a členy nesoucí nové informace na konec věty. Přestože v případě předložkového vzorce SVO_dO_{prep} toto vždy neplatí, použití předložkové konstrukce může v takových případech být vysvětleno tím, že jasněji určuje syntaktické vztahy, umožňuje zdůraznit recipienta v předložkové vazbě anebo implikuje, že transfer zasaženého předmětu nebyl nutně úspěšný (zatímco bezpředložková vazba ditranzitivních sloves nese primární význam úspěšného transferu).

8. APPENDIX

BUY

1. Both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by nouns

Number	Code	SVO _i O _d
B01	A7N 371	I bought my son a selection of clothes at Christmas and was really impressed with both the designs on offer and the reasonable prices.
B02	ABS 585	At a cost of one hundred and fifty thousand zlotys, about eight pounds, I buy Elena and Barbara a bottle of 'champagne' .
B03	ADB 682	Seeing a young officer in the bar, the chairman bought Cooper-Key a drink and asked him to give the list a quick once-over.
B04	BP1 171	So when he bought Sarah Byrne the songbird he didn't deliver her straight to the door of the Bradford house of employment just in case anyone should recognize him and pass comment on the fact that he had taken one of the servants out driving.
B05	CAW 569	Perhaps he still identified himself with the man who bought a duffel cloak for Alice Fell (see Critical Survey, p. 118); he instructed his daughter to buy the child a doll — 'only let it be a good big one' .
Total: 5		

Number	Code	SVO _d O _{prep}
B06	A02 148	Although we are often successful in securing accommodation, it is a problem which stretches our resources to the full and we are urgently raising money to buy emergency short term accommodation for people with HIV/AIDS .
B07	AB5 1672	Angie would continuously go and buy things for David and Zowie , but also for me.
B08	A0U 1569	He'd expected it, he added, since he noticed that I had my own plate and cup at work, and bought tea for whoever was sitting with me .
B09	A6X 812	Martin Brundle speaks with the disarming honesty of an F1 driver who is buying lunch in a private room at Au Jardin des Gourmets for a dozen pressmen on the day the Gulf war ended and a week before the F1 season started.
B10	ARC 230	More important, fee-paying parents in other areas (and in schools like Thame) would no longer be able to buy a grammar-school place for children who had not 'passed the scholarship' .
B11	ATE 1811	In no time, he'd bought a second one for Liam in Milltown, and then a third in Warrenpoint and now Liam was just about to clinch a site in Newry.
B12	B2E 1345	I bought a Moses basket (quite rare at that time) for my baby , and wondered why my room mate was not so enthusiastic.
B13	CAH 316	I hope everyone who bought Easter eggs for their own children last week will match what these cost — at least — with a contribution to one of the aid agencies.
B14	CAW 569	Perhaps he still identified himself with the man who bought a duffel cloak for Alice Fell (see Critical Survey, p. 118); he instructed his daughter to buy the child a doll — 'only let it be a

		good big one’.
B15	CB4 158	The trouble is that charity work never ends and the same can be said for the constant need for money to pay for research work, buy new hospital machinery or vehicles for disabled youngsters.
B16	CBC 2417	What sent me into a fear-filled frenzy was the news — hidden somewhere between a report on the seasonal suicide rate and an article on bogus Santas — that I had bought a ride-on fire engine for my baby son that had a dangerous fault and should be returned to the manufacturers immediately.
B17	CBC 2422	We've heard of a small baby who chewed through a gift and swallowed a battery, and of a granny who bought one of those talking baby dolls for her favourite granddaughter , only to find that it had a vocabulary of four-letter words.
B18	CBC 8057	‘Now I am trying to buy a flat for Katya there.
B19	CBF 7697	She is surviving on family credit and before the actor stepped in had no idea how she would buy Christmas presents for her sons.
B20	CCF 409	Ten schools joined the campaign and we were able to donate hampers to 130 families and buy presents for over 400 children.
B21	CGS 302	Later the adolescent is seen buying crisps and coke for the coloured child in the swimming pool cafe.
Total: 16		

