THE VERBAL PREDICATION OF ARRIVING, COMING AND GOING BEFORE AND AFTER NGB

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ABSTRACT

This article discusses the intransitive predication of the verbal triad arrive/go/come with the sense of movement/displacement from one point to another. To this end, we start from the hypothesis that the current classification of these verbs as Intransitives, having the adverbial adjunct as a complement, was not so attributed before the institutionalization of the NGB – Nomenclature Thus, based on Azeredo (2008), we analyzed four grammars published before and after the publication of this government instrument and found that, before 1959, these verbs were classified as Relative Transitive, and their complement was called Terminative. After this date, they are classified as Intransitives and the complement, Adverbial Adjunct, as defined by two grammarians. However, Bechara (1980), whose work was also analyzed in this study, and although he recognizes that, from the NGB onwards, verbs are classified into four categories, defends that the triad should be classified as adverbial transitives with the adverbial complement, categories that were not made official by the Nomenclature.

Keywords: Verbal Transitivity, Verbs to arrive/go/come, Brazilian Grammatical Nomenclature.

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INTRODUCTION

During the teaching practice, many elementary and high school students questioned the predication and classification of the complements of the verbs *arrive, go, come*, with the sense of physical movement/displacement, recommended by normative grammars and repeated by textbooks. In constructions used in standard Portuguese, such as (*i*) *Maria arrived in Lisbon, (ii) João will come to the party and (iii) Tereza went to Santos*, and the prepositional phrases *[to Lisbon], [to Paris]* and *[to Santos]* are classified, according to the GN, as adverbial adjuncts, and the verbs, as intransitive. It so happens that, in the oral use of non-standard BP, these structures can be used as follows: (*i*) *Mary arrived in Lisbon, (ii) João will come to the party and (iii) Tereza went to Santos*, and the students, aware of these uses, could not "accept" that (i) the phrases *[in Lisbon], [at the party]* and *[in Santos]* or even *[to Lisbon], [to Paris]* and *[to Santos]* were considered accessory terms, and (ii) the verbs *arrive, go, come* had an intransitive classification.

The absence of standardization in the grammatical nomenclature used in schools and didactic literature was a constant concern among those who were responsible for education in the country. Thus, with the advent of NGB, there was the adoption of four terminologies of verbal predication, namely: intransitive, direct transitive, indirect transitive and link; This terminological reduction, however, proved to be lacking because it was not able to contemplate an axiomatic classification for the verbs *arrive, go, come* with the sense of physical movement/displacement.

This was, then, the trigger for the development of the research that was carried out in the master's degree of the Graduate Program in Language Studies, at the Federal University of Ouro Preto, whose results we propose to discuss in this article. The hypothesis that underpinned the research was that, before the publication of the NGB – Brazilian Grammatical Nomenclature – that is, in the period before 1959, the aforementioned verbal triad was not classified as intransitive, but became so with the institution of this Nomenclature, in addition to the proposal for changes in the terminologies.

For the limits of this article, we will discuss the scenario that led to the creation of the NGB, followed by a presentation and discussion of the terminologies of predication and transitivity of the verbs *arrive, go, come* in four works published on national soil, which refer to the pre-NGB period, namely: Ribeiro (1891), Maciel (1918), Pereira (1921) and Brandão (1963), and in four post-NGB works, which are: Tôrres (1959), Said Ali (1966), Cunha

(1975) and Bechara (1980). Regarding the indication of Brandão's work (1963), among those published before 1959, it is worth noting that, although it was published after the institution of the NGB, its content remains linked to the period before it. In other words, the author was against the elaboration of the Nomenclature, which is why his work is endorsed in the phase prior to the NGB.

Thus, the main objective of this article is to make a comparison between pre- and post-NGB grammars regarding the classification of predication and transitivity of the verbal triad already mentioned and the respective use of terminologies, discussing how such classifications were and how they were treated in grammars from 1959 onwards.

This article is structured as follows: first, we will make a brief discussion about how NGB emerged, then we will present the methodological procedure adopted, and then we present our theoretical framework, based on which we will analyze the pre and post-NGB grammars on the treatment given to the verbal triad, which already constitutes the presentation and discussion of our results and, Finally, we will present our conclusion.

BRAZILIAN GRAMMATICAL NOMENCLATURE (NGB): STANDARDIZATION PROPOSAL

From the 1930s onwards, grammatical texts with a great diversity of grammatical terminologies began to appear, and this gave rise to the urgency of creating a normative document through which it would be possible to simplify and homogenize the metallurgical work used in the educational space at the time. For the purpose of excerpt, we will briefly discuss the NGB and the provocations raised by this linguistic instrument in the society of that time and that reverberate to the present day.

