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Comparative Analysis of Transitive and Intransitive Verbs in Arabic And Uzbek Languages

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Abstract: As in all languages of the world, the verb is the most basic word class in Arabic and Uzbek. Verbs express action and are formed in person and number in the past, present, and future tenses. Functional forms such as participle-unparticiple, relative, inclination, tense categories, adjectives, demonstratives, and nouns of action are characteristic morphological features of the verb. Another such feature of verbs is transitive and intransitive features, which is what this article will be about.

Keywords: Verb, tense, person, number, mood, transitive, intransitive, feature.

Introduction: Independent words that express the action of an object are called verbs. A verb is connected to an object and denotes its movement, its active state. In Arabic and Uzbek, verbs are similar in terms of their features such as their relative clauses, participle or intransitive clauses, functional forms of verbs, verb inclinations, verb tenses, and verb formation. However, there are also some unique features of verbs in the Arabic language, for example, there is no infinitive form of verbs in the Arabic language, and the Arabs accepted the past tense, singular, third person, and masculine gender as the infinitive form of the verb. Verbs in the Arabic language can be three-stemmed or four-stemmed. European, Russian, and Uzbek Arabists study verbs in Arabic by dividing them into chapters. Verbs have an independent meaning, they are not included in the plural, do not accept the definite article, etc.

Among these features, there are also similarities in the transitive and intransitive properties of verbs in both languages. It would be appropriate to start analyzing this property of the verb with verbs in the Uzbek language.

Independent words that express the meaning of action are called verbs. A verb is connected with an object and indicates its movement, active state. For example: Uktam came. Rustam slept. Dilorom wrote. Like Utkir screamed.

Verbs answer questions like what did he do?, what is he doing?, what is he going to do?

1. Transitive and intransitive verbs in the Uzbek language

The relationship of the action implied by the verb to the subject (complement) determines the transitivity and intransitivity of the verb: verbs such as ol, iql, sakla are transitive; verbs such as bor, kel, otir, uhla are intransitive.

Verbs that express that the action is transferred to the object (direct object) expressed by the accusative noun are called transitive verbs: We cleaned the ditches and ditches from the spring early in the morning. The forms of the ditches and ditches in this case are accusative nouns. The action is transferred to these nouns.

Verbs that express an action that is not directly directed at an object are called intransitive verbs: such as go, go. Examples: Uzbek artists went to Egypt. Such as I am going to the theater in the evening.

The transitive-intransitive aspect of a verb has a certain significance in the combination of words (complement and participle) in speech. Because a transitive verb combines with a noun in the accusative case, and when the action is not fully transferred to the subject, it combines with a noun in the accusative case: Take these books (the action is fully transferred to the subject) – Take these books from here (the action is only transferred to part of the subject).

A transitive verb can sometimes be combined with a noun in the accusative case. In this case, although the action is transferred to the subject, this subject is also the means of performing the action. Therefore, in such a sentence, more emphasis is placed on the object. When a transitive verb is combined with a noun in the accusative case, more emphasis is placed on the complement. Compare: Ride to bicycle – Ride a bicycle.

Transitivity-intransitivity in a verb is expressed in two ways: 1. In the lexical-semantic method. 2. In the morphological method.

1. Verbs are transitive or intransitive according to their lexical meanings, without any affixes. For example: ol, och, kor, qo'y, yech, ich, saqla, so'ra, etc. are transitive verbs, bor, kel, o'tir, uxla, ko'kar, yur are intransitive verbs.

Usually, verbs that mean a state such as lose weight, get fat, turn pale, bruise, freeze, lose weight, rejoice, be happy, sleep, and verbs that mean action, such as

run, walk, lie down, sit, stand, are intransitive.

2. Intransitive - intransitive morphological expression is expressed by affixes that form the verb relation.

Incremental relation-forming affixes turn an intransitive verb into a transitive verb: yurgiz, keltir, ishlat, oqiz, etc.

Individual and passive relational affixes turn a transitive verb into an intransitive verb: ochil, ko'rin, yechin, saqlan, so'raletc.

