Chapter -11.

TRANSITIVE and INTRANSITIVE.

Verbs of Incomplete Predication
Read these sentences.
They are
Harris seems
The teacher looked
All of these sentences are incomplete.
Now, read the sentences again.
They are happy.
Harris seems tired.
The teacher looked angry.
The sentences are complete now. However, they have not taken any object. There are neither answers to ‘what’ nor ‘whom’ in relation to the verb.
There are some intransitive verbs that do not take an object but need other words to convey their meaning. These are intransitive verbs of incomplete predication.

The word or words that are used to complete their meaning are called complements. Complements may also be used to describe an object of transitive verbs.

Examples: The little girl seems lost. (The complement lost describes the subject, girl.)

The High Court held the convict guilty. (guilty describes the object, the convict)

Subject and Object Complements

Complements can be of two types: subject complements and object complements.

Complements that tell us more about the subject of the verb are called subject complements.

Examples: Her mother is happy.

Vijay's grandfather was in the Army.

Geetha Chandran is a gifted dancer.

Complements that tell us more about the objects of the verbs are known as object complements.

Examples: The class teacher made Sushil the captain.

They named the baby Sarah.
Exercise- A

1. Kirti is **playing** the harmonium.
   Ans- Transitive

2. Everyone **laughed** loudly at his jokes.
   Ans- Transitive.

3. The batsman **hit** the ball hard.
   Ans- Transitive.

4. We **went** to the bazaar for shopping.
   Ans- Intransitive.

5. The first bell **rings** at 7:00 am
   Ans- Intransitive

6. We **played** basketball in the playground.
   Ans- Transitive.

7. We **have** dinner at 9:00 p.m.
   Ans- Intransitive.

8. Just **taste** this delicious cake.
   Ans- Transitive.
To be continued.....