TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS

TRANSITIVE verbs are followed by a noun or noun phrase as a direct OBJECT, and are shown with a [T]; INTRANSITIVE verbs don’t have a direct OBJECT, and are shown with an [I):

kick v[T] to hit with the foot: She kicked the ball.

pause v[I] to stop for a short time before before continuing: She paused to light a cigarette, then continued reading.

But many verbs can be both [T] and [I]. For example, smell can be [T], as in:

He stopped to smell the flower.

Or it can be [I], as in:

The flower smelled nice.

ar-rive [I] 1 to reach a place, esp. at the end of a journey: We arrived safely.
ar-rest [T] 1 to seize in the name of the law and usu. put in prison: The policeman arrested the thief.

ar-ride [I;T of] to take the property of (a person or organization) unlawfully

These letters tell you if the word is followed by a direct object. [I] means that you cannot use this verb with an object, [T] means you must use this verb with an object—see page 30a


1. TARGET FEATURE = Transitive vs Intransitive
2. IDENTIFY – Error-laden clauses
   a. After the thief robbed
   b. he ran himself away quickly
   c. an old man tripped with his stick
3. LOOK UP
   1. Lexical entries
      a. v - bb [I;T of] to take the property of (a person or organization) unlawfully
      b. v - adv [I from] to escape by running
      c. v - pp - [I;T over, up] (to cause) catch one’s foot and lose one’s balance