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A transitive verb is a verb that requires an object to receive the action. Example: Editing: The Speaker discusses different marketing strategies in the video. Correct: The Speaker discussed in the video. The discussed verb requires an object (different marketing strategies). It is necessary to state what the speaker discusses. The example ignores some other examples of transitive verbs is to address, borrow, carry, discuss, leverage, offer, pay, write, promise, and contain. The teacher addressed the student's question. Miriam borrowed the methodology book to his classmates because he forgot his copy. Can you bring your copy of the book to our study group meeting? Donovan gave up his sister. Board members will also raise money for the new project. Direct and indirect objects a transitive verb can take more than one object. Donovan gave his sister a laptop. In this sentence, there are indirect objects, is read, and a direct object, a laptop. However, there is another way to say this same idea using a prepositional sentence. Donovan gave a laptop to his sister. In English, an indirect object may come between a transitive verb and the direct object, such as the first instance sentence on Donovan, or the indirect object could be in the form of a prepositional sentence, such as the second instance sentence on Donovan. An indirect object only is required if the action is performed or for a person; when using a transitive verb, you need to include a direct object, but you may not need to include an indirect object. Find the object You can evaluate the direct object by using the format of this question: Subject did this? or To whom? The teacher addressed what? The question for miriam student is borrowing what? the methodology book can you bring what? copy of the speaker's text book discussing what? different marketing strategy committee members will increase that? You can find the indirect object by asking questions For whom? or To whom? Donovan has been given a laptop in whom? The transitive verb reading is verbs that have a direct object. Action verbs describe physical or mental actions that people or objects do (write, dance, jump, think, feel, play, eat). A direct object is the person or thing that receives the action described by the verb. This means that the action is done through the direct object. A simple way to get the direct object from a sentence is to find the verb and then ask: What? or who? Example 1: Benjamin kills the ball. The verb action of that sentence is kicked off. To get the direct object, we might ask, Kicked what? The answer to our question is: The Ball. Since the action of the phrase (kicking) is done on the ball, ball is our direct object. That makes the verb action kick off, the transitive in this sentence. Example 2:Chloe ate an apple. In this example, the action verb is overturned. To identify the direct object, we ask, Ate what? In this case, the answer is An apple. The apple receives the action (feed), meaning the apple is our direct object. Aerial is an action verb and has a direct object, so it's a transitive verb. Example 3: Kiara smiled. Action verbs in this sentence are smile. Can we answer the question: Smiled what? No, and the question doesn't really make sense. No person or object receives the action (smile) of this phrase, meaning there are no direct objects. Smiled is an action verb, but he doesn't have a direct object, so it's not a transitive verb. Verbs that do not have a direct object are called intransitive verbs. Some verbs can be either transitive or intransitive, depending on how they are used in a sentence. Example 4: Clayton Singer. The verb action of this phrase is the lyrics. Can we answer the question: Song what? No, the phrase does not provide the following information. This means that although lyrics are an action verb, it doesn't have a direct object. In this phrase, lyrics are an intransitive verb instead of a transitive verb. Clayton sings a song. Again, the action verb in this example is lyrics. Can we answer the question: Song what? Yes! Sing a song. This means that the song is the direct object and the action (lyrics) performed on the lyrics. Webbing is an action verb, and has a direct object, making it a transitive verb in this case. Remember that in order for a word to be a transitive verb, it must satisfy two conditions: It must be an action verb, and must have a direct object.2. Examples of VerbsExample 1The mother carried the baby. The verb action in this example is carried out. Brought what? Bring the baby! This means that the baby is the direct object that receives the action (carried). Bear is an action verb that has a direct object (the baby), so it's a transitive verb. Example 2Michael has completed its duties. In this sentence, the action verb is completed. Who or what ends up? The duty! Since duty receives the action, it's our direct object. Complete is an action verb and has a direct object, so it's a transitive verb. Example 3I wants a puppy. The verb action of this sentence is desired. Want what? A tap. In that sentence, Puppy receives the action (that they wanted), so it is our direct object. Wish is an action verb carrying a direct object (puppy), so it's a transitive verb. Example 4Darryl mail letter letter. In this example, the action verb is Mail. Who or what action is this performed on? The letter. Since the letter receives the action, the direct object is in that sentence. Mailed is an action verb containing a direct object, so we is a transitive verb. The transitive word sounds very complex, but in fact identifying a transitive verb is not that difficult. transitive verbs simply express an action and are followed by a direct object (things or recipients of the action in the verb). Let's look at an example of the transitive verb of a sentence. Alex sends (transitive verbs) a postal card (direct object) from Ajantin.Li left (transitive verb) keys to (direct objects) on