For many scholars, the NGB is a metalinguistic document that was a way of reconciling the dissent in force at the time; however, by establishing a certain division of grammar and cutting out names, the study of the language, which is dynamic, was limited and plastered. Guimarães (1966) goes further and states that NGB was not exclusively an organizational consequence of linguistic knowledge, but a political instrument, since, according to him, the structure of society(ies) is found in the configuration of the national language.

In 1957, Clóvis Salgado da Gama, then Minister of Education and Culture, appointed a group of renowned Portuguese language teachers to be part of a Commission whose purpose was to prepare the Preliminary Project of the Simplified and

Unified Brazilian Grammatical Nomenclature. Antenor Nascentes was appointed as president of the Commission, while Clóvis do Rego Monteiro, Celso Ferreira da Cunha, Carlos Henrique da Rocha Lima and Cândido Jucá Filho assumed the roles of secretary and rapporteurs, respectively. Among the objectives, we highlight the analysis of the subject and the proposal of a project to simplify the terminologies used in grammars, which would affect the teaching of the Portuguese language. This work had the support of the Secondary Education Board, since grammars were used in schools at that time (Silva, 2013).

Once the Commission was established, the Draft[3] Bill was forwarded to the Minister of Education and Culture, however, even before the approval of this document, Cândido Jucá Filho published the work called *132 restrictions to the Draft of Simplification and Unification of the Brazilian Grammatical Nomenclature*, in 1958, in which he criticized the undertaking of elaborating the refereida Nomenclature, leading him to leave the group. With the departure of the aforementioned specialist from the Commission, after this publication, Antônio José Chediack, Serafim da Silva Neto and Silvio Elia joined the Commission, and the first was responsible for reporting the Project. In August 1957, the Preliminary Project, which, in addition to the school grammatical terminology, presented explanatory notes and some basic concepts, underwent new interventions by several universities, philologists and the Brazilian Academy of Philology. In 1959, after the publication of Ordinance No. 36, the adoption of the New Nomenclature was recommended (Silva, 2013).

It is necessary to consider that the NGB was conceived based on the knowledge of the time, when Linguistics was still an incipient study and was not a discipline offered in a mandatory way in Letters courses. The members of the Commission had traditional training and, probably, according to Silva (2013), transmitted to the NGB impressions and conceptions that culminated in some conflicts. This has led many grammarians or other authors to present objections and/or clarifications on some point addressed by the metalinguistic document, the NGB.

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[3] Before Ordinance No. 36 validated the NGB, there was already the Preliminary Project for the Simplification and Unification of the Brazilian Grammatical Nomenclature – Preliminary Project, which has about 25 pages, divided into: Phonetics, Morphology and Syntax. According to the readings invested in the subject, it could be seen that the work was a kind of draft of the NGB, the document proposed standardization regarding the use of grammatical terminology applied in published works and in the teaching of the Portuguese language, since there was a profusion of terms. It was exactly the lack of regularity in which the whole discussion consisted.

With the publication of the document, several works, that year, were released with the purpose of explaining it: **Grammatical Nomenclature:** *commented text* by Antenor Nascentes; **Pequena Gramática para explicação da Nomenclatura Grammatical Brasileira** de Adriano da Gama Kury e **Nova Nomenclatura Gramatical Brasileira**: examples and comments by the brothers Hamilton Elia and Silvio Elia. There was no lack of bibliographies to make comments and criticisms about the NGB, which leads us to think that it "was not unanimous even among its signatories." (Silva, 2013, p. 21).

In spite of all the criticisms received, the NGB seems to have been an advance in terms of the standardization of terminologies and areas of grammar. From then on, textbooks and grammars began to use the same terminologies. In addition, this Nomenclature "facilitated not only the teaching of the national language, but also the learning by students." and solved the problem of the absence of standardization in teaching (Silva, 2013, p.21).

The NGB provided asonant and dissonant voices about its role, whether at the time of its elaboration or in the present day, but let's see: Maria Helena de Moura Neves defends the importance of establishing a consistent grammatical terminology, aiming at standardization in competitions and classificatory evaluations that require knowledge at the elementary and secondary school levels (Henriques, 2009). However, Luiz Carlos Cagliari considers unjustifiable the existence of a norm that obliges publishers and authors of didactic works to adopt a certain grammatical terminology, and this causes significant prejudice against linguistics, when it "began to see language as a system that should be described and not as a system that should be followed" (Henriques, 2009). For our part, regarding the topic that interests us, the document, as we will discuss below, presented verbal predication and transitivity in a concise and superficial way. Such a procedure brings us to the "unsaid" that Orlandi (2012) deals with, according to which, the absence of a better discussion about these issues silences an analysis that could have been carried out and, on the other hand, privileges the atomistic treatment of these themes as if they were simple.

