

Syntactic Properties of the Main Attention Verbs Against Existing Data in Corpus Contemporary of American English

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ABSTRACT: This paper investigates further elaboration of syntactic properties of the main **Attention** verb. All data required for this study are taken in Corpus of Contemporary American English. This paper aims to (1) analyse the structure of sentences with omissible O slot in Attention verb at the level of sentence (2) extend the classification of Tense and Aspect, (3) explore the complement clauses allowed filling the O slot in Syntactic Properties of Attention verb. The research is conducted through qualitative procedures by categorizing a certain construction of the sentences and interpreting certain context related to the data. The extended classification resulted the expand of sentence classification as constituent part, the omission O slot is enriched not only in simple sentence but also in compound, complex, compound-complex sentence, fragment sentence and TO infinitives. The application of tense and aspect are applied in various aspect which the omission O slot is mostly found in actual perspective and some in actual imperpective, previous perspective, previous imperpective and irrealis. The feature of complement clause in Attention verb has released special properties; That, WH, Modal (FOR) TO, Judgment TO and ING complement are allowed in some specific subtypes. In Complement clause, the that and WH complement clause are constituted in all verb types. Modal FOR TO is generally formed in See-subtype, Show-subtype, Discover-subtype, Look-subtype (only in look (at), and Watch-subtype; Judgment TO is found See, Show, Recognise subtype except in Witness, Look and Watch subtype. ING complement exists in all verb types except in Witness subtype.

KEYWORD: *Syntactic Properties, Attention Verb, Clause, Sentence, Tense and Aspect.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Syntax and corpus linguistic involve the elaboration of hierarchical classification of lexical categories which aims to capture the close relationship between syntax and semantic. Syntactic structure has also been argued to be the function of elements and constituent structure formulated into two simplistic theories: grammar and lexical categories (Valin, 2004; Carnie, 2006). A grammar describes the system of communication, and it has two parts: Morphology and Syntax (Payne, 1997; Young, 2003). In lexical categories, the allocation of words to lexical categories is undertaken by grammatical behaviour (Morley, 2000) and specifically verbs are inflected to encode tense and aspect (Michaelis, 2006); mood and voice that have a number of different inflectional forms that are required or permitted in various grammatical contexts (Huddleston & Pullum, 2005; Blevins, 2006); can be viewed as abstractions over sets of words displaying some common properties (Hegeman, 2006; Leech, 2006).

Extended lexical semantics classifications have attracted substantial interest to contribute to the development of functional semantic fields. Linguistic works have been dominated by studies devoted the consideration of lexical semantic group that unite the words as a part of speech and the implementation of extended verb analysis which combining three lexical semantic resources i.e., WordNet, FrameNet and VerbNet (e.g., Shi & Mihalcea, 2005; Korhonen & Brisco, 2016; Leseva et al., 2018) and a mixed-method in determining grammatical class (e.g., Vincent and Veglioco, 2002; Fonteyn & Hartman 2016). The field approach still remains of the progressive verb category and the system of verbs enrich and develop not only in lexical-semantic aspect, but also in formal-grammatical which research data are taken from large lexical databases. Although the methods used in those studies are well designed and successfully implemented by combining several different methods, the sample data provided are restricted and the result are mostly visualized in diagram and percentage with slight description and verb classification is only devised in general without any subtypes features of syntactic properties, (Budhi, et al., 2021).

The central assumption underpinning syntactic analysis in grammar is that phrases and sentences are built up of a series of constituents (Radford, 2009). Phrase and sentences are to form the overall sentence structure, which the component of words are combined together by structured out of words and grammatical operations, (Radford, 2004). Recently, syntax analysis are also explored in diverse language; a phrasal

category and properties of the noun phrase in Hungarian (Dikken&Dekany, 2018); close conjunction agreement in Slovenia, Bosnia, Croatian and Serbian (Arsenijevic et.al, 2020); verb domain of subject agreement in Turkish (Gunes, 2021). And syntax of radically truncated clauses in colloquial Hungarian (Halm, 2021).As discussed in these four studies, the structure of elements in sentences that not only focus on advances of verbal domains but also embedding of categories within a larger category ranging from phrases, clauses, sentences and endorses new tools of syntactic analysis, (Tahir, et al., 2018).

There are many references related to syntax theories in all aspects of language, particularly in syntactic properties analysis. However, along with the evolvement of new theories related to the application of syntactic properties in different languages, or the suitability of the theory on the latest data, is one of the main concerns for the researchers in linguistic, to develop science and verify the application of previous theory whether the theory is still appropriate or need to be extended. Investigating the syntactic properties of the main certain verb subtypes that refer to sense against the data provided in Corpus Linguistic has received less attention from previous studies, (Rahman, F. 2019). Corpus linguistic is a lively subject, with corpus-based approaches being taken to many research questions in linguistics (McEnery and Wilson 2001), and it is increasingly multilingual, with many languages, and many varieties of those languages, being studied with the help of corpus data (Asmusses2006).

