Complements—
who needs them?

“You look nice today.”

No!!! Not that type of compliment!!!

Complement with an e. It’s a grammar term.

Unit EQ: How do I distinguish among the following complements:
- direct objects
- indirect objects
- predicate nominatives
- predicate adjectives?
Complements: Direct and Indirect Objects

Lesson EQ: How does a noun, pronoun, or word group function as a(n) direct and indirect object?
What is a Complement?

- A *complement* is a word or word group that completes the meaning of a verb.
- There are four main types of complements:
  1. Direct Objects
  2. Indirect Objects
  3. Predicate Nominatives
  4. Predicate Adjectives
1. Direct Objects

- A direct object is a noun, pronoun, or word group that tells who or what receives the action.
Direct Objects

In order to find the direct object, there are 2 questions you must ask:

#1: Does the sentence have an action verb?
- The sentence **MUST** have an action verb in order to have a direct object.

#2: Who or what receives the action of the verb?
- This answer will give you the direct object.
Direct Objects

Example:
Mrs. Mains dunked the basketball.

#1: What is the action verb?
The word “dunked” is the action verb.

#2: Who or what is being “dunked”?
The basketball is being dunked.
Therefore, “basketball” is the direct object.

Mrs. Mains dunked the basketball.
Direct Objects

Let’s practice:

I met Mr. Mason.

First, ask:

What is the action verb?
met

Second, ask:

Who or what was “met”?
Mr. Mason; Mr. Mason is the direct object.

I met Mr. Mason.
Direct Objects

Notice: A direct object is **NEVER** in a preposition phrase.

1. She **worked** with clay.
   
   *Clay is not* the direct object. It is the object of the preposition *with.*

2. She **worked** the **clay** with her hands.
   
   *Clay is* the direct object. *Hands* is the object of the preposition *with.*
Assessment Prompt

Underline the verb(s)/verb phrase(s) and put “DO” over the direct object(s).

1. Did Bill hit a home run?
2. Please buy fruit, bread, and milk.
3. My uncle repairs engines and sells them.
4. She ate with her friends.
5. We bought ribbon, wrapping paper and tape.
Direct Objects

Underline the verb(s)/verb phrase(s) and put “DO” over the direct object(s).

1. Did Bill **hit** a **home** run?
2. Please **buy** fruit, bread, and **milk**.
3. My uncle **repairs** engines and **sells** them.
4. She **ate** with her friends.
5. We **bought** ribbon, wrapping **paper**, and **tape**.
2. Indirect Objects

- An **indirect object** is a noun, pronoun, or word group that appears in sentence telling *to whom, to what, for whom* or *for what* the action of the verb is done.
Indirect Objects

In order to find the indirect object, there are 2 questions you must ask:

#1: Does the sentence have a direct object?
- The sentence **MUST** have a direct object in order to have an indirect object.

#2: To whom, to what, for whom, or for what was the action done?
- This answer will give you the indirect object.
Indirect Objects

Example:
I kicked Sally the soccer ball.

First, determine if the sentence has a **direct object**?
#1: Is there an **action verb**?
   Yes, the word “kicked” is the **action verb**.
#2: **Who or what** is “kicked”?
   The soccer ball was kicked.
   Therefore, “soccer ball” is the **direct object**.

* I **kicked** Sally the **soccer ball**.
Indirect Objects

If there is a direct object then ask *To whom, to what, for whom, or for what* was the action done?

I *kicked* Sally the soccer ball.

#3: *To whom* was the soccer ball *kicked?*

The soccer ball was kicked to Sally. Therefore, “Sally” is the indirect object.

I *kicked* Sally the soccer ball.
Indirect Objects

Let’s practice:

The waiter gave her the bill.

First, ask

What is the action verb?
gave

Second, ask

What is the direct object? Gave what?

bill

Third, ask

To what, to whom, for what, or for whom was the action being done? Gave bill to?

her; her is the indirect object.

The waiter gave her the bill.
Indirect Objects

Notice: An indirect object is **NEVER** in a preposition phrase.

1. The ship’s captain *gave* orders to the crew.
   
   *Crew is not* the indirect object. It is the object of the preposition *to.*

2. The ship’s captain *gave* the *crew* orders.
   
   *Crew is* the indirect object.
Indirect Objects

Underline the verb(s)/verb phrase(s) and put “DO” over the direct object(s) and “IO” over the indirect objects.

1. Pam left the waiter a tip.
2. Did she tip him five dollars?
3. The ship’s captain gave the crew orders.
4. Glover made us some lasagna.
5. Felicia threw David, Jane, and Paula slow curveballs.
Indirect Objects

Underline the verb(s)/verb phrase(s) and put “DO” over the direct object(s) and “IO” over the indirect objects.

