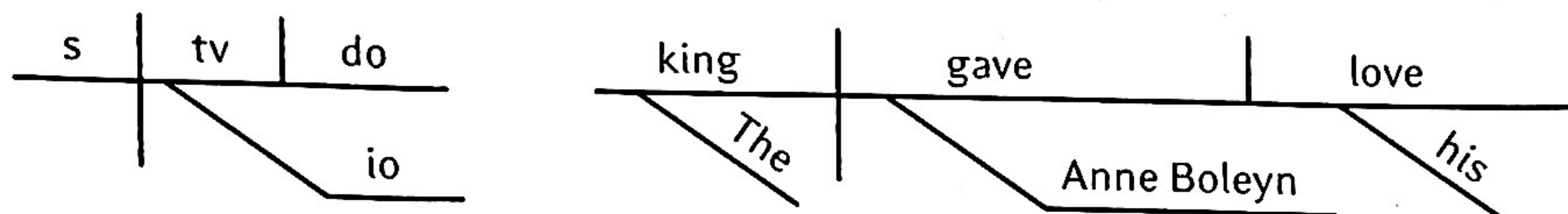


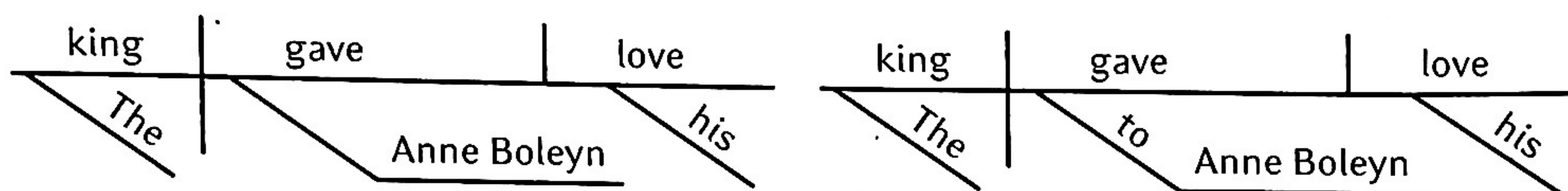
The **indirect object** answers one of six questions: **to whom? for whom? of whom? to what? for what? of what?** For this sentence, we would ask the following: The king gave his love *to whom*? Since we find the answer "Anne Boleyn," this sentence contains an indirect object. The indirect object is a short way of expressing a prepositional phrase, and therefore the diagram treats the indirect object as a prepositional phrase that is always placed under the verb:



Notice the difference in the sentence pattern number for the following two sentences, then. Although the underlying meaning is the same, and the diagrams are almost identical, the surface grammatical structures are different:

The king gave *Anne Boleyn* his love. (**Pattern 8**, with indirect object)

The king gave his love *to Anne Boleyn*. (**Pattern 7**, with prepositional phrase)

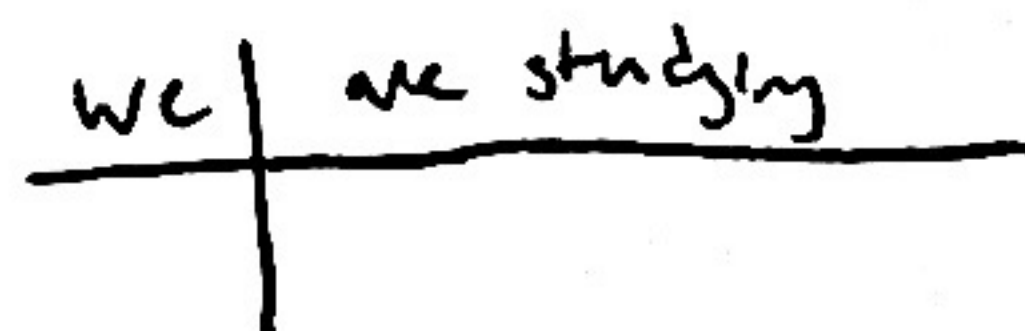


Many grammar texts would identify both sentences above as Pattern 8. This is a logical, accurate way of indicating that the sentences are identical in every way except for structure; the only difference is that in one sentence (Pattern 8) the indirect object stands on its own, while in the other (Pattern 7) the indirect object is contained within a prepositional phrase and therefore functions also as the object of the preposition. This text makes an admittedly artificial distinction, labeling as Pattern 8 only those sentences with a freestanding indirect object.