This present analysis determines the variety of complement clause allowed in filling object slot and omissible object slot in sentences, as in semantic level, each type has a quite distinct of roles based on Dixon's theory. Dixon (2005) divided verbal concepts into two sorts: primary and secondary. Those types are grouped into very specific subtypes which included in some particular verbs which has similar meaning in common. This verb classification is adopted from Levin's (1993) English verb classes. Verbs are distinguished by on what objects or object predicates they select and distinct form of verb lexeme (Galderen, 2002; McCharty, 2002). Attention verb is one of the primary verb types which divided into some subtypes. Dixon (2005) generalizes the syntactic properties of the main attention verb of omissible object slot and complement varieties allowed in object slot. This research focuses on broader verb analysis which includes the level of complement clause in the sentences in which the verb is exist. Sentences has different *communicative functions* and that each of these communicative functions is expressed with a typical *sentence pattern* (Verspoor&Sauter, 2000). Therefore, this study aims: 1) To analyse the structure of sentences with omissible O slot in Attention verb at the level of simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentence; 2) To extend the classification of Tense and Aspect in Syntactic Properties of the Attention verb; 3) To explore the complement clauses allowed filling the O slot in Syntactic Properties of Attention verb based on the data found in COCA.

A principled interaction between the meaning of a word and its syntactic properties are associated with the meaning and grammatical behaviour. The meaning of word infers its likely grammatical possibilities or from observing the grammatical use of the word is able to infer a good deal about what it means of language as a whole. This research is expected to contribute to the extensive theory in syntactic properties and lexical semantic in linguistic. The procedures of data analysing are devised into structured stages: (1) discussing the verb classification based on Dixon's theory and provide samples, (2) subcategorizing the data contains Attention subtypes from COCA, (3) analysing all classified data to extend syntactic properties through the semantic principles and describe the distinct structure of the sentences based on Dixon's theory and (4) drawing brief conclusion and suggest for further work.

II. Objectives of Study

This article aims to (1) analyse the structure of sentences with omissible O slot in Attention verb at the level of sentence (2) extend the classification of Tense and Aspect, (3) explore the complement clauses allowed filling the O slot in Syntactic Properties of Attention verb.

III. Research Method

The research is conducted through qualitative procedures by categorizing a certain construction of the sentences, as well as by additional studying and interpreting certain context related to the data. The data is selected accurately to synchronize the feature of Attention verb in the lexical categories. To extend and elaborate the syntactic properties of the Attention verbs, this research adopts deep syntactic analysis at the level of clause and sentence (Morley, 2000; Aarts, 2001; Miller, 2002), and the feature of complement clause in Attention verb (Dixon, 2005). All data required for this study is collected from Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA). All the categories of source of text provided in COCA is selected. Texts taken as the data holds *Attention* subtypes referring to their literal meaning and syntactic properties constructions.

IV. Data analysis

The data analysis is organized, sorted, classified, marked, and interpreted to obtain the focus or problem to be answered. Techniques of data analysis are gradual. The steps to be taken as follows: 1) implementation of deep understanding of the text; 2) Providing code and the resources in each text. (text 1, text 2 etc.); 3) Providing code for each subtype in analyzing the omissible O slot : (1)-*smell*, (2)-*taste*, (3)-*feel*, (4)-*observe*, (5)-

perceive, (6)-show, (7)-recognise, (8)-spot, (9)-discover, (10)-find, (11)-witness. The sentence that is placed as an example is be marked by **a, b, c, d** etc., in each verb; 3) The data is classified based on the syntactic properties' construction under Dixon's theory; 4) All classified data is analyzed in deep under syntactic theories to elaborate the structure of sentences with omissible O slot in Attention verb at the level of simple, compound, complex and compound-complex sentence and explore the complement clauses allowed filling the O slot in Syntactic Properties of Attention verb based on the data found in COCA; 5) All the sample sentences is divided into active, passive and To infinitive form; 6) All analyzed data is classified based on their tense and aspect, those data will be presented in the form of table.

V. Finding and Discussion

5.1 Findings

5.1.1 Omissible O slot

All Attention verbs are basically transitive but different circumstances attend the omission of an object constituent after some verb subtypes from Attention verb. If the identity of the object is able to be inferred by a listener from what has gone before in the discourse, or what can be observed of the situation, or from shared knowledge, then it may be omitted. Dixon (2005) has classified the omission O slot can merely be applied in See Subtype: see, hear, notice; Look Subtype: look (at), listen (to); Watch Subtype: watch exclude in See subtype: smell, taste, feel, observe, perceive; Show subtype: show; Recognise subtype: recognise, spot; Discover subtype: discover, find; Witness subtype: witness. However, the omission O slot becomes intriguing structure of Attention verb is that, unlike Dixon theory, the data in COCA shows similar construction existed in those verb types exception. The summarised data below for each verb types will be examined in detail in the discussion section.

5.1.1.1 See subtype

Subtype Data 1

(1)	Smell
(1a)	They have always troubled and especially because they smell.
(1b)	I had this problem also, no matter how many times the bathroom was cleaned, it still smelled.
(1c)	I have a front loader washing machine that smelled.
(1d)	the original rat had been smelled

Subtype Data 2

(2)	Taste
(2a)	<i>like some unfamiliar fruit whose juice they must taste</i>
(2b)	<i>These are truly the best cookies I have ever tested</i>
(2c)	<i>Its simplicity provides the perfect showcase for the wines to be tasted</i>
(2d)	<i>At the end of the workshop, an open data menu was created and publicly tasted.</i>

Subtype Data 3

(3)	Feel
(3a)	<i>I can understand how easy it is to fall for a pet you just adopted but imagine how the true owners in Anchorage must feel</i>
(3b)	<i>I thought that my pressure, and some of the shots I hit him with, he definitely felt</i>
(3c)	<i>We played pretty good, I felt</i>
(3d)	<i>You're definitely right better to be seen than felt</i>
(3e)	<i>There is no way to be sure, since it depends upon so many factors, including the timing of the storm's arrival, how long it lingers and where its most forceful winds and waves would be felt</i>
(3f)	<i>The rest will either be supplied, or its loss will not be felt</i>