METHODOLOGY

Regarding the methodological aspects for the research, eight grammars were chosen, of which four were published in the pre-NGB period; and the other four in the post-NGB period. As works published before 1959, we have chosen: (1) **Grammatica**

Portugueza by Júlio Ribeiro, 3rd edition, 1891; (2) **Grammatica Descriptiva** de Maximino Maciel, 7th edition, 1918; (3) **Grammatica Expositiva** de Eduardo Carlos Pereira, 13th edition, 1921; (4) **Portuguese Classical Syntax** by Cláudio Brandão, 1963. For the post-NGB period, we have: (1) **Modern Expository Grammar of the Portuguese Language** by Artur de Almeida Tôrres, 6th edition, 1959; (2) **Secondary Grammar of the Portuguese Language** by Manuel Said Ali, 7th edition, 1966; (3) **Grammar of the Portuguese Language** by Celso Ferreira Cunha, 2nd edition, 1975; (4) **Modern Portuguese Grammar** by Evanildo Bechara, 25th edition, 1980. Later, we will explain the reason for the choice of these works.

Once this selection was made, the next step was the verification/analysis of each of these works, paying attention to the issue of predication and transitivity, specifically, of the verbs *arrive, go, come* with the idea of physical movement/displacement. However, the compendiums of the authors Júlio Ribeiro (1891), Eduardo Carlos Pereira (1921) and Artur de Almeida Tôrres (1959) did not present a study or section on the verbal triad that explained predication and transitivity. Thus, in view of this lack of clarification, the option was to resort to other parts of these works in an attempt to find some reference to the theme of our research. Thus, when we consult the section dedicated to the study of prepositions, we infer the possible terminology given to the predication and transitivity of these verbs in the consulted works. After these analyses were made, we moved on to the comparative study of the discussions presented by these works in order to verify whether or not our hypothesis would be confirmed.

Next, we move on to the discussion of our theoretical framework.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK: THE CONTRIBUTIONS OF LINGUISTICS

Azeredo (2008) proposes a syntactic typology of verbs, according to (i) intransitive verbs; (ii) linking verbs (copulative or predicative) and (iii) transitive verbs. With regard to typology (iii), the author states that the class of verbs that fit into this category are very complex, since, according to him, there are "several kinds of adjacent terms (or complements)" (p.214). Azeredo also criticizes the classification of this type of verbs in school grammars and didactics, which summarize them as direct transitives and indirect transitives. The author goes further and criticizes the distribution of verbs in the transitive and intransitive categories, since he places in the same ditch "a great variety of types":

> This is not a criticism because all our masters of the past recognized this fact. There is no rigid boundary between transitive verbs and intransitive verbs, what there is is a continuum, at whose extremes are the verb that always refuses complement (e.g. to be born) and the verb that always selects complement (e.g. to do). (Azeredo, 2008, p. 214-215)

In this regard, among the categories of transitive verbs, the author subdivides them into: (i) objective transitive: direct transitive verbs (TD), indirect transitive verbs (TI), relative transitives (TR); (ii) biobjectives: direct and indirect transitives (TDI), direct and relative transitives (T DR), direct and predicative transitives (TDP), relative and predicative transitives (TRP), birelative transitives (TRR). Regarding the TDR verbs, which are the ones that are most of interest in this study, the author states that their complements are linked to their verbs by means of a preposition, which can be semantically empty, or weakened from the point of view of meaning or even be semantically complete, but, the author warns, in any of these cases it will occur "by exigency of the verb" (p.217).

Azeredo (2008) also presents a refinement of this typology because there are subclasses of relative transitive verbs. "This syntactic class is formed by verbs that are necessarily added to a preposition when a complement is attached to them in the form of a noun, noun pronoun or infinitive." (p. 221). Further on, the linguist argues that the verbal triad under analysis in this study fits into this more refined typology, because they are verbs of movement (to go, to arrive, to come, to pass, to enter) "ordinarily followed by locative expression."

What would be, according to the author, the distinction between the indirect transitive verb and the relative transitive verb? As we have seen, the triad arrive , go, come is considered to belong to the class of relative transitive verbs because they require indication of place, whether of destination or origin. Secondly, arrive, go, come cannot be classified as indirect transitive verbs, since verbs classified as such require a complement with the idea of beneficiary or recipient of the action.