If both a transitive and an intransitive affix are added to a verb at the same time, its transitive or intransitive form is determined by the last of these affixes: kel - intransitive, keltir - transitive, keltiril - intransitive.

The transitive-intransitive nature of a verb directly affects the construction of a sentence. For example: The machine came (the machine is the active, possessive subject); the machine brought (the machine is the object of the action, the complement). The machine brought (the machine is the passive possessive. The action is performed by another person).

When a verb has multiple meanings, it can be transitive in one sense and intransitive in another: the book reads - transitive, the school reads - intransitive.

So, if the characteristics of transitive and intransitive verbs in the Uzbek language are as described above, below it is the turn to mention such characteristics of verbs in the Arabic language. For this purpose, in the course of our research, we selected the work of the famous Lebanese linguist-linguist Antoine ad-Dahdah entitled "مُعْجَمُ لُغَةِ النَّحْوِ الْعَرَبِيِّ" i.e.: "Alphabetical Order of Arabic Grammar". In this work, transitive and intransitive verbs are interpreted separately.

فِعْلٌ مُتَعَدٍّ - Ўтимли феъллар

فِعْلٌ مُتَعَدٍّ: الْفِعْلُ الْمُتَعَدِّي يَتَجَاوَزُ فَاعِلَهُ وَ يَنْصِبُ مَفْعُولًا بِهِ لِيَسْتَكْمِلَ مَعْنَاهُ: كَتَبَ التَّلْمِيزُ رِسَالَةً. وَ هُوَ نَوْعَانِ، وَمَا يَصِلُ إِلَى الْمَفْعُولِ بِهِ مُبَاشَرَةً أَوْ بِغَيْرِ وَاسِطَةٍ، مَا يَصِلُ إِلَى الْمَفْعُولِ بِهِ بِوَاسِطَةِ أَسَالِيبِ التَّعْدِيَةِ.

يَصِيرُ اللَّازِمُ مُتَعَدِّيًّا 1. بِهَمْزَةِ التَّعْدِيَةِ فِي أَوَّلِهِ: أَحْضَرَ الطَّبِيبُ الدَّوَاءَ 1- 2. بِتَضْعِيفِ عَيْنِهِ: كَرَّمَ الْمَلِكُ الْأَبْطَالَ 3. بِوَاسِطَةِ حَرْفِ الْجَرِّ: رَغِبَ الْوَلَدُ فِي الْعِلْمِ 4. بِوَاسِطَةِ الظَّرْفِ: جَلَسَ الرَّجُلُ تَحْتَ الشَّجَرَةِ

يَصِيرُ الْمُتَعَدِّي لَا زِمًا إِذَا بُيِيَ لِلْمُطَاوَعَةِ: جَمَعْتُهُ فَاجْتَمَعَ. إِنَّ هَذَا الْأَوْرَانَ 2- تَذَلُّ عَلَيَّ مَا يَذَلُّ عَلَيْهِ الْمَجْهُولُ: اجْتَمَعَ هُوَ بِمَعْنَى جُمِعَ

إِنَّ أَسَالِيبَ التَّعْدِيَةِ لَا تُطَبَّقُ عَلَى كُلِّ فِعْلٍ فَلَا يُقَالُ: جَلَسْتُ بِرَيْدٍ. وَ يَنْدُرُ 3- اجْتِمَاعُهَا فِي نَفْسِ الْفِعْلِ: أَرْجَعْتُهُ وَ رَجَعْتُ بِهِ. الْفِعْلُ الْمُتَعَدِّي يَقْبَلُ الضَّمِيرَ (ه): حَرَمُهُ، رَاقَهُ، جَعَلَهُ، وَ عَدَّهُ، أَطَاة

The word مُتَعَدٍّ (originally مُتَعَدِّدٌ) in the dictionary means numerous, various, diverse, more than one, and many. In terminology, it is understood as a transitive verb.

Transitive verbs require the direct object to be placed in the accusative case after the possessive in order for the meaning of the sentence to be complete, for example: كَتَبَ التَّلْمِيزُ رِسَالَةً – The student wrote the letter. Transitive verbs are directly, that is, without any means,

accompanied by the direct object, and can also be followed by several means.