2. O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun

Number	Code	SVO _i O _d
B22	A0F 2528	Would you mind if I bought you a coffee or something?
B23	A0U 2580	I bought him a red hot, a sort of sausage on a roll with mustard.
B24	A17 436	When Mr Cod was a puppy, Simon Cowell, the man who signed Sinitta to her first recording deal, bought her a Yorkshire Terrier to keep Mr Cod company.
B25	A6X 170	£700,000 will buy you a road-going 962 from Koenig
B26	AC5 3249	‘I'm going to buy him some flower seeds, ’ said Dot.
B27	ADX 2211	(So the crew would protest) ‘that he's bought us the best —
B28	ARJ 2893	‘Can you buy me a Coke? ’
B29	ASC 1086	He was liable to forget to buy birthday or Christmas presents (one year when he resolved to mark Christmas properly, he bought everyone gift vouchers because he could not decide what to get), but would make a gift out of the blue for no other reason than that it was a nice day.
B30	AT1 106	He asked me what I was going to wear and said his mam had just bought him a new duffle coat and did I like it,’ she says.
B31	B1X 2131	Could he give her the best of food or pay for a doctor if she fell sick or buy her fine clothes or anythin' she fancies?
B32	B38 2159	Buy them Heinz's Beans
B33	BN3 65	‘Well, Mammy, if you buy me sweets, and give me a penny to buy more after school, then I'll be good.’
B34	BN3 364	Will yi buy me a drink, Jew-boy?’
B35	BN3 372	I will give you a game of dominoes, and if you vin ... vell, den I buy

		you a drink.
B36	BN3 1187	At the Carnival, 1925, when I was 10, Sam had first bought us large ice-creams and had decided, before going into the circus, to take the three of us to the menageries (at an extra cost of two pence, if I remember right).
B37	CA9 1523	I bought myself three copies of music and Malc and I trotted off to Chapeltown Working Men's Club where a local agent, Ernest 'Honest' Johns, held weekly auditions.
B38	CA9 1637	" A nice bit of steak, " he said and she rushed out and bought him a steak.
B39	CAE 2532	Go buy yourself a book on the Holocaust , preferably one with lots of pictures.
B40	CBC 7406	It will tell you, for instance, 'the three best ways to start a conversation' (that seems obvious enough — buy someone a drink ; get drunk and fall on people; pass out and be carried to someone's house to sober up).
B41	CAE 2566	He should pull himself together, buy himself a decent set of clothes and pop down to the Today (sic) for a shift in the showbusiness department.
B42	CBF 13753	Sherie intends to take Neil on holiday after Christmas to help him over his ordeal — after she has bought him the mountain bike he has set his heart on.
B43	CCM 232	'Jaysus isn't that great, if you were six years older I'd take you into Shea's and put you up on my knee and buy you a gin and it.'
B44	CCW 911	'What I don't understand,' I said harshly, and in an attempt to steer the conversation away from compliments, 'is why you give the twins enough money to buy themselves drugs in the first place.'
B45	CD2 850	'I did not know that you had bought her a ring today, until we came back,' she said.
B46	CD2 893	'You bought her a ring today, and you won't get it back.
B47	CDS 519	Then he smiled and said, 'And now I buy you a drink. '
B48	CEB 3066	She was no Harriet-Meredith wouldn't have minded betting a few men bought her champagne.
B49	CEK 5688	Although not due for release until 2001, the 45-year-old was recently let out of his low-security prison to spend a weekend with his wife Brenda who bought him a £35,000 K-reg Mercedes as a coming home present.
B50	CEP 6689	There are players now valued in the £2m bracket who can't hold a candle to Ian in terms of ability and George Graham must be thinking he has bought himself a star on the cheap.
B51	CEX 774	I would have been sorrier still if she had not paraded her distress so openly, sighing and staring into space and insisting that Richard should buy her whisky , which is expensive in Morocco — in her place I should have been so humiliated and ashamed that I would have done my best to put a good face on it — but I was sorry enough to agree that she should come with us, in our car.
B52	CFM 285	Because your £6 helps buy him protective clothing and helps us provide him with the best equipped boats.
B53	CGH 175	I had not even finished writing this before I got carried away and

		bought myself another Christmas present — a Synodontis angelicus .
Total: 32		

Number	Code	SVO _d O _{prep}
B54	A6E 685	Apart from Nora and the weirdos we'd get people buying it for their girlfriends, as a laugh Some girls, those who were a bit more out there, would buy the rubber wear for themselves.
B55	A17 1610	I slept on the bed with them but they kept falling out, so they bought another bed, for themselves.
B56	ANM 227	If you haven't already bought Usborne books for everyone!
B57	BP1 642	There was no money to buy nourishing food for herself , and no hope of working to earn any.
Total: 4		

3. O_d realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a noun

Number	Code	SVO _d O _{prep}
B58	A6N 568	'Wouldn't it buy something for the girls here or put someone through school even if you didn't want to take it for yourself?
B59	A94 336	But if parents buy it for the child the dividend is considered part of the parents income.
Total: 2		

