

DATIVE COLLIGATION DRILL

INVERT the following sentences by switching **THE OBJECT & INDIRECT OBJECT**.

WRITE the required preposition in the blank.

Example

He gave her a book

He gave a book **TO** her. to

Predicate Nominative + Verb	Object Accusative	Indirect Object Dative
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I will make	my friend	an offer	_____
Get	yourself	a beer	_____
The teacher told	the class	a story	_____
He won't grant	the criminal	a pardon	_____
He wrote	her	a note	_____
She will teach	the students	a piano lesson	_____
She will offer	her friend	a lift	_____
Tonight, will we serve	our guests	dinner	_____
We made	you	a cake	_____
Please show	the client	the rest of the store	_____
We need to build	the children	a new school	_____
They usually picked	me	a winner	_____
Buy	her	some flowers	_____

Discuss what meaning determines the preposition and which ones can take both.

Invert the following pair and discuss acceptability.

He gave her a kiss.

He gave her a kiss on her cheek.

Discuss For versus To:

- a. **To** shows that something is transferred, given, or received.
- b. **For** is for actions that **benefit** someone or when someone or something is the **reason** for why the action was taken or undertaken.

Different meaning:

"I made an offer **for** my friend."

This means that the offer was made on behalf of the friend. The friend may not have been present.

"He wrote a note **for** her."

Here, what the note says is more important than who gets it.

"We will serve our guests **for** dinner."

This change means that the guests are the food.

Notes:

"We made a cake **for** you."

"We need to build a new school **for** the children."

Making and building things don't show giving, and some things cannot be given to those who benefit from them.

"Get a beer **for** yourself."

This is "**for**" because it is not being transferred.

"Grant a pardon **for** the criminal."

The pardon is for the crime, not the criminal, so it is a benefit.

Note that "**to**" is also acceptable.

Kiss:

My theory on why the first one sounds awkward when inverted is because "kiss" is a nominalization of a verb. So, it isn't an "object" in the traditional sense of something being given. It is only an object in a grammatical sense.

Compare: which sounds more innocent and which sounds more romantic?

He kissed her on the cheek.

He gave a kiss to her cheek.

He placed a kiss on her cheek.