

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF VOICE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE GRAMMAR

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ABSTRACT

Voice refers to the relationship between the subject and the action expressed by the verb in a sentence. Both English and Uzbek have active and passive voice constructions, but there are some key differences in how voice is expressed grammatically. In English, the active and passive voice are formed using auxiliary verbs (e.g. "The dog chased the cat" vs. "The cat was chased by the dog"). In Uzbek, voice is indicated through verbal affixes rather than auxiliary verbs. Another difference is that Uzbek has a broader range of voice categories beyond just active and passive, including reflexive, reciprocal, and causative voices. These voice forms are created through the addition of specific suffixes to the verb stem. Despite these differences, both languages utilize voice to shift the focus and emphasis in a sentence. Understanding the voice systems in each language is important for proper grammatical construction and conveyance of meaning.

Key words: Voice, passive voice, active voice, reflexive voice, causative voice, reciprocal voice.

INTRODUCTION

Voice is a grammatical category that indicates the relationship between the subject and the action expressed by the verb in a sentence. Both the English and Uzbek languages have systems of active and passive voice, which allow speakers to shift the focus and emphasis in a statement. However, while the two languages share this core concept of voice, there are some key differences in how voice is grammatically expressed. In English, the active and passive voices are formed primarily through the use of auxiliary verbs. In contrast, Uzbek utilizes a system of verbal affixes to indicate a wider range of voice categories beyond just active and passive. This introduction will provide an overview of the voice systems in English and Uzbek, highlighting both the commonalities and the distinctions between the two languages. Understanding these voice constructions is crucial for achieving proper grammar and conveying meaning effectively in each language. By examining the similarities and differences in how voice is expressed, this introduction will lay the foundation for a more in-depth comparison of the voice categories and their usage in English and Uzbek language grammar.[1]

Comparison of the voice systems in English and Uzbek language grammar:

Voice in English and Uzbek

Both English and Uzbek have active and passive voice constructions, but the grammatical mechanisms for expressing voice differ between the two languages. In English, the active and passive voices are formed using auxiliary verbs. In an active voice sentence, the subject performs the action of the verb (e.g. "The dog chased the cat"). In a passive voice sentence, the subject receives the action of the verb, and the auxiliary verb "be" is used along with the past participle of the main verb (e.g. "The cat was chased by the dog").[2]

Uzbek, on the other hand, indicates voice through the use of verbal affixes rather than auxiliary verbs. The active voice in Uzbek is the unmarked form, where the subject performs the action. The passive voice is formed by adding the suffix "-il" to the verb stem (e.g. "it-il-di" - "it was done").

In addition to the active and passive voices, Uzbek has several other voice categories that English does not have, including:

- Reflexive voice - Formed with the suffix "-in", indicating the subject performs an action on itself (e.g. "yuvun-di" - "he washed himself").
- Reciprocal voice - Formed with the suffix "-sh", indicating a mutual action between two subjects (e.g. "ko'rish-di" - "they saw each other").
- Causative voice - Formed with the suffix "-tir", indicating the subject causes the action to happen (e.g. "o'qit-di" - "he made him read").

These additional voice forms in Uzbek provide more nuanced ways to express the relationship between the subject and the action of the verb. Despite these differences, both English and Uzbek utilize voice constructions to shift the focus and emphasis within a sentence. Understanding how voice is expressed in each language is crucial for achieving proper grammar and effectively conveying meaning.

Active and Passive Voice

As mentioned earlier, in English the active and passive voices are formed using auxiliary verbs. In the active voice, the subject performs the action:

- The dog chased the cat.

In the passive voice, the subject receives the action, and the verb uses "be" plus the past participle.

- The cat was chased by the dog.

In Uzbek, the active voice is the base, unmarked form of the verb. The passive voice is indicated by adding the suffix "-il" to the verb:

- Mushuk quvladi (The cat chased) - Active
- Mushuk quvil-di (The cat was chased) - Passive

The key difference is that Uzbek uses verb affixes rather than auxiliary verbs to express the passive voice.[3]

Other Voice Categories in Uzbek

Beyond just active and passive, Uzbek has several other specialized voice constructions:

Reflexive Voice - Indicates the subject performs the action on itself. This is formed by adding the suffix "-in":

- U yuvun-di (He washed himself)

Reciprocal Voice - Indicates a mutual action between two subjects. This uses the suffix "-sh":

- Ular ko'rish-di (They saw each other)

Causative Voice - Indicates the subject causes the action to happen. This uses the suffix "-tir":

- U o'qit-di (He made him read)

These voice forms allow Uzbek speakers to provide much more nuanced descriptions of the relationship between the subject and the verbal action. English does not have these additional voice categories.