EXERCISE 5.3

Determine the sentence pattern number (Patterns 6–8) and diagram each sentence below.

- I. 6 We are studying.



2. 7 We are studying grammar.

We | are studying | grammar

3. 8 The teacher gave the students an easy assignment.

teacher | gave | assignment
the | students | easy

4. 7 At the beginning of the class, a loud alarm startled everyone.

alarm | startled | everyone
a loud | at beginning | the class

5. 8 The butler graciously offered the tourists refreshments.

butler | offered | refreshments
the | graciously | tourists

6. 6 The athletes have been training for months.

athletes | have been training | for months

checked a bit
 (wasn't sure when
 to put have been)

- Just 8 7. 7/8 The reporter asked the politician many intrusive questions about her personal habits.

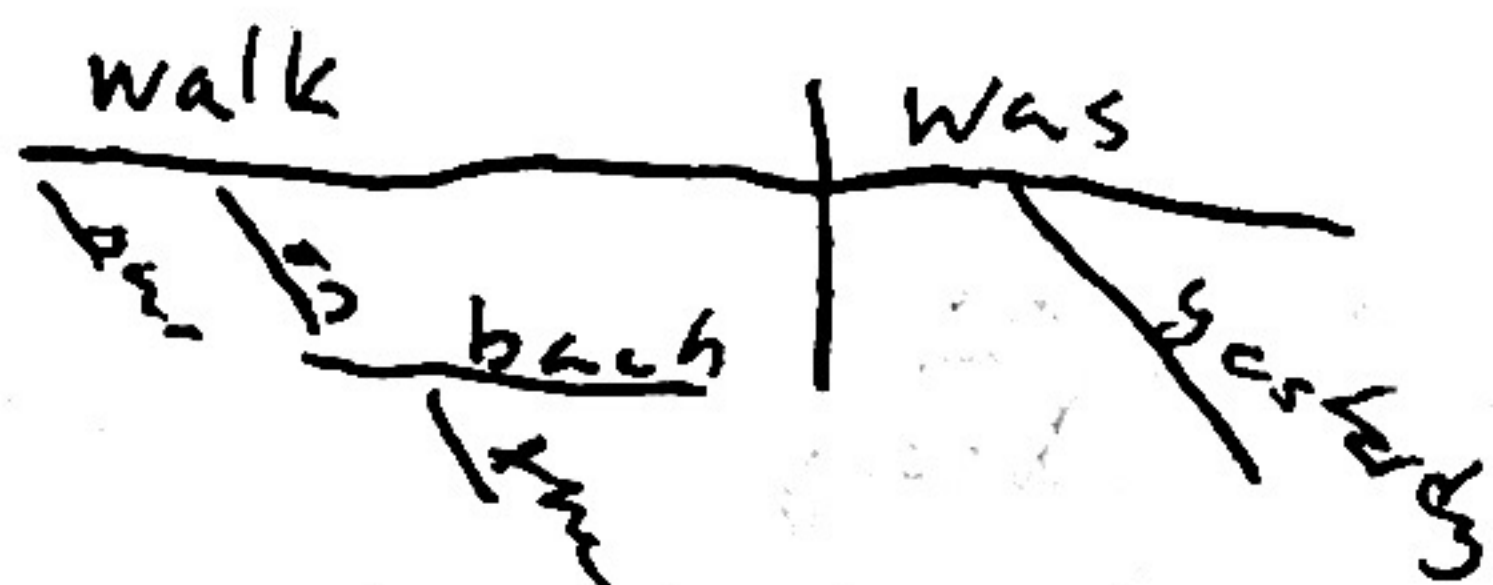
reporter | asked | questions | about habits
the | politician | many intrusive | her personal

