

Lesson 17

Indirect objects

Indirect objects

The indirect object expresses a recipient/beneficiary. Indirect objects commonly occur with verbs that express passing on something to someone, such as give, sell, say, tell etc.

In the following, the two verbs dayag, dát دات دئیگ, 'give' and gwashag, gwasht گوشتگ, گوشت 'say' will be discussed.

The normal word order is that definite direct objects precede the indirect object but that indefinite direct objects follow the indirect object. But the word order can vary somewhat.

The verb dayag, dát دات، دئیگ

With the verb dayag, the indirect participant (recipient) is expressed by a noun in the oblique case in the present-future tense **when the direct object is inanimate**. (The direct object is expressed by a noun in the oblique case if it is definite and by a noun in the direct case if it is indefinite, see lesson 2.)

Jamál é ketábá wati brátá dant.

جمال اے کتابا وتی براتا دنت.

'Jamal gives this book to his brother.'

Man é ketábá wati brátá dayán.

من اے کتابا وتی براتا دئیان.

'I give this book to my brother.'

Taw pa ché wati chokkán zarra nadayay?

تتو په چه وتی چگان زرر ندئیے؟

'Why don't you give your children money?'

The verb dayag, دئیگ، دات dát

With the verb dayag, in the present-future tense **when the direct object is animate**, there is an extra -rá/-á added to the noun that denotes the indirect object. This makes it clear which noun is the direct and which is the indirect object.

Man wati jeneká é bachakára nadayán.

من وتی جنکا اے بچکارا ندئیان.

'I will not give my daughter to this boy.'

Man wati jenekán é bachakána nadayán.

من وتی جنکان اے بچکانا ندئیان.

'I will not give my daughters to these boys.'

دئیگ، دات dayag, dát

If the indirect object is a pronoun, and the direct object is inanimate the following forms are used in the present-future tense:

maná منا

É ketábá maná beday. 'Give me this book.'

tará ترا

Má tará waráka nadayén. 'We won't give you food.'

áiá آيا

Má lóthén áia wasshén thékié bedayén. 'We want to give him a nice present.'

mára مارا

Shomá mára poccha nadayét? 'Won't you give us clothes?'

shomára شمارا

Mani mát shomára ápa dant. 'My mother will give you water.'

áyán آيان

Bádsháh áyan mazanén wák o ehtiáre dant. 'The king gives them great power and authority.'

The verb dayag, دات، دئیگ، dát

If the indirect object is a pronoun, and the direct object is animate the third person singular adds a -rá, and the third person plural adds an -á:

áiára آيارا

Má lóthén wati jeneká áíará bedayén.

ما لوٲین وتی جنکا آيارا بدئیین.

‘We want to give our daughter to him (in marriage).’

áyána آيانا

Bádsháh wati haptén jenekán áyána dant.

بادشاه وتی هپتین جنکان آيانا دنت.

‘The king gives them his seven daughters (in marriage).’

The verb dayag, dát دات، دئیگ

In the other persons, the word order (and context) will show what is the direct and what is the indirect object. The indirect object follows a definite direct object.

Má lóthén wati jeneká tará bedayén.

ما لوثین وتی جنکا ترا بدئیین.

‘We want to give our daughter to you.SG (in marriage).’

Bádsháh wati haptén jenekán shomará dant.

بادشاه وتی هپتین جنکان شمارا دنت.

‘The king gives you.PL his seven daughters (in marriage).’

The verb dayag, دئیگ، دات

In the past tense (where the subject is marked with the oblique case), the indirect object gets an extra -rá/-á. (The object has no case marking.)

Bádsháhá wati molk chokkára nadát.

بادشاهها وتی مُلك چگارا ندات.

‘The king did not give his country to (his) son.’

Má wati chokkáná zarr nadát.

ما وتی چگانا زرّ ندات.

‘We did not give our children money.’