Subtype Data 4

(4)	Observe
(4a)	<i>the debasement of climate' science' standards has been truly appalling to observe</i>
(4b)	<i>it is a remarkable process to observe</i>
(4c)	<i>The distinction, in short, is not impossible to make and to observe</i>
(4d)	<i>I use poetry to tell my story and the stories I observe</i>
(4e)	<i>You must stop inwardly and observe</i>

	(4f)	<i>They hypothesize, test and observe</i>
	(4g)	<i>I also promise that your members will observe</i>
	(4h)	<i>" Some great cars." he observed</i>
	(4i)	<i>Here are some differences we've observed</i>
	(4j)	<i>a number of distinct tendencies can be observed</i>
	(4k)	<i>The effects of their magnetic activity might diminish somewhat, but will still be observed</i>
	(4l)	<i>Be able to connect your thoughts in addition to points in ways that is simple being observed</i>

Subtype Data 5

(5)	Perceive
	(5a) <i>Time is relative to what we perceive</i>
	(5b) <i>We react to what we perceive</i>
	(5c) <i>That is astounding technology - hard for the mind to perceive</i>
	(5d) <i>I think a lot of men don't even think about how they are perceived</i>
	(5e) <i>It is how black people are perceived</i>
	(5f) <i>I'm not sure how I want to be perceived</i>
	(5g) <i>I always try to give it straight with little to no regard how it will be perceived</i>
	(5h) <i>I was nervous to see how it would be perceived</i>

5.1.1.2 Show Subtype

Subtype Data 6

(6)	Show Subtype
	(6a) <i>I had no idea if he would show</i>
	(6b) <i>in today's media that is exactly what they would love to show</i>
	(6c) <i>I talked about on the graph that you showed</i>
	(6d) <i>He was gutless and it showed</i>
	(6e) <i>There was a clear lack of leadership from the coaches to the veteran players and it showed</i>

5.1.1.3 Recognise subtype

Subtype Data 7

(7)	Recognise
	(7a) <i>I instinctively look for names, designs or character art that I recognise</i>
	(7b) <i>Stating otherwise suggests an understanding of 'ad hominem' that I certainly don't recognise</i>
	(7c) <i>the one he had failed to recognise</i>
	(7d) <i>A quick google search reveals that this is a problem that is being recognised</i>
	(7e) <i>Force generation in all sports activities is being increasingly recognised</i>
	(7d) <i>You will surely get a job at a company where your talents will be recognised</i>

Subtype Data 8

(8)	Spot
	(8a) <i>the Himalayan glacier issue etc are just now being spotted</i>
	(8b) <i>the first red and black flags were spotted</i>
	(8c) <i>the Overton Hotel, where we had heard that Ryan Gosling had</i>

		<i>been spotted</i>
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Subtype Data 9

(9)	Discover	
(9a)		I experienced these the writerly way, as a compound of reality and imagination of what I knew and what I could discover
(9b)		<i>I don't have the quotes or the apostrophe, I just discovered</i>
(9c)		<i>you can actually wind up wasting funds by using the excellent promotion you might have discovered</i>
(9d)		<i>Dungeons' on the premises containing bones have been discovered</i>
(39)		<i>A plant whose virtues have not yet been discovered</i>

Subtype Data 10

(10)	Find	
(10a)		<i>If they look hard enough, they find</i>
(11b)		<i>I decided to check it out, here's what I found</i>
(12c)		<i>They aren't saying if anything has been found</i>

5.1.1.4 Witness subtype

Subtype Data 11

(11)	Witness	
(11a)		<i>Falkous was one of the best beings you will ever witness</i>
(11b)		<i>Characters describe events we've just witnessed</i>
(11c)		<i>it was the most heart wrenching thing I had ever witnessed</i>
(11d)		<i>Your gesture will be witnessed</i>

5. 1.2 Complement varieties allowed in O slot

5.1.2.1 THAT Complement

That complement refers to some definite event or state and in **Attention**verb, it is used to refer to indirect knowledge. **That** complement is allowed in **Attention** verb types except **Look** subtypes: **Look (at)** and **Listen (to)**. The data show similar construction; **that** complement is also found in **Look** subtype

1) Look subtype

Look (at)	
(1)	<i>They look at that every deal is different</i>
(2)	<i>I must have look at that sound wave over a million times</i>
(3)	<i>I could look at that being less expensive, " McLeod said</i>
(4)	<i>I could look at that to see what's been gained or lost in your JPEG</i>

(1), (2), (3), (4) have full structure of a matrix clause, with obligatory subject, obligatory tense in the main clause. The clause “*that every deal is different*” in (1) and the clause “*that sound wave over a million times*” are object of “*look at*”. The subordinating clause comes directly after complementizer **that** and the aspect used is following the main clause, (1) is present actual perspective and (2) is actual previous perspective. Although (3) and (4) have similar surface form, differing is only in the subordinating clause that is not formed by NP but formed by verb phrase in (3) and to infinitive in (4), both are past actual perspective with modal “*could*”.

As can be seen in (1), (2), (3), (4), the predicate of complement clause involves a tense inflection and include modal in in the first clause in (2), (3), (4). The aspect is marked in the first clause and the two clauses is linked by **that**.