these get
 separated

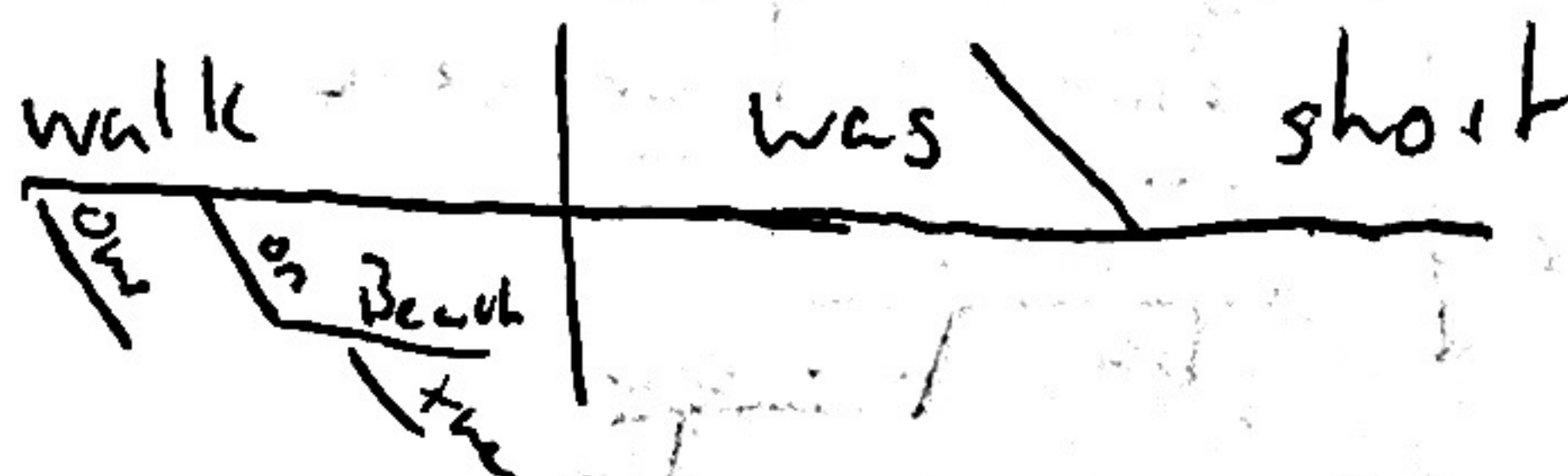
EXERCISE 5.4

A. This exercise will help you to understand how the first eight patterns compare with one another. The sentences below illustrate, in order, Patterns 1 through 8. Your job is to diagram the sentences and to observe the differences that make each one distinct. Note that in each case the subject is exactly the same; only the verb and what follows the verb will determine the basic pattern of any sentence.

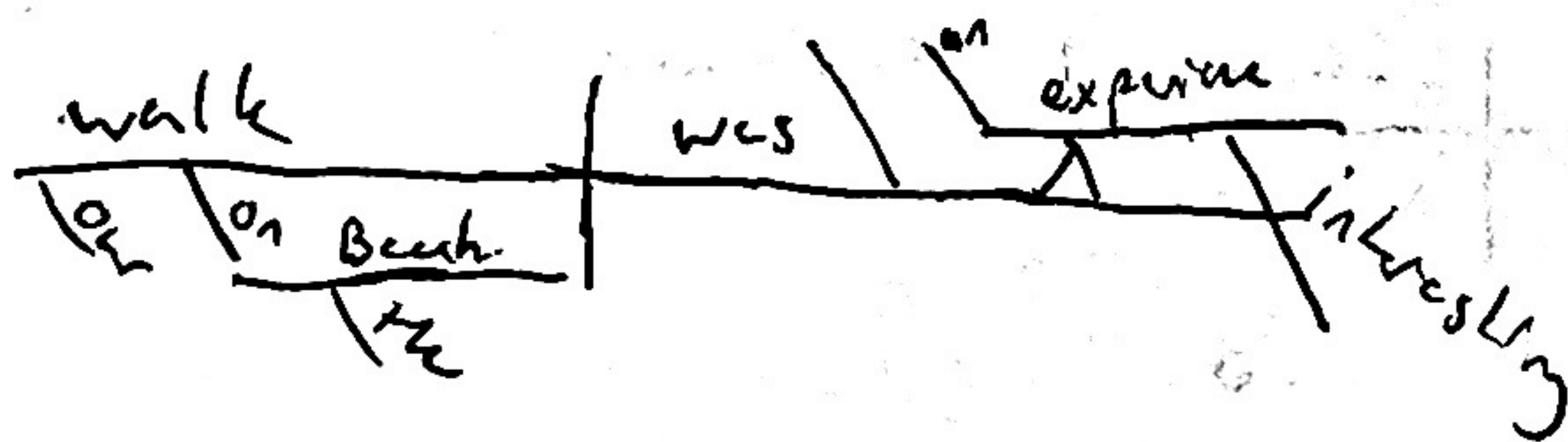
1. Our walk on the beach was yesterday.



