



VERBS: Transitive, Intransitive, Linking, and Helping

Language Presentation by Mark

What in the world is a **Transitive Verb?**

* Let's look at some examples:

Monica **baked** a *cake*.

David **gave** Matt the *ball*.

The parents **consider** the child a *genius*.

Mark **paints** his *room* blue.

The shelf **holds** *books*.

What's similar in each sentence?

What in the world is a **Transitive Verb?**

- * A **transitive verb** has **two** characteristics. First, it is an **action verb**, expressing a doable activity like **kick**, **want**, **paint**, **write**, **eat**, **clean**, etc. Second, it must have a **direct object**, something or someone who receives the **action** of the **verb**.

Monica **baked** a **cake**.

David **gave** Matt the **ball**.

The parents **consider** the child a **genius**.

Mark **ainted** his **room** blue.

The shelf **holds** **books**.

The action **PASSES** from the subject to the object!

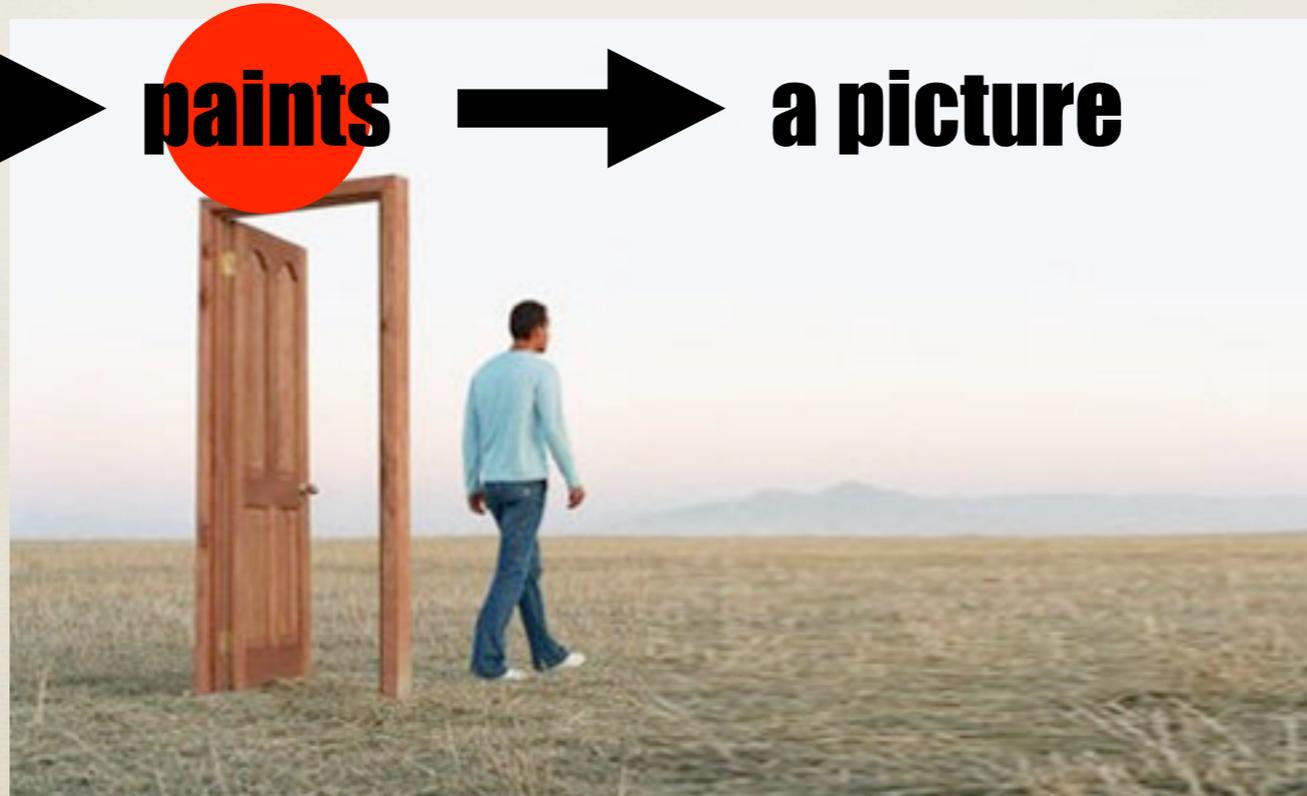
What in the world is a **Transitive Verb?**

- * A **transitive verb** has **two** characteristics. First, it is an **action verb**, expressing a doable activity. Second, it must have a **direct object**, something or someone who receives the **action** of the **verb**.