Listen to

(5)	<i>I still listen to that from time to time.</i>
(6)	<i>I listen to that and I think of the competitive market approaches</i>
(7)	<i>People will listen to that, too</i>
(8)	<i>I should've listened to that guy</i>

Based on the data, showed that most of the **that** functions as determiner and do not function as complementizer as shown above. That in (5), (6), (7), (8), is a determiner and function as demonstrative used to indicate which entities are being referred to and to distinguish those entities from others and also used to refer back to something that has already been spoken or written.

5.1.2.2 Modal (For) TO

Modal (For) TO complement associates to the subject of the complement clause becoming involved in the activity or state referred to by that clause, or to the potentially of such involvement. In **Attention** verb, Modal (For) TO complements relates to direct perceptions of the complement clause subject becoming involved in the activity and it is allowed in **See**-subtype, **Show**-subtype, some in **Discover**-subtype, **Look**-subtype but only in active and **Watch**-subtype in active sentence. **Recognise**-subtype and **Witness**-subtype are not allowed Modal (For) TO to fill the O slot. In **Recognise**-subtype, there is just a similar format. That is, after to is not followed by a verb but a complement clause and is not included in the category of Modal (For) TO according to the description and characteristics of the **Attention** verb. Example.

Modal (For) TO	
(9)	<i>a better understanding of how to maximise the space in those central areas, and recognise when to move himself infield to occupy them.</i>

Recognise in (9) function as a predicate in sentence with double verb. While in *Spot*, the data show that it is commonly used as a noun. There is no data showing that Modal (For) TO is allowed in **Witness**-subtype

5.1.2.3 Judgment TO

Judgment TO complement has a rather different meaning. The subject of the main clause verb ventures a judgment or opinion about the subject of the complement clause predicate. The judgment is some state or property which is either transitory or else a matter of opinion. A Judgment TO construction is improbable to be used to describe some permanent, objective property and most often the subject of the Judgment TO is human. Judgment TO is allowed in **See**-subtype, **Show**-subtype, **Recognise**-subtype, **Discover**-subtype but **Witness**-subtype, **Look**-subtype and **Watch**-subtype, making up a subtype on its own. It takes some complement varieties but not in Judgment TO. This is evidenced by the absence of related data existed in *Coca*

5.1.2.3 ING Complement

The suffix *-Ing* has a wide range of uses. It is a part of imperfective aspect and it is used to mark adjective derived from verb and also noun derived from verb. It is used to mark verb in two kinds of complement clause the ING and From ING. In **Attention** verb, ING complement occurs with verb from **See**, **Show**, **Witness** and **Watch** subtypes except with **Recognise**, **Discover** and **Look** subtype. However, this will be taken into deliberation, considering the data on COCA shows that the ING complement is also present in those there verb subtypes

1) Recognise subtype

Recognise	
(10)	<i>If we recognise that being scared is igniting love inside us</i>
(11)	<i>I fully recognise that boycotting Elsevier is a lot easier for some people than it is for others.</i>

The VP in the first clause “*if we recognise*” and “*I fully recognise*” is actual perspective. ING complement comes after conjunction “*that*”, “*being*” in (10) and “*boycotting*” in (11) are derivation of gerund.

Recognised	
(12)	<i>early Egyptians recognised that writing was the foundation of ordered life and government</i>

(13)	<i>millennials are recognised for using their technological shrewdness to enhance their productivity</i>
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(12) and (13) are likewise formed ING complement that is connected by conjunction “that” in (12) and coordinate conjunction “for” in (13) includes passive be.

Spot	
(14)	<i>Harold's wife Donna had apparently spotted us coming and notified my wife.</i>
(15)	<i>He and the Aussie newcomer were spotted talking closely at the Wynn Las Vegas recently</i>

(14) is in past previous perspective and (15) is past actual perspective. Both are in passive form and formed by ING complement where **coming** and **talking** occurs in the subordinate clause.

2) Discover subtype

Discover	
(16)	<i>I can discover from reading all the thousands of pages</i>
(17)	<i>you may discover him, walking with you, in a new and elegant way</i>
(18)	<i>you will discover that contributing and creating take on significant meaning</i>
(19)	<i>you might discover politicians using the same standardized tools</i>

(16), (17), (18), (19) include modal before **discover** in irrealis status and ING Complement. The difference is in the subordinate clause which the main clause in (16) is connected by preposition “from”, (17) is followed by object pronoun right after **discover**, (18) is connected by conjunction “that” and (19) is followed by noun “politicians” after **discover**.

Discovered	
(20)	<i>I've discovered that reading subtitles really takes away from my ability</i>
(21)	<i>I discovered that socializing with others was not something that came naturally to everyone</i>

(20) and (21) are connected by conjunction “that” and ING complement. (20) is past previous perspective and (21) is past actual perspective.

a) Find

Find	
(22)	<i>you can find doing something that is completely selfless</i>
(23)	<i>They find applying for a patent to be somewhat like buying a lottery ticket</i>

(22) and (23) have unique structure which ING complement function as an object directly appear after the verb **find** without any complementiser. (22) include modal and it is irrealis statuses while (23) is present actual perspective.

Found	
(24)	<i>We found that choosing our group the way we did produced a list of institutions</i>
(25)	<i>I have found that working with young dogs will tend to have them search the air for scent</i>
(26)	<i>I found your robot crawling my site</i>
(27)	<i>I found myself spending a lot of time there in my spare time.</i>

(24) and (25) are connected by conjunction “that” and directly followed by ING complement. (24) is past actual perspective and (25) is past previous perspective. Unlike in (26) and (27), they

are followed by noun after **found** and formed by dependent clause “*I found your robot*”, “*I found myself*” and independent clause “*crawling my site*”, “*pending a lot of time there in my spare time*”

3) Look subtype

Look (at)	
(28)	<i>we could look at selecting a town in rural America,</i>

(27) is constructed by modal and ING complement appears right after **look at**

Listen (to)	
(29)	<i>we could look at selecting a town in rural America,</i>
(30)	<i>I listen to the water lapping the shore, and start my day in a calm, soothing manner</i>

(29) and (30) include ING complement that is found after noun. (28) and (29) consist of dependent clause “*you can listen to us*”, “*I listen to the water*” as main clause.

