



Well-Ordered Language Teacher Training Level 3A with Tammy Peters

Chapter 6: Indirect Objects

Outline:

Indirect Objects

- Order is important for the students. Indirect objects are always sandwiched between the predicate verb and the direct object.
- An indirect object can be pulled out the sentence and be made into a prepositional phrase. Example: He gave the apple to me.
- Indirect objects are really truncated prepositional phrases.
- Sentence: **Perseus showed the evil king the horrid head of Medusa.**
 - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “Perseus showed the evil king the horrid head of Medusa.”
 - Chant: “The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers.”
 - “Are there any prepositional phrases?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.”)
 - “Of Medusa is a prepositional phrase.” (Since of Medusa is a prepositional phrase, put parentheses around the phrase.) “Of is the preposition.” (Since of is the preposition, write p underneath the preposition.) “Medusa is the object of the preposition.” (Since Medusa is a noun and is connected to the preposition, making it the object of the preposition, write op underneath it.)
 - (Read the sentence aloud again.) “Perseus showed the evil king the horrid head of Medusa.”
 - “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”
 - “This sentence is about Perseus. So, Perseus is the subject because it is what the sentence is about.” (Since Perseus is the subject, underline it and write S above the subject.)
 - “This sentence tells us that Perseus showed. So, showed is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about Perseus. It is a predicate verb because it shows action. There is no linking verb because predicate verbs do not need linking verbs.” (Double underline the predicate and write PV above the action verb.)
 - “Head tells us what Perseus showed.” (Since head tells us what Perseus showed, draw a circle around head.)
 - “So, head is an objective element because it completes the meaning of an action verb. It is a direct object because it tells us what Perseus showed.” (Write do underneath the direct object.)
 - “King tells us to whom Perseus showed the head.” (Since king tells us to whom Perseus showed the head, draw a circle around king.)



- “So, king is an objective element because it completes the meaning of an action verb. It is an indirect object because it tells us to whom Perseus showed the head.” (Write io in lowercase letters underneath the indirect object.)
- “Of Medusa tells us which head. So, of Medusa is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjectival prepositional phrase.” (Since of Medusa tells us which head, draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Since the phrase is a prepositional phrase, write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adj.)
- “Horrid tells us what kind of head. So, horrid is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Since horrid tells us what kind of head, it is an adjective. Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “The is an adjective (or article).” (Since the tells us which head, it is an adjective or article. Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “Evil tells us what kind of king. So, evil is an adjectival element because it modifies a noun. It is an adjective.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
- “The is an adjective (or article).” (Since the tells us which king, it is an adjective or article. Draw the modifying lines and write adj in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)