1. Pam **left** the waiter a tip.
2. **Did** she **tip** him five dollars?
3. The ship’s captain **gave** the crew orders.
4. Glover **made** us some lasagna.
5. Felicia **threw** David, Jane, and Paula slow curveballs.
Direct Objects
How to Find a Direct Object

1. Find **action** verb
2. Ask “who?” or “what?” **after** the action verb
   One of the questions will be answered if there is a direct object.

Example: Mary sang a song.
   1. The action is “sang.”
   2. Sang who? Sang what? The second question is answered. The answer “song” is my direct object.
How to Find a Direct Object

Try another one:

Example: We visited Virginia Beach.
1. The action verb is “visited.”
2. Visted who? Visted what? The second question is answered. That means that “Virginia Beach” is my direct object.
How to Find a Direct Object

- Direct objects can also be compound.
- If they are compound, there will be a conjunction such as “and,” “but,” or “or” connecting the two compounds.

Example: We saw Mary and Mark at the zoo.

1. The action verb is “saw.”
2. Saw who? Saw what? The first question is answered. That means that both Mary, Mark are direct objects.
How to find Direct Objects

- In a question, sentence parts are inverted. That means they are not in their usual location. In a question, one of two things may happen:
  - 1. The direct object may appear before the verb
  - 2. The direct object may be an interrogative pronoun that takes the place of the actual direct object. (The interrogative pronouns are who, whom, whose, which, and what.)
How to Find Direct Objects

Example:

DO HV $ MV

Which coat did you bring to school?

1. The action verb is did bring.
2. Did bring who? Did bring what? The answer is coat; therefore it is the direct object.
How to Find a Direct Object

Example:
DO HV S MV

What did you bring to the party?

1. The action verb is did bring.
2. Did bring who? Did bring what? We don’t know what was brought. However, there is an interrogative pronoun that could have taken the place of what was brought. That interrogative pronoun is the direct object.
Diagramming Direct Objects

Subject | Action Verb | Direct Object
How to Diagram Direct Objects

Example:

S       AV       DO
The students studied their English notes.

students | studied | notes
How to Diagram Direct Objects

Compound direct objects require a fork-doohicky!

S  AV  DO  DO

Example: We visited Maine and Vermont.
Indirect Objects
How to Find an Indirect Object

1. Find the action verb
2. Ask “who?” or “what?” after the action verb.

(If you get answers to both questions then you have found both a direct object and an indirect object. The “who?” will be the indirect object and it will come after the action verb. The “what?” will be the direct object and it will come after the indirect object. The sentence pattern will always be S – V- IO-DO.)

Example: Mom gave me a cookie.
1. The action verb is “gave.”
2. Gave who? Me. Gave what? Cookie. Both of these questions got an answer. That means that “me” is the indirect object and “cookie” is the direct object.
How to Find an Indirect Object

• Another example:

Lucy brought her a present.

1. The action verb is brought.

2. Brought who? her
   Brought what? a present

Since both questions had answers, you have found both a direct object and an indirect object. “Her” is the IO. “Present” is a DO.
Diagramming Indirect Objects
Diagramming Indirect Objects

Example:

S V IO DO

Sue gave Jack a valentine.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sue</th>
<th>gave</th>
<th>valentine</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>(x)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Jack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Diagramming Indirect Objects

Indirect objects can also be compound! That means they would need a fork doohickey!

Example:

S V IO IO DO
Mom brought Tim and Tom a new game.

Mom brought game
    (X)

Tim and
    Tom
Linking Verbs

- A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence with a predicate word that identifies/renames or describes the subject.
Linking Verbs

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- The subject is the noun or pronoun that tells what the sentence is mainly and comes before the linking verb.
Linking Verbs

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Mrs. Frey is my English teacher.
Linking Verbs

- A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence with a predicate word that identifies/renames or describes the subject.
- The subject is the noun or pronoun that tells what the sentence is mainly about and comes before the linking verb.

Mrs. Frey is my English teacher.
Linking Verbs

A linking verb connects the subject of a sentence with a predicate word that identifies/renames or describes the subject.

The subject is the noun or pronoun that tells what the sentence is mainly and comes before the linking verb.

Mrs. Frey is my English teacher.
Predicate Words

A predicate word ...

- Follows a linking verb
- Identifies or renames the subject => predicate nominative (noun/pronoun)
- He is my friend.
Predicate Words

A predicate word ...

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- He is my friend.

**Predicate nominative**
Predicate Words

A predicate word ...