5.2 Discussion

5.2.1 Clause and Sentence: The Function – Form Interface

The function of the constituent parts of sentences and the form of how the different elements in sentences combine into larger units are various components that make up sentences. Function refers to Subject, Object, Adjunct, etc., and form refers to word and word classes; phrase (NP, AP, VP, etc.), clauses (main and subordinate clause). The major properties of main clauses are.

- Each clause includes a finite verb; that is, a verb marked for tense, person and number. Tense has to do with whether the speaker or writer uses a past-tense verb and places a given event in past time or a present-tense verb and places the event in present time, (Miller, J, 2000). There is normally at least one verb that has both a subject and a tense. In **Attention** verb, the structure of a sentence is generally formed by finite verb in the main clause such as in **Smell**-subtype: (1b), (1c), **Taste**: (2e), (2f), **Feel**: (3b), (3c); **Observe**: (4b), (4c), (4d); **Perceive**: (5a), (5b), (5c); **Show**: (6c), (6d), (6e); **Recognise**: (7d); **Find**: (10b). In each clause, the finite verb is accompanied by its complements and adjunct.
- Each clause is marked for aspect and the aspect can be changed the situation can be in the past, present, or future time as well as the situation in time relative to other situations in a fairly subtle fashion. Whether a situation is ongoing, completed, repeated or habitual comes under the heading of aspect in particular situation while the location of a situation in past, present, or future time or two situations relative to each other in time, comes under the heading of tense. Sentences can be built by two clauses with different aspects e.g., **Feel**: (3f); **Perceive**: (5g); **Discovered**: (9c); **Find**: (10c); **Witness**: (11a).
- Each clause has mood. Mood has to do with two sets of distinctions. First, there are the distinctions between making statement, asking questions, and issuing commands. The second set of distinctions has to do with whether the speaker or writer presents an event as possible. Mood is used to refer to a verb category or form which indicates whether the verb express a fact (indicative mood) e.g., **Smell**: (1a), (1c); **Taste**: (2e), (2f); **Observe**: (4b), (4c); **Perceive**: (5a), (5b), a command (imperative mood) e.g., **Observe** (4e), a question (interrogative mood) and a condition (conditional mood) e.g., **Feel**: (3f); **Perceive**: (5h); **Show**: (6a), (6b); **Recognise**: (7f), possibility (subjunctive mood) e.g., **Find**: (10a).

5.2.2 Main clause and Subordinate clause

A main clause or independent clause combines a subject and a predicate to form a thought. They can stand alone or be linked by a conjunction to express a complete concept. Subordinate clause is derived from main clauses which are put into subordinate positions in sentences. Sentences can be either compound or complex depending on the clauses are combined together. Compound sentences consist of two or more clauses joined by conjunction found in **Smell**: (1a); **Taste**: (2f); **Observe**: (4d); **Show**: (6d), (6e); **Discover**: (9b), **Discover**: (3f). Complex sentences consist of a main clause and one more other clause subordinate to it, for instance: **Smell**: (1b), (1c); **Taste**: (2a), (2b), (2e); **Feel**: (3c), (3d); **Observe**: (4b), (4g), (4i), (4l); **Perceive**: (5d), (5f), (5g), (5h); **Show**: (6a), (6c); **Recognise**: (7a), (7b), (7d), (7f); **Spot** (8c); **Discover**: (9c), **Find**: (10b), (10c); **Witness** (11a), (11c)

5.2.3 Omission of Object slot

All **Attention** Verbs are basically transitive. Some involve an inherent preposition, but the following NP has the same syntactic properties as for those items where it at once follows the verb root. Based on Dixon's theory, an O NP coding the impression role, may be omitted after verb in the **Look**, **Watch**, and the three verbs in **See**-subtype i.e., **See**, **Hear** and **Notice**. A such sentence consists of those verbs simply focuses on the way which perceive is directing their attention, without nothing any specific Impression to which it may be directed. However, similar construction is also found in other verb types that are not included as the verb type which is the O slot can be omitted. Further discussion explains how the sentences are constructed without any object inserted. Commonly, it is considerably identified the O slot is omitted in the sentence if it is simple sentence that consist only subject, predicate and object. The discussion attempts to focus on both construction in simple and complex and compound sentence.

a. Simple sentence

A simple sentence consists only one clause, or an independent clause, with a subject and predicate. A simple sentence is formed by a subject, verb and object, and creates a complete thought.

1) Active

Active sentence is a sentence where the subject performs the action of the verb. A simple sentence can be made up by only subject and verb bearing in mind that a simple predicate is a verb or verb phrase only e.g., (4e), (4h), (4f)

(4f) consist of three verbs without any object. Compound verbs, or compound predicates, are two or more verbs/predicates that share the same subject. This may be implemented as simply as a subject performing multiple verbs or, more elaborately, as a subject performing multiple predicates. The compound verbs/predicates are joined by a conjunction.

