



Transitive and intransitive verbs in English language

Student: **Umurova Mohinur**

Scientific supervisor: **Mukhamadiyev Aziz Shavkatovich**

Abstract: Essential to the construction of coherent sentences, transitive and intransitive verbs are basic building blocks of English grammar. A direct object, which responds to the queries "what?" and "whom?" following the verb, is necessary for transitive verbs to fully express their meaning. In "She reads a book," for instance, "reads" is the transitive verb and "a book" is its direct object. When communicating whole events or states, intransitive verbs, on the other hand, do not require a direct object in order to function. As an illustration, "He sleeps" makes use of the intransitive verb "sleeps" without requiring any other context. According to how they are used in a sentence, some verbs can be either transitive or intransitive. An example of this dual functionality is "She runs a company" versus "She runs every morning". Since it helps with creating syntactically accurate sentences and avoiding common mistakes, this knowledge is very helpful for language learners and anyone looking to improve their grammar skills. Understanding the ways in which transitive and intransitive verbs add to the diversity and complexity of the English language can be better understood by examining a range of instances and settings.

Key words: English language, transitive verbs, intransitive verbs, English grammar, direct object, syntactically sentence, common mistakes, grammar skills.

INTRODUCTION. To become proficient in English grammar, one must comprehend transitive and intransitive verbs. Sentence structure is based on certain verb



forms, which affect communication clarity and accuracy. With the help of examples and a step-by-step study, this introduction explores the features of transitive and intransitive verbs and how they are used.

Transitive Verbs:

For transitive verbs to convey their full meaning, they need a direct object. After the verb, they respond to queries like "what?" and "whom?" For example, take into consideration the statement "She writes a letter." "A letter" is the direct object in this instance, while "writes" is the transitive verb. The listener would question, "She writes what?" if the sentence "She writes" didn't include the word "a letter." For clarity, therefore, the direct object is required.

- 1.** Identify the verb: "writes"
- 2.** Ask "what?" or "whom?" after the verb: "writes what?"
- 3.** Identify the direct object: "a letter"

Another example is "They built a house."

- 1.** Identify the verb: "built"
- 2.** Ask "what?" or "whom?" after the verb: "built what?"
- 3.** Identify the direct object: "a house"

In both examples, the direct object is essential to complete the action of the verb.

Intransitive Verbs:

Conversely, intransitive verbs do not require a direct object to be taken. They articulate independent states or activities. As an illustration, the statement "She sleeps" is complete since "sleeps" is an intransitive verb. The action can be understood without any more information.

- 1.** Identify the verb: "sleeps"
- 2.** Ask "what?" or "whom?" after the verb: No answer needed
- 3.** No direct object required: The verb "sleeps" completes the sentence.

Another example is "He laughed."



1. Identify the verb: "laughed"
2. Ask "what?" or "whom?" after the verb: No answer needed
3. No direct object required: The verb "laughed" completes the sentence.

Dual functionality:

Some verbs can function as both transitive and intransitive, depending on their usage.

For instance, "run" in "She runs a business" versus "She runs every morning" shows this duality.

1. Transitive: "runs a business"
 - Identify the verb: "runs"
 - Ask "what?" or "whom?" after the verb: "runs what?"
 - Identify the direct object: "a business"
2. Intransitive: "runs every morning"
 - Identify the verb: "runs"
 - Ask "what?" or "whom?" after the verb: No answer needed
 - No direct object required: The verb "runs" completes the sentence.

Comprehending these distinctions improves grammatical accuracy and improves communication effectiveness. Proficiency with transitive and intransitive verbs enables more accurate and subtle communication in written and spoken English.

CONCLUSION. To sum up, understanding the difference between transitive and intransitive verbs is essential for fluent English communication. Transitive verbs answer "what?" and "whom?" with detail and clarity; they need direct objects to complete their meaning. For instance, the verb "reads" requires the object "a book" in order to fully express the idea in "She reads a book." As seen by the sentence "He sleeps," intransitive verbs, on the other hand, do not require direct objects in order to describe states or acts. Furthermore, the intricacy and diversity of English grammar are enhanced by many verbs' dual functioning, which allows them to operate as both transitive and intransitive.



Understanding when a verb acts transitively or intransitively in various contexts helps one communicate thoughts more nuancedly and with greater syntactical precision. At the end of the day, knowing and using the principles of transitive and intransitive verbs results in more exact and diversified sentence patterns, which promote more effective and transparent communication. For both native speakers and language learners, this information is essential because it supports the ability to build grammatically sound sentences, which enhances language skills overall.

REFERENCES:

1. Collins, Peter and Carmella Hollo English Grammar An Introduction, London, MacMillan Press Ltd., 2000. – 142 p.
2. Crystal, David A Dictionary of Lingnistics and Phonetics, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1980. – 72 p.
3. Irisqulov A. T. Theoretical grammar of English. T.: “Nashriyot”, 2006. – 19 p.
4. Murphy Raymond English Grammar in Use, Cambridge, Cambridge University Press, 1994. – 96 p.
5. G'aporov M., Qosimova R. Ingliz tili grammatikasi. T.: “Turon-Iqbol”, 2010. – 112 p.