



ALLOMORPHIC AND ISOMORPHIC FEATURES OF DITRANSITIVE VERBS IN ENGLISH AND THEIR UZBEK COUNTERPARTS

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Annotation

This article deals with the problems of ditransitive verbs, isomorphic and allomorphic features of ditransitive verbs and its characteristic features. It studies ditransitive verbs in English and their Uzbek counterparts.

Keywords: isomorphic, allomorphic features of ditransitive verbs, semantic, pragmatic, ditransitive construction, alternation, transitivity and intransitivity.

Introduction

A ditransitive construction is a construction with a verb denoting transfer of an entity (T) from an agent (A) to a recipient (R), such as Kim gave Lee a box. This is most often possessive transfer (concrete as in 'give', 'lend', 'hand over', 'bequeath', or more abstract as in 'offer' and 'promise'), but cognitive transfer verbs ('show', 'teach') typically behave in much the same way and are therefore normally included in the ditransitive domain. In this overview, the focus will be on broadly cross-linguistic research on ditransitive constructions. While the A argument (or subject) in a ditransitive construction is always treated in just the same way as the subject of a monotransitive construction - the behavior of the two object arguments R and T is more variable, both within and across languages. Within languages, it is not uncommon for the R and T arguments to show variable behavior, either alternations (where both patterns coexist, but with different usage patterns), or splits (where different patterns occur under different grammatical conditions). Because of its prominence in English, the alternation of argument coding shown is particularly well-known. Here we see a double-object construction in (1a) (with both objects coded alike, i.e. with no adposition or case-marker), and a construction with special coding (an oblique marker) for the R object (the dative preposition to).





- (1) a. Kim gave [Lee] R [a box] T.
b. Kim gave [a box] T [to Lee] R.

There are transitivity, intransitivity and ditransitivity in Modern English and Uzbek but the category of transitivity and intransitivity and their realizations in context are different in both languages. This category is expressed in lexical and syntactical way in Modern English but in Uzbek it is morphologic, lexical and syntactical way.

The connection with languages layers of the category of transitivity is the following:

	Lexical way	Morphological way	Syntactical way
English	+	–	+
Uzbek	+	+	+

We can find out transitivity, intransitivity and ditransitivity in Comparative Grammar which analyses allomorphic and isomorphic features of the languages. As we know, transitivity, intransitivity and ditransitivity depend on inner and outer structure of the verbs. According to the inner structure of the verb there is semantic transitivity and intransitivity and there is formal and syntactic transitivity and intransitivity in the outer structure of the verb.

As we mentioned, the investigation of ditransitive verbs has been done by a lot of Uzbek scholars, such as A.Nurmonov, A.Hojiyev, Sh.Rahmatullayev and others. A.Hojiyev gave lots of information about the ditransitivity and he thought that semantic transitivity, intransitivity and ditransitivity depend on meaning of each verb. Semantic transitivity, intransitivity and ditransitivity are expressed lexical, morphological and syntactical layers of the language in one language but the expressing ways of them are different in two languages. For instance, this category in Modern English and Uzbek is made by different means. But semantic transitivity, intransitivity and ditransitivity are the same for two languages.

As the combining with other words of the verbs in Modern linguistics is limited a little in grammatic aspect, transitive verbs are included only the verbs which are connected with the accusative form of nouns. The other form of verbs are not included in this type of verb although they are considered semantic transitive verbs.

A.Nurmonov emphasized the semantic transitivity, intransitivity and ditransitivity are dependent on the durability of semantic aspect. For example, some verbs are expressed in two –part (S-O) or three-part (S-V-O) sentences. So, transitivity, intransitivity and ditransitivity have their own verbs and verb phrases in both languages.



Transitivity, intransitivity and ditransitivity are connected to the semantic features of the verbs in Modern Uzbek. Transitivity, intransitivity and ditransitivity are expressed by simple, derivative and compound verbs which belong to both languages English and Uzbek.

For example:

- Someone **sneezed** on the Staircase.
- These **ceased** suddenly
- Mr Hall marched up the steps, marched straight to the door of the parlor – and found it open.
- Presently he **calmed** a little
- Stern's heart **sank**.
- A look of perplexity **appeared** on Gabriel's face.
- The showy world in which her interest **lay** completely absorbed in her.
- He **chuckled** deeply and poking Stern again, said, "You know who else is starving to death"
- When she **bowed** and **smiled** at the end of the act his whole frame **softened** in a sort of proud.
- The lame man's face **brightened**.
- He felt that he ought to go out, and yet he **sickened** at the thought.
- He looked up. They were beginning to **brighten**. Cyril **slapped** his knee.
- "Mangey" deb atalgan teatr esa mamlakatda obro'li **hisoblanadi**.
- Katta o'g'lini shu yil **uylantirmoqchi**.
- Alisher undan **nafratlanib**, teskari
- Zamonaviy yangi **uylangan ekan**.
- Mana sochimni **qirqittirib keldim**.
- Kun sovuq, lekin bozor **qaynaydi**. Bu yerga tutashgan ko'chalarning hammasidan odam daryoday **oqadi**.
- Jomening orqasida, uning baland g'isht devoriga tikilib Otash dukchi o'tiribdi. Birovlar savdo-sotiq bilan ovora bo'lsa, birovlar cho'ntaklarida siyqa chaqa yo'q, bozor rastalarida garang **surgaladi**.

