Objects and Object Pronouns

 $\bullet \bullet \bullet$

2/13/18

- In the sentences below, what do the underlined terms have in common?

I eat **the tomato**. We sing **the hymn**. He saw **a giant fish**.

Pete knows <u>Martha</u>. They cook <u>pasta</u>. She hugs <u>her friend Paul</u>.

These terms all indicate who or what receives the action of the verb. We call these <u>direct objects</u>.

In the sentences below, what do the underlined terms have in common?

I sent <u>Tom</u> the letter. You gave <u>Chris</u> a bad grade.

We bought **our sister** a dress. Rob kept the shoes for **his brother**

These terms all indicate to whom or for whom an action is completed. We call these **indirect objects**. Many times indirect objects will appear with direct objects.

Original Sentence	Split Sentence	Direct Object	Indirect Object
I sent Tom the letter	I sent the letter (to Tom)	the letter	Tom
You gave Chris a bad grade	You gave a bad grade (to Chris)	bad grade	Chris
We bought our sister a dress	We bought a dress (for our sister)	a dress	our sister
Rob kept the shoes for his brother	Rob kept the shoes (for his brother)	the shoes	his brother

Object Pronouns

- We can replace direct and indirect objects with <u>object pronouns</u>.
- In cases where we have both a direct and indirect object, we may choose to replace none, one or both of them with pronouns. Look at the example below.

We sent **the package** to <u>my parents</u>. \rightarrow **the package** is the direct object \rightarrow <u>my parents</u> are the indirect object

We sent the package to them. / We sent it to my parents. / We sent it to them.

Object Pronouns - Practice

Rewrite the sentences below, replacing both the direct and indirect objects with pronouns:

- 1. Tom bought a new car for Martha.
- Jane sent the letters to Samuel.
- 3. My mom cooked the turkey for my family and me.
- 4. Sarah called Pablo for Brenda.