

Direct objects

- ✓ must follow an **action verb**.
- ✓ will answer **what** or **whom** after the **action verb**.
- ✓ will be a **noun** or **pronoun**.



An action verb may also have an indirect object.



- ✓ There must be a *direct object* answering *what* or *whom*.
- ✓ The indirect object will answer to or for whom or what.

Indirect Objects

- **will always follow an action verb.**
- **will always have a direct object.**
- **will come before the direct object.**
- **will come after the action verb.**
- **will answer to or for whom or what.**

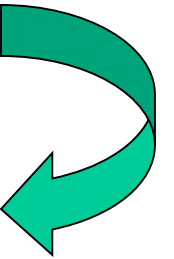


Direct Objects

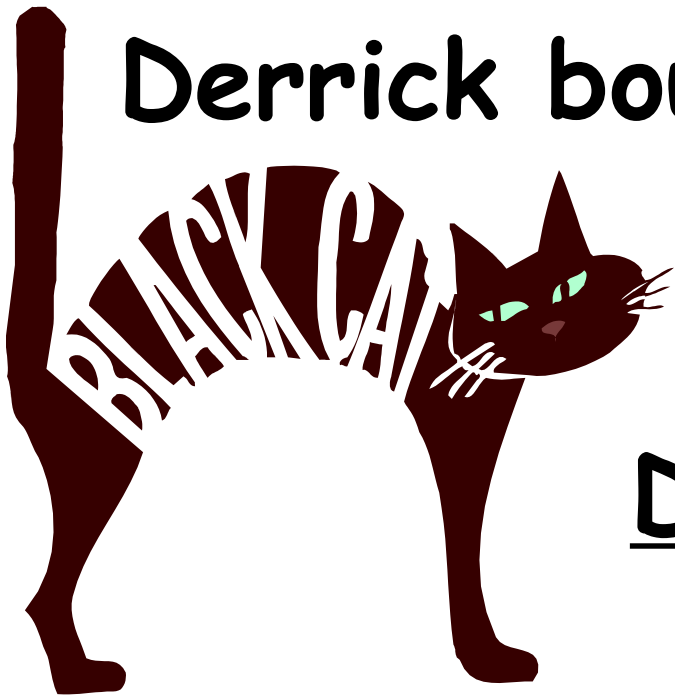
Derrick bought a cat.

Derrick bought what? cat

Bought what?



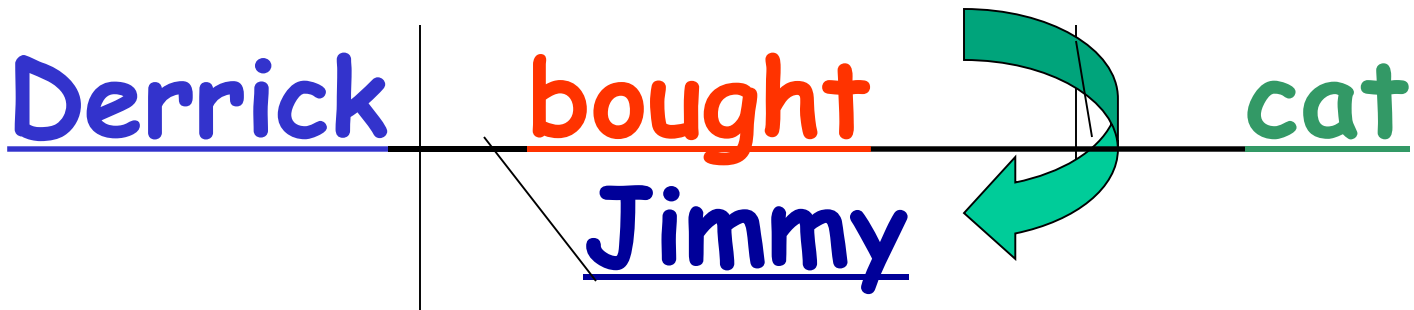
Derrick | bought | a cat



Derrick Bought Jimmy a cat.

Derrick bought **what?** cat

For whom?

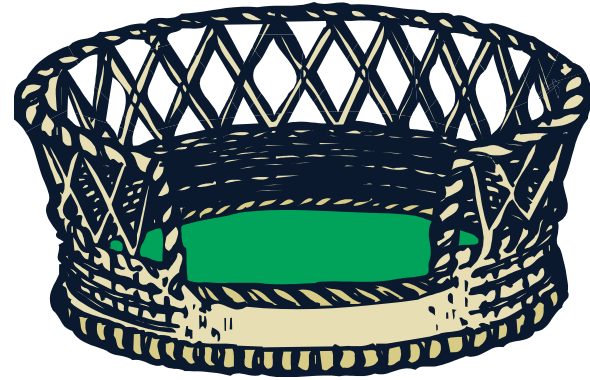


Things to Remember:

- Some sentences will have only direct objects.
- Some sentences will have both direct objects and indirect objects.

Direct Objects

- Must follow an action verb.
- Answers the question for what or whom.



Shauna bought a new bed for her kitty.

Indirect Objects

- ❖ Must have a **direct object** in the sentence.
- ❖ Will occur after the **action verb**.
- ❖ Will occur before the **direct object**.
- ❖ Will answer the question **to** or **for whom** or **what**.

Object Complements

- An **object complement** completes the meaning of a direct object and describes or identifies it.
 - can be a noun or adjective
 - must have a direct object first
- They named their daughter Natasha.
- “Daughter” is the direct object and “Natasha” is the object complement, which renames or describes the direct object.

Objective complements can have modifiers, such as adjectives and/or prepositional phrases.

They elected him the first mayor of the town.

Practice

hint: always find the simple predicate (verb) first

1. I consider the driver tired.
2. The class elected the smallest boy President.
3. My son painted his room blue.
4. They considered him a criminal.

Write the sentences and identify the S, V, DO, IO, and OC

1. Our club voted you treasurer.
2. Antoine made her happy.
3. They appointed Mr. Blake chairman of the board.
4. The judges named her the final contestant.
5. We named Lakisha our representative.

Write the sentences and identify the
S, V, DO, IO, and OC

1. Aliya gave her all to the broad jump.
2. The movie made me sad.
3. She considered herself fairly intelligent.
4. We took Mr. Juarez the complicated instructions.
5. They voted Jordin the winner of *American Idol*.

Object Complements

- Linking verbs do not express action. Instead, they connect the **subject** of the **verb** to additional information about the subject.
- The following verbs are *true* linking verbs: any form of the verb *be* [*am, is, are, was, were, has been, are being, might have been, etc.*], *become*, and *seem*.

- Then you have a list of verbs with multiple personalities: *appear, feel, grow, look, prove, remain, smell, sound, taste, and turn*. Sometimes these verbs are linking verbs; sometimes they are **action verbs**.
- How do you tell when they are action verbs and when they are linking verbs?
- If you can substitute *am, is, or are* and the sentence still sounds logical, you have a *linking* verb on your hands.

- Only action verbs can have direct objects. If the verb is linking, then the word that answers the *what?* or *who?* question is a **subject complement**.

Instructions: Write the **direct object, indirect object, and object complement.** (*Remember, not all sentences will have them.*)

1. Has your boss sent you a notice about the next convention?
2. John read his tiny nephew an exciting story.
3. Our father built the family a redwood picnic table.
4. The doctor sent me a bill for his services.
5. We gave my mother a book for her birthday.
6. You should consider Mary important to our success.