A Remark on Complement

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I

In 1586 Bullokar, the first writer of English grammar in English, says, "As English hath few and short rules for declining of words, so it hath few rules for joining words in sentence or in construction."[1]   This is because he could not be free from the assumption that "syntactical relations were expressed only through inflection; a largely uninflected language therefore was one largely without syntax."[2]   In 1693 Aickin likewise says, "The Syntax ... in the English Tongue is absolved in three easie Rules [the agreement between S and V, adjective and noun, relative and antecedent], and all the rest depends on the Preposition."[3]   In 1755 Johnson similarly writes, "our language has so little inflection, or variety of termination, that its construction neither requires nor admits many rules."[4]

Lowth, a valued contributer to the establishment of Traditional Grammar,[5] was stimulated, because of Johnson's insufficient treatment of syntax, to write his book in 1762, giving an assured status to syntax. He depicts twelve kinds of "phrases" ("two or more words rightly put together, in order to make a part of a Sentence; and sometimes making a whole Sentence"),[6] of which 1st–5th phrases are concerned with clause structures as shown below:[7]

(1) a. 1st Phrase: He is.

   b. 2nd Phrase: He is a doctor.

   c. 3rd Phrase: He is wise.

   d. 4th Phrase: He writes a letter.

   e. 5th Phrase: He loves to go.

These classifications are significant in that they successfully represent the syntactically important structures of "intransitive" (2a, b, c) and "transitive constructions" (2d, e) described by Modistic Grammar, where syntax first took shape.   According to this grammar the sentences of (1) would be analyzed as:[8]

(2) a.

   He   is.

   b.

   He   is   a   doctor.

   c.

   He   is   wise.

   d.

   He   writes   a   letter.

   e.

   He   loves   to   go.   (The direction of the arrow indicates the relation of "dependens" or "secundum" being depended on (→) "terminans" or "primum".)

What is interesting with reference to the description by Modistic Grammar above is that the object (O) and the complement (C) (as is traditional-grammatically defined) are differentiated by the arrows of opposite directions as in (2d, e) and (2b, c) respectively, though C

"is not distinguished as a [grammatical] category . . . before 1800."[9]
But as Modistic Grammar treats Latin, its analysis of the construction
of NP VP NP is not completely the same as that done for English.
For example, "Tu is Romam." (3a) and "Tu vides Romam." (3b)
would be described the same way, in spite of "is" ($<$eo) being an
intransitive verb from our standpoint:

(3) a.
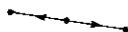
       Tu   is   Romam. (You go to Rome)

    b.

       Tu   vides Romam. (You see Rome)

    c.
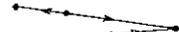
       Tu   is ad Romam. (You go toward Rome)

II

As is shown in Lowth's 2nd and 3rd Phrases, the typical C is the
noun and the adjective, as is representatively seen in Onions' "Predicate
(Pro)noun and Adjective."[10]   If C is limited to such parts of speech,
no problem arises. For example, in Onions the following analysis
would be given:

(4)

Subject	Predicate	
	Verb	Adjunct
a. He	is	in.
b. He	is	in the garden.("Adjunct" here is an element functioning as the adverb or its equivalent.)

Accordingly, "in" and "in the garden" are nothing but adjuncts.   Six
years before Onions, Nesfield makes the following analysis.[11]

(5)

Subject	Predicate		
	Finite Verb	Object	Complement
a. They	found	the man	asleep. [as adverb]
b. A man	is		of the same opinion.

He defines C as "the word or words that complete the predication (that is, complete what the verb left unsaid)".[12] In this connexion, the sentences in (4) ought to be analyzed as SVC, for "He is." with "in" and "in the garden" taken out does not complete the predication, just as "They found the man." and "A man is." do not so compared with (5). In spite of this, there seems to be no statement in Nesfield that such sentences as (4) are SVC; in other words, adverbs or prepositional phrases signifying "locative" are not regarded as C.

