Direct vs. Indirect Objects
Important notice:

At the end of this presentation there is a link to a Google Form quiz. You must score an 80% or higher to pass the quiz.

Please take your time viewing and studying this material before you proceed with the quiz.
Objectives

- Learn what direct and indirect objects are
- Differentiate between direct objects and indirect objects
- Use direct and indirect objects correctly
What is an object?

• An object is a noun, a noun phrase or a pronoun that completes the meaning of an action verb.
• Action verbs allow for two types of objects: direct objects and indirect objects.
Direct Objects

• Receives the action of the verb; it is acted upon by the subject.

• Answers the questions “Whom?” and “What?”

• Can also be seen as the product of the verb action.
  
  He wrote a letter.

  What did he write? A letter

  The letter is the direct object of the verb “to write”.
Indirect Objects

• Receives or is affected by the outcome of the action verb.
• Answers the questions “To whom? For whom?” and “To what? For what?”

He wrote Martha a letter.
To whom did he write a letter? (Formal)
Who did he write a letter to? (Informal)
Martha is the indirect object of the verb “to write”.

Position

- Both objects come **after the verb**.
- The indirect object always needs a direct object with it. The indirect object usually comes **before** the direct object. She gave **her mom** a birthday card.
- The indirect object can also be used with a preposition ("to" or "for"), in which case the indirect object must come **after** the direct object.
  
  (Incorrect) I wrote **to my sister** a letter.
  (Correct) I wrote a letter **to my sister**.
  (Correct) I wrote **my sister** a letter.
Position

• **Do not** place a word in between a verb and its direct object, unless it is an indirect object.
  
  (Incorrect) I *wrote* yesterday *a letter* to my sister.
  
  (Correct) I *wrote a letter* to my sister yesterday.
  
  (Correct) Yesterday, I *wrote* my sister *a letter*.
Object Pronouns

- Are used to replace both the direct object and the indirect object in a sentence.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grammatical Person</th>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1st person</td>
<td>Me</td>
<td>Us</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd person</td>
<td>You</td>
<td>You</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3rd person</td>
<td>Him, her, it</td>
<td>Them</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- A few examples using object pronouns:
  Max gave me (indirect object) roses for my birthday.
  Mark sent us (indirect object) an invitation for his wedding.
  The contract? I sent it (direct object) to you (indirect object) via email.
Object Pronouns: Who vs Whom

• “Who” is used as the subject of a verb.
• “Whom” is used as the object of a verb or preposition.
• If you can replace the word with “he” or “she” use who; if you can replace the word with “him” or “her”, use whom.

Mark sent us the contract.  He sent us the contract.
Who sent us the contract?
Mark sent Laura the contract.  Mark sent her the contract.
Mark sent the contract to whom?
References


Para finalizar, haga clic sobre el enlace para tomar la prueba y enviar el informe a su profesor(a):

https://forms.gle/zmhKMh712Uomoe2c8

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