

# MANNER ADVERBIAL COMPLEMENT IN BOSNIAN LANGUAGE

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Original scientific paper

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Received: 20.06.2011

UDC: 811.163.43`367.624

Accepted: 29.10.2011

## ABSTRACT

Some verbs require that the sentence in which they serve as predicate must state the *specific circumstances and if it is absent the sentence would be grammatically incorrect*. This means that the valence of certain verbs require that they must be complemented by specific adverbial. Adverbials whose presence is necessary for grammatical correctness of sentences are adverbial complements. This paper discusses the facts of manner adverbial complement and states examples of its use. It also analyzes the situation in which this complementation can be realized in the form of the vocative.

**Key words:** complement, adverb, adverbial complement, manner, manner adverbial complement, vocative, Bosnian language

## INTRODUCTION

1. Manner adverbial complement has already been mentioned in the linguistic literature and it is confirmed in the corpus our research is based on. Samardžija (1986, p. 20) states examples of this complementation and it is also recognized by Palić (2007, p. 38-39) in his monography *Sintaksa i semantika načina*. It is mentioned in *Gramatika srpskog jezika* (2004, p. 238) by Stanojčić and Popović, but in *Sintaksa savremenoga srpskog jezika* (Piper et al. 2005, p. 498-499) it is referred to as *qualification complementation*.

2. Manner adverbial complement can be seen in the following examples:

(1) Djeca se \*(lijepo)<sup>2</sup> ponašaju. (Conv.) Njegova pjesma \*(dobro) zvuči. (Conv.) On se tad ponio \*(kukavički). (Conv.) ...kako su se domaćini

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2 An asterisk before an open bracket means that a word or construction inside the brackets is necessary for grammatical correctness of the sentence.

u Rusiji potrudili da se osjećaju \*(kao kod kuće). (A<sup>3</sup>, 15) Izgledala je \*(grozno)... (A, 20) ...ljudi koji \*(lijepo) izgledaju imaju veće šanse... (A, 28) Zaista ne želim da zvučim \*(glupo)... (A, 36) ...u dvoznačnoj će se smrti / jastuk ponašat \*(poput / Nojeva splava). (ABI, 79) ...koji je čitavi Prvi svjetski rat proveo \*(izvještavajući sa balkanskih ratišta). (KZT, 22) Finalni podaci doimali su se \*(zastrašujuće). (KZT, 57)

Istovremeno, počele su se ponašati \*(agresivno i pakosno)... (KZT, 77) Abažuri nad stolovima izgledaju \*(kao cvjetovi okrenuti naopačke). (AKK, 8) ...i pri tome je djelovao \*(ozbiljno)... (AKK, 29) ...svaku vlast možemo predstaviti \*(u vidu trougla)... (AKK, 52) ...želite da se sve odvija \*(vratolomnom brzinom). (AKK, 61) ...on to samo kad hoće da zvuči \*(„urbano“) (AKK, 66) ...kada te tretiraju \*(kao slugu, kao portira, ili kao ličnu sekretaricu). (AKK, 131) Ja se \*(vrlo nelagodno) osjećam (ATU, 116) Drži se \*(kao kakav stranac)... (ĆSD, 5) Sada to izgleda \*(kao žrtvovanje)... (AIT, 95)

**3.** Manner complement can occur with the verb *trajati*, when it means ‘taking place’: (2) \*(Tako) je trajala njihova velika uzajamnost i njihova ljubav... (AIT, 77)

**4.** Manner complement often comes with verbs which in addition to it require or permit substantive complement in the form of dative case with a preposition:

3 The sources the examples are taken from in this text are marked by the following contractions: A – *Azra*, magazine, year XII, number 647, July 22th, 2009; ABI – Amir Brka, *Izložba sinih životinja*, Vrijeme, Zenica, 2003; KZT – Karim Zaimović, *Tajna džema od malina*, Civitas, Sarajevo, 2005; AKK – Asmir Kujović, *Ko je zgazio gospodu Mjesec*, 3rd Edition, Vrijeme, Zenica, 2002; ATU – Amir Talić, *Uglovima šetaju tajne: izabrane pjesme*, Centar za kulturu i obrazovanje, Tešanj, 2001; ĆSD – Čamil Sijarić, *Drvo kraj Akova*, Univerzitska riječ, Nikšić, 1990; AIT – Alija Isaković, *Taj čovjek*, Civitas, Sarajevo, 2004; SKP – Skender Kulenović, *Ponornica*, Civitas, Sarajevo, 2004.