The action **PASSES** from the subject to the object!

Lydia paints a picture.

Lydia → **paints** → **a picture**

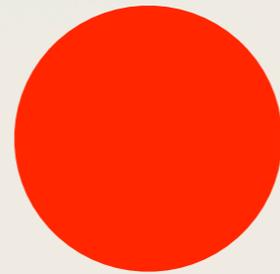


Transitive Verbs are like a door that opens to a land of objects.

Transitive Verb:

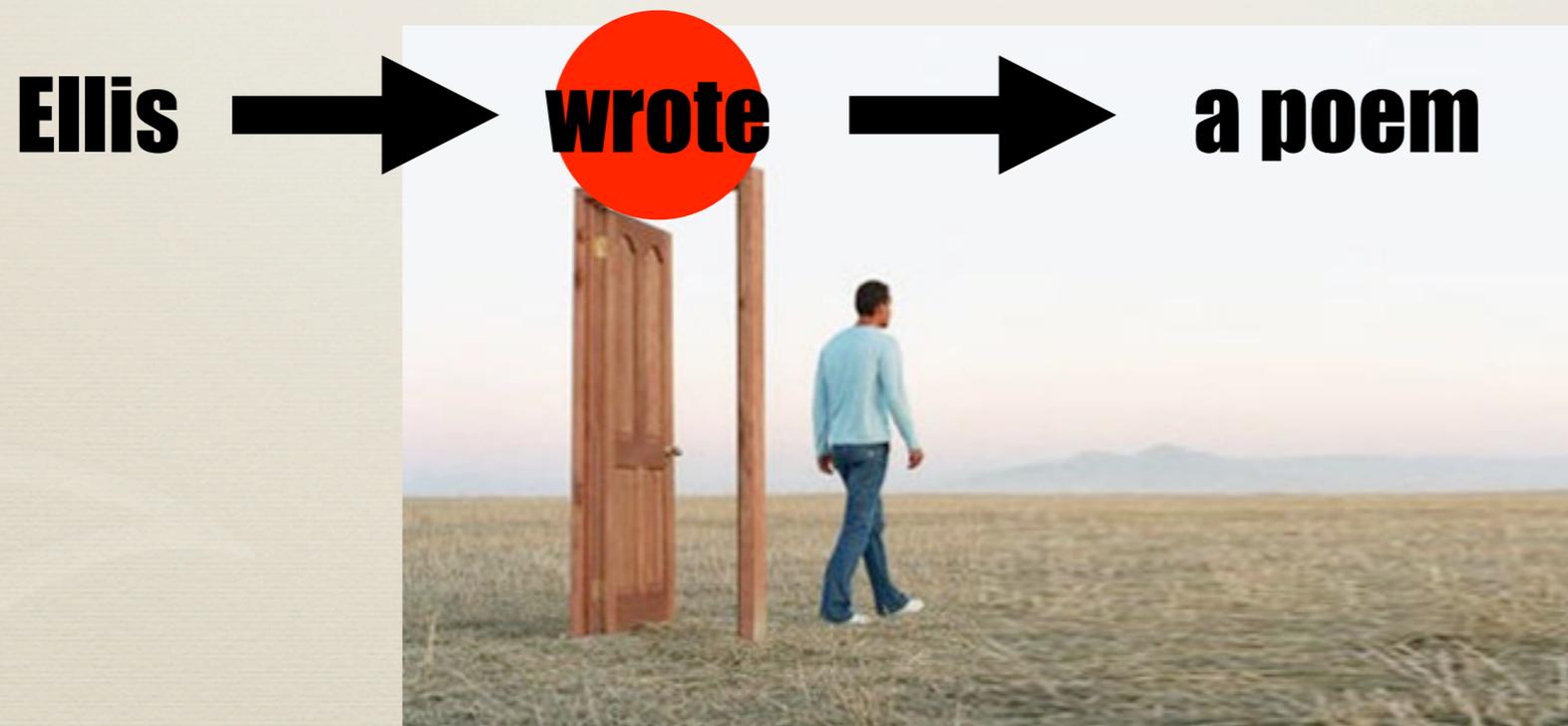
Takes an object

* Etymology: “**transire**” (Latin) meaning *to pass*



grammar
symbol

Ellis wrote a poem.



