

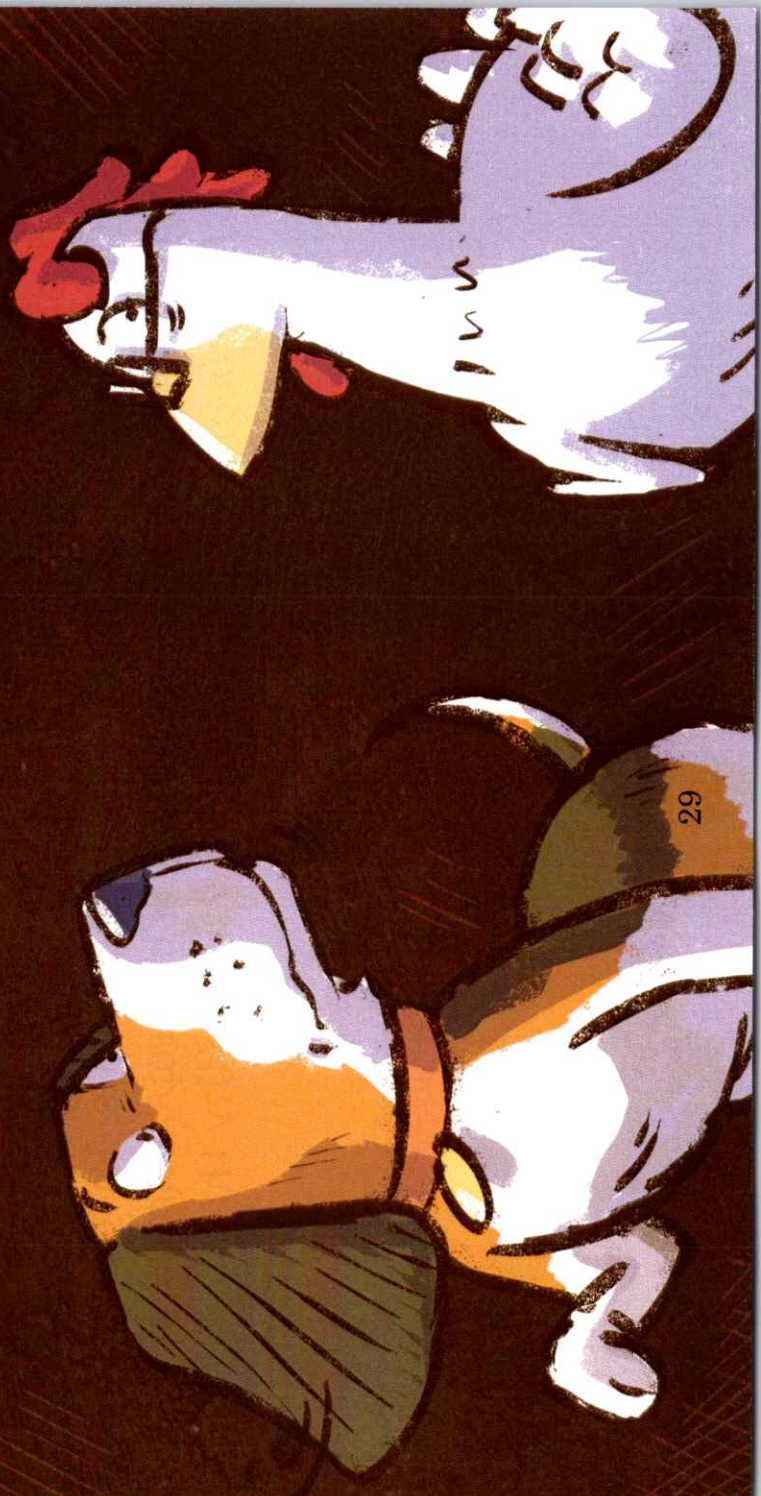
...and this would have worked
in a regular play,
but suddenly, behind them,
they heard a thump!, and a grump!,
and a stomp!, and a bump!,
and a bump!, and a hump!,
and then a low growl, growing grim,
grinching crunchy grouchy

GGGRRRRRGRRKGGRRR!

“Oh no!” thought Poodle.

“Not another monster!”

And he dared not turn around.



Act Two Review: Objects of Prepositions

A preposition shows the relationship between its **object** and another word. Its object will be a noun or a pronoun, such as the noun *moon* in *under the moon* and the pronoun *him* in *beside him*. Let us look at more examples.

1. In the sentence below, the preposition *with* begins the prepositional phrase *with the beans*. The noun *beans* is the preposition's object. The preposition relates *beans* to another word in the sentence, *dog*.

The	dog	with	the	beans	ate	bugs.
adj.	n.	prep.	adj.	n.	v.	n.
	subj.				AVP	D.O.
		-----prep. phrase-----				

Notice that the object of preposition is *never* the subject or the direct object of the sentence. Beans don't eat bugs. *Dog/ate* is the subject/verb pair. The prepositional phrase *with the beans* acts as an adjective to modify the noun *dog*.

2. Here, the preposition *to* begins the prepositional phrase *to Poodle and him*. There is a compound object of preposition, *Poodle and him*. The preposition *to* relates *Poodle* and *him* to another word in the sentence, *sang*. The preposition acts as a modifier, an adverb, to modify the verb *sang*.

The	dunes	sang	to	Poodle	and	him.
adj.	n.	v.	prep.	n.	conj.	pron.
	subj.	AVP				
			-----prep. phrase-----			

3. Notice that you can have an action verb (AVP), such as *sang*, without a direct object. The action does not have to act on a direct object.

Notice also that the **object of the preposition** and the **direct object** are completely different things. The object of a preposition is *never* a direct object because it never receives the action. Read this paragraph twice. Maybe three times. Or more.