- **Follows** a linking verb
- **Identifies or renames** the subject => predicate nominative (noun/ pronoun)
  - He is my **friend**.
- **Describes** the subject => predicate adjective
  - He is **nice**.
Predicate Words

A predicate word ...

- Follows a linking verb
- Identifies or renames the subject => predicate nominative (noun/pronoun)
  - He is my friend.
- Describes the subject => predicate adjective
  - He is nice.
Sentence Patterns with LVs and SCs

Predicate nominatives (PNs) and predicate adjectives (PAs) are called SUBJECT COMPLEMENTS (SCs) because they always tie back to the SUBJECT in some way!

- S + LV + PN (rename)
- S + LV + PA (describe)
Linking Verbs

- **Forms of “be”:** am, are, is, was, were, be, being, been**
- **Senses:** look, appear, taste, smell, feel, sound
- **Others:** seem, become, *grow, *stay, *remain, *turn

*These verbs can also be action verbs.
**These verbs can also be helping verbs.
LV or AV?

• A tip for checking to see if a verb is a linking verb vs. an action verb is to substitute the word is/was or are/were for the verb.
LV or AV?

• A tip for checking to see if a verb is a linking verb vs. an action verb is to substitute the word *is/was* or *are/were* for the verb.

1. The kitten *looks* so innocent.

2. The kitten *looks* at the bird.
LV or AV?

A tip for checking to see if a verb is a linking verb vs. an action verb is to substitute the word is/was or are/were for the verb.

1. The kitten looks so innocent.

2. The kitten looks at the bird.
His face turned red with embarrassment.

1. Linking verb
2. Action verb
His face turned red with embarrassment.

1. Linking verb
2. Action verb
The car turned and went the opposite direction.

1. Linking verb
2. Action verb
The car turned and went the opposite direction.

1. Linking verb
2. Action verb
She smelled the flowers.

1. Linking verb
2. Action verb
She smelled the flowers.
The perfume smelled sweet.

1. Linking verb
2. Action verb
The perfume smelled sweet.
LV or HV?

- A tip for checking to see if a verb is a linking verb vs. a helping verb is to see if an action verb or linking verb comes AFTER it.
LV or HV?

- A tip for checking to see if a verb is a linking verb vs. a helping verb is to see if an action verb or linking verb comes AFTER it.

1. The kitten *was* purring loudly.

2. The kitten *was* being playful.

3. The kitten *was* playful.
LV or HV?

- A tip for checking to see if a verb is a linking verb vs. a helping verb is to see if an action verb or linking verb comes AFTER it.

1. The kitten was purring loudly.
   - Helping verb – Followed by "purring" (AV)

2. The kitten was being playful.
   - Helping verb – Followed by "being" (LV)

3. The kitten was playful.
   - Linking verb – Followed by "playful" (ADJ)
The cheerleaders are not cheering very loudly.

1. helping verb
2. linking verb
The cheerleaders are not cheering very loudly.

1. helping verb
2. linking verb
The race car was too fast for him to handle.

1. helping verb
2. linking verb
The race car was too fast for him to handle.

1. helping verb
2. linking verb
We are so thankful on Thanksgiving.

1. Helping verb
2. Linking verb
We are so thankful on Thanksgiving.

1. Helping verb
2. Linking verb
We are so thankful on Thanksgiving.

1. Helping verb
2. Linking verb
The last runner is crossing the finish line now.

The last runner *is* crossing the finish line now.

1. Helping verb
2. Linking verb
The last runner is crossing the finish line now.

The last runner **is** crossing the finish line now.

1. Helping verb
2. Linking verb
Predicate Nominatives/Nouns

- A predicate nominative/noun always....
  - Comes after a linking verb
  - Is a noun or pronoun that identifies/renames the subject
  - Can NOT be in a prep. phrase
  - Can be compound
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Examples:
1. Matthew is a student in my class.
2. Michele was a member of the club.
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Examples:
1. Matthew is a student in my class.
2. Michele was a member of the club.
Predicate Adjective

A predicate adjective always....
- Comes after a linking verb
- Is an adjective that describes the subject
- Can NOT be in a prep. phrase
- Can be compound

Examples:
1. Matthew is very bright in class.
2. Michele was extremely organized at meetings.
Predicate Adjective

- A predicate adjective always....
- Comes **after** a linking verb
- Is an adjective that **describes** the subject
- Can **NOT** be in a prep. phrase
- Can be **compound**

**Examples:**

1. Matthew **is** very bright **in class.**
2. Michele **was** extremely **organized at meetings.**
Predicate Adjective

- A predicate adjective always....
  - Comes after a linking verb
  - Is an adjective that describes the subject
  - Can NOT be in a prep. phrase
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Examples:
1. Matthew is very bright in class.
2. Michele was extremely organized at meetings.
PNs and PAs

You can NOT have both a PA and a PN following the same linking verb!

