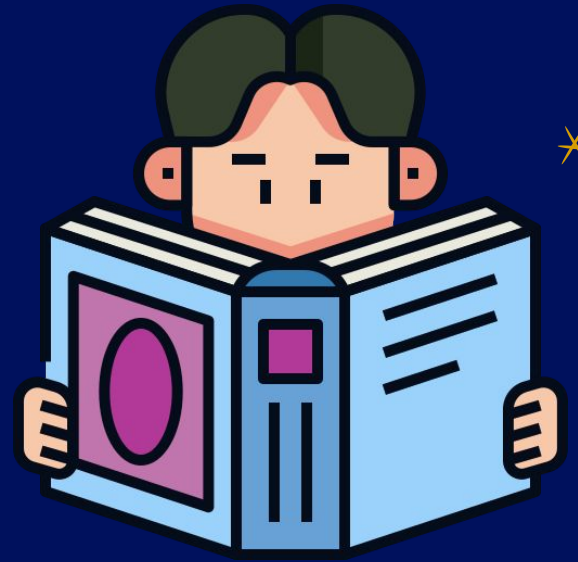


verbos transitivos e intransitivos

Paso a paso





In Spanish grammar, verbs can be categorized as either transitive or intransitive.

A transitive verb is a verb that requires a direct object to complete its meaning. In other words, a transitive verb is an action verb that is performed on an object. For example, "comer" (to eat) is a transitive verb because it requires an object to complete its meaning, such as "Yo como una manzana" (I eat an apple).

On the other hand, an intransitive verb is a verb that does not require an object to complete its meaning. Instead, it describes an action that does not need to be performed on an object. For example, "correr" (to run) is an intransitive verb because it does not require an object to complete its meaning, such as "Yo corro en el parque" (I run in the park).





It's important to note that some verbs in Spanish can be both transitive and intransitive depending on how they are used in a sentence. For example, "leer" (to read) can be transitive when used with a direct object, such as "Yo leo un libro" (I read a book), or intransitive when used without an object, such as "Yo leo todos los días" (I read every day).

Understanding the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs is important in Spanish grammar as it affects the placement of direct and indirect object pronouns in a sentence. Direct object pronouns replace the direct object of a sentence, while indirect object pronouns replace the indirect object of a sentence.





In Spanish grammar, when using a transitive verb, it is common to include an indirect object pronoun to indicate the person or thing that the action is being done for or to. The indirect object pronoun usually comes before the verb and after the subject.

For example, consider the sentence "Juan le dio el libro a Ana" (Juan gave the book to Ana). In this sentence, "dio" (gave) is a transitive verb, and "el libro" (the book) is the direct object. The indirect object is "a Ana" (to Ana), and "le" is the indirect object pronoun that replaces "a Ana". So, the sentence could be rewritten as "Juan dio el libro a Ana" or "Juan le dio el libro".





Another example is "Yo compré flores para mi madre" (I bought flowers for my mother). In this sentence, "compré" (bought) is a transitive verb, and "flores" (flowers) is the direct object. The indirect object is "para mi madre" (for my mother), and "le" is the indirect object pronoun that replaces "para mi madre". So, the sentence could be rewritten as "Yo compré flores" or "Yo le compré flores a mi madre".

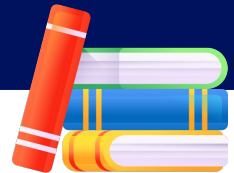
It's important to note that not all transitive verbs require an indirect object pronoun. However, when the action is done for or to someone or something, it is common to include the pronoun to clarify the meaning of the sentence.





Examples

1. I eat an apple. (Yo como una manzana.)
In this sentence, "eat" is a transitive verb because it requires an object, which in this case is "an apple". The subject of the sentence is "I".
2. She runs every day. (Ella corre todos los días.)
In this sentence, "runs" is an intransitive verb because it does not require an object. The subject of the sentence is "she".
3. He gives me the book. (Él me da el libro.)
In this sentence, "gives" is a transitive verb because it requires an object, which in this case is "the book". "Me" is an indirect object pronoun, which indicates that the book is being given to the speaker. The subject of the sentence is "he".





Examples

1. They watch TV at night. (Ellos miran televisión por la noche.)

In this sentence, "watch" is an intransitive verb because it does not require an object. The subject of the sentence is "they".

2. She sends him a message. (Ella le envía un mensaje.)

In this sentence, "sends" is a transitive verb because it requires an object, which in this case is "a message". "Him" is an indirect object pronoun, which indicates that the message is being sent to a male recipient. The subject of the sentence is "she".