Finally, there is still the question of why these verbs are not considered intransitive by Azeredo. Because, according to him, the complement that indicates direction, whether of origin or of starting point, cannot be classified as a merely accessory element (as adjuncts are), thus leading us to conclude that arriving, going, coming with the idea of physical movement/displacement cannot be listed in the list of intransitive verbs.

Next, as a proposal of this study, we will analyze the grammars dated from the pre- and post-NGB period.

PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF RESULTS

ANALYSIS OF PRE- AND POST-NGB GRAMMARS: APPROACH TO PREDICATION AND TRANSITIVITY OF THE VERBAL TRIAD ARRIVE/GO/COME

In the previous topic it was possible to note that, although the proposal of the NGB was to put an end to the different analyses and terminologies, at least in relation to the transitivity of the verbs arrive/go/vir, the linguistic studies allow us to glimpse that the classification proposed by this document was not adequate. We also agree with the linguists, since the trigger of the present research, as mentioned in the Introduction, were exactly the questions asked by students in the basic education class.

Grammatica Portugueza, by Júlio Ribeiro

For the present study, the selection of this grammar is justified because it is one of the first to be written on Brazilian soil. Thus, the content related to the theme of this article in the third edition, 1891, was analyzed. In *the Lexeology section*, Morphology subsection, part dedicated to *the Taxeonomy of the* Verb subject, Ribeiro presents a record on predication and verbal transitivity, as follows:

> **158**. *A verb* is a word that enunciates, says or declares something. The *verb* always implies an assertion or predication.
> **159**. The verb is divided into *an intransitive* verb and a *transitive verb*.
> **160**. An *intransitive verb* is one that enunciates a state, or even an action that is not directly exercised on an object.
> **161**. A *transitive verb* is one that enunciates an action that is exercised directly on an object (Ribeiro, 1891, p. 73, emphasis added).

Corroborating the idea that use can lead to changes in predication and verbal transitivity, Ribeiro points out that

> In spite of everything, such a classification is not and cannot be absolute: many verbs are used indifferently as *intransitives* or as *transitives*, and there is hardly a single *transitive* verb in Portuguese that cannot be used as *intransitive* (Ribeiro, 1891, p. 74, emphasis added).

The author also points out the fact that the *verb* can be "called" *Terminative, let's see:*

> when the predicate contained therein requires an indirect term of *action*: *to give*, *to use* are conclusive verbs because the predicates *dante usante* (fictitious words) contained in them require indirect terms of action, e.g.: "*Dar algo a alguém - usar de alguma coug*" *Intransitive* and *transitive verbs* are terminative (Ribeiro, 1891, p. 76, emphasis added).

In the second part of the compendium, *Syntax*, the author dedicates part of the study to *Transitive signification and intransitive signification*, mentioning the verb *to arrive*, whose predication can change due to the meaning used.

> **493.** Many *intransitive verbs* assume transitive meaning when they have a fictitious meaning, that is, when the subject evokes in the object the activity expressed by the verb, and this activity belongs to the object, and the subject is limited to provoking only the manifestation of it. These verbs are, among many others, *to cease, to run, to grow, to delay, to descend, to despair, to enter, to rise, to mount, to stop, to pass, to resurrect, to resurrect, to rise, to jingle, to touch, to fall,* **to arrive**, e.g.: "*We stopped the fire – The streets flowed with blood – I increased his salary – We drove stakes into the earth – The general assembled all the infantry*». The ordinary construction of these examples would be "*We have made the fire cease – I have increased its wages, etc.*" (Ribeiro, 1891, p. 266, emphasis added).

As can be seen, in **Grammatica Portugueza** there are no records about the verbs *arrive, go, come* with the meaning of physical movement/displacement; for this reason, the part dedicated to the study of prepositions was resorted to as an attempt to find new information that also proved fruitless. It was found, then, that this work does not delve into issues related to prediction and transitivity , especially of the verbs under analysis in this study.