Transitive Verb: Practice

* Identify the transitive verb and the object in each sentence:

Antonio eats lima beans drenched in brown gravy.

Crystal likes her tea hot.

Father prefers his fish cooked.

He keeps his room messy.

The teacher considers the dictionary a tool.

The sister deems her brother a punk.



Sentence Analysis:

Transitive Verb

- * A **transitive verb** has **two** characteristics. First, it is an **action verb**, expressing a doable activity like **kick**, **want**, **paint**, **write**, **eat**, **clean**, etc. Second, it must have a **direct object**, something or someone who receives the **action** of the **verb**.

Monica **baked** a **cake**.



Sentence Analysis:

Transitive Verb

- * A **transitive verb** has **two** characteristics. First, it is an **action verb**, expressing a doable activity like **kick, want, paint, write, eat, clean**, etc. Second, it must have a **direct object**, something or someone who receives the **action** of the **verb**.

Create your own!



What in the world is an **Intransitive Verb?**

* Let's look at some examples:

Birds fly.

The waves crash.

Children play.

The bell rang.

The shelf holds.

What's similar in each sentence?

What in the world is an **Intransitive Verb?**

- * An **intransitive verb** has two characteristics. First, it is an **action verb**, expressing a doable activity like **arrive**, **go**, **lie**, **sneeze**, **sit**, **die**, etc. Second, **unlike** a *transitive verb*, it will **NOT** have a **direct object** receiving the action.

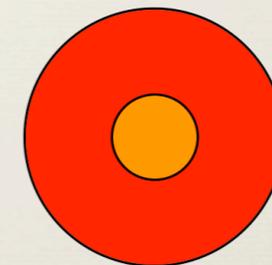
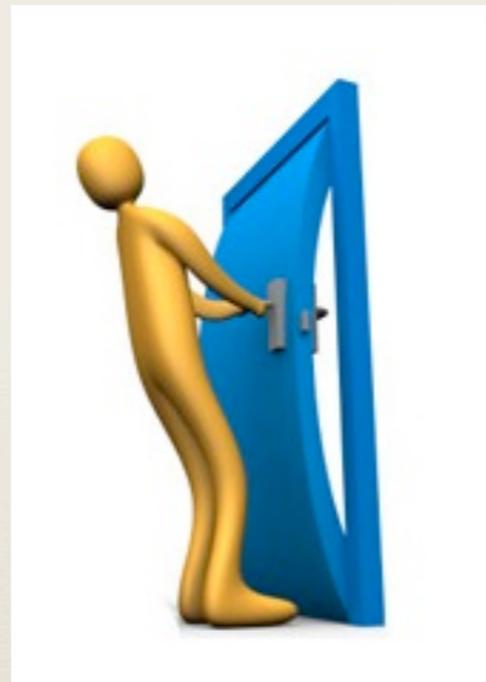
Birds **fly**.

The waves **crash**.

Children **play**.

The bell **rang**.

The shelf **holds**.



← **grammar
symbol**

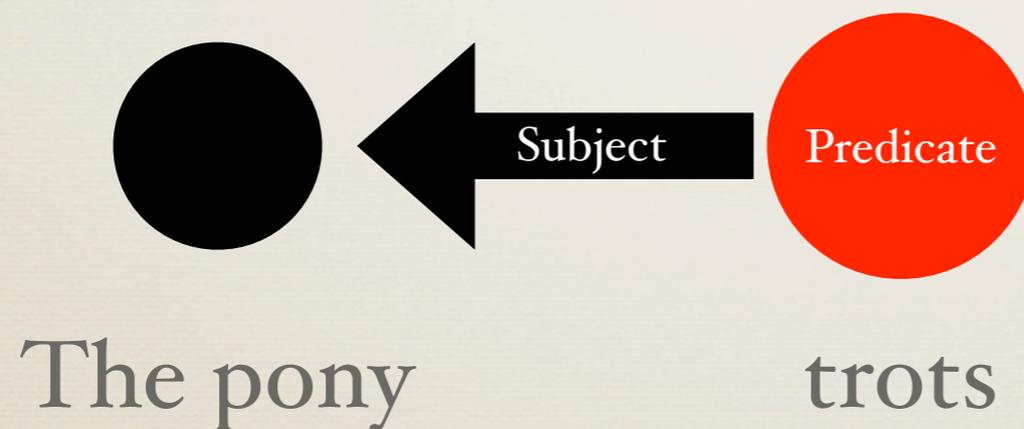
The action is not passed on to a direct object.