دئیگ، دات dát، The verb dayag

In the past tense (where the subject is marked with the oblique case), the following forms of pronouns are used for the indirect object:

maná	منا	márá	مارا
tará	ترا	shomárá	شمارا
áiárá	آیيارا	áyáná	آيانا

These forms are the same as in the present-future system for the first and second persons, but adds an extra -rá/-á in the third person (to distinguish it from the subject).

Mani petá maná lógé dát. . دات. منی پتا منا لوگے 'My father gave me a house.'

Áiay petá aíárá lógé dát. . دات. آییئے پتا آیيارا لوگے 'His father gave him a house.'

The verb gwashag, gwasht

گوشگ، گوشت

The verb gwashag can either be constructed with an indirect object or with a prepositional phrase (gón...). The important thing is that the indirect object must NOT have the same case as the subject.

The verb gwashag, gwasht

گوشگ، گوشت

If the person who is told something (the indirect object) is a pronoun in the 1st or 2nd person, the most common form is the object form. But it is also possible to use the construction with gón. Some examples:

Man é habará shomará (gón shomá) nagwashán.

من اے هبرا شمارا (گۆن شما) نگوشان.

‘I will not tell you this.’

Mani máta maná (gón man) gwasht ke byáyán.

منی ماتا منا (گۆن من) گوشت که بیایان.

‘My mother told me to come.’

The verb gwashag, gwasht

گوشگ، گوشت

If the person who is told something (the indirect object) is a pronoun in the 3rd person, the most common form to use in the present-future tense is the oblique form (which cannot be the subject in the present-future tense). But it is also possible to use the gón construction. Some examples:

Man áiá (gón áiá) gwashán ke mayayt.

من آييا (گۆن آييا) گوشان كه ميئيت.

'I will tell her not to come.'

Áyáni mát áyána (gón áyána) gwashit ke watá besambálant.

آياني مات آيان (گۆن آيان) گوشيت كه وتا بسمبالنت.

'Their mother tells them to take care of themselves.'

The verb gwashag, gwasht

گوشت، گوشتگ

If the person who is told something (the indirect object) is a pronoun in the 3rd person, the most common form to use in the past tense is the gón construction (since the oblique form is the subject form). If the gón construction is NOT used, the extra -rá/-á must be added. Some examples:

Man gón áiá (áiára) gwasht ke mayayt.

من گون آيا (آيارا) گوشت که ميئيت.

'I told her not to come.'

Áyáni mátá gón áyán (áyána) gwasht ke watá besambálant.

آيانی مات گون آيان (آيانا) گوشت که وتا بسمبالنت.

'Their mother told them to take care of themselves.'

The verb gwashag, gwasht

گوشگ، گوشت

If the person who is told something (the indirect object) is a noun, the most common form to use in the present-future tense is the oblique form (since the oblique form is NOT the subject form). But it is also possible to use the gón construction. Some examples:

Man wati petá (gón wati petá) gwashán ke mayayt.

من وتی پتا (گۆن وتی پتا) گوشان که میبیت.

'I will tell my father not to come.'

Mát wati chokkána (gón wati chokkána) gwashit ke watá besambálant.

مات وتی چگان (گۆن وتی چگان) گوشیت که وتا بسمبالنت.

'The mother tells her children to take care of themselves.'

The verb gwashag, gwasht

گوشت، گوشتگ

If the person who is told something (the indirect object) is a noun, the most common form to use in the past tense is the gón construction (since the oblique form is the subject form). If the gón construction is NOT used, the extra -rá/-á must be added. Some examples:

Man gón wati petá (wati petará) gwasht ke mayayt.

من گون وتی پتا (وتی پتارا) گوشت که میبیت.

‘I will tell my father not to come.’

Mátá gón wati chokkán (wati chokkáná) gwasht ke watá besambálant.

ماتا گون وتی چگان (وتی چگانا) گوشت که وتا بسمبالنت.

‘The mother tells her children to take care of themselves.’