Descriptive Grammatica Based on Modern Doctrines by Maximinus Maciel

The choice for this work is justified by the fact that it has been republished 12 times, including a posthumous edition in 1921. Maciel (1918), in a study on verbs, records that complete predication is one in which verbs do not require a complement ("*O moço duque vela, however*", p. 315) and that incomplete predication is one in which a complement is required, which can be an object (direct, indirect or both) or a predicative adjunct, as it reads, respectively, and in the following structures extracted from the work: "Art condemned this yearning to know", "Then the Mother said to him maguado", "It was a rainy day and the paths were very muddy" (Maciel, 1918, p. 316). Maciel lists a set of verbs, which we now call connection, whose complement is a predicative adjunct: Adjunctive, provided that the signification, instead of object, requires only one predicate adjunct: such are *to be, to be, to walk, to go, to come, to stay, to remain, to continue* (Maciel, 1918, p. 129, emphasis added). Only at this point does Maciel refer to the verbs to come and go, but, as can be seen, not in the sense we are analyzing here.

As in Júlio Ribeiro (1891), Maciel (1918) also makes no reference to the predication of verbs of movement, especially to arrive/go/come.

Expository Grammar – Higher Course, by Eduardo Carlos Pereira

This work was chosen to be part of our research because it was considered, in its time, at the beginning of the twentieth century, a great reference, and the first three editions were reprinted 259 times: the first had 96 reprints; the second, 153; and the third, 10. Regarding the theme under analysis, the author explains that the verb is classified in relation to the complement that is added to it, and there are five types: *transitive* or *objective*; *intransitive* or *subjective*; *relative*; transitive-relative and connection or *connective*" (Pereira, 1921, p. 145).

For the limits of this article, we will restrict ourselves only to the *transitive-relative type* that is determined, according to Pereira (1921), as being of *incomplete predication* and that requires a term of relation, that is, a *terminative complement*, and it is in this classification that references are made to the verbs *ir and vir*, such as "*I come* from the city." and "*I will* to Europe". (Pereira, 1921, p. 146). Thus, 'from the city' and 'to Europe' are the concluding complements (which we currently call indirect object) of 'I come' and 'I go', respectively.

Although the author does not refer to the verb *to arrive*, we will assume that, according to the classification given by him to the other two verbs of *movement to go/vir*, the *arrival* can also be considered transitive-relative and its complement is called *terminative*.

We would like to add that both Pereira and Azeredo (2008) propose the same classification for the predication of the verbs under study, because Pereira (1921) classifies these verbs as TR because they need a relation term, or rather, a terminative complement. The linguist, in turn, also classifies them as TR, because, ordinarily, they are followed by locative expression., and here we will assume that they are synonymous forms terminative complement and locative expression.

Portuguese Classical Syntax, by Cláudio Brandão

The author's compendium, although it was published in the post-NGB period, in 1963, was chosen for this analysis because Brandão is against the NGB's proposals, since he was against most of the modifications that had been imposed on the study of grammars, seeing in it a possible degradation of the language, according to Noccioli and Carvas (2019).

Because it is not exactly a grammar, but a syntax manual with a grammar face, the

distribution is unusual, and the subject of the present study is found in the first pages of the chapter entitled *Objective* and *Terminative Complements*, in which we were able to verify the terminologies of predication and verbal transitivity "*direct transitive, indirect transitive* and *intransitive*", with no definition for such. The author, in 1963, as verified in Ribeiro (1981, p. 74) and as we will see later in Cunha (1975, p. 149) and Bechara (1980, p. 205), addresses the aspect of predication variability and verbal transitivity.

In the case of the verbal triad that we are dealing with here, Brandão (1963) lists them as *relative transitives* and with the addition of *a terminative complement* "Terminative is the complement, in general, governed by a preposition that serves to complete the nouns and adjectives, verbs and adverbs of relative signification." (Brandão, 1963, p. 68).

As we can see, of all the four works analyzed here, only the last two, by Carlos Eduardo Pereira and Cláudio Brandão, refer to the verbal triad arrive/go/come and classify them as relative transitives and their complements are called C. Terminative. We only add that both analyses are the same as those made by Azeredo (2008).

Let us see, below, how the post-NGB grammars deal with this subject, for the choice of which we considered the representative of each decade from the end of the 50s to the end of the 70s, in a total of four works.

Modern Expository Grammar of the Portuguese Language, by Artur de Almeida Tôrres

It is possible to see that the compendium seeks to validate the importance of the NGB and present its advantages, being considered a very representative work of the *Nomenclature*, with six publications made in the same year (1959) of the institution of the metalinguistic document. In view of this, it seems to us that Tôrres feels the "obligation" to formalize, through his work, the "requirements" of the NGB, which leads us to conclude that this grammar deals with one of the first linguistic instruments based on the NGB, even with the "most serious imperfections", in the words of Tôrres himself (1959, p. 12).