2) Passive

A passive sentence is not an automatic transformation of an active one. It is alternative realisation of the relation between a transitive verb and its object, and involves an intransitive construction with a subject, a copula, and a participial form of the verb. It is not salient to employ who or what is performing the action; (1d), (2d), (4j), (5e), (7e), (8a), (8b), (9d), (9e), (11d)

Verb without an object (intransitive verb) generally cannot form a personal passive sentence if there is no object that can become the subject of the passive sentence. If it used as an intransitive verb in passive sentence, it needs an impersonal construction, therefore this passive is called impersonal passive and only possible with verb of perception in **Attention** verbs.

b. Compound sentence

A compound sentence is composed of at least two independent clauses. It does not require a dependent clause. The clauses are joined by coordinating conjunction *and*; (1a), (2f), (4d), (6d), (6e)

In some cases, the use of comma to separate two independent clauses without the addition of an appropriate conjunction is called a comma splice and is generally considered an error. Example:

(9b)	[I don't have the quotes or the apostrophe], [I just discovered]
------	--

In this example, the two ideas expressed are clearly related, as the author emphasize that is done by the same agent/perceiver.

As visualized in the examples above, in the second clause after conjunction *and* the sentence only consists of a subject and a predicate which is not followed by an object. However, it is yet classified as an independent clause because in one sentence there may not be an object and it is noticeably clear that the function of the second clause is to explain the first clause. It is also similar with two independent clauses formed in passive and linked by *or* if it is transitive verb. Example:

(3f)	[The rest will either be supplied], or [its loss will not be felt]
------	--

c. Complex sentence

A complete sentence is a sentence with one independent clause and at least one dependent clause. It provides more information to explain or modify the point in main sentence. In addition to a subject and a verb, dependent clause contains a subordinating conjunction or similar word. Some of these give the clause an adverbial function, specifying time, place, or manner. Such clauses are called adverbial clauses, (Miller J, 2000). The present analysis is extended into clause classification i.e., independent clause is marked (*ic*) and subordinate clause is marked (*sc*).

1) Adverb clause of place

Adverb clause of place ascertains about where something happens.

(7f)	[you will surely get a job at a company]-ic [where your talents will be recognised]-sc
------	--

2) Adverb clause of condition

Adverb of condition informs the circumstances under which something happens.

(6a)	[I had no idea]-ic [if he would show]-sc
(9c)	[you can actually wind-up wasting funds by using the excellent promotion]-ic [you might have discovered]-sc
(10c)	[they aren't saying]-ic [if anything has been found]-sc

3) Adverb clause of manner

Adverb clauses of manner show us how something happens.

(1b)	[I had this problem also]-ic, [no matter how many times the bathroom was cleaned]-sc, [it still smelled]-sc
(2b)	[These are truly the best cookies]-ic [I have ever tested]-sc
(2e)	[The more cups of coffee you made at once]-ic, [the better the coffee tasted]-sc
(3c)	[We played pretty good]-ic, [I felt]-sc
(11b)	[Characters describe events]-ic [we've just witnessed]-sc

Passive

(3d)	[You're definitely right]-ic [better to be seen than felt]-sc
(5d)	[I think a lot of men don't even think about]-ic [how they are perceived]-sc
(5f)	[I'm not sure]-ic [how I want to be perceived]-sc
(5g)	[I always try to give it straight with little to no regard]-ic [how it will be perceived]-sc
(5h)	[I was nervous to see]ic [how it would be perceived]sc

d. Relative clause

A relative clause is a dependent clause that modifies a noun or noun phrase in the independent clause. In other words, the relative clause functions similar to an adjective

(1c)	[I have a front loader washing machine]-ic [that smelled]-sc
(2a)	[like some unfamiliar fruit]-sc [whose juice they must taste]-ic
(4g)	[I also promise]-ic [that your members will observe]-sc
(6c)	[I talked about on the graph]-ic [that you showed]-sc
(7a)	[I instinctively look for names, designs or character art]-ic [that I recognise]-sc
(7b)	[Stating otherwise suggests an understanding of 'ad hominem']-ic [that I certainly don't recognise]-sc

Passive

(4l)	[Be able to connect your thoughts in addition to points in ways]sc [that is simple being observed]-ic
(7d)	[A quick google search reveals that]mc [this is a problem]ic [that is being recognised]-sc
(8c)	[the Overton Hotel, where we had heard]-ic [that Ryan Gosling had been spotted]-sc

e. A noun clause

A noun clause is a dependent clause that purposes like a noun. A noun clause may function as the subject of a clause, or as a predicate, nominative or an object.

(4i)	[Here are some differences]-ic [we've observed]-sc
(9a)	[I experienced these the writerly way]mc, [as a compound of reality and imagination of what I knew and [what I could discover]]sc
(10b)	[I decided to check it out]-ic, [here's what I found]-sc
(11a)	[Andrew Falkous was one of the best beings]-ic [you will ever witness]-sc
(11c)	[it was the most heart wrenching thing]-ic [I had ever witnessed]-sc

Adverb, relative and noun clauses are mostly constructed as subordinating clauses functioned as remark clarification and modification to main clause or independent clause.

f. Compound and complex sentence

A compound-complex sentence has at least two independent clauses and at least one dependent clause, found in:

(3a)	<i>[I can understand]-ic [how easy it is to fall for a pet you just adopted]-sc but [imagine how the true owners in Anchorage must feel]-ic</i>
(3b)	<i>[I thought that my pressure]-ic, [and some of the shots I hit him with]sc, [he definitely felt]-ic</i>

passive

(3e)	<i>[There is no way to be sure]-ic, since [it depends upon so many factors including the timing of the storm's arrival]-ic, [how long it lingers and where its most forceful winds and waves would be felt]-sc</i>
------	--

g. Fragmented sentence

Sentence fragment is a set of words that does not form a complete sentence, either because it does not express a complete thought or because it lacks some grammatical element, such as a subject or a verb.