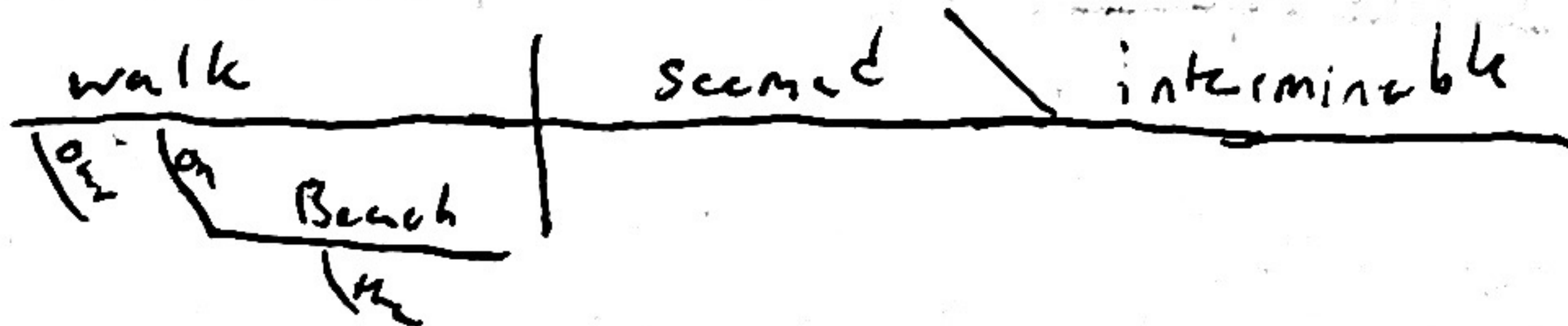
2. Our walk on the beach was short.



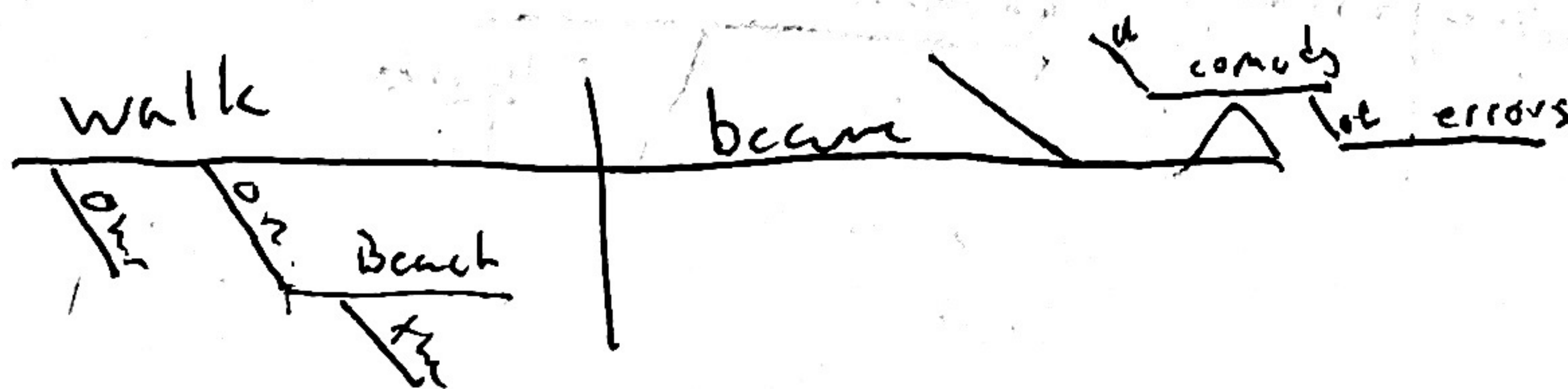
3. Our walk (on the beach) was (an interesting experience.)