As for the issue of predication and verbal transitivity, there is no study in the compendium, much less a focus on the verbs *arrive, go, come* with the idea of physical movement/displacement. However, after a more cautious incursion, we noticed that, in the section dedicated to *Syntax*, more specifically in the pages dedicated to the study of Verbal Regency, especially those verbs that have double meanings depending on the use or non-use of the preposition, Tôrres mentions, for the first time, the terms *linking verb*, *intransitive*,

direct transitive and *direct object* and *indirect transitive* and *indirect object*, but there are no definitions for such and much less accreditations that contemplate the verbal triad.

Later on, still in the chapter on *Notions of Syntactic Analysis*, in the part dedicated to the study of the *Integral Terms of the Sentence – Verbal Complement*, the author addresses the terminologies of verbs from their verbal complements – objects "Verbal complement is the element that completes the meaning of a *transitive verb*. It is represented by the direct object, by the indirect object or by both at the same time" (Tôrres, 1959, p. 205).

Tôrres (1959, p. 281) includes an appendix in which he pays special attention to the NGB, informing its details, however, it conveys the impression of not wanting to invest or even have enough time to develop the subject of predication and verbal transitivity, since it involves syntactic-semantic aspects for the terminological conference of the verbs *arrive, go, come*, as we will see in the other three grammars selected below.

Secondary Grammar of the Portuguese Language, by Manuel Said Ali

At first, in the part dedicated to *Lexeology,* Said Ali, specifically in the topic "Verb", Said Ali (1966) presents the definition of notional verbs, being divided into *transitive and intransitive.* In the case of *transitives*, this is defined as "the verb whose meaning is completed with a noun in place of which the pronominal forms o*, a, os, as* [...]" can be used(Said Ali, 1966, p. 94, emphasis added). On the other hand, the verbs that do not need another term, the "INTRANSITIVOS", do not need another term, such as *to live*, *die*, *walk*, as well as those whose meaning is completed with a noun always governed by a preposition. If this noun has the particle *a, the pronominal forms* lhe*, lhes [...]"* will be used in its place (Said Ali, 1966, p. 94, emphasis added).

Later on, still in the chapter on *Lexeology*, in the section dedicated to the study of Prepositions, the example is found with the verb *vir* (followed by "de"): "We came *from* home" (Said Ali, 1966, p.101). About the preposition, the author tells us

> it can be a simple word, as in the previous examples, or a combination of words, in which case it can be called PREPOSITIONAL (or PREPOSITIONAL) LOCUTION. Prepositional phrases are usually formed of adverbs or ADVERBIAL LOCUTIONS plus the word de (in some cases *a* or *with*) (Said Ali, 1966, p. 101, emphasis added).

Thus, when analyzing the aforementioned accreditation and considering what Said Ali advocates, we can infer that "vivámos" is an *intransitive verb* and "de casa" is an

adverbial locution of place. This hypothesis is confirmed later on, in the chapter *Syntax and Stylistics*, at which time the author presents the following accreditation: "The vessels arrived <u>here</u>.", with the highlighted term being called an "Adverbial Determinant or Adverbial Adjunct" and instituted as "accessory that adds to the predicate the clarification of place [...] Lexeologically speaking, it is an adverb or adverbial locution" (Said Ali, 1966, p. 127).

The analysis of this grammar leads us to infer that there was no concern to analyze the predication and the verbal transitivity specifically; however, when we carried out a page-by-page investigation, it was possible to infer that the terminology that the author gives to the verbal triad *arrive, go, come* is *of intransitive verbs*, since they are presented with the addition of *Adverbial Determinant or Adverbial Adjunct* or *Prepositional phrases* that are usually formed of *Adverbs* or *Adverbial Phrases*, according to the previous transcriptions.

Grammar of the Portuguese Language by Celso Ferreira da Cunha

Cunha (1975), in the section dedicated to *Clause and its Terms*, a space dedicated to *Variability of Verbal Predication*, highlights the fact that the analysis of verbal transitivity occurs "within the sentence". We perceive, then, that Cunha is attentive to the issue of the verb not having only one classification, that is, sometimes the verb can be "used intransitively, sometimes transitively" (Cunha, 1975, p.149). This shows us that the author is aware of the syntactic-semantic influence in the categorization of verbs.

Later on, in the section of accessory terms, specifically in the classification of adverbial adjuncts, the author presents two accreditations with verbs from the triad "We finally arrived *at a house*" and "At night they went *to the theater*"; that is, the verbs *to arrive* and *to go* are listed in the category of *intransitives,* since they have adverbial adjuncts of "place where". " (Cunha, 1975, p.161). However, in the part dedicated to the study of Verbal Regency, the author classifies the verb in terms of predication and verbal transitivity into two nomenclatures: intransitive, whose idea is complete, and transitive, whose requirement is to always be accompanied by a word of substantive value (direct or indirect object) to integrate its meaning.