(4k)	<i>[The effects of their magnetic activity might diminish somewhat]-ic, but [will still be observed]-sc</i>
(10a)	<i>[If they look hard enough]-ic, [they find]-ic</i>

These sentence fragment where the clauses are punctuated by comma as it could stand alone as a sentence.

h. To infinitive

Normally, if the verbs are used concurrently, the second verb regularly must be in the infinitive form. Sometimes it is a participle form and can be form with no difference in meaning. The To-infinitive can be used to express purpose or necessity after a verb followed by a pronoun or noun filling the object slot. However, the sentences below shows that the verb of perception becomes infinitive form placed as the second verb without any object or noun phare following it.

(4a)	<i>[the debasement of climate' science' standards has been truly appalling to observe]</i>
(4b)	<i>[it is a remarkable process to observe]</i>
(5a)	<i>[Time is relative to what we perceive]</i>
(5b)	<i>[We react to what we perceive]</i>
(7c)	<i>[the one he had failed to recognise]</i>
(2c)	<i>[Its simplicity provides the perfect showcase]-ic [for the wines to be tasted]-sc</i>
(4c)	<i>[The distinction, in short, is not impossible to make]-ic [and to observe]-sc</i>
(5c)	<i>[That is astounding technology]-ic [hard for the mind to perceive]sc</i>
(6b)	<i>[in today's media]-sc [that is exactly what they would love to show]ic</i>

5.2.4 Tense and aspect

Language conveys a large amount of information regarding situation and time that can represent a given action as ongoing or as completed; it can represent it as having taken place once or as being repeated or as being a habit. Tense and aspect are inherent understanding of spoken or written content marked in diverse ways covering the major component of word which leads to or assist with a correct understanding of the meaning. Tense refers to the location of the state or action in time that is whether it is in past, present or future. Aspect refers to the extension of the state or action in time, that is whether it is unitary

(perpective), continuous or repeated (imperpective). Mood or modality refers to the reality of the state or location that is whether it is actual (realis), a possibility or a necessity (irrealis). Verbs in **Attention** types are generally acceptable in realis or irrealis, present and past system. The application of tense and aspect also applies to syntactic properties of **Attention** verbs where in the O-slot omission, various aspects are found which are not only limited by an explanation of passive; that is marked by (2) and active categories but also more detailed aspects.

a. Irrealis;

Irrealis status is marked by modals or semi-modals. The main choices include prediction (will and is going to), ability (can and is able to) and necessity (must and has (got) to). Irrealis is also accepts the same aspectual distinctions as present tense – perpective/imperpective and actual/previous. Irrealis is found in **Fell**: (3e²), (3f²); **Observe**: (4k²); **Perceive**: (5g²), (5h²); **Show**: (6a); **Recognise**: (7f²); **Witness**: (11a), (11d²).

b. Realis

There are four tense choices, all about generic with further aspect parameters; the relation is given for each, for 3rd person singular masculine, feminine or neuter subject.

1) Present

Present tense is used for comment on what is happening, direction in a play, general truth or state, present the interpretation/opinion and it can also be as stylistic device in a narrative about what happened in the past. The most commonly omission O slot in in the level of sentence found in actual perpective:

a) **Actual Perspective:**

Actual perpective denotes a stative or habitual or eternally true action. Generally, it is used to indicate an action happens with time signal or adverb of time. O slot can be omitted in this aspect found in **Smell**: (1a), (1c); **Taste**: (2a), (2c²); **Observe**: (4d), (4e), (4f), (4g); **Perceive**: (5a), (5b), (5c), (5d²), (5e²), (5f²); **Recognise**: (7a), (7b).

b) **Actual imperpective:**

Actual imperpective is used to indicate the ongoing time. However, the omission O slot mostly found in passive form such as **Observe**: (4l²); **Recognise**: (7d²), (7e²); **Spot**: (8a²).

c) **Previous perpective:**

Previous imperpective is used when one intends to indicate an action that occurred at a time which is indefinite and has its effect on the subject, or an action that occurred many times and has possibility to occur in the present, or an action that began in the past and still going on in the present. Omission O slot, some are found in passive and in active, **Smell**: (1d²); **Taste**: (2b); **Observe**: (4i); **Discover**: (9b), (9d²), (9e²); **Find**: (10c²); **Witness**: (11b).

2) Past

Past tense refers to states or action that occurred in the past. In particular, these verbs indicate that an action or state began in the past. It also indicates that the action or state ended in the past.

a) **Actual perpective:**

Actual perpective is used to designate a finished or completed action/task that occurred at a specific point in time in the past. 'a specific time' can be diverse and can cover a long period of time but it cannot be underminable. Omissible O slot is found in, **Smell**: (1b); **Taste**: (2d²), (2e), (2f); **Feel**: (3a), (3b), (3c), (3d²); **Observe**: (4h), **Show**: (6b), (6c), (6d), (6e); **Spot**: (8a); **Discover**: (9a); **Find**: (10b).

a) **Previous perpective**

Previous perpective is used to demonstrate an action that occurred before another action in the past. There are usually two completed actions in the sentence; one happened before the other. Omission O slot can be found in **Spot**: (8c²); **Discover**: (9c); **Witness**: (11c).