4. Both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by pronouns

Number	Code	SVO _d O _{prep}
B60	A74 3006	She bought that for me , Marie did, and now I've gone and lost it.
Total: 1		

SELL

1. Both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by nouns

Number	Code	SVO _i O _d
S01	ADK 1195	Advertising is a one-way hard-sell in a political campaign and can be a good motivator as long as it doesn't try to sell the voter something his guts tell him isn't true.
S02	AK4 884	I was unable to pay more than the \$100,000 I had just forked out for his British rights, so he sold Leslie Waddington a batch too.
S03	AKV 798	As early as the 17th minute, Johnson sold McCarthy an extravagant dummy and hit a 20-yard shot that just cleared Digweed's crossbar.
S04	ANO 366	Aside from Boyce and Lee, these include Edward Howard, a CIA employee who finally defected to Moscow taking with him a hoard of secret information about his work; the Walker trio who for 17 years handed over details of US Navy cryptographic equipment to the Russians in exchange for \$750,000; Bruce Ott, a USAF airman who tried to sell the Russians a copy of the SR-71 spy plane operating manual.
Total: 4		

Number	Code	SVO _d O _{prep}
S05	A11 742	Unable to meet the huge cost of the highly specialised asbestos decontamination work then demanded of the entire Pullman set, SLOA agreed to sell the Pullmans to industrialist Sir William McAlpine (better known to railway enthusiasts as the owner of Flying Scotsman) and to hire them back for steam-charter use once the asbestos stripping work was complete.
S06	A33 36	Edwards agreed last month to sell his stake of 51 per cent of the company's shares to Knighton for £10m, but that deal would be scuppered if a court rules in favour of Edwards.
S07	A37 123	TRUSTHOUSE Forte has sold the Skyway Hotel at Heathrow Airport to Edwardian Hotels , the privately owned London group, for £35m.
S08	A3Y 176	There are now manufacturers world-wide pursuing variations on this approach, building everything from high-powered graphics work stations for computer-aided design and advertising, like soon-to-merge American firms Ardent and Stellar, through to Teradata, another American company which has sold several hundred of its parallel database machines, to Britain's Meiko Scientific , manufacturer of the Computing Surface.
S09	A66 1300	The government had to retreat over a plan to sell British Leyland trucks to America's General Motors — partly because of a rooted popular affection for Britain's 'Land Rovers', partly because it had the air of a Westland mark II.
S10	A6Y 260	Old cars were sold to clubs at inflated prices and on one occasion a player sold his dog to a director.
S11	A7D 139	Catriona Stewart sells her patch boxes to some of the most exclusive shops in the country, yet she still works at the kitchen

		table 'with meals, toys and people all around'.
S12	A85 318	Hanson yesterday began the break-up of the Consolidated Gold Field's empire when it sold ARC Construction to its management for £6.3million.
S13	A9D 430	Bass, poised to become the world's biggest hotelier with the takeover of Holiday Inns in North America, is selling its Villa Magna luxury hotel in Madrid to Shirayama of Japan for £50million.
S14	AAD 20	Both are built in Japan, though the Lynx was designed in California by Epyx, a software house which ran out of development funds and sold the product to Atari.
S15	AB4 457	Their hot-headed Jacobite descendant, Edward Hales, sold Oswaldkirk to William Moore in 1674.
S16	ABD 90	Then, equally important, George Bush must sell that deal to Congress with far more enthusiasm than his officials have lately shown for the multilateral approach to trade reform.
S17	ABE 3182	If farmers can legally insist that locomotives are spark-free, they can sell this right to the railway.
S18	ABF 985	It is a considerable sacrifice: last month Mr Ishihara sold the world rights to Simon & Schuster for \$275,000 — even though without Mr Morita's parts the book will be slim.
S19	ABG 2356	Grumman veterans bear the scars from the company's many setbacks, especially the export triumph Grumman scored when it sold lots of F-14 Tomcats to Iran under the shah.
S20	ABJ 2249	Meanwhile, it sells big switches to the Baby Bells themselves.
S21	ABJ 2560	The bank sells the issue to the investor (booking a generous fee for the service).
S22	ACR 1777	Prices of the new ranges fell foul of the haggling over the figure at which Nissan would sell its cars to Mr Botnar and what his Nissan UK would then charge buyers.
S23	AHG 96	And that exactly a century ago, the fifth Earl sold his splendid library to Mrs John Rylands , who gave it to Manchester (though the university has since broken the spirit of the benefaction by selling part of it).
S24	AHR 120	NOW THAT Lord Cholmondeley has sold the Holbein to the National Gallery , he will be getting on with his film career, I am told.
S25	AHT 130	They have until 1994 to sell 51 p.c. of their shares to external shareholders.
S26	AHT 372	Sunderland motor dealer Reg Vardy says that in the past month it has sold £1.1m worth of luxury cars to local businessmen.
S27	AHU 7	Mr Stoddart sold Party Politics 48 hours before the race to Mr David Thompson , millionaire, of the Cheveley Park Stud, near Newmarket, for £80,000.
S28	AHX 1302	Meanwhile, he sold the lordship of the manor to Mr Brian Hibbert , a commoner, who lives at Newtown Grange, for £12,000.
S29	AJ9 341	During busier days they brought companies to the unlisted securities market but required owners to sell only 15 p.c. of their shares to outsiders — who often turned out to be long-term holders lined up