(3) On se prema njima \*(strogo) postavio. (Conv.) Odnosite se prema njoj \*(lijepo). (Conv.) ...i \*(kako) se drži prema ljudima. (SKP, 48) ...postupio bih prema njemu \*(gore nego onda u Kairu). (SKP, 101)

**5.** It is quite interesting that manner complementation is not mentioned as adverbial complemention in *Gramatka srpskohrvatskog jezika za strance* (Mrazović & Vukadinović 1990, p. 465-468); however some adverbials with manner meanings are presented as predicative complements. This is case with sentences containing verb *ponašati se* and *izgledati* as its predicates (usp. Mrazović & Vukadinović 1990, p. 469).

In *Sintaksasavremenoga srpskog jezika* (Piper et al., 2005, p. 495) in some sentences adverbial manner complementation is considered to be adverbial predicates: *Ceo taj predeo izgleda nestvarno. Tvoj otac se dobro drži*.

In our opinion, complement to the verb *ponašati se* is not a predicative, but a manner adverbial complement (cf. Palić, 2007, p. 38-39). The verb *izgledati* can be complemented both by predicative (*On izgleda lijep* ‘He seems nice’) and adverbial manner complement (*On izgleda lijepo* ‘He looks nice’) and in those cases it has a different meaning.

**6.** Verb *postupati* which is usually complemented by manner adverbial complement in the administrative-legal style of Bosnian language has developed a meaning which does not have to be complemented by manner adverbial:

(4) U tom predmetu postupao je tužilac N. N. (‘Prosecutor N. N. was in charge of this case’)

**7.** Some verbs that require manner complement can make grammatical correct sentence without manner complements in cases where they present a special manner meaning. This is case with the verbs *postaviti se*, *držati se* and *provesti se* when

they mean the following ‘*dobro se postaviti*’ (‘take a *good* stand’ or ‘have a *good* attitude’), ‘*dobro se držati*’ (‘handle it *well*’) and ‘*dobro se provesti*’ (‘have a *good* time’):

(5) Znao sam se postaviti. (AIT, 97)

(6) Oni se još drže. (Conv.)

(7) Jučer smo se baš proveli. (Conv.)

However the fact that other meanings cannot be expressed without specifying manner adverbial complements indicates that manner adverbial by the same verbs is not optional:

(8) \*Znao sam se postaviti. (‘Znao sam se *loše / pogrešno* postaviti’ /‘I could take a *bad* stand’ or ‘I could have a *wrong* attitude / oppinion’/)

(9) \*Oni se još drže. (‘Oni se još *loše / osrednje / slabo* drže’ /‘They still handle it *badly / not so well*/’)

(10) \*Jučer smo se baš proveli. (‘Jučer smo se baš *loše* proveli’ /‘We had a really *bad* time yesterday’ / ‘It was *not quite a fun* yesterday’ / ‘It was totally *bad / terrible* yesterday’/)

**8.** One meaning of the verb *obraćati se* must be complemented by manner adverbial:

(11) On joj se obraća \*(tako / imenom / sa kolegice).

In this case, the manner meaning partially has a meaning of instrument, but anaphora of marked constructions is clearly manner (*tako*). In this case the most interesting is that vocative with preposition *s(a)* can occur as a possible complement, as a part of sentence structure. The grammarians has always denied that vocative can be part of sentence structure. There are exceptions only in oral literature in the need for the ten-syllable line where some masculine nouns can be used in the vocative in the position of the subject and predicate. This vocative can always be replaced by the nominative. The above example is not from oral literature, the noun *kolegica* is not masculine noun, and cannot be replaced by nominative or instrumental or case-prepositional phrase:

(12) \*On joj se obraća sa kolegica / kolegicom / pomoću kolegice / nečim...

We can seek the origin of vocative construction in other constructions (e.g. instrumental) in depth sentence structure, but on the surface structure it appears as an unavoidable fact and as something that deserves to enter the grammatical descriptions as well as valence dictionaries.

## CONCLUSION

This paper shows that there is manner adverbial complementation in Bosnian language and it also states the examples of its use. It is also proved that such complementation can be expressed by vocative.

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