

# Class Notes

Class: VI

Topic:

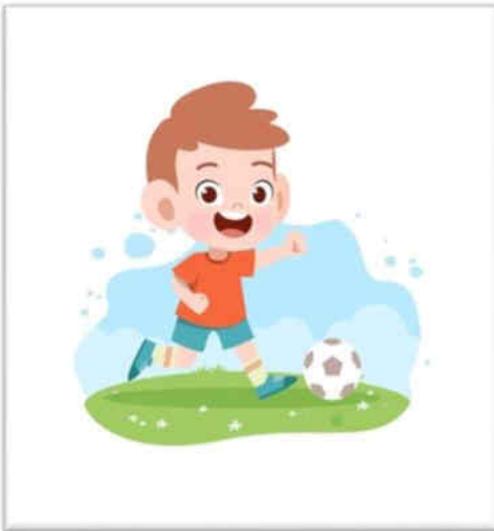
- TRANSITIVE VERB AND INTRANSITIVE VERB
  - DIRECT AND INDIRECT OBJECTS
- EXPLANATION WITH EXAMPLES AND A WORKSHEET

Subject: ENGLISH

## TRANSITIVE VERB AND INTRANSITIVE VERB

THE PORTION GIVEN BELOW IS FOR YOUR UNDERSTANDING AND REFERENCE.

OBSERVE THE TWO PICTURES:



1.



2.

We can form several sentences with the help of the above pictures. For example:

1. The **child** is **playing** football
2. The **child** is **playing**.
3. The **children** are **playing** in the field.
4. The **children** are **playing** well.
5. The **child** is **staring at** the ball.
6. **Play** football.
7. **Play** in the park.
8. When will the children **play** football?

Now, based on your previous knowledge, let's find out what are the highlighted words called in these

sentences. The word highlighted with red in each of these sentences is the doer of the action and is called

the **subject**. The word highlighted with blue in each of these sentences is stating the action that is being performed or will be performed and is called the **verb**.

Then , how to find out whether a **verb** in a sentence has been used **Transitively** or **Intransitively** ?

The answer is, we have to question the **verb** with the word, '**what**' or '**whom**' and if we get any answer, that forms the **object** of the sentence. **If in a sentence the action denoted by the verb passes over from the doer or Subject to some object, then the verb is be said to be used transitively.**

On the other hand, **if in a sentence, the action denoted by the verb stops with the doer or subject and does not pass over to an object, the verb is said to be used intransitively.**

Let's go back to the examples and find out whether the verb in each of these sentences has been used **transitively** or **intransitively**.

1. The **child** is **playing** **football**.



question 'what', we get object

Therefore , the verb 'playing' is transitive.

2. The **child** is **playing**.



question 'what', we get no answer.

Therefore , the verb 'playing' is intransitive as there is no object.

3. The **children** are **playing** **in the field**.

Here, after the verb 'playing', there is the **prepositional phrase 'in the field'** which tells us where the children are playing. It does not answer the question 'what' or 'who'. Therefore, the verb 'playing' is intransitive.

4. The **children** are **playing** **well**.

Here, after the verb 'playing', there is the **adverb 'well'** which tells us how the children are playing and does not answer the question 'what' or 'who'. Therefore, the verb 'playing' is intransitive.

5. The **child** is **staring** **at** the ball.

Here, after the verb 'staring' there is a preposition, but both have to be taken together as a **phrasal verb**. It functions here as a verb. Do not get confused between a **prepositional phrase** and a **phrasal verb**. When we ask the question 'what' to the verb, we get the object 'ball'. Therefore, the verb 'staring at' is transitive.

6. **Play** football.

Here is an example of an imperative sentence. Can you guess which is the subject ? The subject in an Imperative sentence is generally in the second person, that is, the word 'you'. Therefore, never get confused when you have to find the subject and the verb used in imperative sentences.

When we ask the question 'what' to the verb 'play', we get the object 'football'. So 'play' is a transitive verb.

7. **Play** in the park.

In this imperative sentence, the verb, 'play' is not answering the question 'what'. Therefore, it is an Intransitive verb.

8. When will the children **play** football?

In this interrogative sentence, when we ask the question what to the verb 'play', we get the object, 'football'. Therefore, it is a transitive verb.

(YOU MAY SOLVE THE EXERCISE IN YOUR ENGLISH NOTEBOOK OR STICK THE SOLVED EXERCISE IN YOUR COPY)

**Find out whether the verbs in the following sentences have been used trans or intransitively:**

1. He was singing a beautiful song.
2. The old man was feeling cold.
3. The dog ran towards the road.
4. She gifted her son a new car.
5. The wolves growled loudly.

Observe these sentences:

1. His father gave **him** a **watch**.

2. He told **me** a **secret**.

3. Sumit made a **cake** for **his sister**.

In these sentences, '**him**', '**his sister**' and '**me**' denote the persons to whom something is given or for whom something

**is done**. These are the **indirect objects**.

Whereas, '**watch**', '**secret**' and '**cake**' refer to the receivers of the actions of the verbs. These are **direct objects**.

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**Try to find out the direct and indirect objects in the following sentences:**

1. He offered me a glass of water.

2. Anil asked Rehan a question.

3. Rita told Priya a beautiful story.

4. The policeman blew his whistle

5. He promised me a present.

6. Mohan bought a painting to decorate his house.