

## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF VOICE WHICH IS THE CATEGORY OF VERBS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

*Mashrafxo'jayeva Rayhona* - 3<sup>rd</sup> year student of  
English language and literature faculty, NSPI  
Scientific advisor: *Aziz Mukhamadiev*, teacher at  
English language and literature department of NSPI.

**Annotation:** In linguistics, the term "voice" refers to a grammatical category of verbs that indicates the relationship between the subject and the action expressed by the verb. There are typically two primary voices in many languages: active and passive. Understanding and utilizing voice in language helps convey information about the relationships between the entities involved in an action and can also affect the overall tone and emphasis of a sentence.

**Key words:** Verb, voice, active, passive, reflexive, superlative, togetherness.

**Аннотация:** В лингвистике термин "залог" относится к грамматической категории глагола, которая указывает на связь между подлежащим и действием, выражаемым глаголом. Во многих языках обычно существует два основных залога: активный и пассивный. Понимание и использование голоса в речи помогает передать информацию об отношениях между субъектами, участвующими в действии, а также может повлиять на общий тон и акцент предложения.

**Ключевые слова:** глагол, залог, активный, пассивный, рефлексивный, превосходная степень, единение.

**Annotatsiya:** Tilshunoslikda "nisbat" atamasi fe'lning grammatik toifasiga ishora qiladi, bu mavzu va fe'l bilan ifodalangan harakat o'rtasidagi bog'liqlikni ko'rsatadi. Ko'pgina tillarda odatda ikkita asosiy nisbat mavjud: aniq va majhul. Nutqda nisbatni tushunish va undan foydalanish harakat va holatda ishtirok etayotgan egalar o'rtasidagi munosabatlar haqidagi ma'lumotlarni etkazishga yordam beradi, shuningdek, gapning umumiy ohangi va urg'usiga ta'sir qilishi mumkin.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Fe'l, nisbat, aniq, majhul, o'zlik, ortirma, birgalik.

Grammar plays a crucial role in effective communication in the English language. It provides the structure and rules necessary for clear and coherent expression. Studying grammar not only enhances one's writing and speaking skills but also contributes to a deeper understanding of the language itself. But learners may have difficulties when they need to compare their native language with foreign one, in our case with the English. In this article we are going to compare voice which is

grammatical category of the verb in English and Uzbek languages with grammatical point of view.

By the category of voice we mean different grammatical ways of expressing the relation between a transitive verb and its subject and object. The majority of authors of English theoretical grammars seem to recognize only two voices in English: the active and the passive [3;29]. When it is compared with Uzbek language: Voice - the degree to which the performer participates in the action-state process denotative verb form. This action occurs with the action-state understood from the verb relative forms to verb forms that express the relationship between the subject and such a system of forms is called a voice category. According to the function of relative adverbs, lexical form-forming adverbs are considered. Relative forms of the verb is added after the base part. The verb has 5 voices forms: 1. Aniq nisbat (probably as: Active voice). 2. O'zlik nisbat (probably as: Reflexive voice). 3. Majhul nisbat (probably as: Passive voice). 4. Orttirma nisbat (probably as: Causative voice). 5. Birgalik nisbat (probably as: Togetherness voice) [2;240].

...they all read their letters [4;29].

...qo'llari qaltiragan holda, bolasining kokilini kesib...[1;176]

The common and basic type of voice is active which defines the action done by subject and the active voice is formed by a zero morpheme [3;30].

When it comes to Uzbek language it is the same compared English like: Aniq nisbat- bajaruvchisi aniq bo'lgan harakat yoki holatni bildirgan fe'l shakli [2;240]. As it is possible to see from the examples above in both English and Uzbek languages verbs read and kesib were used in active voice (aniq nisbat) with zero morphemes.

... last time the Chamber of Secrets was opened...[4;142]

...shurflar kovlash zarur deb topilib, asosiy kuch o'sha yerga tashlandi...[1;538].

The passive voice is formed by covert morpheme (be-ed) [3;30]. In Uzbek language passive voice is formed morphologically by adding suffix -(i)n,-(i)l [2;241]. The most of them recognize the existence of the category of voice in present-day English. To this group of scientists their opinion there are two active and passive voices. But some others maintain that there are three voices in English. Besides the two mentioned they consider the reflexive voice which is expressed by the help of semantically weakened self pronouns as in the sentence [3;29].

... At last he managed to control himself ... [4;11].

We cannot but agree with arguments against these theories: These theories do not carry much conviction [3;29].

On the other hand in the Uzbek language reflexive voice - a form of the verb expressing an action or situation performed by the performer himself. It is formed by the affixes -n(in), -l(il). [2;241].

...Keyin yuviniib-tarandi ...[1;384].

As we can notice the building of active, passive and reflexive voice similar in both languages. However there are some noticeable differences in English and Uzbek languages. There are not superlative voice and togetherness voice in English but in Uzbek language there are. Superlative voice is a verb form that expresses an action or situation performed by another person or thing under the influence [2;243].

This is formed by these affixes: -t, -dir, -tir, -giz, qiz, -kiz, -g'iz, -kaz, gaz, -ir, -ar, -iz [2;243].

... kuzovdagi yigitlar Hadyani chinqirtirib uning quchog'iga otishdi ... [1;318].

Togetherness voice is a verb form denoting an action or state performed jointly by more than one doer. It is formed by the affixes -sh, -ish. [2;244].

... Ular tugunlarni joylab, ochiq mashinaning ikki yon kursisiga chiqib o'tirishdi [1;9].

In conclusion it should be mentioned that grammar of English and Uzbek languages is different because former belongs to analytical the other to synthetic type of languages. Nevertheless, in examples above we could find some similarities according to morphological structure of voice.

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