

S V(Trv) O

- In this pattern, the verb is a transitive verb that is followed by one object that is why the verb is called a monotransitive verb (**mono** means **one**)
- The object (O) is called **a direct object** which has a different referent with the subject. S ≠ O

Examples:

They have spent billions of dollars on the project.

I don't like what you have done to your father.

Stop talking!

Can you bring your copy of the textbook to our study group meeting?

Three of the students have been playing the guitar since morning.

S	V (Trv)	O
They	have spent	Billions of dollars
I	Don't like	What you have done to your father
(you)	stop	talking
You	can bring	Your copy of the textbook
Three of the students	have been playing	the guitar

- ❖ The direct object can be replaced by object pronouns

They have spent ~~billions of dollars on the project.~~ **them**

I don't like ~~what you have done to your father.~~ **it**

Stop ~~talking!~~ **it**

Can you bring ~~your copy of the textbook~~ to our study group meeting? **it**

Don't annoy ~~your little brother~~! **him**

Notes:

- When the verb is followed by reflexive pronouns (myself, himself, herself, itself, themselves,...) and reciprocal pronouns (each other, one another), these pronouns act as the direct object although they have the same reference as the subject. S = O

She saw herself in the mirror.

They respect each other.

S	V (Trv)	O
She	saw	herself
They	love	each other

- Sentences that have this pattern structure (S V(trv) O) can be made passive.

James bought a car. ➡ A car was bought (by James).

I drink a cup of coffee every morning ➡ A cup of coffee is drunk every morning (by me).

Nora has sent some flowers today. ➡ Some flowers have been sent today (by her).

- Sentences with reflexive and reciprocal pronouns as their objects cannot be made passive.

she saw herself in the mirror. ➡ Herself was seen in the mirror by her. ✗

They fought one another ➡ one another is/are fought by them ✗