It is obvious that Nesfield's definition of C is not enough to tell O from C. Quirk says of "a defining characteristic of complements, in contrast to objects, that they may be adjective phrases."[13] As the functional definition of adjectives Sweet mentions that they "serve as adjuncts [like modifiers here] to noun-words," and as the notional one that they "imply or state an attribute or qualification of the noun-word."[14] This definition sounds just like that of C.[15] Adjective phrases like (6) are explained as derived via Whiz-Deletion Transformation from relative clauses in Transformational Grammar:

(6) a. the man *in great anger* < the man [who is] in great anger

  b. the work *for me to do now* < the work [which is] for me to do now

  c. a picture *on the wall* < a picture [which is] on the wall[16]

"On the wall" in (6c) "relates to"[17] "a picture."

To briefly summarize our discussion of C to this point, we only say

notionally that C is an obligatory constituent in the sentence that relates, or applies some attribute, to S or O and completes what the verb leaves unsaid. This does not, however, seem to hold good with the sentences like (7):

(7) a. The cloth cuts *easily*.

     b. She photographs *well*.

The problem is that, though indispensable for the completion of the sentence, "easily" and "well" in (7) themselves hardly relate, or apply some attribute to the subjects without being related with the verbs. From the foregoing examples they do not seem to be C or adjunct. The characteristic point of activo-passives is that adverbs or adjectives (or their equivalents) are obligatory:

(8) a. *The cloth cuts.

     b. *She photographs.

     c. *The meat cuts.   (<The meat cuts *tender*.)

"The meat cuts tender" is not hard to analyze as SVC, for "tender" meets the conditions of C mentioned above. Then how are the sentences like (7) analyzed?

Nakajima differentiates (9a, b) from (9c), saying the former is SV Adverbial C (C_a), and the latter SVC.[18]

(9) a. He is *in*.

     b. He is *in the garden*.

     c. School is *over*.

"Is" in (9a, b) is not a pure copula but the "incomplete predicator," having the meaning of "exist somewhere."[19] Similarly Jespersen analyzes "in the garden" in (10a) (=9b) as different from "over" in (10b):[20]

(10)   a.   He is *in the garden.*   (SV3 ($_p$1))   [3=Tertial, $_p$=Preposition, 1=Primary]

      b.   The rain is *over.*   (SVP (3))   [P=Predicative, P(3)=P in the form of 3]

Nakajima and Jespersen's analyses prove justifiable when one considers (11):

(11)   a.   Tom is *in good health* and *quite active.*

      b.   *Tom is *in the garden* and *in good health.*

Nakajima's C_a (=Adverbial C) is too broad in application,[21] but it is very effective if limited to less constructions.   Môri explains Nakajima's C_a by the use of symbols of symbolic logic, saying his analysis would provide C_a with a logical basis.[22]   He analyzes "It weighs 2 kilos." and "He is in the garden." in the following manner:

(12)   a. SVC_a (F(x)=2; F=Functor, x=Term; weight (it)=2)

      b. SVC_a (position(he)=in the garden)

Thus, in a like manner (7a) and (7b) could be described as:

(13)   a.   The cloth cuts easily.   (=7a) (SVC_a) (cutting (the cloth) =easily)

      b.   She photographs well.   (=7b) (SVC_a) (photograph(she) =well)

Môri gives the definition of C_a that it has the adverbial function and bears close relations with headwords like V or others, completing them by making their meanings specific.[23]

The same way goes for (14)–(16):

(14)   a.   The performance is *in the morning.*   (SVC_a)

      b.   The performance is *in vogue* and very wonderful.   (SVC)

      c.   ?The performance is *in vogue* and *in the morning.*

(15)   a.   I found him *in the garden.*   (SVOC$_a$)

        b.   I found him *in trouble* and terribly sad.   (SVOC)

        c.   ?I found him *in the garden* and *in trouble.*

(16)   a.   I put my son *in the room.*   (SVOC$_a$)

        b.   I put my son straight on the issue and *in a rage.*   (SVOC)

        c.   ?I put my son *in the room* and *in a rage.*

As has been understood so far, the category of C$_a$ describes well such sentences as activo-passive, locative, temporal, etc.

III

Sentences regarded as SVOC/C$_a$ so far are not as controversial as those like (17):

(17)   a.   I saw Tom ski.

        b.   I made Tom ski.

        c.   I believed Tom to ski.

        d.   I forced Tom to ski.

        e.   I taught Tom to ski.

