

**SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE CATEGORY OF VOICE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.**

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**Annotation:** One area of intense scientific interest is the study of ratio forms, as it offers important insights about voice forms. The article's goal is to examine the opinions of Uzbek and English academics about this linguistic issue. Citing examples from Uzbek and English literature, an extensive analysis of pertinent ideas aims to compare and contrast the terminology and techniques utilized in each language.

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

**Аннотация:** Одним из наиболее интересных научных тем является исследование форм отношений, поскольку оно дает полезную информацию о различных типах отношений. Цель статьи состоит в том, чтобы изучить мнения английских и узбекских ученых относительно этого языкового явления. С приведением примеров из литературы на английском и узбекском языках углубленное изучение соответствующих теорий направлено на сравнение и противопоставление терминологии и методов, используемых в каждом языке.

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

**Annotatsiya:** Nisbat shakllarini o'rganish katta ilmiy qiziqish mavzularidan biri, chunki nisbatlarning shakllari haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni beradi. Maqolaning maqsadi ham ingliz, hamda o'zbek olimlarining ushbu lingvistik hodisaga qarashlarini o'rganishdir. Tegishli nazariyalarni chuqur o'rganish ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotidan misollar keltirib, har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan terminologiya va yondashuvlarni solishtirish va farqlash maqsad qilingan.

**Kalit so'zlar:** Aniq, o'zlik, majhul, ortirma, birgalik.

Grammar is necessary to communicate in English successfully. It provides the rules and structure needed for clear and convincing presentation. Studying grammar not only makes one's writing and speaking skills stronger, but it also increases one's understanding of the language. However, English learners could have difficulties when comparing our example's foreign language to their own tongue. In this article, we'll examine a number of voices with negative meanings in Uzbek and English from grammatical perspectives.

The majority of writers of theoretical grammars claim that there are only two

voices in English: the active and the passive. [2;29]. There are five categories that should be distinguished when compared to Uzbek language: Aniq nisbat (probably as: Precise voice), O'zlik nisbat (active voice), Majhul nisbat (Passive voice), Orttirma nisbat (superlative voice), birgalik nisbat (probably as: togetherness) [1;361].

*" When I went away, I felt that it would soon happen. "* [3; 457]

*"Men bir vahimali tush ko'rdim, Tohir og'a!"* [4; 3]

The lack of a marker indicates the common or basic degree of active voice. For this reason, we refer to it as being conveyed by a zero morpheme. [2;30]. As the aforementioned instances in both English and Uzbek demonstrate, it is meant by the individual indicated through the action's holder.

*... I am only distressed by some dreadful news which I have just received from Longbourn.* [3 ;340]

*... Ahmad Tanbal chinni lagandagi go'shtga endi qo'l uzatganda eshik sekin ochildi.* [4;319]

Passive voice is formed by (be-ed). [2;24]. In Uzbek language passive voice, a form of a verb that expresses an action or a state whose executor is unknown. this is formed using **-i(l)**, **-i(n)** affixes [1; 363].

The majority of them are aware that modern English uses a voice category. There are two active and passive voices, in the minds of these scientists. However, some people insist that English has three voices. In addition to the previously stated two, they take into account the reflexive voice, which is conveyed by semantically weaker selfpronouns, as in the following sentence: [2;29]

*He placed himself by her.* [3;418].

Arguments against these hypotheses, which state that they lack significant conviction, are unavoidable. [2;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)**. [1;362].

*Qorako'z begim o'rnidan ohista turib yuvindi, kiyindi.* [4; 12]

Moreover, the Uzbek language has a fourth variety of voice called orttirma nisbat, which is essentially superlative voice. A verb in the superlative voice describes an action or circumstance carried out by someone or something while under the influence. This is formed by these affixes: **-t**, **-dir**, **-tir**, **-giz**, **qiz**, **-kiz**, **-g'iz**, **-kaz**, **gaz**, **-ir**, **-ar**, **-iz**. [1; 365]

*"shoxshabbalardan o'q o'tmaydigan ihotalar yasatdi."* [4;83].

*"Shia mozorlarini ochirib, Marvda Shayboniyxonni o'ldirtirgan ruhoniylarning suyaklarini to'plarga solib ottirdilar."* [4;247].

Furthermore, the Uzbek language has a fifth form of voice called birgalik nisbat, which means "togetherness voice" in most translations. It is made up of affixes like -

ish and -sh. The verb form "togetherness voice" denotes a situation or action carried out by several doer. [1; 169]. All these words serve to perform the action together.

*Hamma piyodalar, to'pchilar, zarbzan va barqzanlar\* buyruqni bajarishga hozirlandilar..*[4;180].

Though they aren't technically considered independent types, the English language uses the fourth and fifth voices of form.

In conclusion, it should be mentioned that Uzbek and English have different grammars since the former is an analytical language while the later is a synthesis language. Nevertheless, several similarities between the previously described samples were identified using morphological voice categories.

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