



SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: Verbs are essential components of sentences that convey actions, processes, or states of being. Understanding the distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs is crucial for constructing clear and grammatically correct sentences in English and other languages. Transitive verbs require a direct object to complete their meaning, while intransitive verbs do not need a direct object to make sense. Understanding the distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs helps writers and speakers construct grammatically correct sentences, identify the relationships between verbs and their objects, and convey precise meanings in their communication. Mastery of transitive and intransitive verbs enhances language proficiency and clarity in writing and speaking.

Key words: Transitive, intransitive, verbs.

Аннотация: Глаголы являются важными компонентами предложений, передающими действия, процессы или состояния. Понимание различия между переходными и непереходными глаголами является ключевым для построения ясных и грамматически правильных предложений на английском и других языках. Переходные глаголы требуют прямого дополнения для завершения своего значения, в то время как непереходные глаголы не требуют прямого дополнения для понимания. Понимание различия между переходными и непереходными глаголами помогает писателям ораторам И строить правильные предложения, отношения грамматически определять глаголами и их объектами и передавать точные значения в своей коммуникации. Овладение переходными и непереходными глаголами повышает языковую грамотность и ясность в письменной и устной речи.

Ключевые слова: Переходные, непереходные, глаголы.

Annotasiya: Fe'llar harakatlar, jarayonlar yoki mavjudlik holatlarini bildiruvchi jumlalarning muhim tarkibiy qismidir. O'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar o'rtasidagi farqni tushunish ingliz va boshqa tillarda aniq va grammatik jihatdan to'g'ri jumlalarni qurish uchun juda muhimdir. O'timli fe'llar o'z ma'nosini to'ldirish uchun to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ob'ektni talab qiladi, o'timsiz fe'llar esa ma'no berish uchun to'g'ridan-to'g'ri ob'ektga muhtoj emas. O'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar o'rtasidagi farqni tushunish yozuvchi va so'zlovchilarga grammatik jihatdan to'g'ri gaplar tuzishga, fe'llar va ularning ob'ektlari



o'rtasidagi munosabatlarni aniqlashga yordam beradi. va ularning muloqotida aniq ma'nolarni etkazish. O'timli va o'timsiz fe'llarni o'zlashtirish tilni bilish va yozish va nutqda ravshanlikni oshiradi.

Kalit so'zlar: o'timli, o'timsiz, fe'llar.

Grammar plays a crucial role in effective communication in English language. It provides the structure and rules necessary for clear and coherent expression. Studying grammar not only enhances one's writing and speaking skills but also contributes to a deeper understanding of the language itself. But learners may have difficulties when they need to compare their native language with foreign one, in our case with the English. In this article we are going to compare transitive and intransitive verbs in English and Uzbek languages with grammatical point of view.

Verbs can also be classified from the point of view of their ability of taking objects. In accord with this we distinguish two types of verbs: transitive and intransitive. [2;28] When it is compared with Uzbek language it should be the same like: o'timli va o'timsiz fe'llar. [1;238]

...He threw the pieces into the fire... [3;299]

In this sentence, "threw" is the transitive verb, and "the pieces" is the direct object.

... Malfoy laughed loudly and sycophantically. [3;742]

In this sentence, "laughed" is the intransitive verb. It conveys the action of laughing without needing a direct object.

... zulmatni yoritadigan sirli-sehrli nur barq urib turadi. [4;8]

In this sentence, "zulmatni" is the o'timli fe'l.

... Kampir asr namozi<u>ni</u> oʻqib, ketishga shosh<u>ildi</u>. [4;94]

In this sentence, "namozini o'qib" is the o'timli fe'l and "shoshildi" is the o'timsiz.

To the latter type the following verbs are referred:

- a) verbs expressing state: be, exist, live, sleep, die ...
- ...it lives in Dumbledore's office. [3;209]
- b) verbs of motion: go, come, run, arrive, travel ...

He and Ron **arrived** at breakfast just in time [3;555]

c) verbs expressing the position in space: lie, sit, stand ...[2;28]

The might of the Ministry stands behind me [3;631]

Whereas transitive verbs are joined by the suffix majhul or o'zlik nisbat, transitive verb intransitive you become a verb:

Qurmoq- o'timli fe'l (transitive), qurilmoq- o'timsiz fe'l (intransitive)

Qo'l bilan teriladi (It is picked by hand), ko'z bilan teriladi (picked by eye), og'iz bilan o'qiladi (read by mouth). In this sentence, the transitive verb formed by means,







that is, even if the verb base is a transitive verb, it is given a majhul nisbat intransitive verb was formed by addition. [1;239]

As previously mentioned, when conducting research or describing linguistic concepts, clear distinctions between phenomena are not always present. Often, there exists an intermediary layer, as seen between transitive and intransitive verbs, known as causative verbs. These verbs originate as intransitive but are occasionally employed transitively, as seen in phrases like "to fly a kite" or "to sail a ship." Similarly, a similar phenomenon occurs with the construction of "cognate object," as in "to live a long life" or "to die the death of a hero." [2;28]

Siz qamoqdaligingizda kelib sizni **surishtirdi**...[4;134]

If an intransitive verb is added (+t) (orttirma) increase voice, the intransitive verb becomes transitive.

In conclusion, the examination of transitive and intransitive verbs in English and Uzbek languages reveals both similarities and differences. Both languages exhibit the fundamental distinction between transitive and intransitive verbs. Transitive verbs require a direct object to complete their meaning, whereas intransitive verbs do not. This basic classification holds true across both languages and forms the foundation of their respective grammatical structures.

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