These sentences with O+(to) Inf(initive) are open to various kinds of analyses depending on one's standpoint.[24]   According to Môri,[25] for example, each sentence in (17) would be analyzed differently in the following manner:
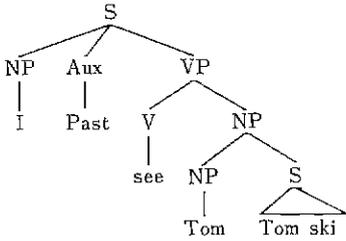
(18)

$$S \rightarrow NP\ Aux\ VP \qquad NP \rightarrow \begin{cases} N \\ NP\ \ S \\ S \end{cases} \qquad Aux \rightarrow Tense$$
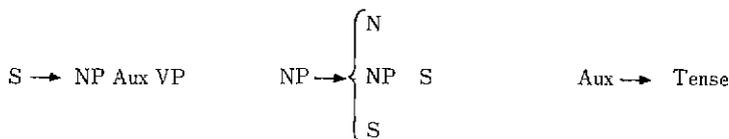
$$VP \rightarrow \begin{cases} V\ NP \\ V\ NP\ PP \end{cases} \qquad V \rightarrow V\ NP \qquad PP \rightarrow S_c$$

$$S_o \rightarrow to\ VP$$

a. (=17a)

```
            S
       /    |    \
     NP    Aux    VP
      |     |     /  \
      I    Past  V    NP
            see  /   \
               NP     S
                |    / \
               Tom  Tom ski
```

b. (=17b)

```
            S
       /    |    \
     NP    Aux    VP
      |          / | \
      I         V  NP  PP
              make Tom  |
                        S_o
                       /  \
                     Tom ski
```

c. (=17c)

```
            S
       /    |    \
     NP    Aux    VP
      |          /   \
      i         V     NP
            believe  /  \
                    it   S
                        / \
                     Comp  Tom ski
                       |
                      that
```

d. (=17d)

```
            S
       /    |    \
     NP    Aux    VP
      |          / | \
      I         V  NP  PP
            force Tom   |
                       S_o
                      /  \
                    Tom ski
```

e. (=17e)

```
            S
       /    |    \
     NP    Aux    VP
      |          /   \
      I         V     NP
               / \     |
              V   NP    S
            teach Tom  / \
                     Tom ski
```
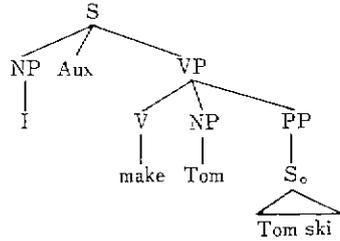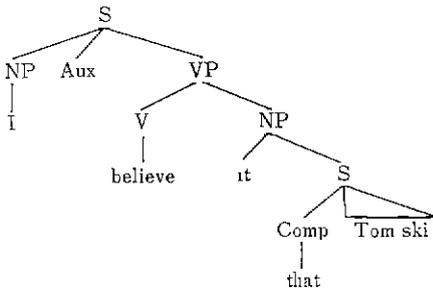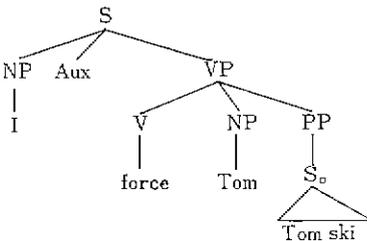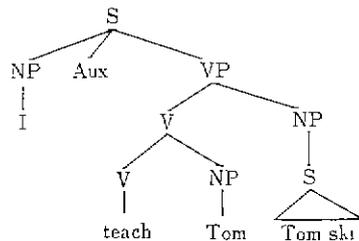
As Karanish says that "because the relation between the incomplete transitive verb and C is too complicated and unclear to treat, or as a means to treat it, Jespersen might have set up Nexus Object."[26]   In Jespersen the sentences in (17) would be described as: ($S_2 \neq S$, $I=$ Infinitive, $O^r=$Result O, $_p=$Preposition, $O^1=$Indirect O, $^o=$Latent)