1- Intransitive verbs become transitive in the following cases: 1. When a consonant indicating transitivity is placed before the verb, for example:

أَحْضَرَ الطَّبِيبُ الدَّوَاءَ – The healer brought medicine. 2. By doubling the second stem of three-stem verbs: كَرَّمَ الْمَلِكُ – The king honored the heroes. 3. Through native helpers: رَاغِبُ الْوِلَادِ فِي الْعِلْمِ – The child sought to learn. 4. Through verbal auxiliaries: جَالَسَ الرَّاحِلُ تَحْتَ الشَّجَارَةِ – The man sat under the tree.

2- In the following cases, the verb becomes intransitive. If the verb accepts the possessive case, for example: جَمَعْتُه فَأَجْتَمَعَ – I gathered him and he gathered. The same verb in these tenses indicates only intransitivity in both tenses: جُمِعَ. For example, here: The verb اجْتَمَعَ in Chapter VIII comes in the meaning of the verb جُمِعَ in the indefinite tense in Chapter I.

3. The methods of intransitivity are not applicable to all verbs. Therefore, it cannot be said: جَلَسْتُ بِرَيْدٍ. Each verb in the derived chapters retains its transitivity or intransitivity. For example: أَرْجَعْتُهُ وَرَجَعْتُهُ بِهِ – I returned him and returned with him. Transitive verbs take the conjugated pronoun (هـ), for example: حَرَمَهُ – he deprived him, رَاقَهُ – he purified him, جَعَلَهُ – he made him, وَعَدَهُ – he promised him, أَعْطَاهُ – he gave him.

In his research on transitive verbs in the Arabic language, the grammarian Antoine al-Dahdah states that there are transitive verbs that follow three complements; and transitive verbs that follow two complements, and he shows them through examples, for example: أَرَى الْعَالِمُ النَّاسَ السَّكْرَ سَهْلًا – The scholar showed people the way to make their journey easy. So, while in this sentence the verb is followed by three complements, in the following sentence we can see that it comes with two complements: كَسَا أَخُوكَ الْفَقِيرَ ثَوْبًا – Your brother gave clothing to a poor person.

فَعْلٌ لَا زِمَ - Intransitive verbs

الْفَعْلُ اللَّازِمُ يَسْتَوِي حُدُوثُهُ فِي فَاعِلِهِ وَ يَكْتَفِي بِرَفْعِهِ لِيَتِمَّ مَعْنَاهُ: مَاتَ الْقَائِدُ.

يَكُونُ الْفَعْلُ لَا زِمًا إِذَا دَلَّ عَلَى 1. غَرِيزَةً أَوْ مَا يَقْرِبُ مِنْهَا: شَجَعَ، - حَسَنَ 2. عَلَى هَيْئَةٍ: طَالَ، قَصُرَ 3. عَلَى لَوْنٍ أَوْ عَيْبٍ أَوْ جَلِيَةٍ: ذَرَقَ، عَوَرَ، غَيَّرَ 4. عَلَى نَظَافَةٍ أَوْ دَنَسٍ: طَهَّرَ، قَذَّرَ 5. عَلَى خُلُقٍ أَوْ إِمْتِلَآءٍ: فَرَّغَ، شَبَعَ 6. وَ عَلَى غَوَارِضَ طَبِيعِيَّةٍ: غَضِبَ، مَرَضَ.

يُسْتَدَلُّ عَلَى لُزُومِ الْفَعْلِ إِذَا وَرَدَ عَلَى الْأَوْزَانِ الْآتِيَةِ: انْفَعَلَ انْهَدَمَ، تَفَعَّلَ تَرَفَّرَقَ، فَعَلَ إِخْمَرَ، فَعَلَ إِطْمَأَنَّ، فَعَلَ إِخْرَنْجَمَ، فَعَلَ إِخْمَارَ.

