**不及物动词**

按[动词](http://baike.baidu.com/view/26589.htm)后可否直接跟[宾语](http://baike.baidu.com/view/139.htm)，可把动词分成[及物动词](http://baike.baidu.com/view/231414.htm)（表示为vt）和不及物动词（表示为vi）。

后面必须跟宾语意义才完整的[实义动词](http://baike.baidu.com/view/698681.htm)，叫做及物动词，本身意义完整后面不须跟宾语的[实义动词](http://baike.baidu.com/view/698681.htm)，叫做[不及物动词](http://baike.baidu.com/view/231422.htm)。

**中文名**

不及物动词

**外文名**

intransitive verb

**用    法**

后面不可直接接宾语

**词    性**

动词

**简    写**

vi

界定

不及物动词：词典里词后标有vi（全称 intransitive verb）. 的就是不及物动词。[及物动词](http://baike.baidu.com/view/231414.htm)：词典里词后标有vt（全称 transitive verb）.不及物动词后不能直接跟有动作的对象（即[宾语](http://baike.baidu.com/view/139.htm)）。**若不及物动词后要跟宾语，必须先在其后添加上某个**[**介词**](http://baike.baidu.com/view/84281.htm)，如to,of ,at后方可跟上宾语。具体每个[动词](http://baike.baidu.com/view/26589.htm)后究竟加什么介词就得联系[动词短语](http://baike.baidu.com/view/1282676.htm)了。

用法举例

Look carefully! (注意：carefully是副词，故不作宾语)

look at 看…….+宾语 Look

如：

The students work very hard. work是不及物动词。

**注意：不及物动词没有**[**被动语态**](http://baike.baidu.com/view/135.htm)**。**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| appear | Appear calm |
| come | Come easy (safe) |
| go | Go mad (crazy, bad, sour, wrong, hungry, blind) |
| get | Get angry (ill, wet, excited, married, paid) |
| fall | Fall asleep( fall ill, fall short, fall flat) |
| feel | Feel good (sleepy) |
| keep | Keep quiet (silent) |
| look | Look fit (well, young, tired) |
| make | Make certain (sure, ready, a good teacher) |
| prove | Prove an effective method (correct, accurate) |
| remain | Remain still (unchanged) |
| rest | Rest satisfied (content) |
| rise | Rise red |
| seem | Seem happy |
| stand | Stand still |
| stay | Stay young (stay fresh, the same) |
| turn | Turn teacher =become a teacher (yellow) |
| turn out  happen | Turn out true 　　happen to sb |

区别

[及物动词](http://baike.baidu.com/view/231414.htm)与不及物动词的区别从是否需要宾语来分，[实义动词](http://baike.baidu.com/view/698681.htm)分为及物动词和不及物动词两类。

及物动词

后面必须跟宾语意义才完整的实义动词，叫做及物动词(transitive verb)。如：

I believe that the committee will consider our suggestion.我相信委员会将会考虑我们的建议。

“How long can I keep the book ?”Harry asked.哈里问：“这本书我可以借多久?”

不及物动词

本身意义完整，后面不须跟宾语的实义动词，叫做不及物动词(intransitive verb)。如：

Birds can fly. 鸟会飞。

She spoke at the meeting yesterday evening. 她在昨天晚上的会上发了言。

两用动词

英语里有不少实义动词可以兼作及物动词和不及物动词。这样的动词又有两种不同的情况：

**a)兼作**[**及物动词**](http://baike.baidu.com/view/231414.htm)**和不及物动词时，意义不变。**

试比较：

Shall I begin at once? 我可以立刻开始吗?(begin作不及物动词)

She began working as a librarian after she left school. 她毕业后当图书馆管理员。(begin 作及物动词)

When did they leave Chicago? 他们是什么时候离开[芝加哥](http://baike.baidu.com/view/36045.htm)的？(leave 作及物动词)

My watch stopped. 我的表停了。

They left last week. 他们是上周离开的。(left 作不及物动词)

**b)兼作**[**及物动词**](http://baike.baidu.com/view/231414.htm)**和不及物动词时，有时意义不尽相同。**

如：

Wash your hands before meals.饭前要洗手。

Does this cloth wash well? 这布经得起洗吗?

与汉语的比较

有时英语动词的及物和不及物的用法，与汉语的用法不一样，请注意下列两种情况：

**a)有的动词在英语里只能用作不及物动词，而汉语则可用作及物动词，如arrive到达，agree同意，listen听。英语里这些动词后面常接介词。**

如：

We arrived at the railway station at noon.我们于中午到达火车站。(at不能省去)(比较：We reached the railway station at noon.)

Everybody listened to the lecture with great interest.每个人都很有兴趣地听讲课。(to不可省去)(比较：We all heard the lecture.)

Do they agree to the plan?他们同意这个计划吗?(to不可省去)

**b)有的动词在英语里能用作**[**及物动词**](http://baike.baidu.com/view/231414.htm)**，而在汉语里则不能用作及物动词**，如serve为…服务。

Our children are taught to serve the people wholeheartedly.我们的儿童被教以全心全意为人民服务。

及物动词后可以加[宾语](http://baike.baidu.com/view/139.htm)，不及物动词后不可以加宾语。

动词的及物不及物是在英语学习中必须解决的首要问题。**动词及物与不及物通常有以下几种情况：**

**a．主要用作及物动词。**及物动词后面必须跟宾语。可以用于："主+谓+宾"；"主+谓+双宾"；"主+谓+宾+宾补"结构。如：

He reached Paris the day before yesterday.

Please hand me the book over there.

They asked me to go fishing with them.

类似的还有：buy, catch, invent, found, like, observe, offer, prevent, promise, raise, find, forget, receive, regard, see, say, seat, supply, select, suppose, show, make, take, tell....

**b．主要用作不及物的动词。**不及物动词后面不跟[宾语](http://baike.baidu.com/view/139.htm)。只能用于："主+谓"结构。

This is the room which I once lived in. /This is the room in which I once lived. /This is the room where I once lived.

类似的还有：agree, go, work, listen, look, come, die, belong, fall, exist, rise, arrive, sit, sail, hurry, fail, succeed get feel keep look make prove remain rest rise seem stand stay turn， turn out

**c．既可以用作及物又可以用作不及物的动词**，其意义不变。如begin 都是作"开始"讲。everybody , our game begins. let us begin our gamea. 类似的还有：start, answer, sing, close, consider, insist, read, learn, prepare, pay, hurt, improve....

**d．既可以用作及物又可以用作不及物的动词**，其意义完全不同。

这类动词作不及物动词是一个意义；而作及物动词时却是另一个意义。如lift作不及物动词时是指烟雾的"消散"。we saw the mountain when the clouds lifted. 作及物动词时是"升高；举起"。

He lifted his glass and drank.

类似的还有：beat　vi.跳动 vt. 敲、打;　grow vi.生长 vt.　种植

play vi.玩耍 vt. 打（牌、球）,演奏 smell vi.发出（气味） vt. 嗅

ring　vi.（电话、铃）响vt.打电话　speak vi.讲话　vt. 说（语言）

hang　vi. 悬挂 vt.　绞死　operate vi.动手术　vt. 操作

需要注意的一点是：少数不及物动词唯一可跟的宾语是[同源宾语](http://baike.baidu.com/view/378575.htm)，如：I dreamed a dream last night.[1]