

### COMPARATIVE STUDY OF VERB TYPES IN JAPANESE AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Abstract:** In this article, we study the difficulties of students in learning the grammar of the Japanese language, by analyzing the similar aspects of the mutual differences between the transitive and intransitive verbs in the Uzbek language and the Japanese language, to create relief for the learners of the Japanese language. Emphasis is placed on distinguishing words with the same root with different conjugations, only transitive or only intransitive, or the same verb can be transitive in one case and intransitive in another.

**Key words:** Transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, Japanese, monosyllabic verbs, action verbs, object verbs. Japanese is the ninth most spoken language in the world, with 128 million people speaking it in just two countries. Japanese is spoken by 128.3 million people worldwide.

It should be remembered that in Uzbek and Japanese the division of verbs into transitive and intransitive is not the same. There is no fixed rule for determining the type of verb in Japanese, so all new verbs should be checked in the dictionary and try to remember it.

Peculiarities of verbs in Japanese

These verbs (except action verbs) require a suffix with a case indicator after them Transitive verbs indicate an action directed directly or indirectly to an object .

In other words, transitive verbs are often used when the focus is on the doer.

If the main emphasis is on the uniqueness of the action (regardless of who performed it), the intransitive verb is used.

Uniqueness of Japanese intransitive verbs

1. It is used to express actions aimed at the object.

2. The object to which the action is directed is expressed by the suffix in the nominative agreement and is formed with the indicator -k.

From intransitive verbs, action and action verbs have the ability to control the indicator.

Now let's talk about the use of transitive and intransitive verbs in Uzbek and Japanese.

In Japanese, many verbs have very similar endings, but have transitive and intransitive forms that differ slightly from each other. Why do these views exist in Japanese? A transition version is needed for cases where the action can be transferred to other elements. Let's say an open (what?) door. Our movement moved to the (open) door. The intransitive version of the verb "open" is needed to say: the door opened or the door is open. That is, the "opened" action does not pass to other objects. The door opened by itself. Sometimes you may find yourself in a situation where it is very difficult to translate a Japanese statement into Uzbek, because Uzbek does not have such an intransitive verb, and Uzbek has a transitive verb to use. you have to somehow change the translation for .

So, if we look at how to use intransitive verbs. The first thing to notice is that the particle ^ is used with such verbs. The second point is that we often do not say "the door is opened", but we want to describe a state in which a certain object exists. In this work- the already familiar Tl^tt hand comes in, describing the duration of the action (I am doing now). If translated literally, something like "in the open position" will come out. Or simply: "the door is open."

1. KT^fc^ILfco

- He opened the door. Using the transitive verb fei^tt.
- The door was opened. use of the intransitive verb fe^tt.
- KT^fe^T^tto

The door is open. To show the present state of an object, it is convenient to use the intransitive verb fe^tt in the T form.

### 2. -TLt^tLfc

If we put the verb into T-form and add Lt^t L^, depending on the context, this construction can have two meanings. The first meaning: our action is complete. I drank the juice completely, read the book completely, did all my homework. Second meaning: something happened and we are very sorry about it. Damn, how can that be! How embarrassing! I lost my passport. I broke the glass. The computer is broken!

It should be noted that sometimes these two meanings can be somewhat similar. For example, if you say (read the whole book), you can think that the action is completely finished, and the person will regret that such a wonderful book is finished, and he will not read it anymore. Here you need to understand what kind of person he is and what kind of books he read. Let's say it was a reference book that should be read before an exam, but instead, a person would be glad to have read it in its entirety, and the construction would be used in the first sense. If it is a novel by a favorite author that he has been waiting for a year, he will regret the end of the book.

### CONCLUSION

The difference between the use of transitive and intransitive verbs in Uzbek and Japanese is that intransitive verbs in Japanese do not have the ability to transfer actions to the object. Such verbs express an action performed by the subject (actor) in question, and this action performs an action that is directed to it or cannot be directed to anything.

In the Uzbek language, all these are verbs ending in "yabdi". They are used with the nominatives tē (wa) or ^ (ga). This group usually includes verbs that express the action of the subject, and the person can act as the subject of the action. Intransitive verbs also include verbs that indicate the state of the subject.

Transitive verbs are verbs that have the ability to transfer action to an object. They are used with the ^(o) case and consciously by the subject describes the action to be performed. In Uzbek, this is the majority of verbs ending in -t.

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