

## COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF TRANSITIVE AND INTRANSITIVE VERBS IN JAPANESE AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract.** *The scientific research illustrates that for the most effective understanding and practice of the case forms of the Japanese language, a review and comparison of the Uzbek and Japanese conjugations will be made for the differences in their formation methods.*

**Key words:** *conjugations in Japanese, word groups, conjugations in Uzbek, conjugation.*

**Introduction.** The amount of agreement varies from language to language. There are 6 conjugations in the Uzbek language, they are head (without form), pointer (in the form of), crop (in the form of -ni), subjunctive (in the form of ga -ka -qa), place (in the form of -da), exit (in the form of -dan) consists of. Of these, the demonstrative case is governed by the noun, and the governing word brings a possessive suffix: a page of the book. The remaining income, departure, place, exit is governed by a verb or an adjective: leafed through the book, looked at the book, written in the book, taken from the book. In such a sentence the subject connected with is placed at the beginning of the sentence. Japanese sentence when translating with, it's best to move the subject to the end of the sentence. Uzbek is a Japanese adverb, but even the Japanese sometimes can't tell you which preposition to use in a given context in the nominative case, they'll probably tell you that you can use wa and ga. Case is a group of words (usually a noun) that indicates its syntactic role in a sentence and connects the individual words of the sentence. Cases are the functions of words in a sentence, as well as the word forms that correspond to them. The Uzbek language has six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental and prepositional. In the Uzbek language, the formation of case forms of nouns is related to the change of the ending and depends on the declension of the noun. Last time, you tackled some advanced topics involving Japanese adjectives, such as “科(か)学(がく)に詳(くわ)しい人(ひと)” and “近(ちか)いカフェ VS. 近(ちか)くのカフェ.” Your knowledge of Japanese parts of speech is greatly increasing. In this lesson, you will also take on advanced topics in Japanese verbs. If you try to categorize intransitive verbs, there will be two groups: The first is volitional (actions with people's intention), such as “走(はし)る: to run” and “泳(およ)ぐ: to swim.” The second is non-volitional (actions without people's intention), such as “開(あ)く: to open,” and “落(お)ちる: to drop.” The latter group likely has equivalent transitive verbs. In English, you can use verbs

like “to open” as both an intransitive and a transitive verb, e.g. “The door will open,” and “I will open the door.” However, Japanese requires you to use different forms for intransitive and transitive verbs respectively. When you walk toward an automatic door, the door automatically opens. In such a situation, the door has to be the subject set by the particle は or が, and there is no object because the door alone will move. That is to say, intransitive verbs indicate automatic or natural actions. When you open a door, needless to say, the door is opened by you. In such situations, the door has to be the object set by the particle を, and there have to be subjects because someone will open the door. That is to say, transitive verbs indicate intentional actions.

As you already know, subjects can be omitted when the context clearly tells what or who you're referring to. In the second example, the subject: 私(わたし) is omitted. Don't be confused by the structure.

The second example sounds a little weird, but he/she may be a train driver or engineer. The point here is that the particle を can appear in sentences with intransitive verbs if it doesn't work as a direct object. Note: In the second example above, you may have noticed that the particle から is used with 駅(えき) while the particle を is used with 駅(えき) in the first example. This is because using the same particles multiple times in a single sentence may cause confusion and therefore is not recommended in Japanese grammar. Although the multiple forms are hard to memorize, there are several patterns in the conjugations. We will show you frequently used verbs below. Please do not try to memorize them all at once, but tackle them step by step. Even if you use intransitive verbs, you sometimes need to use the particle を. Take it easy. By understanding the particles' functions, you can easily figure out the meanings of sentences.

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