أَمَّا بَقِيَّةُ الْأَوْزَانِ 1. فَبَعْضُهَا تُلْعَبُ فِيهِ التَّغْيِيَةُ: فَعَلَ كَرَّمَ، فَعَلَ أَكْرَمَ، - فَاعَلَ قَاتَلَ، اسْتَفْعَلَ اسْتَكْتَبَ 2. وَ بَعْضُهَا يَغْلِبُ فِيهِ اللَّزُومُ: تَفَعَّلَ نَقَلَ، تَفَاعَلَ تَكَاتَبَ، فَعَّلَ إِفْتَتَحَ؟

الْفَعْلُ اللَّازِمُ لَا يَتَقَبَّلُ الضَّمِيرَ (هـ) فَلَا يُقَالُ: أَحْتَاجُهُ بَلْ أَحْتَاجُ إِلَيْهِ، وَ -

رَدَّ عَلَيْهِ، وَ جَاءَ بِهِ، وَ غَفَلَ عَنْهُ، وَ رَغِبَ فِيهِ وَ دَنَا مِنْهُ.

In the dictionary, this word means "necessary". In istilah, intransitive verbs are understood. Intransitive verbs strengthen the subject of the action in the main agreement and are enough to complete the meaning of the sentence, for example: مَاتَ الْقَائِدُ – The commander is dead.

1- Intransitive verbs. 1. If the verb refers to a person's nature, one of the manifestations of his spiritual activity, or one of the meanings close to it, it is intransitive, for example: شَجَعَ to be brave, حَسَنَ to be good, beautiful. 2. If it refers to appearance, figure; طَالَ became tall, slender; قَصُرَ became short, petite. When it refers to color or defect, flaw or appearance: زَرَقَ his eye became blue, عَوَرَ he became blind in one eye, غَيَّرَ he changed, he became sad. 4. When it refers to purity, cleanness or impurity: طَهَّرَ he washed, became clean, performed ablution; قَذَّرَ he became dirty, impure, dirty (his clothes or feet and hands). 5. When it refers to being empty, not busy, or being full and fat, or having eaten something; فَرَّغَ became empty, empty, not busy, شَبَعَ was full of food. 6. When it refers to a temporary or transitory state: مَرَضَ became angry, became angry; مَرَضَ became sick, became ill.

2- If the verb comes in the following weights, it indicates intransitivity: انْهَدَمَ انْفَعَلَ ala to fall, to topple; to be thin, delicate; إِخْمَرَ إِفْعَلَ to blush, be red, إِطْمَأَنَّ إِفْعَلَ to be calm; إِخْرَنْجَمَ فَعَّلَ was collected, gathered.

3- But some of the following verbs are transitive and some are intransitive: 1. Transitive: fa'āla activated, strengthened, accelerated: karāma izzat ikrām, showed respect; Aākrama showed hospitality, glorified, purified; fa'āla became a partner, united, cooperated; fought hard, fought, took, fought; اسْتَفْعَلَ He asked for help, begged, begged, begged, wrote, asked to write. 2. Intransitives: tafa'āla read the poem with weight, tafa'āla accepted, tafa'āla interacted, interacted, did together; they wrote takātaba, they wrote to each other; عَيْشَتَا ala wove, invented, fabricated, organized; تَكَاتَبَ they wrote, they wrote to each other; عَيْشَتَا ala wove, invented, fabricated, organized; عَيْشَتَا opened, officially opened, started work, signaled the beginning.

4 – Intransitive verbs (do not accept the singular, third person, masculine plural, so this problem is solved through some root auxiliaries, for example: أَحْتَاجُهُ, but rather: رَدَّ عَلَيْهِ I need him; He rejected him, turned him away; وَ جَاءَ بِهِ - He brought him; غَفَلَ عَنْهُ He misled him, confused him, forgot him; رَغِبَ فِيهِ - He wanted him, desired him; دَنَا مِنْهُ - He approached him, came to him.

5 – Exactly one verb can be used in sentences intransitively, as well as intransitively, for example:

safaḥa aldāmū blood was shed, intransitively; safaḥtu aldāmā - I shed blood.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, it can be said that the content of transitive and intransitive verbs in both languages is very close and has similar aspects. However, there are some differences in the formation of transitive and intransitive verb. For example, in the Uzbek language, affixes are often used to make transitive verbs from intransitive verbs, while in Arabic, intransitive verbs can be made transitive using root auxiliaries or verbal auxiliaries, as well as by forming derivatives from primary verbs.

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