Sentence Analysis:

Intransitive Verb

- * An **intransitive verb** has two characteristics. First, it is an **action verb**, expressing a doable activity like **arrive**, **go**, **lie**, **sneeze**, **sit**, **die**, etc. Second, **unlike** a *transitive verb*, it will **NOT** have a **direct object** receiving the action.

The pony **trots**.

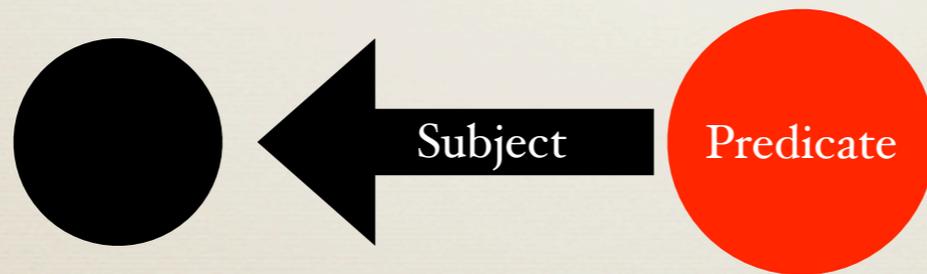


Sentence Analysis:

Intransitive Verb

- * An **intransitive verb** has two characteristics. First, it is an **action verb**, expressing a doable activity like **arrive**, **go**, **lie**, **sneeze**, **sit**, **die**, etc. Second, **unlike** a *transitive verb*, it will **NOT** have a **direct object** receiving the action.

Create your own!



What in the world is a **Linking Verb?**

* Let's look at some examples:

Kiera is a shopaholic.

The sunset was good.

Mary is a friend.

The trip was amazing.

The farmer is Jeff.

What's similar in each sentence?

What in the world is a **Linking Verb?**

- * **Linking verbs** do **not** express action. Instead, they are a type of *intransitive verb* that **connects** the **subject** of the **verb** to additional information about the **subject**. *Look at the examples below:*

Kiera **is** a *shopaholic*.

The sunset **was** *good*.

Mary **is** a *friend*.

The trip **was** *amazing*.

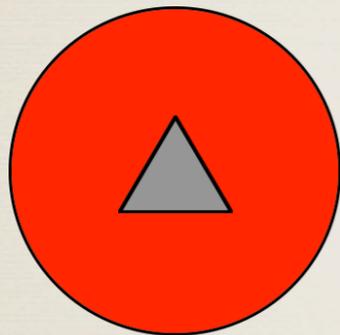
The farmer **is** *Jeff*.



**They link a subject with
some word or word group**

What in the world is a **Linking Verb?**

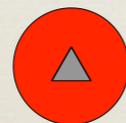
- * **Linking verbs** do **not** express action. Instead, they are a type of *intransitive verb* that **connects** the **subject** of the **verb** to additional information about the **subject**.



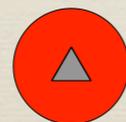
← **grammar
symbol**



Language *is* sweet.



The sunset *was* good.



Walden Green *is* a rockin' school.



