

Verbs

Transitive and Intransitive Verb

The boy **dropped**.

Object of the Verb

Some verbs have objects after them. Read the following groups of words.

The boy **dropped** the teacup.

The first group of words expresses an incomplete sense as it is not mentioned here what the boy dropped. In the second group of words, the word '**dropped**' is followed by the word '**teacup**' to make complete sense. Thus, some verbs need words to make complete sense.

Words that are added to the verbs to answer the questions 'What' and 'Whom' are called objects. Read the following sentences.

1. The girl **was skipping** a rope.
2. The child **slept**.

In the first sentence, the verb '**was skipping**', which requires an object to complete its meaning, is called a **Transitive Verb**.

In the second sentence, the verb '**slept**', which does not require an object and makes complete sense by itself, is called an **Intransitive Verb**.

Transitive Verbs

She **cut** the vegetables.

They **completed** their work.

Intransitive Verbs

The workers **rested**.

The plane **landed**.



Verbs of Incomplete Predication

1. Transitive verbs of incomplete predication

Some transitive verbs take one object only, but still require some words to make predication complete.

Her aunt **gifted** **her** **video games**.

↑ ↑ ↑

verb object complement

2. Intransitive verbs of incomplete predication

Some intransitive verbs do not make complete sense by themselves, but need a **complement** to complete the sense.

The child **appears** **tired.**
 ↑ ↑
 verb complement

In each of the above cases, the additional word used to complete predication is called **Complement**.

Note

A **Subject Complement** gives us more information about the subject. It usually comes after linking verbs and sense verbs (including be, seem, smell, taste).

Complement which comes after transitive verb is called **Object Complement**, because it relates to the object.