



## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE CATEGORY OF VOICE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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**Annotation:** Exploring ratio forms is a subject of considerable scientific fascination, as it offers insights into the various forms of expression in language. This article aims to delve into the perspectives of scholars from both English and Uzbek backgrounds regarding this linguistic phenomenon. By thoroughly examining pertinent theories, the objective is to analyze and differentiate the terminology and methodologies employed in each language, supported by examples drawn from literature in both English and Uzbek.

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

**Аннотация:** Исследование форм соотношения является предметом значительного научного интереса, поскольку оно дает представление о различных формах выражения в языке. Целью данной статьи является изучение взглядов ученых как английского, так и узбекского происхождения на этот лингвистический феномен. Цель тщательного изучения соответствующих теорий состоит в том, чтобы проанализировать и дифференцировать терминологию и методологии, используемые на каждом языке, подкрепленные примерами, взятыми из литературы как на английском, так и на узбекском языках.

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

**Annotatsiya:** Nisbat shakllarini o'rganish juda katta ilmiy qiziqish mavzusidir, chunki u tildagi ifodaning turli shakllari haqida tushuncha beradi. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek millatiga mansub olimlarning ushbu lingvistik hodisaga nisbatan qarashlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tegishli nazariyalarni sinchiklab o'rganib chiqib, maqsad ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi adabiyotlardan olingan misollar asosida har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan atama va metodologiyalarni tahlil qilish va farqlashdan iborat.

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

To effectively communicate in English, a strong grasp of grammar is indispensable. It provides the necessary rules and structure for clear and articulate



expression. Beyond enhancing writing and speaking skills, delving into grammar aids in gaining a deeper understanding of the language. However, when English learners compare their native language to a foreign one, such as English in our case, they may face certain challenges. In this article, we will examine various grammatical aspects related to voices with negative connotations in both English and Uzbek languages.

There are only two voices in English, according to most authors of theoretical grammars: the active and the passive. [3;29]. When it is compared with Uzbek language it should be differentiated five types like: Aniq nisbat (probably as: Precise voice), O'zlik nisbat (active voice), Majhul nisbat (Passive voice), Orttirma nisbat (superlative voice), birgalik nisbat (probably as: togetherness) [2; 361].

*"We do not record flowers," said the geographer.* [4; 49]

*Akbarali kutilmaganda kechasi kirib keldi.* [1; 288]

The common or basic degree is called active voice which is expressed by the absence of a marker. Therefore we say that it is expressed by a zero

morpheme [3; 30]. As it is possible to see from the examples above in both English and Uzbek languages It means it by the person expressed through the possessor of the action.

*Then, when the moral character of the explorer is **shown** to be good, an inquiry is ordered into his discovery."* [4 ;48]

*Nihoyat eshik sekin g'irchillab **ochildi**.* [1; 526]

Passive voice is formed by (**be-ed**). [3; 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 [2; 363].

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]

*He twined **himself** around the little prince's ankle, like a golden bracelet.* [4; 54].

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; 362].

*- U kursini bir tepib, tashqariga **otildi**.* [1; 292]



Furthermore, the Uzbek language has a fourth variety of voice called *ortirma nisbat*, which is essentially superlative voice. Superlative voice is a form of verb denoting an action or situation performed by another person or thing under the influence. This is formed by these affixes: **-t, -dir, -tir, -giz, qiz, -kiz, -g'iz, -kaz, gaz, -ir, -ar, -iz.** [2; 365]

– *Nimani gapiraman? Ish qidirgapman. Topilib qolar.* [1; 292].

In addition Uzbek language possesses the fifth type of form voice *birgalik nisbat* which can probably translated as togetherness voice. It is formed by affixes like: **-sh, -ish** Togetherness voice is a verb form denoting an action or situation performed together by more than one doer. [2; 169]. All these words serve to perform the action together.

*Shodasoyga soat beshlarda kirib borishdi.* [1; 329].

The fourth and fifth voices of form is practically used in English language but theoretically it is not separated as additional type.

In conclusion, it's important to recognize the distinction between Uzbek and English grammar, as English is synthetic while Uzbek is analytical. Nevertheless, despite this fundamental difference, there are shared elements within the morphological voice categories of both languages.

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