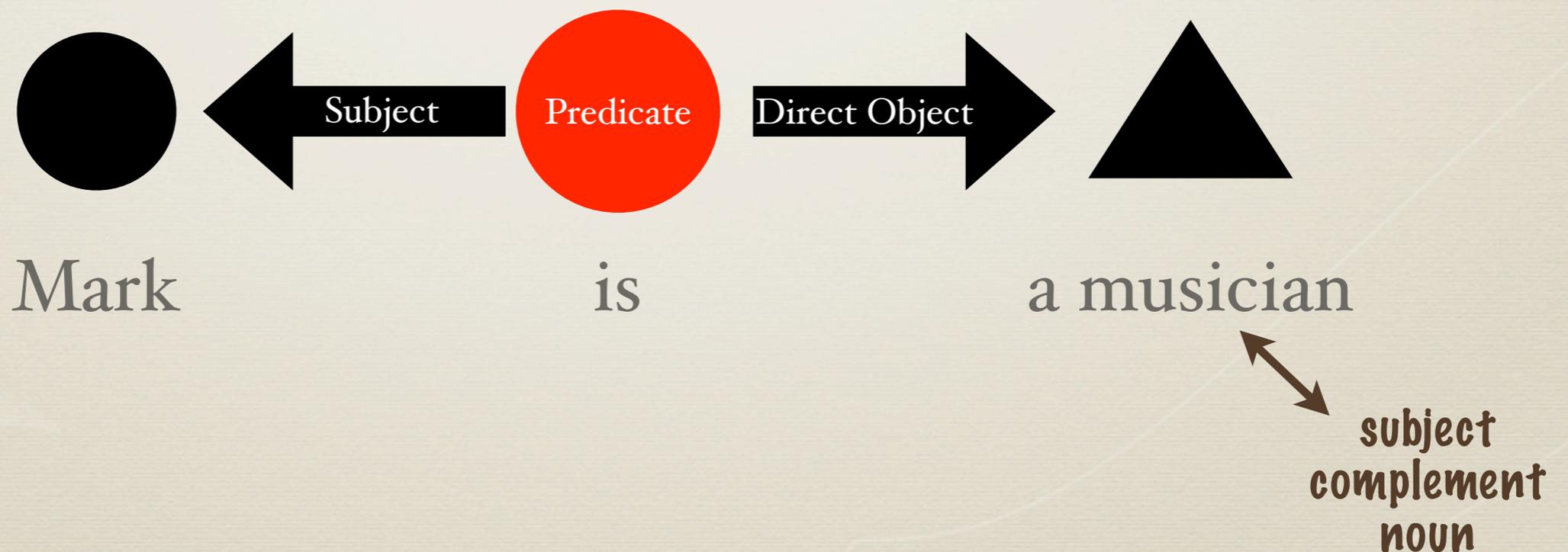
**They link a subject with
some word or word group**

Sentence Analysis:

Linking Verb

- * **Linking verbs** do **not** express action. Instead, they are a type of *intransitive verb* that **connects** the **subject** of the **verb** to additional information about the **subject**. *Look at the example below:*

Mark **is** a **musician**.

