

**Transitive and Intransitive Verbs**

Depending on the type of action that takes place, verbs may be transitive or intransitive or intransitive.

The meaning of a transitive verb is expressed without a direct object, and the following examples:

**INCOMPLETE**

The child looks.

**COMPLETE**

The child looks at her book and a piece of paper.

**INCOMPLETE**

The committee meets.

**COMPLETE**

The committee meets a new chairman.

**INCOMPLETE**

The children play.

**COMPLETE**

The children play with their toys.

As intransitive verbs, on the other hand, cannot take a direct object.

The child has looked at the picture.

The committee has met in a conference and has elected a new chairman.

The verb "looked" is transitive and takes a direct object.

The verb "met" is intransitive and takes no direct object. The preposition "in" is used to indicate the place where the action took place.

The verb "has looked" is transitive and takes a direct object.

The intransitive verb "met" takes no direct object, and the preposition "in" is used to indicate the place where the action took place.

Since the company was founded and the owner had a good idea, he started the business for himself.

The verb "started" is transitive and takes a direct object. The preposition "for" is used to indicate the person who started the business.

The verb "was founded" is transitive and takes a direct object.

The intransitive verb "started" takes no direct object, and the preposition "for" is used to indicate the person who started the business.

Many verbs can be either transitive or intransitive, depending on their use in the sentence. In the following pairs of sentences, the first sentence uses the verb transitively and the second uses the same verb intransitively.