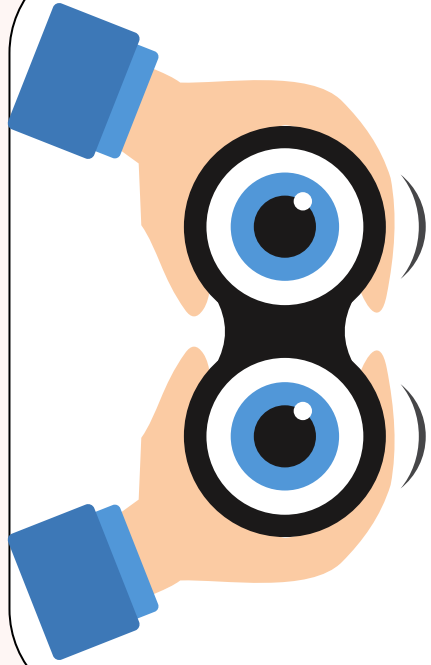


Intransitive Verbs

What are Intransitive Verbs?



An **intransitive verb** cannot take an object, although there can be a **prepositional phrase** after it.

Examples of Transitive Verbs: eat, give, make, bring

Sentence Examples:

- She baked a cake.
- They gave a gift to her.



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Basic Intransitive Verb

Intransitive verbs stand alone with no direct object, completing the action without needing further information.

Example: He laughed.

- (The action of “laughed” is complete on its own without needing an object.)

Ergative Intransitive Verbs

The subject is the receiver of the action, often describing events or actions that happen to the subject naturally.

Example: The door opened.

- (The door is undergoing the action without an agent performing it.)

Phrasal Intransitive Verbs

Intransitive verbs that pair with particles (like up, out, away) and do not require an object.

Example: The plane took off.

- (“Took off” is a phrasal verb, and the action is complete without an object.)

Intransitive Verbs with Prepositional Phrases

Some intransitive verbs are followed by prepositional phrases that add more context but aren’t considered objects.

Example: She ran through the park.

- (“Through the park” gives additional detail but is not a direct object.)

Reflexive Intransitive Verbs

These verbs take a reflexive pronoun, but it acts more as emphasis rather than as a direct object.

Example: He behaved himself well.

- (“Himself” is used reflexively but not as a true object.)

Linking Verbs

Special intransitive verbs that link the subject to a subject complement

Example: She seems happy.

- (“Happy” is a complement describing the subject, not an object.)