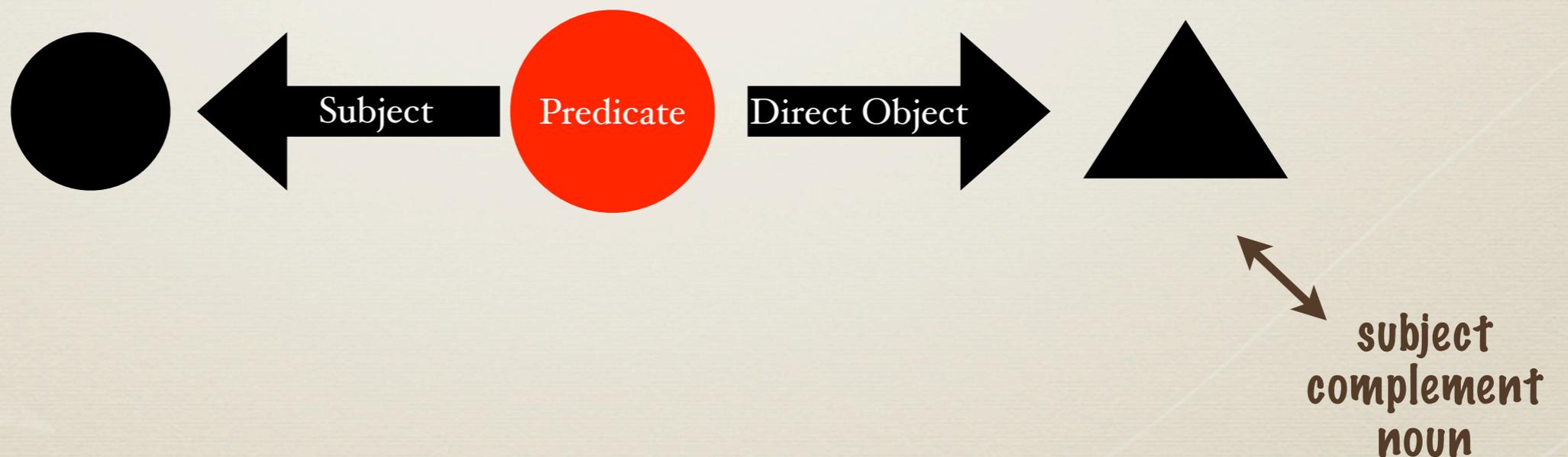


Sentence Analysis:

Linking Verb

- * **Linking verbs** do **not** express action. Instead, they are a type of *intransitive verb* that **connects** the **subject** of the **verb** to additional information about the **subject**.

Create your own!

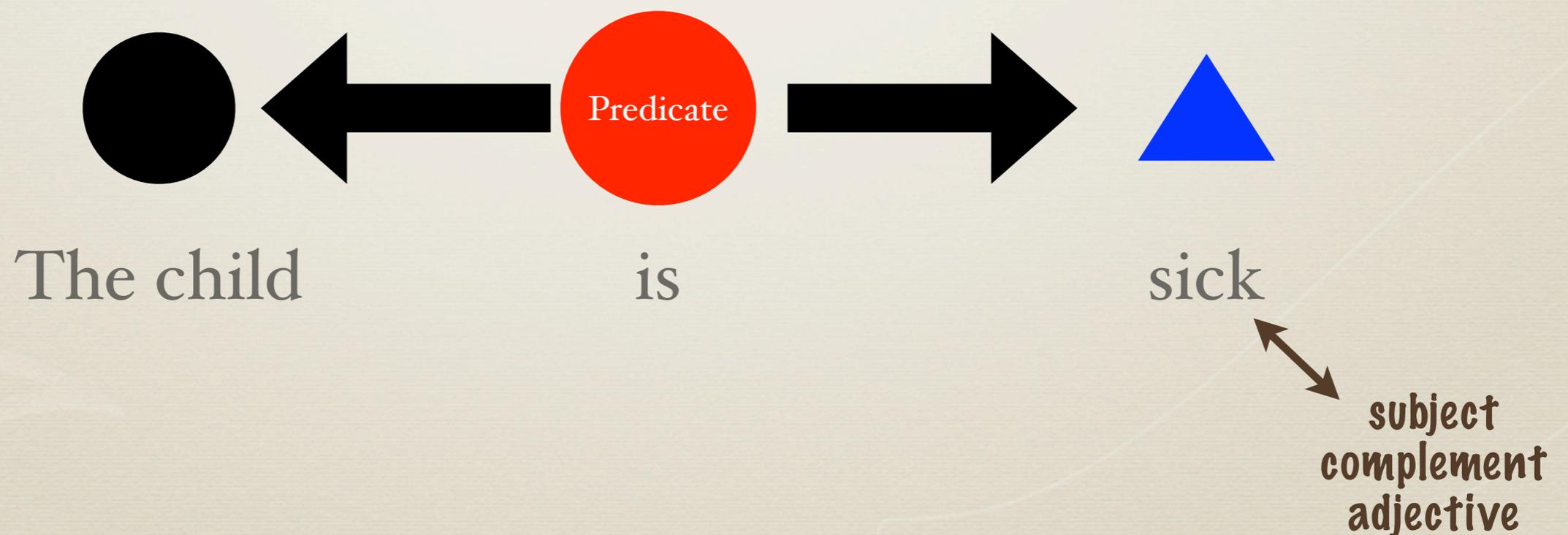


Sentence Analysis:

Linking Verb

- * **Linking verbs** do **not** express action. Instead, they are a type of *intransitive verb* that **connects** the **subject** of the **verb** to additional information about the **subject**. *Look at the example below:*

The child **is** **sick**.