the table. My father took (my transitive verb) (direct object) to the movies for my birthday. Please buy (transitive verbs) me a dog (direct object)! In each instance above the scope performs an action and there is an object that receives the action. Followed by the verb, the direct object answers questions what? Who? Alex sends what? A mailing card. He left that? The keys are. My dad took who? Me.Buy What? A dogTranzitive verb, though, may be an indirect object before the direct object (see the #4 example above). My indirect object is right before the direct object a dog. What's wrong with the sentences below? Alex sends out a Ajantin.Li on the table. My dad gave me my birthday. Please buy me. Without the use of a direct object the above expressions makes no sense. So what is intransitive verbs? These verbs also express an action, but are not followed by a direct object. Example: The train arrives (intransitive verbs) at 3 p.m.Sorry, but I have to leave (intransitive verbs). Susan lives (intransitive verbs) on the east side of the city. Often intransitive verbs are followed by prepositional phrases or can be followed by an adverb. Transitive and Intransitive VerbA verbs can often be both transitive and intransitive, depending on how it is used in a phrase. Example: It usually leaves (transitive) the workbooks on the table. The train sometimes left (intransitive) early on Sunday.In the first instance, the verb sheet is transitive because it is followed by a direct object (book). However, in the second instance, it is intransitive as there is no direct object. It is followed by a prepositional sentence (early on Sunday). Final Remarks on ImportanceSo, what's traps are all about? Why is it important to know the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs? Well, understanding the different functions of these two verbs can help students avoid errors such as incomplete phrases. Teaching ResourceMy English provides a good exam on intransitive verbs. Transitive or intransitive? Taking a pleasure interactive examination offered by Quia.Transitive Verbs A transitive verb is a kind of verb action that links the subject to the object (a person or something) in a sentence, receiving the action. The word is transitive from a Latin word trans, which means they go through. It can be difficult to recognize a transitive verb. He's got two repeats action as an action verb, express an activity. It uses a direct object that receives an action. For example, in the phrase, we lost a daughter, but we found a mediator (Everyone in the family by Norman Lear and Michael Ross), lost is a traitative verb, as she has an object of a daughter. The same is also the case of avail, which contains the meathead object. Daily Use of Transitive VerbGucci returns the documents to the administrator. Students are playing Marketing Director offered through the advertising. Mariam gave her brother a mobile phone. Alex sent a letter from Canada.My mom gave me a gift on my birthday. In these sentences, all the underlined verbs are transitive. Each of them contains a direct object, which receives the action to demonstrate. Examples of Transitive Verbs at LiteratiExample #1: If Tomorrow Comes (by Sidney Sheldon) He picks up the gun. He raised the gun in his temple and pressed the trigger. While Tracy approached the bank, she looked at her look. Eight wines... In those lines, Sheldon used almost all phrases and transitive verbs as shown underlined. In the first two sentences, collecting and raised are transitive verbs and the weapon objects. It's the same pattern followed by other sentences. Example #2: Hedda Gabler (by Henrik Ibsen) [Lift the handgun and dots.] Now I'll shoot you, Judge Brack! Faugh — don't use that word sick! [Look at him and laugh.] Do you too believe in this legend? In these lines, the verb shoot points to the object you, the verb uses dots of the sick object, and the verb believes to point to the legendary object. All these transitive verbs make it clear who's receiving the action. Example #3: The old man and the sea (not Ernest Hemingway) Were sitting on the terrace and many of the sins were pleasing to the old man and he was not angry. They picked up the gear to get out of the boat. The old man carried the mask on his shoulder ... They walked along the road in the old man's stones and went through his open doors ... He said: He takes it, he said. Now I will let him feed him well. The old man saw a lot of fish. And the old man trembled the fish, and re-baptized the line with another spine and invaded it. Then he worked slowly back into bows. He washed his left hand and then washed it out on his papers. This passage makes excellent use of transitive verbs, every point of direct object that is the recipients of the action.Transitive VerbDirect Objectsatthe teraspicked upthe jearcaredthe mastwalked theupthetakenitlissemany fish way otosededhisleft handwipedExample #4: Jane Eyre (by Charlotte Bronte)This precious vessel was now placed my knee. ... I couldn't eat the clothes. ... I felt an inexpressible relief. I pronounced his name, offering him at the same time but me: he took it I devoted my bread and drank my coffee with intercourse. In this example, the transitive verbs are as follows: Transitive VerbDirect objectplacedmy knee tarteltreefreefreepronononofferinghifferriffertoffingdevoourdemy cafeRankmy coffeFunctionSince a transitive verb is an action verb, he shows the important noun he is doing something, acting on something else, which is the object. The basic function of the transitive verb is to make the key meaning, or to complete the idea that the phrase means express, by linking the meaning of its object. In other words, it consumes the full idea that an express phrase does not link to the scope that performs the action with the object that is at the receiving end. It also helps class members correctly use passive phrases with or without an agent. Silver.

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