Example: Chocolate is my favorite **flavor**.
PNs and PAs

You can NOT have both a PA and a PN following the same linking verb!

Example: Chocolate is my favorite flavor.

NOT a PA - just a regular ADJ describing the PN “flavor”
Finding PNs or PAs

**Process:**
1. Strip out prepositional phrases.
2. Find the verb, and determine if it is a **linking verb**. Remember the "is/am/was/were" test!
3. Find the **subject** (N or PRON before LV).
4. In the predicate (after the LV), look for a N or PRON that **renames/identifies** the subject (PN) or an **ADJ** that describes the subject (PA).
Finding PNs or PAs

**Process:**
1. Strip out prepositional phrases.
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**Example:**
- The puppy at the pet store is a hound.
- The puppy **is** a hound.
- The puppy **is** a hound.
- The puppy **is** a hound.
Finding PNs or PAs

Process:
1. Strip out prepositional phrases.
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Example:
- The puppy at the pet store is a hound.
- The puppy is a hound.
- The puppy is a hound.
- The puppy is a hound.

Predicate noun (PN) that renames the subject puppy
Let’s Practice!

What is the **predicate nominative** in the following sentence?

Mr. Wolgast is the principal at Ferguson Middle School.
Let’s Practice!

What is the **predicate nominative** in the following sentence?

Mr. Wolgast is the principal at Ferguson Middle School.
Let’s Practice!

What is the **predicate nominative** in the following sentence?

Mr. Wolgast is the principal at Ferguson Middle School.

Principal is a noun that follows the linking verb *is* and identifies *Wolgast the subject*, so it is a **predicate nominative**!
Let’s Practice!

What is the **predicate adjective** in the following sentence?

Mr. Wolgast is usually fair with students.
Let’s Practice!

What is the **predicate adjective** in the following sentence?

Mr. Wolgast is usually **fair** with students.
Let’s Practice!

What is the **predicate adjective** in the following sentence?

**Mr. Wolgast is usually fair with students.**

*Fair* is an **adjective** that follows the linking verb *is* and describes **Mr. Wolgast (the subject),** so it is a **predicate adjective!**
A predicate nominative is either a noun or adjective.

1. True
2. False
A predicate nominative is either a noun or adjective.

1. True
2. False
A predicate adjective can be in a prepositional phrase.

1. True
2. False
A predicate adjective can be in a prepositional phrase.

1. True
2. False
A predicate nominative and predicate adjective always follow a linking verb.

1. True
2. False
A predicate nominative and predicate adjective always follow a linking verb.

1. True
2. False
A predicate nominative describes the subject.

1. True
2. False
A predicate nominative describes the subject.

1. True
2. False
The puppy in the window will be my pet soon!

1. Predicate nominative
2. Predicate adjective
The puppy in the window will be my pet soon!

1. Predicate
   nominative

2. Predicate
   adjective
My sister is my best friend.

1. Predicate nominative
2. Predicate adjective
My sister is my best friend.

1. Predicate nominative
2. Predicate adjective
The cake looked delicious.

1. Predicate nominative
2. Predicate adjective
The cake looked delicious.

1. Predicate nominative
2. Predicate adjective
The watch in the catalog looked cheap.

1. Predicate
   nominative
2. Predicate
   adjective
The watch in the catalog looked cheap.

1. Predicate nominative
2. Predicate adjective
The sculpture was a great work of art.

1. Predicate nominative
2. Predicate adjective
The sculpture was a great work of art.

1. Predicate nominative
2. Predicate adjective
Let’s Practice!

What is the **predicate nominative** in the following sentence?

1. boy
2. smile
3. friend
4. mine

*The boy with the nice smile is a friend of mine.*
Let’s Practice!

What is the **predicate nominative** in the following sentence?

1. boy
2. smile
3. friend
4. mine

The boy with the nice smile is a friend of mine.
Let’s Practice!

What is the **predicate adjective** in the following sentence?

1. boy
2. nice
3. smile
4. pleasant
5. me

The boy with the nice smile is always pleasant to me.
Let’s Practice!

What is the **predicate adjective** in the following sentence?
1. boy
2. nice
3. smile
4. pleasant
5. me

The boy with the nice smile is always pleasant to me.
Let’s Practice!

What is the word *lady* in the sentence below?

1. subject
2. predicate nominative
3. predicate adjective
4. object of preposition

The lady at the store seems angry.
Let’s Practice!

What is the word *lady* in the sentence below?
1. subject
2. predicate nominative
3. predicate adjective
4. object of preposition

The lady at the store seems angry.