

## VERB OBJECTS & COMPLEMENTS

Identify the verb object(s) and complement(s) in the following sentences by underlining and writing DO, IO or OC or PA or PN above the appropriate word. If there are verbals or verbal phrases functioning as verb objects or complements, identify them as noted above. If there is more than one clause in a sentence, identify the verb objects and complements in EACH clause. If dependent clauses (or independent clauses) function as verb objects or complements, identify them appropriately. Stay alert; most of these sentences are tricky. You are in the heart of the examination. 2 pt. each

Inf P as DO  
he needed to do what

### In Memory of Isabel McLaren

1) Izzy had given Charlie a distressed look and told him what he needed to do.  
 AV IO DO AV IO Rel C as DO

2) "Are you giving me a warning that I need to heed?" he asked.  
 AV IO DO S AV DO S AV Inf P as DO  
 Dialogue is DO of "asked"

3) The elderly woman wagged her finger (at her oldest friend) and began to softly cry.  
 AV DO AV Inf P as DO

4) Charlie's demeanor softened when he understood what she meant.  
 DO - Rel C. Adverbial subordinate clause

5) He knew she was remembering her past and comparing it (to the present circumstance).  
 Sub Clause as DO of "Knew" AV DO WAS DO

6) Certainly, her youthful experiences were such that anyone (in her situation) might be damaged.  
 LV SC PA sub C modifying "such" adverbially

damaged.

LV?  
Anyone might be damaged

"anyone might be damaged by the accident."

Good catch George  
 Addendum  
 George pointed out that "might be damaged" is not intransitive but a trans verb in the passive voice.

You can identify "might be damaged" as an intransitive verb, but this is an example where you could reasonably see "damaged" as a participle modifying "anyone" in a linking construction. What do you think?

Participial phrase modifying "Charlie" →

7) Pausing until she had dabbed her eyes (with a tissue) Charlie observed that he understood what she was going through.

Annotations: Adverbial subordinate clause (until...), Relative clause as DO (what she was going through), Sub clause as DO of "observed" (that he...), AV (Adverbial Verb), DO (Direct Object), LV (Linking Verb), PN (Prepositional Noun).

8) "The incident (in Halifax) was a tragedy that none who experienced it can forget."

Annotations: LV (Linking Verb), PN (Prepositional Noun), DO (Direct Object), S (Subject), AV (Adverbial Verb), Adj Rel Clause (that none who experienced it...).

9) "You know that I was not (in town) (that day) but that was only because I needed to help my father (in the winter camp) which he had just purchased."

Annotations: AV (Adverbial Verb), LV (Linking Verb), DO (Direct Object), S (Subject), AV (Adverbial Verb), Infinitive-P as DO of "needed", ① Sub clause as DO of "know", ② Adverbial sub clause, ③ Adjectival Rel clause.

Direct address → 10) "Charlie," spoke Izzy, "I know that you understand as well as anyone can but when I remember that day, when I close my eyes, those damn ships keep steaming toward one another and then, they take my world away, again and again."

Annotations: Direct address, AV (Adverbial Verb), DO (Direct Object), LV (Linking Verb), PN (Prepositional Noun), AV (Adverbial Verb), DO (Direct Object), V (Verb), Adv (Adverbial), AV (Adverbial Verb), DO (Direct Object).

- ① The entirety of the dialogue is DO of the initial verb "spoke."
- ② Subordinate clause acting as DO of "know."
- ③ Adverbial subordinate clause modifying "understand." This clause is elliptical: in full it would read "as well as anyone can understand."
- ④ > Two Adverbial subordinate clauses washing over the remainder (I think).
- ⑤
- ⑥ "Ships keep steaming." "keep" is a complex word: look it up. In this example I view it as intransitive; in fact, I see "keep" as basically a linking verb. Consider "ships are steaming" or "ships = steaming"