   (19)   a.   I saw Tom ski. $(SVO(S_2I))$

          b.   I made Tom ski. $(SVO^r(S_2I))$

          c.   I believed Tom to ski. $(SVO(S_2I))$

          d.   I forced Tom to ski. (SVO_pI)

          e.   I taught Tom to ski. $(SVO^1O(S_2{}^oI))$

As is understood from this, Jespersen does not admit SVOC (in his terms, SVOP(redicative)), and so takes all the sentences like (20) as $SVO(S_2P)$:

   (20)   a.   I found the cage empty.

          b.   I consider this a lie.

          c.   I wish the dinner to end.

From the pedagogical standpoint, however, (19) and (20) can be conveniently taken as SVOC.[27]

IV

Here comparative consideration will be given to C and C_a.   In Matt. v. 48, SVC (=adjective) is represented as follows:[28]

   (21)   a.   Ye...shall be *perfect*....   (P(resent) E(nglish))

          b.   ...beoð *fulfremde*....   (O(ld) E(nglish))

          c.   Estote...uos *perfecti*....   (V(ulgar) L(atin))

          d.   Sed...vosotros *perfectos*....   (Spanish)

          e.   ...ihr sollt *vollkommen* sein....   (German) (Matt. v. 48)

Except PE (21a) and German (21e), the adjective as C agrees with S in gender (masculine), number (plural) and case (nominative) in OE and VL; in gender and number in Spanish. Sentences like (22) are also taken as SVC here: (From hence the following abbreviations are used: m (<masculine), f (<feminine), n (<neuter), pl (<plural), nom (<nominative), acc (<accusative).)

(22) a. ...sepulchres, which...appear *beautiful*....

b. ...byrgenum þa þinceað...*willige* (f, pl, nom)....

c. ...sepulchris...quae (n, pl, nom)...parent...*speciosa* (n. pl, nom)....

d. ...sepulcros (m, pl)...que...se muestran *hermosos* (m, pl)....

e. ...Gräber, die...schön aussehen....(Matt. xxiii. 27)

The literal translation of (22b) is "that seem...beautiful," and (22d) "that.. show themselves to be beautiful." The passive sentence of SVC is similarly represented in each language:

(23) a. ...your house is left...*desolate.*

b. ...byþ eower hus...*weste* for forlæten.

c. ...relinquitur...domus uestra *deserta.*

d. ...vuestra casa...es dejada *desierta.*

e. ...der Tempel wird *verwüstet* daliegen. (Matt. xxiii, 38)

(23e) is literally put into "the temple will lie devastated."

As for the sentence with the nominal C, the same structure is recognized in the five languages:

(24) a. ...these stones become *bread.*

b. ...þas stanas *to hlafe* gewurðon.

c. ...lapides isti *panes* fiant.

d. ...estas piedras se hagan *pan.*

    e.   ...die Steine...*zu Brot* werden.   (Matt. iv. 3)

OE (24b) and German (24e) are the same regarding prepositional phrases as C, which is also seen in (25b, c, d) as the following:

   (25)   a.   ...the two shall become *one flesh*.

          b.   ...beoð twegen *on anum flæsce*.

          c.   ...erunt duo *in carne una*.

          d.   ...serán dos *en una carne*.

          e.   Die Zwei sind...*eins*....   (Matt. xix. 5)

Such verbs as "beoð" "erunt" and "serán" do not of themselves have the meaning of "exist"; otherwise they would be analyzed as "SV Adjunct." "One flesh" in (25a) implies a "state" of being united as one personality, so expressions like (25b, c, d) are similar to "They are *in tears*" or "They are all *in agreement*."

Such a sentence as "He is *here*." has been so far analyzed as SVC_a not as SVC, because "here" functions just like the adjunct, with "is" seeming to have the lexical meaning of existence. The fact that existence and location are in close connexion is clearly realized by such existential expressions as:

   (26)   a.   Der Sommer ist bald *da*.   (Summer is near)

          b.   Il *y* a une fille dans la chambre.   (There is a girl in the room)

          c.   *Ci* sono tre gatti nel giardino.   (There are three cats in the garden)

This is also made sure of by the regular use of "estar" in Spanish for the English construction of "be (lie, stand) +adv(erb) or prep(ositional) phr(ase))" functioning as locative.   Out of 18 sentences with "ser"/ "estar" and adv/prep phr in Matt., 13 are with "estar" and all locative.