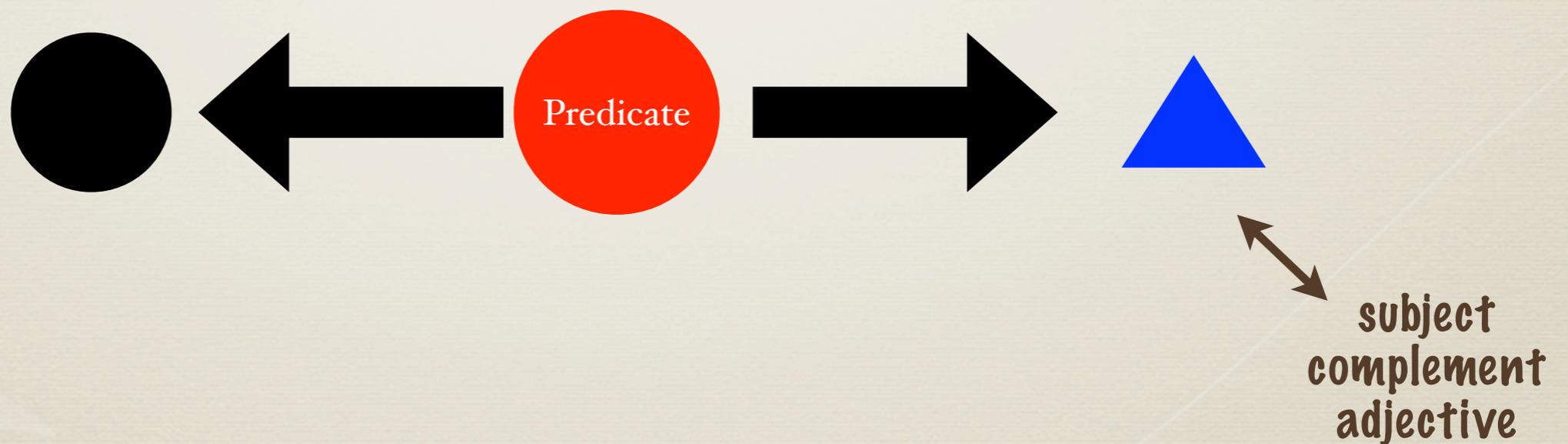


Sentence Analysis:

Linking Verb

- * **Linking verbs** do **not** express action. Instead, they are a type of *intransitive verb* that **connects** the **subject** of the **verb** to additional information about the **subject**. *Look at the example below:*

Create your own!



What in the world is a **Helping Verb?**

* Let's look at some examples:

I may help you soon.

I must help you soon.

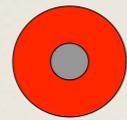
I should help you soon.

I can help you soon.

What's similar in each sentence?

What in the world is a Helping Verb?

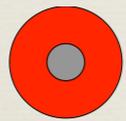
- * A **helping verb** comes before the **main verb** in a sentence. Together the **helping verb** and the **main verb** form a *verb phrase*.



You **are** working.



She **has** asked a question.



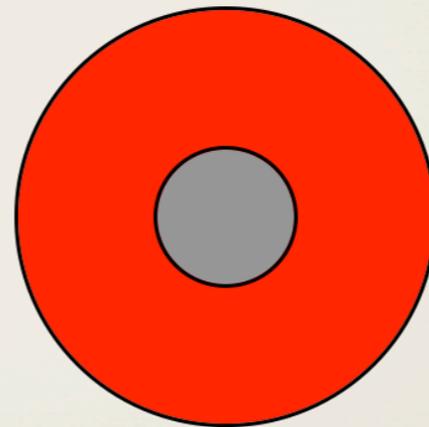
We **can** stay up late.



We **should** love our enemies.



Life **has** taught us many lessons.



← **grammar
symbol**

A **helping verb** can also be called an "auxiliary verb"

Sentence Analysis:

Helping Verb

- * A **helping verb** comes before the **main verb** in a sentence. Together the **helping verb** and the **main verb** form a *verb phrase*.

She **has asked** a **question**.



Sentence Analysis:

Helping Verb

- * A **helping verb** comes before the **main verb** in a sentence. Together the **helping verb** and the **main verb** form a *verb phrase*.

Create your own!

The 23 helping verbs:

- is, am, are, was, were
- be, being, been
- has, have, had
- do, does, did
- will, shall, should, would
- can, could
- may, might, must

