

What are Indirect Objects (in English and in Latin)?

INDIRECT OBJECTS		
We will make	the man	an offer.
Get	yourself	a job.
The captain told	the people	the story.
You won't grant	the soldier	immunity.
You gave	me	some water.
When will she teach	the young students	the lesson for today?
I will offer	the nurses	better pay.
It is better to serve	the old lady	her dinner now.
The cook baked	the children	some cookies.
Buy	the family	a new car.
Could you show	Cindy	the pavilion?
Pitch	him	a curve-ball.
He usually picked	me	a winner.
I will build	the students	a new bookstore.

IN ENGLISH:

The indirect object is often used right before a direct object and does **not** follow a preposition, as illustrated in the phrases above. If a preposition is used, then the word becomes the **object of that preposition**, as in the following, where *to* and *for* are prepositions and *man* and *yourself* are their objects:

We will make an offer to the man. Get a job for yourself.

Even though the indirect object is not found after a preposition in English, it can be discovered by asking **TO WHOM or FOR WHOM after the verb:**

Serve the old lady dinner. "Serve [dinner] **to whom?**...To the old **lady**."

IN LATIN:

Remember that the dative case can be used for several things in Latin. The indirect object is only one of these uses.

The indirect object in Latin can be **translated** sometimes with an **indirect object** in English, as in (a), sometimes with a **prepositional phrase**, as in (b):

puellae dat rosas. = (a) He gives **the girl** roses. = (b) He gives roses **to the girl**.

eis dicit omnia. = (a) He tells **them** everything. = (b) He tells everything **to them**.