

Verb types and clause structures

Intensive verbs	Extensive verbs			
Marked * = also inchoate	generally transitive	usually intransitive	transitive and intransitive	can be ditransitive
	SVO _D , SVO _D A or SVOC _O	SV or SVA	← as appropriate →	SVO _I O _D
act	ask	appear	break	ask
appear	attend	arrive	close	bring
be	believe	come	drive	buy
* become	buy	cough	drop	charge
* come	consider	crawl	eat	find
die	contact	die	end	give
emerge	describe	disappear	enter	hand
end up	discuss	erupt	explode	leave
* get	emphasise	fade	finish	lend
* go	enjoy	fall	fly	make
* grow	find	flow	leave	offer
feel	join	go	manage 	owe
keep	lay 	happen	call	pay
look	like	hesitate	read	promise
* prove	lose	kneel	run	read
remain	love	lie 🕓	smoke	save
seem	make	limp	turn	send
smell	need	listen	type	serve
sound	place	live	walk	show
stay	raise	march	win	teach
taste	receive	pray	write	tell
* turn	take	rain	These verbs often have	wish
	telephone	rise	a slightly different	write
	use	sneeze	meaning in the two uses and take different	
	want watch	snow stand	sorts of subjects.	
	A few of these verbs	vanish	•	
	(lay, place, for	wait	Compare, e.g.: She broke the chair vs.	
	example) demand an	work	The chair broke.	
	adverbial.	Some of these verbs	He called at six vs. He	
	auverbiai.	combine with adverbs		
		to form transitive	The dog ran vs. She ran	
		phrasal verbs. For	the business	
		example:	The dog walked vs. She	
		die out, live on, stand	walked the dogs	
		for etc.		
		and some take		
		prepositions with the		
		same effect:		
		snow on, wait for,		
		happen to, work for		
		etc.		