Finally, in a footnote, Cunha relies on Nascentes[4] to reiterate that in the case of intransitive verbs ôf movement, the " 'complement of direction cannot be considered a merely accessory element'". In the case of the accreditation proposed by Cunha "I return

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4 NASCENTES, Antenor. The Problem of the Regency, 2nd edition, 1960, p. 17-18.

from your house", the underlined adverbial adjunct refers to a necessary and not accessory syntactic relationship. (Cunha, 1975, p.513-517).

Modern Portuguese Grammar – 1st and 2nd Degree courses, by Evanildo Bechara

Before dedicating ourselves to this work, it is necessary to make a consideration about its name *A Moderna Gramática Portuguesa cursos 1º e 2º Graus*. This is because, as with Tôrres (1959), the anticipation of the adjective modern in the title is also explicit , however, we do not perceive this modernity, in terms of its structure, which differs from that of Tôrres, which sought to modify the previous rules. There is, however, an aspect that stands out in the presentation of the content, because Bechara (1980) cites, in observations, the changes that occurred with the NGB.

As for verbal intransitivity and transitivity, they appear in the section on *Syntax/Constitution of the Verbal Predicate* of Bechara's work, being defined as: "Intransitive is the verb that does not need a complement to integrate its meaning, that is, the verb that is sufficient for itself.", while for the second case, the Transitive, the author conceptualizes "it is the verb that needs a complement that integrates its predication." (Bechara, 1980, 204-205).

In addition, in the field of observations, Bechara makes an important consideration in the section "Meanings of the indirect object" about the verbs that express movement, let's see.

> One could also add the class of *adverbial transitive verbs* that ask for an adverbial expression as a complement such as: *I will go to the city* or *I came back from work*. The NGB did not, however, shelter this type of complement, considering it, as we will see later, a mere adverbial adjunct (Bechara, 1980, p.207, emphasis added).

In line with what Bechara points out, we perceive the need to distinguish between *adverbs* that function as *complements* and *adverbs* that function as *adjuncts*. The complement is essential to the orational structure, but the adjunct is not: in the structures "*Ir a São Paulo* e *Voltar do trabalho*", both verbs would be better classified in terms of their predication as *Adverbial Transitives*, but the NGB did not pay special attention to this fact, grouping everything and determining these verbs as belonging to the class of *intransitives* (Bechara, 1980).

For the author, then, the verbal triad should be classified as adverbial transitive and critical of NGB that classified them as intransitive, and it goes further, because for him, The

classification of the verb depends on the situation in which it is used in the sentence. [...] Thus, we cannot, strictly speaking, speak of intransitive or transitive verbs, but of intransitive or transitive use of the same verbs (Bechara, 1980, p. 205, emphasis added).

CHART 1 below allows us to have a more punctual view of how the authors, pre- and post-NGB, deal with the subject under study here:

Chart 1 – Terminology given to the verbs of movement/physical displacement

WORK	PREDICATION AND TRANSITIVITY and ADJACENT TERMS		
	ARRIVE	**GO**	**COME**
Pre-NGB			
Grammatica Portugueza, Júlio Ribeiro (1891)	Not located		
- Descriptive Grammatica Based on Modern Doctrines, Maximinus Maciel (1918)	Not located		
Expository Grammar – Higher Course, Eduardo Carlos Pereira (1921)	Transitive- relative/ /Complement Terminative	Transitive- relative/ Complement Terminative	Transitive- relative/ Complement Terminative
Portuguese Classical Syntax, Cláudio Brandão (1963)	Transitive- relative/ Complement Terminative	Transitive- relative/ Complement Terminative	Transitive- relative/ Complement Terminative
Post-NGB			
Modern Expository Grammar of the Portuguese Language, Artur de Almeida Tôrres (1959)	Not located		
Secondary Grammar of the Portuguese Language, Manuel Said Ali Ida (1966)	Verbo intransitivo/ Determiner or Adverbial Adjunct	Verbo intransitivo/ Determiner or Adverbial Adjunct	Verbo intransitivo Determiner or Adverbial Adjunct
Grammar of the Portuguese Language*, - Celso Ferreira da Cunha (1975)	Verbo intransitivo/ Adverbial Adjunct	Verbo intransitivo/ Adverbial Adjunct	Verbo intransitivo/ Adverbial Adjunct
Modern Portuguese Grammar – 1st and 2nd Degree Courses, Evanildo Cavalcanti Bechara (1980)	Verbo transitivo adverbiado/ Adverbial complement	Verbo transitivo adverbiado/ Adverbial complement	Verbo transitivo adverbiado/ Adverbial complement

Source: Elaboration by the authors.
* Cunha, despite adopting the terminology Adjunct Adverbial, as we have seen before, believes that it is a necessary and not accessory syntactic category.