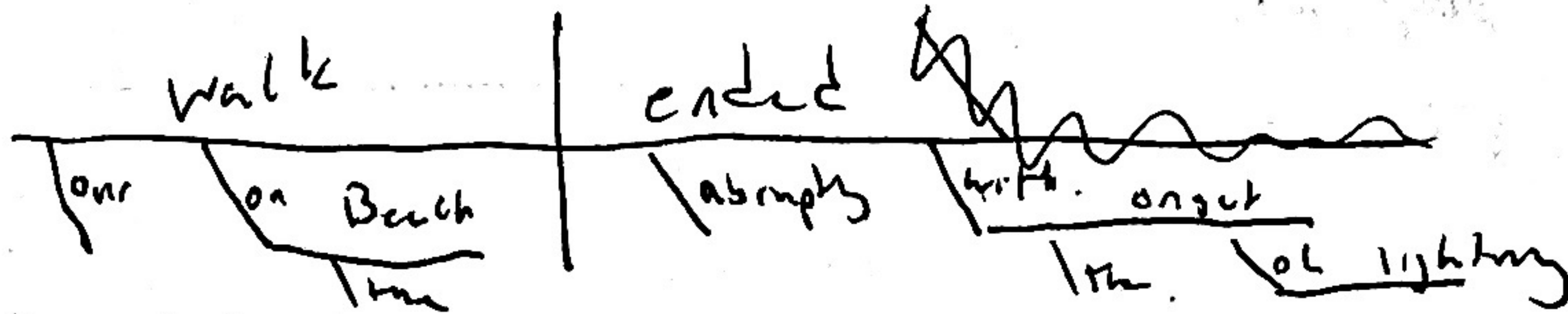
4. Our walk on the beach seemed interminable.



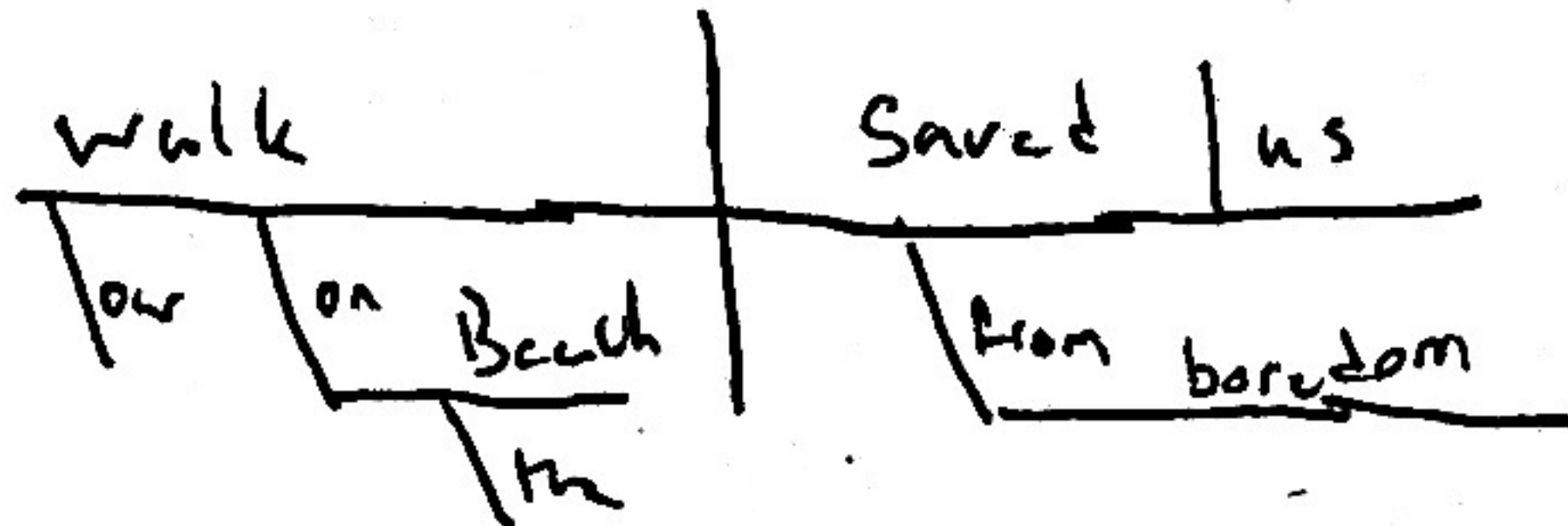
5. Our walk (on the beach) became (a comedy) (of errors.)



