2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Objective complement is a constituent that complete the predication when the verb chosen leads us to specify some characteristic of the direct object (Downing and Locke. 1992:53) the objective complement is normally placed immediately after the direct object such as:

(1) We found the new secretary very helpful.
(2) They have appointed my brother managing-director of the firm.
(3) I like my coffee black.

To quote Downing and Locke (1992:55) the objective complement is linked in an intensive relationship with the direct object, similar to that holding between the subject complements. Although the complement is not linked to the object by a copular, it is understood, for example; in the above sentences, it is implied that the new secretary was very helpful, my brother is managing director and I like my coffee when it is black.

There is typically number agreement between the direct object on the nominal group realizing the object complement, as in:

(4) Circumstances have made the brothers enemies.

But, there are occasional exception namely expressions of size, shape, color, height, etc, which are to be explained in the same way such as.

(5) You haven’t made the sleeves the same length.

In Semantic features, the objective complement provides the same type of information about the direct object as the subject complement does about the subject, that
is to say, it can characterize the direct object in the terms of the following three semantic features: a qualitative or substantive attribute, an entity which identifies it, or a circumstance which relates specially to the direct object in the given situation:

**Attribute:**

(6) We found the secretary *helpful*

(7) Your work has made the show a *success*.

**Identify:**

(8) They appointed him *manager*.

(9) We had elected Mega *President*.

(10) I like them *on toast*

(11) We found the Dean *in a good mood*

Just as with the circumstantial subject complement, the inherent circumstantial objective complement is distinguished from an optional adjunct, even in some cases, there is a grammatical spot structure without the object complement as in, I like them *here*.

Some transitive verbs can have a complement after their object. According to Cobuild (1990), this complement describes the object and this case is often called the *objective complement*.

Examples:

(12) Willie’s jokes made her *uneasy*

(13) I find the British legal system *extremely complicated*
Meanwhile Azar (1984) said that objective complement may be used in a prepositional phrase consists of a preposition and the object which is a noun.

Examples:

(14) Donna saw some pictures *on the wall*.
(15) I broke the glass *into two pieces*.
(16) I find the room *in a mess*.

List of Prepositions, Azar (1989:A2)

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Frank (1972:89) also notes that objective complement classified into prepositional phrase, participial phrase, and infinitive.

Prepositional phrase as the objective complement:
(17) The dean visited the class of the students.

(18) She has strong feelings of jealousy.

Participial phrase as the objective complement:

(19) The police caught the young boy stealing a car.

(20) They found the horse tied to a tree.

(21) I saw them running across the street.

Infinitives as the objective complement:

(22) The doctor advised her to get more rest.

(23) His parent permitted him to leave his house.

(24) The plumber asked them to turn off water in a few minutes.

Krohn (1986:275) notes that objective complement can be in the forms of a noun or noun phrase, an adjective and present participle.

Noun used as the complement of an object:

(25) They elected Kennedy President.

(26) They named their son William.

(27) We made Mr. John Director of Course.

(28) They called William Brown Will.

(29) Mr. Smith appointed John secretary.

Adjectives used as the complement of an object:

(30) He pushed the door open.
(31) He painted the house white.

(32) She cuts her hair short.

(33) The boy washed their shirt clean.

(34) I found the lesson difficult.

Present participle used as the complement of an object:

(35) We watched the boy playing.

(36) He heard marry singing.

(37) I saw John hitting the boy.

(38) He left his coat hanging.

(39) Jack remembered the book lying on the desk.

Burks and Wishon (1980:57) claims that objective complement is necessary to complete the sentence and to complete the meaning of the direct object. It is because the position of the objective complement is the second noun after the verb as in these following sentences.

Examples:

(40) I consider football a great sport.

(41) The professor thinks his lectures good teachers.

(42) He finds Tim and John intelligent students.

(43) I think the speech a mistake.

(44) I choose him captain.
Various descriptions of objective complement mentioned by grammarians above proved that the objective complement is used to complete the idea of an object, although different positions and names were given.