In summary, while both English and Uzbek have active and passive voice constructions, the grammatical mechanisms for expressing voice differ significantly. English uses auxiliary verbs, while Uzbek utilizes a system of verbal affixes. Additionally, Uzbek has a broader range of specialized voice categories beyond just active and passive.[4]

Passive Voice Formation in English and Uzbek

As mentioned earlier, the passive voice in English is formed using the auxiliary verb "be" plus the past participle of the main verb:

- Active: The dog chased the cat.- Passive: The cat was chased by the dog.In Uzbek, the passive voice is formed by adding the suffix "-il" to the verb stem:

- Active: Mushuk quvladi. (The cat chased.)

- Passive: Mushuk quvil-di. (The cat was chased.)

The key difference is that Uzbek uses a morphological change to the verb, rather than an auxiliary verb construction like in English.This allows Uzbek to form passive voice constructions more efficiently and flexibly. For example, the passive can be easily applied to verbs with various prefixes or suffixes:

- Active: U uyga keldi. (He came home.)

- Passive: Uy-ga kelind-i. (The home was come to.)

In contrast, forming the passive in English can be more cumbersome, especially with irregular verbs.

Other Voice Categories in Uzbek

As discussed previously, Uzbek has several other specialized voice categories beyond just active and passive:

Reflexive Voice:

- U yuvun-di. (He washed himself.)

Reciprocal Voice:

- Ular ko'rish-di. (They saw each other.)

Causative Voice:

- U o'qit-di. (He made him read.)

These voice forms in Uzbek allow for very precise and nuanced expression of the relationship between the subject and the action. They give Uzbek speakers a richer grammatical toolkit compared to the more limited voice system in English.

For example, the causative voice in Uzbek enables speakers to clearly indicate when the subject is causing an action to happen, rather than just performing it directly. This level of granularity is not as readily available in English grammar. In summary, the voice systems in English and Uzbek share some core similarities in having active and passive voice constructions. However, the specific grammatical mechanisms for expressing voice differ significantly between the two languages. Uzbek utilizes a robust system of verbal affixes to mark a wide range of voice categories, while English primarily relies on auxiliary verbs. This contrast highlights the unique linguistic features and expressive capabilities of each language's grammar. Understanding these voice systems is crucial for achieving proper and nuanced communication in both English and Uzbek. The comparison sheds light on the rich complexity of how voice is encoded in these two languages.[5]

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, while English and Uzbek both have active and passive voice constructions, the grammatical mechanisms for expressing voice differ significantly between the two languages. This contrast highlights the unique linguistic features and expressive capabilities of each language. In English, the active and passive voices are primarily formed using auxiliary verbs. The active voice has the subject performing the action, while the passive voice shifts the focus to the recipient of the action, with the subject being acted upon. In contrast, Uzbek utilizes a much more extensive system of verbal affixes to mark various voice categories. Beyond just active and passive, Uzbek has specialized constructions for the reflexive voice, reciprocal voice, causative voice, and more. These voice forms allow Uzbek speakers to convey very nuanced relationships between the subject and the verbal action. The key difference is that Uzbek encodes voice through morphological changes to the verb, rather than using auxiliary verbs like English. This makes the Uzbek voice system more efficient and flexible, allowing for the expression of subtle shades of meaning that are not as readily available in English grammar. Understanding these contrastive voice systems is crucial for achieving proper grammar and conveying meaning effectively in both English and Uzbek. The comparison highlights how languages can vary significantly in the

grammatical tools they provide for encoding the relationship between subjects and actions.

Overall, this exploration of voice in English and Uzbek sheds light on the rich complexity and diversity of linguistic structures across the world's languages. It underscores the importance of cross-linguistic analysis for gaining a deeper appreciation of the human capacity for creative and precise expression through language.

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