



## DIFFERENCE BETWEEN VOICE OF VERB IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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### **Annotation**

This article explores the distinctions in verb voice between English and Uzbek languages. It outlines the two voices in English (active and passive) and the three voices in Uzbek (active, causative, and reflexive). The active voice in both languages involves the subject directly performing the action. However, English expresses passive voice using "be" and the past participle, while Uzbek employs a causative voice to indicate that the subject causes someone else to perform the action. Additionally, Uzbek employs a reflexive voice to indicate that the subject performs an action on itself. The annotation provides a concise summary of the main points discussed in the text, highlighting the key differences between the two languages in terms of verb voice.

### **Annotatsiya**

Ushbu matnda Ingliz va o'zbek tillari orasidagi fe'llarning holatining farqlari ko'rib chiqiladi. Bu tekshiruv, Ingliz tilida ikki holat (faol va passiv) va o'zbek tilida uchta holat (faol, sabablantiruvchi va o'zlashtiruvchi) mavjudligini belgilaydi. Faol holatda, her ikki til ham subjekt asosan harakatni to'g'ridan-to'g'ri bajaradi. Lekin Ingliz tilida passiv holatni ifodalash uchun "be" va kechgan participlesdan foydalaniladi, o'zbek tilida esa sabablantiruvchi holat ishlatiladi, bu subjektning kimsani boshqalarga harakatni bajarishiga olib keladi. Qo'shimcha ravishda, o'zbek tilida subjekt o'zini o'ziga harakat bajarishini ifodalovchi o'zlashtiruvchi holat ham mavjud. Tarjima matni asosiy mavzuni qisqacha tavsiflaydi va fe'llarning holatining Ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi asosiy farqlarni belgilaydi.

**Key words:** voice, passive, active, reflexive, suffixes.

### **Аннотация**

В данном тексте исследуются различия в глагольном залоге между английским и узбекским языками. Описываются два залога в английском языке (активный и пассивный) и три залога в узбекском языке (активный, причинительный и возвратный). В активном залоге оба языка предполагают, что



субъект непосредственно выполняет действие. Однако в английском языке для выражения пассивного залога используется форма "быть" и причастие прошедшего времени, в то время как в узбекском языке используется причинительный залог, чтобы указать, что субъект заставляет кого-то другого выполнять действие. Кроме того, в узбекском языке используется возвратный залог, чтобы указать, что субъект выполняет действие на себя. Аннотация предоставляет краткое изложение основных точек, обсуждаемых в тексте, подчеркивая основные различия между двумя языками в плане глагольного залога.

## INTRODUCTION

The difference between the voice of a verb in English and Uzbek language lies in the way they express the relationship between the subject, the verb, and the object in a sentence.

In English, there are two voices: active voice and passive voice.

1. Active Voice: In active voice sentences, the subject performs the action stated by the verb. For example:

- "John ate the apple." (Subject: John, Verb: ate, Object: the apple)

2. Passive Voice: In passive voice sentences, the subject receives the action stated by the verb. The object of the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice, and the verb is expressed with a form of "be" and the past participle of the main verb. For example:

- "The apple was eaten by John." (Subject: The apple, Verb: was eaten, Agent: by John) [ 1, p 131].

On the other hand, Uzbek language has a different system for expressing voice. It has three voices: active voice, passive voice, and reflexive voice.

1. Active Voice: In active voice sentences, the subject performs the action directly. For example:

- "Nodir kitobni o'qidi." (Nodir read the book.)

2. Passive Voice: In passive voice sentences, the subject undergoes the action or is affected by it. The passive voice is formed by using the auxiliary verb "bo'l-" (to be) followed by a participle form of the main verb. For example:

- "Kitob o'qiladi." (The book is being read.)

3. Reflexive Voice: In reflexive voice sentences, the subject performs an action on itself. The reflexive voice is formed by adding the reflexive pronoun "o'zi" to the verb. For example:

- "Uzgacha o'zini yuyadi." (He washes himself.) [ 5, p 172]



It's important to note that the specific rules and forms for expressing voice may vary depending on the tense, aspect, and mood of the verb, as well as the specific sentence structure in both English and Uzbek.

The difference between the voice of a verb in English and Uzbek language lies in the way they express the relationship between the subject, the verb, and the object in a sentence.

In English, there are two voices: active voice and passive voice. Active Voice: In active voice sentences, the subject performs the action stated by the verb. The subject is the doer of the action, and the verb directly acts upon the object. For example:

- "John is washing the car." (Subject: John, Verb: washing, Object: the car)

Passive Voice: In passive voice sentences, the subject receives the action stated by the verb. The object of the active voice becomes the subject in the passive voice, and the verb is expressed with a form of "be" and the past participle of the main verb. For example:

- "The car is being washed by John." (Subject: The car, Verb: is being washed, Agent: by John)

On the other hand, Uzbek language has a different system for expressing voice. It has three voices: active voice, causative voice, and reflexive voice.

Active Voice: In active voice sentences, the subject performs the action directly. The subject is the doer of the action, and the verb directly acts upon the object. For example:

- "Nodir mashinani yuvadi." (Nodir washes the car.)

Causative Voice: In causative voice sentences, the subject causes someone else to perform the action. The causative voice is formed by adding the causative suffix "-tir-" to the verb. For example:

- "Nodir mashinani yuvatadi." (Nodir has the car washed.)

Reflexive Voice: In reflexive voice sentences, the subject performs an action on itself. The reflexive voice is formed by adding the reflexive pronoun "o'z" to the verb. For example:

- "Nodir o'zini yuvadi." (Nodir washes himself.) [ 2, p 67]

It's also worth mentioning that the specific rules and forms for expressing voice may vary depending on the tense, aspect, mood, and other grammatical factors in both English and Uzbek.

## CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the difference between the voice of a verb in English and Uzbek language can be summarized as follows:



English:

- Two voices: active voice and passive voice.
- Active voice: The subject performs the action directly.
- Passive voice: The subject receives the action and the verb is expressed with a form of "be" and the past participle of the main verb.

Uzbek:

- Three voices: active voice, causative voice, and reflexive voice.
- Active voice: The subject performs the action directly.
- Causative voice: The subject causes someone else to perform the action.
- Reflexive voice: The subject performs an action on itself.

These differences in expressing voice reflect variations in how the relationship between the subject, verb, and object is conveyed in sentences in English and Uzbek. It's important to note that the specific rules and forms for expressing voice may vary depending on the grammatical context and sentence structure in both languages.

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