Here are three examples:

(27) a.   ...they...are in king's houses.

      b.   ...los que...en las casas de los reyes *están*.   (Matt. xi. 8)

(28) a.   ...one greater than the temple is here.

      b.   ...uno mayor que el templo *está* aquí.   (Matt. xii. 6)

(29) a.   ...he is in the wilderness....

      b.   ...en el desierto *está*....   (Matt. xxiv. 26)

When existence itself is implied without reference to location, "ser" is used as in "Pienso, luego *soy*." (I think, therefore I am). (30a) thus can be analyzed as SVC_a different from (30b):

(30) a.   Ella *está* aquí.   (She is here)   (SVC_a)

      b.   Ella *está* amable.   (She is being kind)   (SVC)

Of the SVOC pattern, C is variously represented by the adjective, noun, prep phr, present/past participle and (to) Inf.   The characteristic of this type (as well as SVC) is that C (Objective C) agrees with O in gender, number and case in OE and VL; in gender and number in Spanish.   The typical is the following: (When a version has a different structure from the one at issue, it is not quoted; German is the case here.)

(31) a.   ...thou canst not make *one hair white*....

      b.   ...þu ne miht *ænne locc* (m, sin(gular), acc) gedon *hwitne* (m, sin, acc)....

      c.   ...non potes *unum capillum* (m, sin, acc) *album* (m, sin, acc) facere....

      d.   ...porque no puedes hacer *un cabello* (m, sin) *blanco* (m, sin)....   (Matt. v. 36)

The same applies to the sentences with the nominal C as the following:

(32) a. ...I will make *you fishers of men*.

b. ...faciam *uos* (pl, acc) fieri *piscatores* (m, pl, acc) hominum.

c. ...*os* haré *pescadores de hombres*.

d. Ich mache *euch zu Menschenfischern*.   (Matt. iv. 19)

Of 15 examples with C represented by the prep phr, 12 are locative. They are SVOC$_a$ as discussed in (14)–(16). One example is as follows:

(33) a. Herod...put him *in prison*....

b. Herodes...[hyne] sette *on cwertern*....

c. Herodes...[eum] posuit *in carcerem*....

d. Herodes...le había...puesto *en la cárcel*....

e. Herodes hatte...[ihn] *ins Gefängnis* werfen lassen.   (Matt. xiv. 3)

(34) is similarly SVOC$_a$:

(34) a. ...when saw we thee...*in prison*....

b. ...hwænne gesawe we þe...*on cwearterne*....

c. ...quando te uidimus...*in carcere*....

d. ...cuándo te vimos...*en la cárcel*....   (Matt. xxv. 44)

Other three sentences follow the type "take (count, hold) one for (as)..." as illustrated below:

(35) a. ...because they took him *for a prophet*.

b. ...for þam þe hi hæfdon hyne *for ænne witegan*.

c. ...quoniam *sicut prophetam* eum habebant.

d. ...porque le tenían *pro profeta*.

e. ...weil die Menge ihm *für einem Propheten* hielt.   (Matt. xxi. 46)

(35a) is taken as SVOC due to the possibility of (36):

(36)   He was taken *for a prophet* and *to be omnipotent*.   (SVC)

There are two examples with the past participle as C. Since traditionally this participle is regarded as an adjective, the same can be seen as in (31) above:

(37)   a.   ...ye shall find *an ass tied*....

     b.   ...finde *ane assene* (f, sin, acc) *ge-tiggede*....

     c.   ...inuenietis *asinam* (f, sin, acc) *alligatam* (f, sin, acc)....

     d.   ...hallaréis *una asna* (f, sin) *atada* (f, sin)....   (Matt. xxi. 2)

As PE is a word-order-fixed language, (37a) with OC as nexus is different from (38):

(38)   Ye shall find *a tied ass*.   (SVO)   [Mine]

In Spanish, on the other hand, (37d) itself can mean both (37a) and (38). This indicates one of the important functions of word order fixation.

