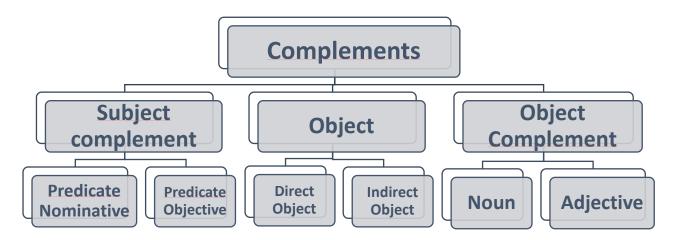
## The Sentence (Objects and Complements)



## **Direct Objects and Indirect Objects**

Direct objects and indirect objects complete the meaning of transitive verbs.

The **direct object** is one type of complement. It completes the meaning of a transitive verb. A direct object is a noun, pronoun, or word group that tells **who** or **what** receives the action of the verb.

A direct object answers the question: Verb+ whom? Or what?

The **indirect object** is another type of complement. Like the direct object, the indirect object helps complete the meaning of a transitive verb. If a sentence has an indirect object, it must also have a direct object.

An indirect object is a noun, pronoun, or word group that usually comes between the verb and the direct object. An indirect object tells **to whom** or **to what** or **for whom** or **for what** the action of the verb is done.

A direct object may be a **compound** of two or more objects.

Like a direct object, an indirect object can be **compound**.

## **Object Complements and Subject Complements**

An object complement is a *noun*, a *pronoun* or an *adjective* that modifies or renames an object. **Object complement** – answers the question what? <u>after a direct object</u>. Object complements occur only in those sentences with the following action verbs or similar verbs that have the general meaning of *make* or *consider*:

Appoint	Consider	Make	Render	Call	Elect	Name
Think	Find	Prove	Vote	Choose		

A **subject complement** follows a subject and a linking verb. It identifies or describes a subject.

The two kinds of subject complements are predicate nominatives and predicate adjectives.

- A **predicate nominative** is a noun or pronoun that follows a linking verb and gives more information about the subject.
- A **predicate adjective** is an adjective that follows a linking verb and gives more information about the subject.

## SIMPLE SENTENCE BASIC PATTERNS

