

SUBJECT, DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECT

Subject:

As mentioned earlier Subject is mentioned as the main topic or doer of an action about which or whom we talk about in a sentence.

Object:

The Object of a sentence is on which an action is applied. It receives the action of the Verb. Object is further categorized as Direct Object and Indirect Object.

Direct Object:

The Direct Object receives the action of the verb directly. In the sentences:

- He delivered the audience a speech.
- We have paid him the money.
- The old man told us the whole story.

'a speech', 'the money' and 'the whole story' are used as Direct Object. Without these words the meanings of the sentences do not complete.

Indirect Object:

Indirect Object receives the action of the verb indirectly. In the above given examples 'the audience', 'him' and 'us' are used as Indirect Object. If we exclude these words from the above given sentences even then the meanings of these sentences will remain complete.

If there is only one object in a sentence then it is always Direct Object.

If Preposition is used with an object then it transforms into Prepositional Object as it is in the given example:

→ I have paid the money to the proprietor.

In this sentence 'the money' is Direct Object' and 'to the proprietor' is Prepositional Object.

EXERCISE

Find out Object in the given sentences and name them as Direct and Indirect Object:

1. You should protect yourself. D
2. The boy has lost his pen. D
3. You must tell the police the truth. D
4. I have bought my sister a watch. D
5. Show me your book. D
6. He made coffee for all of us. D
7. He told the news to everybody in the village. D
8. I have taught him a lesson. D
9. I have kept the money in the drawer. D
10. He gifted me an interesting biography. D

TYPES OF SENTENCES

BASED ON FUNCTION:

Sentences perform different functions. We use them to accomplish our different tasks and to achieve our purpose. We use words and sentences in different ways to achieve our purpose. There are five types of sentences based on Function:

Assertive / Declarative

Interrogative

Exclamatory

Imperative

Optative

Assertive Sentences:

These types of sentences declare and describe any of the situations. These are included in the normal communicative mood. For example:

- He works hard to go through the exam.
- They like to visit historical places.

These sentences are called Assertive sentences.

Assertive sentences are further categorized as Positive and Negative sentences.

The above given examples are a part of Positive sentences. We may transform these examples into Negative by adding not in it. For the first example we will say:

- He does not work hard to go through the exam.

And for the second example it will be:

- They do not like to visit historical places.

Nevertheless in these examples we have also added helping verbs, 'does' and 'do' which were not required earlier in the Positive sentences.

Interrogative Sentences:

These types of sentences are used to ask questions. If the above given examples are transformed into questions they will appear as:

Does he work hard to go through the exam?

Do they like to visit historical places?

In these examples the helping verb / auxiliary has come in the beginning of the sentence before Subject and the question mark appears at the end of the sentences.

Exclamatory Sentences:

These types of sentences express sudden thought, emotions and feelings that can be of surprise, happiness or sorrow. These sentences use sign of exclamation at the end:

→ What a beautiful sight it is!

Imperative Sentences:

The function of Imperative sentences is to give command or request. The Subject is implicit in these types of sentences. For example: —

→ Do your work.

→ Please help me to resolve the issue.

In these sentences the subject is 'you' and is hidden but understood.

Optative Sentences:

These sentences express wish, hope, desire or prayer. As in the example:

May you be safe from danger!