		in advance by the issue's brokers.
S30	AKL 377	HANSON, the Imperial Tobacco-to-Jacuzzi conglomerate, has sold the Australian construction and property interests of its recently-acquired subsidiary Beazer to B&B Asia for A\$32½m (£14½m).
S31	AKR 619	He had sold a Rolls-Royce for about £28,000, and his half share of the furniture in the Dalkeith home to Eileen , his wife of 38 years, for £150,000, and used the money to pay legal expenses.
S32	ALV 561	Swiss group Ciba-Geigy is selling its flame retardant and water treatment businesses based at Trafford Park, Manchester to FMC of Chicago .
S33	ALW 525	So last year Philips Analytical decided to refocus its attention back onto its existing strengths and expertise and sold its Cambridge-based laboratory instrument business, Unicam, to the US company ATI in April.
S34	ALW 695	Exxon Chemical has sold its acrylic emulsions business in Turin, Italy, to ICI ICI Resins .
S35	AMY 60	In May 1905 the two agreed to sell 70 acres of Upper Bolney Farm to the newly formed syndicate which registered itself as Bolney Estates Ltd. in 1906.
S36	ANO 970	Another fake defector operating at the same time was Top Hat (whose real name remains unknown), who also planted a lot of false information on the West through the Americans but did in 1965 expose the spy Frank Bossard, who worked in the Missile Guidance Branch at the Air Ministry and had been selling secrets to the GRU for some while.
S37	AN5 639	Schools entering into an entrepreneurial spirit should not, for example, sell school records to promoters of consumer goods or allow journalists or public relations consultants to leaf through them for good stories.
S38	ANB 408	From the castle he ruled the lake, more as pirate than governor, choosing just the right moment to sell the fortress to the Milanese during the time of the Spanish-French war.
S39	ANC 687	Clutterbuck Deane died in 1701 and within a year Mary had sold the mill to Thomas Shurmur , in whose family it was to remain for a century.
S40	ANF 1781	Shortly afterwards, Renoir even sold two canvases to Zborowski in order to help Modigliani.
S41	ANK 108	Jarman would then take the man's belongings, deposit the body in a nearby river and sell his horse and clothes to the taciturn gypsies that wandered the moor .
S42	ANU 281	Then Romano took me to one side — my father was sitting at his desk — and told me that I had a great future in front of me and that people would be prepared to sell property to the Damianis .
S43	APU 2117	Murray's brother sold the letter to the ambitious editor of his university newspaper for £20.
Total: 39		

Number	Code	SVO _{prep} O _d
S44	AE9 1212	In 1795 and 1796 Acts enabled the Crown to sell to local landowners the various Walks of Rockingham Forest, 'freed ... from ... the Duties and Burthens ... of ... the Laws and Customs of the Forest' .
Total: 1		

2. O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun

Number	Code	SVO _i O _d
S45	A4P 523	'After The White Lion won they gave me £6,000 and told me to get them another, so I sold them three shares in Rambo's Hall — who I'd bought cheaply in a job lot as a yearling — for £1,500 each.
S46	AB5 382	I can't remember which of David's songs led into that — I shudder to think — but there was another lovely one about a little coat — sell me a coat because I feel cold.
S47	ABB 210	The retailer should not sell you the first slice and the second cut should be of a bright, usually pink colour.
S48	ABE 2012	Sell them sunny meadows
S49	AD1 3045	'You wouldn't be trying to sell me a ticket? '
S50	AKM 1295	Perkins group managing director, Tony Gilroy says: 'Despite the current recession in the construction industry, we expect to sell them a lot more than that under the new agreement.
S51	ALX 277	My neighbour answers, 'Pay me the money, and I will sell you Joseph's horses. '
S52	ANK 1083	Bill Williams, a journeyman, witnessed how he had met Day in the Barley Mow at Hungerford, and sold him the incriminating tobacco box.
Total: 8		