A perpective sentence behave toward an activity as a constituent, without regard for its internal organization. It may have a duration in time but this is not taken into delineation in the perpective statement. In contrast, an imperpective statement refers to the activity as spanning a period of time. A perpective can assign its event as included within the time span of an event described by a imperpective. However, the imperpective does not just focus on time span and internal composition of an event. It also implies that the activity described is dynamic and evolving.

It is easy to classify the action verb within the tense and aspect; the omission O slot can also be analysed by determining the structure of the sentences. However, in sense verb especially in **Attention** verb, the action is completed through the sense that the perceiver is always mapped into A and the impression into O

syntactic relation, the omission O slot is mostly found in actual perspective and some in actual imperpective, previous perspective, previous imperpective and irrealis. The summary is presented below;

Table. 2. Omittable O slot in Tense and Aspect

Verb subtypes	Irrealis	Realis										
		Generic	Future		Present				Past			
			Est	Part	AP	A I	P P	PI	AP	A I	P P	PI
SEE Subtype												
Smell					√				√ ²	√		
Taste					√ ²				√	√ ²		
Feel	√ ²									√ ²		
Observe	√ ²				√	√ ²			√	√		
Perceive	√ ²				√ ²							
SHOW subtype												
Show	√									√		
RECOGNISE subtype												
Recognise	√ ²				√	√ ²						
Spot						√ ²			√		√	
DISCOVER subtype												
Discover									√ ²	√		√
Find										√		
WITNESS subtype												
Witness	√ ²								√			√

√² : also found in Passive

Est : establish, Part : particular, AP : actual perspective, AI : actual imperpective, PP : previous perspective, PI : previous imperpective.

5.2.5 Complement clause in Attention Verb

Verb in the **Attention** type have special properties that set them off-semantically and syntactically from other types. Firstly, they are used to describe the Perceiver seeing or hearing something outside themselves. The subject of a complement clause is different from the main clause subject. In the infrequent instances when it is the same it must still be stated; that is **Attention** verbs do not permit omission of coreferential subject from ING and Modal (for) To complement clauses. Secondly, one becomes mindful of some activity using sight or hearing either directly or indirectly.

However, due to the complement clause is not only utilized in the context of conversations or statements in general, but the complement clause is also utilized in a wider context of its purposes, starting from academic writing, broadcasting on media and also in fiction and non-fiction works. As what have been defined in complement varieties allowed in O slot, it can be summarised as follow:

Table.3. Extended Complement Varieties in Attention verb

Verb Subtypes	Complement Clause Allowed in O slot				
	THAT	WH-	Modal FOR TO	Judgement TO	ING
SEE Subtype					
Smell	√	√	√	√	√
Taste	√	√	√	√	√
Feel	√	√	√	√	√

Observe	√	√	√	√	√
Perceive	√	√	√	√	√
SHOW subtype					
Show	√	√	√	√	√
RECOGNISE subtype					
Recognise	√	√	-	√	√
Spot	√	√	-	√	√
DISCOVER subtype					
Discover	√	√	√	√	√
Find	√	√	√	√	√
WITNESS subtype					
Witness	√	√	-	-	-
LOOK Subtype					
Look (at)	√	√	√	-	√
Listen (to)	√	√	-	-	√
WATCH Subtype					
Watch, Listen (to)	√	√	√	-	√

(√): allowed in O slot -- (-) : not allowed in O slot

Complement clause with Attention verbs have special properties. *that* and *WH* complement clause are constituted in all verb types. *Modal FOR TO* is generally formed in See-subtype, Show-subtype, Discover-subtype, Look-subtype (only in look (at), and Watch-subtype; *Judgment TO* is found See, Show, Recognise subtype except in Witness, Look and Watch subtype and *ING* complement exists in all verb types except in Witness subtype.

V. Conclusion

In the present paper, it has been argued that verbal system consists of primary and secondary grouped into some very specific subtype which included into some particular verbs which has similar meaning in common. **Attention** verb that is one of Primary-B verb types has special syntactic properties and it characterized into certain subtypes. Dixon (2005) elaborates the omission O slot can merely be applied in **See**-subtype: see, hear, notice; **Look**-subtype: look (at), listen (to); **Watch**-subtype: watch exclude in **See**-subtype: smell, taste, feel, observe, perceive; **Show**-subtype: show; **Recognise**-subtype: recognise, spot; **Discover**-subtype: discover, find; **Witness**-subtype: witness. However, by approaching the data in COCA from a variety deep syntactic analysis at the at the level of clause and sentence (Morley, 2000; Aarts, 2001; Miller (2002), the extended classification of omission O slot and complement clause filling the O slot resulted the expand of sentence classification as constituent part, the omission O slot is enrich not only in simple sentence but also in compound, complex, compound-complex sentence, fragment sentence and To infinitives.

The feature of complement clause in Attention verb has special properties; **That, WH, Modal (FOR) To, Judgment To** and **ING** complement are allowed in some specific subtypes. In Complement clause, the *that* and *WH* complement clause are constituted in all verb types. *Modal FOR TO* is generally formed in **See**-subtype, **Show**-subtype, **Discover**-subtype, **Look**-subtype (only in look (at), and **Watch**-subtype; *Judgment TO* is found **See, Show, Recognise** subtype except in **Witness, Look** and **Watch** subtype. *ING* complement exists in all verb types except in **Witness** subtype. To detect and comprehend the analyst should realize a large amount of information regarding situation and time that associated by inherent understanding of Tense and Aspect. The result show that the omission O slot is mostly found in actual perspective and some in actual imperpective, previous perspective, previous imperpective and irrealis.

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