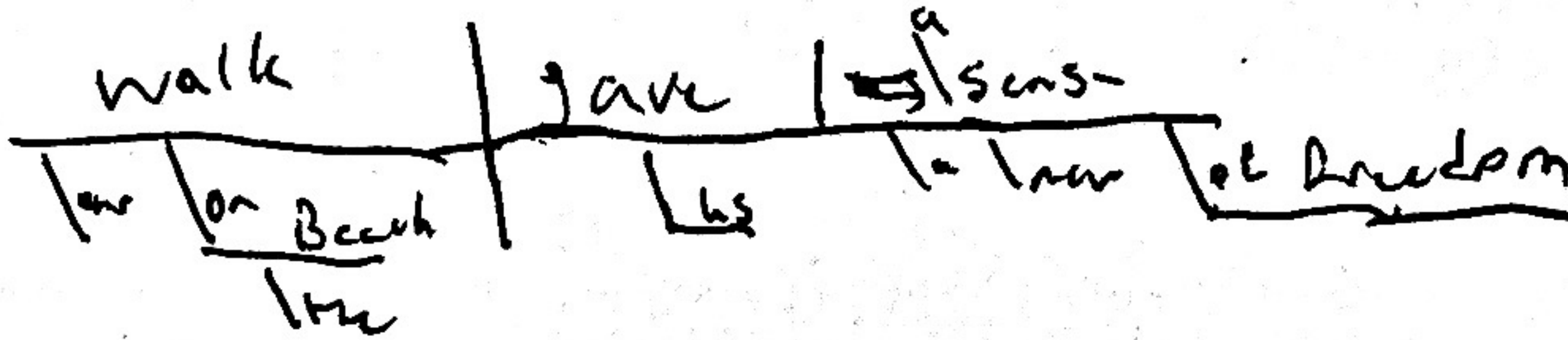
6. Our walk (on the beach) ended (abruptly) (with the onset of lightning.)



7. Our walk on the beach saved us from boredom.



8. Our walk on the beach gave us ^{Do} a new sense (of freedom.)



B. Looking at these sentences and your diagrams, can you answer the following questions? Remember that the eight sentences above correspond in order to the eight sentence patterns.

1. Since the first three sentences contain the same simple subject and the same simple verb, what is the difference between Patterns 1, 2, and 3?

whether what followed was an adverb, adjective or prep noun

2. What does the slanted line in the diagrams for Patterns 2, 3, 4, and 5 indicate?

prep adj or prep noun

3. What is the only difference between Patterns 2 and 4, and Patterns 3 and 5?

2 & 4 have prep adj after verb

3 & 5 have prep noun

4. What is the only difference between Patterns 2 and 3?

2 prep^l adj

3 prep^l noun

5. What is the only difference between Patterns 4 and 5?

4 prep^l adj

5 prep^l noun

6. What is the test for a linking verb?

Can it be replaced with be verb

7. What are the two possible categories of action verbs?

Transitive

intransitive

8. How can you determine if a verb is intransitive or transitive?

if there is a DO (transitive) or not (intransitive)
↳ Direct object

9. What is the basic difference between Patterns 6 and 7?

the presence of a Direct object

10. What question is answered by a direct object? What question is answered by an indirect object?

DO What? or Whom?

IO How? (which action)

11. In Patterns 7 and 8, what is the significance of the vertical line between the verb and the direct object? What is the symbolic difference between a diagonal line and a vertical line after the verb in any sentence diagram?

Verb line shows Object where slash shows descriptor

12. Where is the indirect object always diagrammed?

below the verb

13. In sentences that contain both a direct and an indirect object, which object occurs first?

indirect ? ✓

14. From Patterns 1–8, which two sentence patterns could possibly include a prepositional phrase placed on a pedestal? Why is there no need for a pedestal in the sentences given in this exercise? — whoops I need one

??

2 and 4 if big phrase not just single word

15. What part of speech is every object (direct object, indirect object, object of a preposition)?

noun