(39)   a.   ...[he] finde them *sleeping*....

     b.   ...gemette hig *slæpende*....

     c.   ...inuenit eos *dormientes*....

     d.   ...los halló *durmiendo*....   (Matt. xxvi. 40)

As in (39), SVOC (=present participle) can be similarly seen in each language.

The most difficult and controversial sentence pattern to identify is the construction of NP VP NP (to) Inf, that is, "accusative with (to) infinitive." (40), for example, is analyzed as SVO, SVOO or SVOC.

(40)   I wanted Tom to consult the doctor.

About this difficulty Mitchell says: "There lies a jungle of contradictory opinions."[29] Linguistically (40) can be analyzed as SVO for certain reasons such as:

(41) a. *Tom was wanted to consult the doctor.   (cf. Tom was taken to be kind.   (SVC))

   b. What I wanted is for Tom to consult the doctor.   (cf. What I taught Tom is to swim.)

   c. I wanted the doctor to be consulted by Tom. = (40)   (cf. I forced Tom to consult the doctor. ≠ I forced the doctor to be consulted by Tom.)

From the pedagogical point of view, however, it would not be mistaken to take (40) as SVOC.[30]   The same structure is seen in the five languages with "to"/"zu" or without:

(42) a. And he commanded the multitudes *to sit down*....

   b. And þa he het þa menegu...hi *sittan*....

   c. Et...inssisset turbam *discumbere*....

   d. Y mandando á las gentes *recostarse*....

   e. Er forderte die Leute auf, sich...*zu setzen*.   (Matt. xiv. 19)

There are many cases where different structures from SVOC are represented in the other languages than PE, while SVC is almost common among the five languages.   For example, (43a) is represented with "S+V+(O+) Subordinate Clause" (43b, c, d):

(43) a. And he commanded *the multitude to sit*....

   b. And he bebead þa *þæt seo menegu sæte*....

   c. Et praecepit turbae *ut discumberet*....

   d. Y mandó á las gentes *que se recostasen*....   (Matt. xv. 35)

Similarly:

(44) a. ...they see *the Son...coming*....

   b. ...cinige...werden...sehen, *wie der Menschensohn...antritt*. (Matt. xvi. 28)

It is possible to say that the complex sentences above lack such succinctness and strength as seen in the SVOC structure of PE. What has become clear from the comparative study in this section, is that SVC and SVOC are commonly recognizable basic structures with similar constructions (having adjective, noun, prep phr, etc. as C) among the five languages considered.

V

Sentences like (45) are sometimes taken as SVC (45a) and SVOC (45b):

(45) a. He died *young*.

  b. I drink my coffee *black*.

But the primary difference between the italics in (45) and Cs so far considered is that the former is omissible. And as (45) can mean something like (46), "young" and "black" in (45) would be regarded as adjuncts.

(46) a. he died *as young*

  b. I drink my coffee *as black*

(47a) is taken to be "S+V+Adjunct" because of "we agreed" itself being complete, whereas (47b) is SVO though notionally similar:

(47) a. We agreed to go there. (SV Adjunct)

  b. We decided to go there. (SVO)

Likewise (48a) is SVO, while (48b) is SVC:

(48) a. He continued talking. (SVO)

  b. He kept talking. (SVC)

(45), (47) and (48) indicate resemblances among the adjunct, O and C. The reason for this is that the so-called sentence pattern is based

on the feature of the verb.   Above all, since C is fundamentally the non-omissible functional element designating "attribution, identity, location," etc. of S or O, the structure of SVC or SVOC does not seem language-specific in European languages.

There are many problems regarding: clear distinction between C and O/Adjunct; minute and convincing description of C_a; entire reconsideration of sentence patterns in the light of C and C_a, and so forth.   This paper is just a tentative plan for these, and more detailed and fruitful discussion will be presented in the future.

Notes

1   William Bullokar, *Bref Grammar for English* (1586) quoted in Ian Michael, *English Grammatical Categories* (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1970), p. 467.

2   *Ibid.*, p. 467.

