

Abstract

The present thesis is concerned with the syntactic, semantic and FSP aspects of ditransitive complementation. All these aspects are discussed not only theoretically, but mainly practically in an analysis of two ditransitive verbs: *blame* and *provide*. For the purpose of the present analysis, 200 sentences (100 for each of the analyzed verbs) were excerpted from the British National Corpus. The analyzed verbs enter into two possible sentence structures. The first construction includes a subject and verb as well as a direct object and a prepositional object (SVO_dO_{prep}); the alternative construction includes a subject and verb as well as an indirect object and a prepositional object (SVO_iO_{prep}). One of the points of analysis is a quantitative formulation of the number of occurrences of each of the respective sentence structures for the analyzed verbs within the excerpted material. Within the ditransitive construction we may sometimes encounter object omission of either of the objects (more commonly the indirect object). The analysis concentrates on the possibilities of object omission within ditransitive constructions with the two analyzed verbs. Part-of-speech representation of both objects is also a matter of analysis; there are altogether four possible part-of-speech patterns depending on whether both objects are nominal or pronominal or the objects are a combination of these parts of speech. Determination of part-of-speech representation is important due to the possible context dependence of pronominal objects. Context dependence or independence of both objects is a focal topic in the analysis. To obtain relevant preceding context necessary for the determination of context dependence, the Czech National Corpus (český národní korpus) was consulted. The context dependence of the objects may follow four patterns. The sentence may order its elements on the basis of communicative dynamism and thus the first object would be context-dependent (=theme) and the second object context-independent (=rheme). The second possibility is that of the first object being context-independent and the second object context-dependent. Lastly, both objects may be context-independent or context-dependent (in this case, it is necessary to seek the rheme among the remaining sentence elements). Finally, the analysis is concerned with the semantic characterization of both of the analyzed verbs and the objects which appear in constructions with these verbs. The objects are not analyzed only from the point of semantics, but also from the point of their animateness. The aim of the present thesis is to complexly describe ditransitive constructions with the analyzed verbs and to demonstrate all analyzed aspects of the constructions on the excerpted material.