



**University of Tikrit**  
**College of Arts**  
**English Department**

**Subject**

**"Oxford Practice Grammar"**

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## 4.1 verbs and objects

### 4.1.1 verb with the object (transitive verbs)

A transitive verb is a verb that requires an object to receive the action. The object usually is a noun phrase or pronoun.

- I caught the ball.
- The speaker discussed different marketing strategies in the video.

Some other examples of transitive verbs are (address, borrow, bring, discuss, raise, offer, pay, write, promise, fear, believe, love, prefer, carry, hold, touch ...etc.

- We usually use a prepositional phrase after the object of a transitive verb such as:
  - He put the keys in the drawer.

### 4.1.2 verb without object (intransitive verbs)

An intransitive verb does not take an object. Using an object immediately after an intransitive verb will create an incorrect sentence. However, there may be other information after the verb, such as one or **more prepositional phrases or an adverb, or even no words come after the verb.**

- The students arrived at the residency in Houston.
- Ahmad **voted** in the local election. (adv.)

Some other examples of intransitive verbs are (collapse, knee, hesitate, occur, pause, rain, depart, arrive, disappear, fly, jump, pause, move ... etc.)

- She falls.

- **Some verbs like (die, and arrive) are intransitive**

- John died.
- They arrived early.

### **continue**

- We will continue the meeting after the break. (transitive)
- The meeting continued after the break. (intransitive)

### **Play**

- Three of the students play the guitar. (transitive)
- The students will play outside today. (intransitive)

### **4.1.3 verb used with & without objects**

Some verbs can be used with or without objects such as (read, eat, cook, draw, dress, drink, hurt, paint, spread, study, write, and drive).

With object :

- she doesn't eat fish.
- I moved the chair.

Without object:

- I am cooking.
- He always reads when he is eating.

- There are some verbs, such as (die and smile) that usually use without an object, but sometimes can be used with one particular object.
  - Smith died.
  - Nina smiled her bright smile.

### 5.1. Verbs with indirect object and clause

### 5.2 Verbs with indirect objects

Some verbs take one object and others take two objects called (direct and indirect objects)

- I gave a flower (direct object)
  - I gave him a flower (him indirect object, a flower direct object)
  - She gave me a book.
- Sometimes we can put the indirect object after the verb or after the preposition :
    - I'll send you a postcard.
    - I send Ali a message.
  - With verbs such as (describe, explain, mention, announce, report, shout, suggest, whisper, murmur, etc.) we put the indirect object after the preposition.
    - He describes the man to them.
    - He explains the plan to us.

} (indirect object)
  - With verbs such as (cost, deny, forgive, grudge, refuse, and bet ) we should put the indirect object after the verb.

- The mistake cost us a lot of money.

- I bet you 5\$. (indirect object)

## 6.1. verbs with clauses

We can use (that-clause) as a direct object after "thinking verbs" such as (belief, think) and after reporting verbs such as "explain, say" :

- They believed that the sun went around the earth. (direct object)
- He explained that there was no money left.

After verbs **reporting questions**, we can begin the clause with (if, whether or wh-question):

- The teacher asks if anyone is absent.
- They wonder when they'll make the decision.
- They enquired whether it was legal or not.

After **reporting verbs** such as (remind, tell, assure, convince, inform, and notify) we **must have an indirect object before the clause**:

- I'll remind him that you are here. (him indirect object, that... direct object)

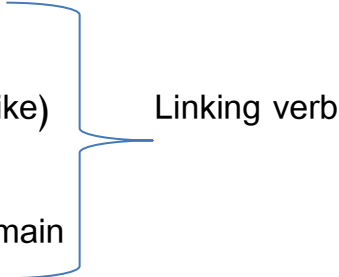
After a reporting verb such as (admit), we must use " to " before the indirect object before a clause :

- He admitted to the police that he had stolen the money.  
Indirect object

## 7.1. Linking Verbs

### 7.1.2 linking verbs and complements

Linking verbs are verbs that connect between the verb and the complement of the sentence (no action with a linking verb). Such as :

- Be (is, am, are, was, were,)
  - Seem, appear(to be), look(like)
  - Sound, taste, smell, feel
  - Become, get, got, come, remain
- 
- Linking verb

- Tom is a pilot.
- Jack was a dean.
- This place **looks** like a mess!

- **Linking verbs are not followed by adverbs, only follow by adjectives or nouns.**
  - She seems intelligent. (linking verb)

There are three types of complement :

#### 1- Adjective

- He is funny.    - She is wise.
- His parents were Welsh.                          -You sound unhappy
- Julie is beautiful.    - Sara became angry when you left.
- The students seemed happy with their results.
- She seems nice. (describe her in my opinion)            - she is nice (with seem she may be nice maybe not but with (is) it the fact she is nice)
- She seems to be married ( describe the situation)
- The song sounds nice.
- The food tastes(is) delicious.

- The flower smells lovely.

## 2- Noun phrase(noun) :

- Samir is the manager of the company. (noun)
- I am a student.
- Ali broke the window.
- Anna is my best friend.
- Obama was the president of the USA in 2016.

## 3- Preposition phrase

- He seems in a good mood.
- Bill seems to have no friends.

- We can also (seem) with or without to be before complement.  
(Seem) is less formal than appears.

- The old man seemed (to be) lost.

- We can use verbs describing our sense (feel, smell, taste) or our opinion (look, sound) as linking verb

- The dish **smells** delicious.

- The dress you were wearing yesterday **looked** great on you.

- Dinner **smells** burnt.

### 6.1.3 Linking verbs used to express the change

We use (become, get, go, turn, and grow) as linking verbs to talk about the result of change:

- The world is becoming(getting) more crowded.

- She got married.
- She married Bob (not change verb )
- He is becoming rich. (every day increasing the richness)
- I'll go crazy if I have to wait.
- The caterpillar turned into a butterfly.

We use (grow, come) as a linking verb with **an adjective** in a phrase that usually expresses slower change:

- Dreams come true.
- People grow old.

We can use (come, grow) before infinitives to describe gradual change:

- We came to see things as she did.

We use some verbs (keep, remain, stay) as linking verbs to talk about a situation not changing:

- Please keep quiet.
- Everything remained the same.