3   *Ibid.*, p. 468

4   Samuel Johnson, *A Dictionary of the English Language* (1755) quoted in Daisuke Nagashima, *Johnson's English Dictionary* (Tokyo: Taishukan, 1983), p. 380.

5   "It is possible to say that the framework of what we call Traditional Grammar was made up by Lowth."   (Shoichi Watanabe, *Eigogakushi* [History of English Linguistics] [Tokyo: Taishukan, 1975], p. 472.)

6   Robert Lowth, *A Short Introduction to English Grammar* (1762) in *A Reprint Series of Books Relating to the English Language* vol. XIII, ed. Takanobu Otsuka (Tokyo: Nan'un-do, 1968), p. 68.

7   *Ibid.*, p. 68.

8   The analysis is based on Michael Convington, *Syntactic Theory in the High Middle Ages* (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1984), p. 49.

9   I. Michael, *English Grammatical Categories*, p. 485.   *OED* gives as the first source of C as a grammatical category *Maetzner's English Grammar* (1874).

10   Charles T. Onions, *An Advanced English Syntax* (London: Kegan Paul, 1904).

11   John C. Nesfield, *English Grammar: Past and Present* (London: Macmillan and Co., 1898): (5a) is on p. 47; (5b) p. 118.

12   *Ibid.*, p. 6.

13 Randolph Quirk *et al.*, *A Comprehensive Grammar of the English Language* (London: Longman, 1985), p. 728.

14 Henry Sweet, *A New English Grammar* I (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 1982), p. 68.

15 For instance, C "describes an attribute of [the noun]." (Dennis Freeborn, *A Course Book in English Grammar* [Houndmills: Macmillan, 1987], p. 147.)

16 D. Terence Langendoen, *Essentials of English Grammar* (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970), p. 145f.

17 Huddleston explains that C "relates to" S or O. (Rodney Huddleston, *English Grammar* [Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1988], p. 56.)

18 Fumio Nakajima, *Eibunpô no Taikei* (The System of English Grammar) (Tokyo: Kenkyusha, 1961): (9a, b) p. 136; (9b) p. 172.

19 *Ibid.*, pp. 136–7.

20 Otto Jespersen, *Analytic Syntax* (rpt.; New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1969): (10a) p. 25; (10b) p. 29.

21 The italics are all C$_a$: "I wait *a moment*, He died *a terrible death*, She is *10 years* old, This is worth *8 dollars*, I like *to swim*, We allowed him *to sing*, I am fond *of singing*," etc.

22 Yoshinobu Môri, *Imiron yori Mita Eibunpô* (English Grammar Viewed from Semantics) (Tokyo: Taishukan, 1972), p. 248.

23 *Ibid.*, p. 276.

24 T. Otsuka, *The System of English Grammar* (Tokyo: Sanseido, 1941), p. 20.

25 Y. Môri, *Hashiwatashi Eibunpô* (Bridging English Grammar) (Tokyo: Taishukan, 1983), p. 29f.

26 Tetsuro Karanishi, *Dôshi* (Verb) (Tokyo: Kenkyusha, 1954), p. 73.

27 For instance, Nozaki *et al.* regard any sort of sentence with O + (to) Inf as SVOC. (Haruo Nozaki *et al.*, *Contemporary Advanced English Grammar* [Tokyo: Hôyu Publishing, 1987].)

28 Biblical quotations henceforth are from: *The New Testament* (Tokyo: Japan Bible Society, 1978) for the present English version; Walter W. Skeat, *The Gospel according to Saint Matthew* (Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press, 1887) for Old English and Vulgar Latin: *La Santa Biblia* (Buenos Aires: Sociedades Biblica Unidas, 1952) for Spanish; *Die Bibel* (Stuttgart: Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft, 1982) for German.

29 Bruce Mitchell, *Old English Syntax* II (Oxford: Oxford Univ. Press, 1985), p.

872.

30   The problem with the "accusative (to) Inf" construction is touched upon in my
     paper "A Description of the Sentence: Sentence Patterns," *Doshisha Studies in
     English* No. 49 (Kyoto: The Literary Association Doshisha University, 1989), pp.
     44–67.