

Transitive and Intransitive Verbs

26. What is the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs?

27. When is a verb intransitive?

28. How can an intransitive verb be made transitive?

29. How can a transitive verb be made intransitive?

26. A transitive verb is a verb who, in addition to its agent, occurs on an objective compliment, for example: **بَرَيْتُ الْقَلَمَ**. An intransitive verb only occurs with an agent, for example: **أَثْمَرَتِ الشَّجَرَةُ**. The transitive verb is connected to its objective compliment with preposition or without a preposition but an intransitive verb suffices itself with its agent.

27. A verb intransitive if it denotes a natural characteristic as in **شَجُعَ**, a form as in **طَالَ**, a color as in **زَرِقَ**, a defect as in **عَوِرَ**, a decoration as in **غِيدَ**, being clean as in **طَهَّرَ**, Being unclean as in **قَذُرَ**, being secluded as in **فَرَعَّ**, being full as in **شَبِعَ**, and different natural states such as **مَرَضَ**.

28. An intransitive verb is made transitive by adding a *hamza* to the beginning of the word, for example: **أَكْرَمَ**, or doubling the second root letter, for example: **كَرَّمَ**, or by a *jār* preposition, for example: **رَغِبْتُ فِي الْعِلْمِ**.

29. A transitive verb is made intransitive if it is put in the forms of *mutawa'ah*, for example: **جَمَعْتُهُ فَتَجَمَّعَ**.

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