



## FEATURES OF PASSIVE VOICE AND PRONOUNS TRANSLATION

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**Abstract:** During this article features of passive voice and pronouns are discussed. This features also belong to grammatical transformation. During the reading this article it can be known that, the scientific features and translation of pasive voice and pronouns.

**Key words:** pronouns, passive voice, grammatic, translator, translation, work, dictionary, analysis, comment, author, concept, change, method.

### Introduction

In linguistics, transformational grammar (TG) or transformational-generative grammar (TGG) is part of the theory of generative grammar, especially of natural languages. It considers grammar to be a system of rules that generate exactly those combinations of words that form grammatical sentences in a given language and involves the use of defined operations (called transformations) to produce new sentences from existing ones.

The method is commonly associated with the American linguist Noam Chomsky's biologically oriented concept of language. But in logical syntax, Rudolf Carnap introduced the term "transformation" in his application of Alfred North Whitehead's and Bertrand Russell's Principia Mathematica.

Transformational grammar, also called Transformational-generative Grammar, a system of language analysis that recognizes the relationship among the various elements of a sentence and among the possible sentences of a language and uses processes or rules (some of which are called transformations)

Sometimes referred to as TG, transformational grammar attempts to apply logic to the task of looking into the deeper meanings of the structure of sentences, and to analyze both the surface and the underlying intent of the words used.

For example, transformational grammar relates the active sentence "John read the book" with its corresponding passive, "The book was read by John." The statement "George saw Mary" is related to the corresponding questions, "Whom [or who] did George see?" and "Who saw Mary?"



### Main body

English passive voice is used more frequently due to the various types of construction it occurs in. Whereas Russian passive voice construction is formed only by transitive verbs requiring a direct object when used as an active voice structure, English passive is classified into four types of construction:

a) direct passive: *A book was given to him.* It has a corresponding Russian passive voice form: *Книга была дана ему.*

b) indirect passive: *He was given the book.* This form is translated by the corresponding Russian active voice verb in the impersonal sentence: *Ему дали эту книгу.*

c) prepositional passive: *The article was not referred to.* – *На эту статью не ссылались.* The corresponding Russian impersonal sentence is also with the active verb.

d) adverbial passive: *The room hasn't been lived in.* When translated into Russian, the passive construction is substituted by an active one, sometimes a subject of the sentence is introduced: *В комнате никто не жил/не живет.*

Thus, only one type of English passive construction has a direct correspondence in Russian. But not all English direct passive constructions can be transformed into Russian passive, since the verb transitivity in English and Russian does not coincide. Cf. *to enter the room* – *войти в комнату*, *to join the party* – *вступить в партию*, *to follow somebody* – *следовать за кем-то*, *to attend the meeting* – *присутствовать на собрании*, *to influence somebody* – *влиять на кого-то*: *The next morning this event was reported by all the papers.* – *На следующее утро об этом событии сообщили все газеты.*

Care should be taken when translating English parallel passive verbs, since they may correspond in Russian to the verbs of different cases: *He was trusted and respected.* – *Ему доверяли и его уважали.* In this case the Russian sentence requires repetition of the pronominal object (*ему* – *его*); otherwise, the sentence would sound grammatically incorrect (*\*Ему доверяли и уважали*).

As for passive forms, there are two types in English: *be*-passive and *get*-passive. The latter is mostly used to indicate the starting point of the action: *They got married.* – *Они поженились.* The *get*-passive is also used to express negative connotation, when the object of the action undergoes something unpleasant or dangerous:<sup>124</sup> *He got hurt.* – *Он ушибся. (Он обиделся.) He got injured in a road accident.* – *Он получил травму во время дорожной аварии.*



**Pronouns.** English possessive pronouns are normally used with nouns denoting a body part or some personal thing. They are usually not translated into Russian: Mary broke **her leg** when she was skiing in Austria. – Мэри сломала **ногу**, когда каталась на лыжах в Австрии. There stood a man at the door with **his hat** in **his hand**. – В дверях стоял мужчина со **шляпой в руке**.

When making a translation, Russian students are sometimes uncertain of the choice between the English definite article *the* and the possessive pronoun. The definite article is usual in prepositional phrases related to the object (or, in passive constructions, the subject): *Девчушка взяла меня за руку.* – *The girl took me by the hand.* *Должно быть, что-то ударило меня по голове.* – *Something must have hit me on the head.*<sup>129</sup>

In oral translation from English into Russian, care should be taken about homophones that sound very much alike:

- his – he’s (= he is): His is a good suggestion. He’s not here.
- its – it’s (=it is): Its function is unknown. It’s raining.
- your – you’re (= you are): Your mother’s here. I don’t think you’re ready.
- their – they’re (=they are) – there (adv.): Have you met their daughter? They’re supposed to come. There are our friends.

Another problem is the alteration between Russian synonymous possessive pronouns: *свой* and *его, её*. When the pronoun is co-referential with the sentence subject, *свой* is used. *Его, её* imply different subjects: *He is speaking about his business.* – *Он говорит о своем деле.* *She is speaking about his business.* – *Она говорит о его деле.*

*Свой – мой, твой, наш, ваш* differ pragmatically: the pronouns of the first and second person are much more expressive than the pronoun *свой*: «...У Лермонтова противопоставление *всей вашей* черной кровью поэта праведную кровь выходит сильнее, чем если бы было сказано: *всей своей* черной кровью,» A. Peshkovsky, an outstanding Russian linguist, remarked.<sup>130</sup>

The Russian pronoun *свой* is convenient for referring to nouns of general gender. In today’s English, due to anti-sexist tendencies, double pronouns are used: A student who wishes to apply for a grant must send in **his/her** application form before the session begins.

### Conclusion.

As conclusion; above we talked about one of the most common types of these changes, namely grammatical transformation. That is, the change of verb forms, the dropping of prepositional articles and the verb to be at the same time, and similar



changes create a grammatical change. I think the examples given above provide a sufficient understanding of this type of change.

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