



Well-Ordered Language Teacher Training Level 4A

with Tammy Peters

Chapter 5: Indirect Objects

Outline:

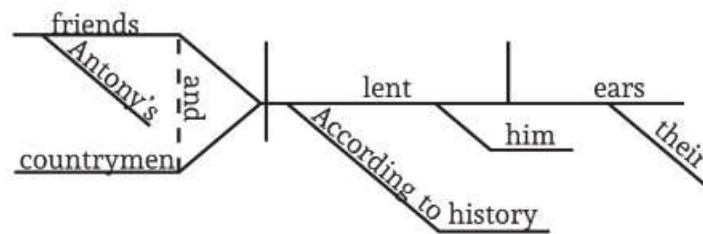
Indirect Objects

- Simple Sentences with Indirect Objects
- Sentence: **According to history, Antony's friends and countrymen lent him their ears.**
 - (First, read the sentence aloud.) "According to history, Antony's friends and countrymen lent him their ears."
 - "Are there any coordinating conjunctions?" (Choral response: "Yes, sir." Mark the conjunction with angle brackets, or wings.)
 - "The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers."
 - "Are there any prepositional phrases?" (Choral response: "Yes, sir.")
 - "According to history is a prepositional phrase." (Put parentheses around the phrase.) "According to is the preposition." (Write p underneath the multiword preposition.) "History is the object of the preposition." (Write op underneath the object of the preposition.)
 - (Read the sentence aloud again.) "According to history, Antony's friends and countrymen lent him their ears."
 - "This is a sentence, and it is declarative."
 - "This sentence is about friends and countrymen. So, friends and countrymen are the subjects because they are what the sentence is about." (Underline the subjects and write S above each of them.) "And is the conjunction in the compound subject."
 - "This sentence tells us friends and countrymen lent. So, lent is the predicate because it is what the sentence tells us about friends and countrymen. 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.)
 - "Ears tells us what friends and countrymen lent. So, ears is an objective element because it completes the meaning of the action verb. It is a direct object because it tells what friends and countrymen lent." (Draw a circle around the word and write do underneath the direct object.)
 - "Him tells us to whom the friends and countrymen lent ears. So, him is an objective element because it completes the meaning of the action verb. It is an indirect object because it tells to whom friends and



countrymen lent ears.” (Draw a circle around the word and write io underneath the indirect object.)

- “Their tells us whose ears. So, their 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.)
- “Antony’s tells us whose friends and countrymen. So, Antony’s 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.)
- “According to history tells us how friends and countrymen lent. So, according to history is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverbial prepositional phrase.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adv.)



- Compound Sentences with Object Complements
- Sentence: **Antony made Caesar a hero, for he gave tribute to him at his funeral.**
 - (First, read the sentence aloud.) “Antony made Caesar a hero, for he gave tribute to him at his funeral.”
 - “Are there any coordinating conjunctions?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.” Mark the conjunction with angle brackets, or wings.)
 - “The order of analysis is phrases, clauses, principal elements, modifiers.”
 - “Are there any prepositional phrases?” (Choral response: “Yes, sir.”)
 - “To him is a prepositional phrase.” (Place parentheses around the phrase.)
 - “To is the preposition.” (Write p underneath the preposition.) “Him is the object of the preposition.” (Write op underneath the object of the preposition.)
 - “At his funeral is a prepositional phrase.” (Place parentheses around the phrase.) “At is the preposition.” (Write p underneath the preposition.) “Funeral is the object of the preposition.” (Write op underneath the object of the preposition.) “His tells us whose funeral. So, his 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.)
- (Read the sentence aloud again.) “Antony made Caesar a hero, for he gave tribute to him at his funeral.”
 - “This is a sentence, and it is declarative.”
 - “Step 1: The first principal clause is about Antony. So, Antony is the subject because it is what this part is about.” (Underline the subject and write S above it.)
 - “This part tells us that Antony made. So, made is the predicate because it is what this part tells us about Antony. 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.)
 - “Caesar tells us what Antony made. So, Caesar is an objective element because it completes the meaning of an action verb. It is a direct object because it tells us what Antony made.” (Draw a circle around the word and write do underneath the direct object.)
 - “Hero tells us what Antony made Caesar. So, hero is an objective element because it completes the meaning of the direct object. It is an object complement because it renames Caesar.” (Draw the modifying lines to the direct object and write oc in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow.)
 - “A tells us which hero. So, a 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.)
 - “Step 2: For is the conjunction in the compound sentence.”
 - “The second principal clause is about he. So, he is the subject because it is what this part is about.” (Underline the subject and write S above it.)
 - “This part tells us that he gave. So, gave is the predicate because it is what this part tells us about he. 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.)
 - “Tribute tells us what he gave. So, tribute is an objective element because it completes the meaning of the action verb. It is a direct object because it tells us what he gave.” (Draw a circle around the word and write do underneath the direct object.)
 - “At his funeral tells us when he gave. So, at his funeral is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverbial prepositional phrase.” (Draw the modifying lines and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adv.)
 - “To him tells us how he gave. So, to him is an adverbial element because it modifies a verb. It is an adverbial prepositional phrase.”



(Draw the modifying lines and write adv in the elbow opposite the line with the arrow. Write prep underneath the modifier line, directly below the adv.)

