The Intransitive Verb

Recognize an intransitive verb when you see one.

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.

Here are some examples of intransitive verbs:

Huffing and puffing, we *arrived* at the classroom door with only seven seconds to spare.

Arrived = intransitive verb.

James **went** to the campus cafe for a steaming bowl of squid eyeball stew.

Went = intransitive verb.

To escape the midday sun, the cats *lie* in the shade under our cars.

Lie = intransitive verb.

Around fresh ground pepper, Sheryl *sneezes* with violence.

Sneezes = intransitive verb.

In the evenings, Glenda *sits* on the front porch to admire her immaculate lawn.

Sits = intransitive verb.

Flipped on its back, the beetle that Clara soaked with insecticide *dies* under the refrigerator.

Dies = intransitive verb.

Realize that many verbs can be both transitive and intransitive.

An action verb with a direct object is transitive while an action verb with no direct object is intransitive. Some verbs, such as *arrive*, *go*, *lie*, *sneeze*, *sit*, and *die*, are always intransitive; it is impossible for a direct object to follow.

Other action verbs, however, can be transitive *or* intransitive, depending on what follows in the sentence. Compare these examples:

Because of blood sugar problems, Rosa always *eats* before leaving for school.

Eats = intransitive verb.

If there is no leftover pizza, Rosa usually *eats* whole-grain cereal.

Eats = transitive verb; *cereal* = direct object.

During cross-country practice, Damien *runs* over hills, through fields, across the river, and along the highway.

Runs = intransitive verb.

In the spring, Damien will run his first marathon.

Will run = transitive verb; *marathon* = direct object.