Number	Code	SVO _d O _{prep}
S53	A66 274	In particular, as an old union man he was thought to have a particularly sensitive, almost intuitive, understanding of the unions and how best to sell a policy of wage restraint to them.
Total: 1		

3. O_d realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a noun

Number	Code	SVO _d O _{prep}
S54	A3S 224	Well, perhaps only the new Foreign Secretary could sell it to Mrs Thatcher , and he will have his own notions of ripe time.
S55	AA7 153	Swinton, who sold him to Widnes for only £7,500 in January last year, would like him back.
S56	ABG 172	And although Mr Kohl promises that Germany will eventually amend its constitution and shoulder its proper military responsibilities in the world, he would prefer to sell that to his own people as a pro-European gesture than as a pro-American one.
S57	AC7 1690	And as the years passed , Old John he grew poor , And sold them to

		children who passed by his door To buy him a morsel of bread.
S58	ANC 635	Ownership was retained by the Cambridge family, for that year Mary Cambridge sold it to a Mr Wade .
Total: 5		

4. Both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by pronouns

Number	Code	SVO _d O _{prep}
S59	AB5 1752	I think it came from David, but Angie and Tony certainly drummed it up and sold it to us and then went on and sold it to others.
S60	AB5 1752	I think it came from David, but Angie and Tony certainly drummed it up and sold it to us and then went on and sold it to others .
Total: 2		

9. ABSTRACT

The subject of the present thesis is an analysis of English ditransitive verbs, i.e. verbs that need complementation by two objects. The main focus is the position of the objects depending on their realization and factors influencing their ordering. There are four different types of realization distinguished: 1. both O_d and O_i/O_{prep} realized by nouns; 2. O_d realized by a noun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a pronoun; 3. O_d realized by a pronoun and O_i/O_{prep} realized by a noun; 4. both objects realized by pronouns. The position of the objects is assumed to be influenced by the principle of end-focus, i.e. clause element carrying less communicative dynamism (given information) tends to precede element carrying more communicative dynamism (new information), and by the principle of end-weight, i.e. the tendency to put longer and more complex (premodified or postmodified) clause elements towards the end of a clause. As new information is often stated more fully, the principle of end-focus and end-weight often reinforce each other.

The analytical part is a corpus-based analysis of 120 examples for two ditransitive verbs, *buy* and *sell*, with 60 examples for each verb. The examples have been excerpted from the British National Corpus leaving out examples unsuitable for the analysis (e.g. passive voice). The obtained data has been categorized based on the realization of the objects and the clause pattern they are found in. An attempt was made to find out whether the ordering of the objects is in all instances in accordance with the principle of end-focus and end-weight or whether some other factors might influence the position of the objects.

ABSTRAKT

Předmětem této práce jsou anglická ditranzitivní slovesa – tedy slovesa, která vyžadují doplnění dvěma předměty. Práce se především zaměřuje na pozici předmětů v závislosti na jejich realizaci a zkoumá faktory, které ovlivňují řazení předmětů. Rozlišujeme čtyři různé druhy realizace: 1. O_d a O_i/O_{prep} oba realizovány substantivem; 2. O_d realizován substantivem a O_i/O_{prep} realizován zájmenem; 3. O_d realizován zájmenem a O_i/O_{prep} realizován substantivem; 4. O_d a O_i/O_{prep} oba realizovány zájmenem. Předpokladem je, že pozice předmětů je ovlivněna principem, který říká, že větné členy nesoucí menší množství výpovědní dynamičnosti (již známá informace) předcházejí členům, které nesou větší množství výpovědní dynamičnosti (nová informace) a principem, který určuje tendenci dávat delší a rozvitější členy na konec věty. Jelikož nová informace je často vyjádřena obsáhleji, oba principy se často doplňují.

Analytická část práce je založena na 120 příkladech pro dvě ditranzitivní slovesa, *buy* a *sell*, s 60 příklady pro každé ze sloves. Příklady byly získány z Britského národního korpusu po vyřazení nevhodných příkladů (např. trpný rod). Získaná data byla rozdělena do tabulek v závislosti na realizaci předmětů a větných vzorcích, ve kterých se vyskytují. Pokusili jsme se zjistit, zda je pořadí předmětů vždy v souladu s výše zmíněnými principy nebo zda existují i další faktory, které ovlivňují pozici předmětů.