From what is exposed in the Table above, of the four works analyzed, which belong to what we call here pre-NGB, only two authors gave the verbs under analysis and their complements a classification, that is, relative transitive verbs and terminative complements. As for the works related to the post-NGB period, three of them attribute classification to verbs and their complements, two of them classify the triad as intransitive and the

complements are considered adverbial adjuncts, which are the classifications in force. The third grammarian has a different classification from all those presented so far: adverbial transitive verb and adverbed complement.

Azeredo (2008), as we have seen, found it more coherent to classify arrive/go/come in the list of relative transitive verbs because they select structures that indicate either the place of destination or origin. This classification, in a way, is close to the classification made by Bechara (1980), because by classifying them as adverbial transitive verbs, having an adverbial complement, Bechara uses a methodology that is more familiar to students of the 1st. and 2nd. Degrees; In addition, we understand that "structures that indicate place" can be called adverbial complement, although classifying place is not the only function of adverbs.

CONCLUSION

The process of creating and approving the NGB was, as we have seen, imposed and carried out "at the drop of a hat". This is because the MEC needed to dispel the issue of the multiplicity of terminologies, as this caused inconvenience to both students and teachers. In this regard, *the Nomenclature* was important, as these terminologies were unified. However, as there was no discussion among the "notables of the time" who were invited to elaborate it, about the linguistic facts to which the terminology should fall, a generalization was made and, as expected, the NGB did not properly attend to linguistic issues.

One of these issues to which we refer was the subject discussed here: the verbal predication of the triad *arrive/go/vir, as a sense of movement/displacement,* and its complements, and the hypothesis that supported the research was that the classification of these verbs as intransitive and their complements, as adverbial adjunct was an innovation of the NGB. This is because we believed that, before the institution of this *Nomenclature*, grammarians attributed explanations and named linguistic facts based, probably, on historical knowledge of the language, hence, perhaps, the diversity of terminologies, which caused some inconvenience to learners.

Therefore, our objective was to analyze grammars that had been published before and after the institution of the NGB and to make a counterpoint between them, in order to verify how such works analyzed and classified this set of verbs. After comparing these grammars, we found that, from the 1st. phase, only two authors, Carlos Eduardo Pereira

and Cláudio Brandão, analyze the verbs under analysis, attributing them the classification of Transitive-Relative and their complement received the classification of Terminative. On the other hand, only two of those authors of the 2nd phase, Said Ali and Celso Cunha, presented the same verbal classification and its complement, such as Intransitive and adverbial adjunct, respectively. On the other hand, another author, Evanildo Bechara, although he recognizes that the NGB attributes to the triad the classification as Intransitive and its complement as Adverbial Adjunct, does not think that such metalinguistic nomenclatures are the most appropriate, finding it more appropriate to classify them as Transitive Adverbial with Adverbial Complement. In other words, the classification given by the NGB to the verbal predication of the triad continues without a consensus among language scholars, and the use of the terminology was not uniform as the "notables" of the 50s wanted. This is probably the result of a proposal made in a hurry and without considering the studies of the linguists of the time.

As we mentioned in the Introduction, the trigger for the proposition of this research was the questioning of basic education students regarding the classification attributed to the verbs *arrive/go/come* with the idea of displacement/movement as Intransitive, having as a complement an adverbial adjunct, an accessory term of the sentence. For the students, this classification was inconvenient, since such verbs do not have a complete meaning, and the presence of their "adverbial adjunct" is necessary, hence another doubt arose: if it is necessary, how could the adverbial adjunct be an accessory term of the sentence? Such questions led us to the criticism made by Perini and Fulgencio (2011) of NGB, regarding the classification of verbs into four types: (i) linking verb;(ii) direct transitive verb; (iii) transitive verb: direct, indirect; (iv) intransitive verb. According to them, this four-class system is inadequate "with any examination of the data" (p.272), because, for them, the subclasses of verbs "are at least in the order of many dozens" (p. 272).

We saw that the students' questions were quite pertinent and, therefore, we thank them for not agreeing with what we said in class; that there are more students who inquire about the "knowledge produced".

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