

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF VOICE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

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Annotation: This article is devoted to the comparative study of active and passive voice systems in English and Uzbek languages. Focuses on the voices of both languages, showing and discussing commonalities and differences.

This article is about identifying the similarities and differences between the most common active and passive voices of Uzbek students in English and the direct, reflexive, causative, passive and reciprocal voices in Uzbek.

Key words: voice, active, passive, direct, reflexive, causative, reciprocal voices

Аннотация: Данная статья посвящена сравнительному изучению активных и пассивных залоговых систем в английском и узбекском языках. Фокусируется на голосах обоих языков, показывая и обсуждая общие черты и различия.

Данная статья посвящена выявлению сходств и различий между наиболее распространенными активными и пассивными залогами узбекских студентов в английском языке и прямыми, возвратными, причинными, пассивными и ответными залогами в узбекском языке.

Ключевые слова: залог, активный, пассивный, прямой, возвратный, причинный, ответный голоса.

Annotatsiya: Quyidagi maqola o'zbek tili va ingliz tilida fe'l nisbatlarining turlanishini o'rganib ularning bir biridan farqi va qo'llanilishini yoritib beradi. Maqolaning asosiy mazmuni ingliz tilini ikkinchi xorijiy til sifatida o'rganuvchi talabalarga fe'l nisbatlarining mohiyatini ikkala tilda to'liq tushunishi uchun yordam beradi.

Ushbu maqola o'zbek o'quvchilarining ingliz tilidagi eng keng tarqalgan aniq va passiv nisbatlari bilan o'zbek tilidagi aniq, majhul, o'zlik, orttirma, birgalik nisbat o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni aniqlashga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: nisbat, aniq, majhul, faol, o'zlik, orttirma, birgalik nisbat

Today, learning different foreign languages has become one of the urgent requirements of our time. Learning languages used by the majority of the world's population, such as Chinese, French, and Spanish, is becoming more popular year by year. Of course, the English language is not an exception. According to statistics, today one out of every seven people in the world can speak English fluently. Also, in our country, the government pays special attention to this area. As a clear proof of this, in accordance with the decision of the first president of the Republic of Uzbekistan on December 10, 2012, from the 2013-2014 academic year, foreign languages, mainly

English, will be gradually taught in all regions of the republic, starting from the first grades of comprehensive schools. was put on.¹ It is known that learning a foreign language without knowing your mother tongue is a difficult matter. Because every language has its own grammar, and to learn it, it is necessary to know the grammar of our mother tongue to a certain extent. The various similarities and differences observed between them encourage one to dig deeper. This phenomenon is observed in Uzbek and English as well as other languages. As an example of this, we can take verb conjugation, which is a small part of grammar. Now let's talk about the place of relative forms in Uzbek and English. First, let's turn to the definition of ratios. Voices indicate the extent to which the executor of the action and state participated in the implementation of this process. There are five types of voices in the Uzbek language. In English, they are of three types. The first of them is the exact voice, which is also called the main ratio. In this case, the action is performed by the person or thing that is the owner of the sentence.

Nigora washed the dishes - Nigora idishlarni yuvdi.

The example sentence does not add any grammatical means. The same situation is in English and this voice is called "Active voice". Nigora washed up dishes or it takes place on the things themselves. That is, the person performing the action and the object of the action are combined. For example: Nigora went down to pick up the flower. However, English does not have this type of ratio and it is expressed through the definite voice. For example: Nigora went down to pick up the flower. "-n,- in, -l, -il" has been added. In the English interpretation, the verb "to bend down" is used in the definite voice. The next voice is the passive voice, and the person doing the action is unknown. In the Uzbek language, this type of ratio is formed by adding the suffixes -n,-in,-l,-il, just like the personal ratio. Since the suffixes of the personal and passive participles are the same, we distinguish them as follows. if it is possible to put the word "by" in front of this verb, it is a passive voice. For example: The flower opened- gullar ochildi.² The secret is revealed. Sir fosh qilindi (kimdir tomonidan). Our first example is used in the relative sense, i.e. the flower opens by itself. Our second example is a clear example of the passive voice. That is, the secret will be revealed by someone. In English, the passive voice is called "Passive voice" and has tenses. These tenses are formed by putting the auxiliary verb "to be" in the appropriate tense.

For example: Present simple - Nigora is invited.

Present continuous - Nigora is being invited.

Present perfect - Nigora has been invited.

¹ Irisqulov A. T. Theoretical grammar of English. T.: "Nashriyot", 2006. 64 p

² .Ingliz tili grammatikasi. Muhammad G'opporov, Robiya Qosimova.

The passive voice is similar in both languages. And in both languages, the definite voice follows the passive voice. Because of them, passive formative grammatical tools in Uzbek language do not change the form of desire in any tense. English. In the passive voice in the language, the auxiliary verb "to be" requires adaptation. Next voice, is reciprocal voice, which means that an action or situation is performed by several persons. In the Uzbek language, this ratio is formed by adding the suffixes –sh, - ish, to the main verb.

For example: Nigora and Naila went to the theater. Nigora va Noila teatrga borishdi.

However, in English, there is no such type of ratio and it is expressed through the definite ratio as the personal ratio.

For example: Nigora and Noila went to the theater. As noted above, the verb "went" is expressed in the definite voice.

The last type of voice is an causative voice, in which another person serves as a tool in the performance of the action, that is, one person encourages another person. In the Uzbek language, this type of causative voice is formed by -t, -ir, -iz, -sat, -dir, -tir, -giz, -kar suffixes³.

For example: Nigora washed his car. Nigora mashinasini yuvdirdi. In English, this type of voice is made in the verb "have something done". That is: Have + complement + the third form of the verb. For example: Nigora had her car washed. What you see in this phrase is " The verb "have" changes depending on the tense of the sentence. Also, sometimes the verb "get" can be used instead of the verb "have" and there is no difference between them. We looked at the aspects. Here, a question arises. Why are types of voice divided into five types in our language? That is, why can't we express the voice of identity and unity through a specific voice, as in English. In my opinion, the fact that our language has been formed for a thousand centuries does not allow this. For example, let's give an example of the voice of reciprocal:

Nigora and Noila went to the theater. Nigora va Noila teatrga borishdi.

Nigora and Noila went to the theater. Nigora va Noila teatrga bordi.

Because the verb " went (bordi)" means one person of the possessor, which is understood from action. Or let's take an example of the voice of reflexive :

Nigora bent down to pick a flower. Nigora gulni uzish uchun egildi.

Nigora bent down to pick a flower. Nigora gulni uzish uchun egdi.

In the second of these examples, the section is given in a clear proportion and a stylistic error is observed. Also, there is an illogicality between the possessive and the participle. It can be seen that every voice has its place in our language. In addition, in Uzbek language, every voice except the definite voice has its own suffix. However, in English, apart from the definite voice, both voices are formed by auxiliary verbs or

³ A. Anorbekova Ona tili. 124-bet

conjunctions. This proves that our language is agglutinative, i.e. any grammatical meaning is expressed through suffixes, rich in suffixes.

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