The intransitive verbs which are made by grammatical and morphological way are included in this group in Modern Uzbek. For instance, the verbs which are made by the help of grammatical suffixes of the accusative and reciprocal voices, it may be called secondary intransitive verbs. For example:





- Shu payt qulog'imizga ot tuyog'i tovushi **eshitildi**.
- Bizda bunday daraxtlar **topilmaydi**.
- Uzumdan sirka qilinadi, musallas **olinadi**, sharbat ham uzumdan bo'ladi.
- A'zamjon vagondan tushib hamma bilan **ko'rishdi**.

The highlighted verbs in those examples are made from transitive verbs by the suffixes of the voice.

Intransitivity can be expressed by verb phrases:

- Everyone *began to move*
- His coffee *grew cold* while he scanned the paper indifferently
- When I got there, it *felt funny*
- The pink wall of the house opposite had fallen out from the roof, and an iron bedstead *hung twisted* toward the street.

Sh. Rahmatullayev defined these verbs, such as, абгор бўлмоқ, афсус чекмоқ, азоб емоқ, ажрим бўлмоқ and other verbs are included in this group in the Uzbek language.

- To'g'ri aytasiz o'zim ham shundoq deb pochchangizni ovutaman, lekin o'ylasam **yuragim jiz-jiz achib ketadi**.
- *Kunim bitib, qazoyim yaqinlashib qoldi shekilli*
- Nima gap o'zi, nega zamon *chayqalib qoldi?*
- Hali o'tin yorib bergan edim, duo qilla-qila *esi ketdi*.
- Kunimizga yarab turgan yolg'izgina otimiz bor edi, to'satdan o'zini tappa yerga tashlab *o'ldi qo'ydi*.
- O'zim yiqilib *qolyapman...*

There are some examples for transitive, intransitive and ditransitive verbs.

- For a moment she *said nothing* more. "You'll *like* it", he went on at last. "They've spoiled it, but you'll rave about it".
- "Ought I to *dislike* it because, poor old dear... Niobe of Nations, you know- it has been spoiled?"-she asked
- "I might *send her* to my sister", Mr Osmond observed and he *changed his place*.
- Henrietta *showed no signs of breaking down*.
- That *makes me tremble* for her happiness.
- Madame Merle *shook her head* as for quiet amusement.
- Tokning *yer ustki qismini qayta tiklash* yosh o'satotgan novdalar hisobiga bo'lishi kerak.

As we know, ditransitive verb can be used with two objects in one time. The first object is direct object and the second one is called indirect object. There is not only this type





of verb in English but also it has in other languages. Although there are a lot of ditransitive verbs, their usage is limited in the English language. L.S. Barkhudarov and other scholars define the ditransitive verbs as objective verbs: *ask, bring, buy, envy, forgive, give, lend, make, offer, play, return, sell, send, show, teach, tell, write, put, wire, tell, telephone, wish, sing, bring* and others.

The objects that are come together ditransitive verbs can be used with preposition or without it .

- Of course I gave her a chance.
- ... the knowledge would give one a sense of duty and the liberty a sense of enjoyment
- Mother told me I might ask you if you'll come?
- He put them in his coat pocket.
- My coat pocket (Salinger) ... and a little bristling, bustling terrier bestowed a desultory attendance upon the other gentleman.
- ... he rested his eyes upon him.

All transitive verbs are called two place verbs and ditransitives are three place verbs, double object verbs and give class transitive verbs

Transitive verbs are expressed S+V+O which is called two place verbs. Ditransitive verbs are signed S+V+O₁+O₂ that is called three place verbs.

For example:

John gave Bill a book (S+V+O₁+O₂ ёки N₁+V+N₂+N₃)

John gave the book to Bill (S+V+O₂+prep+O₁ ёки N₁+V+N₃+prep+N₂)

Bill was given a book (by John)

(S+W+O₂ ёки N₂+W+N₃+by+N₁)

A book was given to Bill (by John)

(S+W+prep+O₁+by+ O₂ N₃+W+prep+N₂(by N₁)

There is ditransitivity in Modern Uzbek . For example:

- *Tanish bilishlarga xat yozishadi.*
- *Quruvchi ishchilarga tushki ovqat paytida xordiq chiqarish uchun shinam xona ajratildi. Quruvchilar oshxona, dush xizmatidan foydalanishyapti, ularga maxsus ishchi xonalar ajratildi.*shanba kunlari quruvchi ishchilar zavod hisobiga tekin ovqat bilan ta'minlanmoqdalar.
- O'zimga berilgan uyni sizga xadya etaman.
- Lekin uni aldab qo'lga tushirishlari mumkin emasmi?



There are a lot of ditransitive verbs in Modern Uzbek. They are: **abate, acclimatize, approach, bank, clarify, play, leave, lend, smoke, pull, pay, do, put, take, end, move, change.** Now, we will give some examples for the verb “open”:

- As Drake erupted through the door way to set the ancient catchbell jangling, the shopkeepers mouth **opened** (*intransitive*) in a caricature of astonishment.
- In the building below, feet tramped, doors **opened** (*intransitive*) and shut, the shopkeepers quarrelous complaints were silenced.
- The door was **opened** (*transitive*) almost immediately.
- A glass door at the back **opened** (*intransitive*) and two men came into the bar.
- Before the noise of its motor had died, another door at the back of the room **opened** (*intransitive*).

We try to give some information about transitive, intransitive and ditransitive verbs and compare them by the help of some examples.

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