

## What is an object?

An **object** in grammar is a part of a sentence, and often part of the predicate. It refers to someone or something involved in the subject's "performance" of the verb. It is what the verb is being done to. As an example, the following sentence is given:

Subject	Verb	Object
Leila	wrote	the poem

- "Leila" is the subject, the doer or performer,
- "wrote" is a verb that refers to the action,
- "the poem" is the object involved in the action.

## Types of objects

There are two types of objects: **direct** and **indirect objects**:

### Direct object

A direct object answers the question "what?" or "whom?"

Examples:

- David *repaired his car* → *his car* is the direct object of the verb *repaired*. (What did David repair?)
- He *invited Mary to the party* → *Mary* is the direct object of the verb *invited*. (Whom did he invite?)

### Indirect Object

An indirect object answers the question "to whom?", "for whom?", "for what?"...

An indirect object is the recipient of the direct object, or an otherwise affected participant in the event. There must be a direct object for an indirect object to be placed in a sentence. In other words an indirect object cannot exist without a direct object.

Examples:

- They sent him a postcard - *him* is the indirect object of the verb *sent*. (To whom did they send a postcard?)
- He bought his son a bike - *his son* is the indirect object of the verb *bought*. (For whom did he buy a bike?)