

## SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF VOICE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE GRAMMAR

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### ABSTRACT

Voice, as a grammatical feature, plays a crucial role in both English and Uzbek languages by indicating the relationship between the action expressed by the verb and the participants identified by its arguments (subject, object). This paper explores the similarities and differences in the use of voice between these two languages, focusing on their active, passive, and middle voice constructions. In English, voice is primarily categorized into active and passive. The active voice emphasizes the subject performing an action, while the passive voice highlights the action being received by the subject. English relies heavily on auxiliary verbs and specific syntactic structures to form passive constructions, such as "is done" or "was made." Uzbek, a Turkic language, also utilizes active and passive voices but exhibits significant differences in formation and usage. Unlike English, Uzbek forms the passive voice through morphological changes, often by adding specific suffixes to the verb root. Additionally, Uzbek features a middle voice, which denotes actions that the subject performs upon itself or for its own benefit, a construction less prominent in English. Despite these structural differences, both languages use voice to alter the focus and perspective of sentences, affecting clarity, emphasis, and stylistic choices. Understanding these grammatical voices in English and Uzbek enhances cross-linguistic awareness and aids in the effective teaching and learning of these languages. This comparative analysis underscores the importance of voice in shaping meaning and provides insights into the syntactic and morphological diversity between English and Uzbek.

**Key words:** Voice, passive voice, active voice, voice formation.

### INTRODUCTION

Introduction:

The study of grammar in different languages can provide valuable insights into the structure and function of language. One aspect of grammar that is of particular interest is the concept of voice, which refers to the relationship between the subject and the action of a verb in a sentence. In English and Uzbek languages, voice plays a crucial role in determining the meaning and structure of sentences.[1]

Similarities:

1. Both English and Uzbek languages have active and passive voices. In the active voice, the subject of the sentence performs the action of the verb, while in the passive voice, the subject receives the action of the verb.

2. Both languages use auxiliary verbs to form passive constructions. In English, the verb "to be" is commonly used, while in Uzbek, the verb "bo'l-" (to be) is used.

3. Both languages allow for the promotion of an object to the subject position in passive constructions.

Differences:

1. In English, passive constructions are more commonly used than in Uzbek. English speakers often prefer to use passive voice to emphasize the action or to avoid mentioning the agent of the action. In contrast, Uzbek speakers tend to use active voice more frequently.

2. The word order in passive constructions differs between English and Uzbek. In English, the subject is typically followed by the auxiliary verb and the past participle, while in Uzbek, the subject is followed by the auxiliary verb and the main verb.

3. The formation of passive constructions may vary between English and Uzbek. While English uses a past participle to form passive constructions, Uzbek uses a specific verb form preceded by an auxiliary verb.

Overall, while English and Uzbek languages share some similarities in terms of voice in grammar, there are also notable differences that reflect the unique structures and conventions of each language.

### **Comparison of the voice systems in English and Uzbek language grammar**

Voice is a crucial grammatical category that influences how actions and events are conveyed in any language. It determines the relationship between the verb and the participants involved in the action, affecting how information is presented and perceived. Understanding the use of voice is essential for mastering both the syntactic and stylistic aspects of a language. In English, voice is primarily divided into two categories: active and passive. The active voice highlights the subject as the doer of the action, providing a direct and dynamic way to convey information (e.g., "The chef cooks the meal"). In contrast, the passive voice shifts the focus to the action itself or the receiver of the action, often using auxiliary verbs like "be" and past participles (e.g., "The meal is cooked by the chef"). This construction can add variety to writing and is useful in situations where the doer is unknown or less important.[2]

Uzbek, also utilizes voice to convey similar relationships between the verb and its participants but differs significantly in its formation and use. Uzbek expresses voice through morphological changes, predominantly by adding suffixes to the verb root to create passive forms. Additionally, Uzbek includes a middle voice, which indicates that the subject performs the action upon itself or for its own benefit, a feature less commonly emphasized in English grammar. While both English and Uzbek use voice

to manipulate the focus and perspective of sentences, they do so through different grammatical mechanisms. Comparing these mechanisms not only highlights the structural and functional diversity between the two languages but also enriches our understanding of how different linguistic systems approach the same communicative goals. This exploration into the similarities and differences of voice in English and Uzbek grammar provides valuable insights for linguists, language learners, and educators.

### Passive Voice Formation in English and Uzbek

The passive voice in both English and Uzbek is used to emphasize the action or the recipient of the action rather than the doer. However, the mechanisms of forming the passive voice in these languages differ significantly due to their distinct grammatical structures.[3]

#### Passive Voice Formation in English

In English, the passive voice is formed using a combination of the auxiliary verb "to be" and the past participle of the main verb. The tense of the sentence is indicated by the form of the auxiliary verb, while the main verb remains in the past participle form. Here are some examples across different tenses:

- Present Simple Passive: The book is read by the student.
  - Formation: [Subject] + [am/is/are] + [past participle] + [by agent] (optional)
- Past Simple Passive: The book was read by the student.
  - Formation: [Subject] + [was/were] + [past participle] + [by agent] (optional)
- Future Simple Passive: The book will be read by the student.
  - Formation: [Subject] + [will be] + [past participle] + [by agent] (optional)

Other tenses follow a similar pattern, adapting the auxiliary verb to match the required tense. The agent of the action, introduced by "by," is optional and often omitted if it is unknown or irrelevant.[4]

#### Passive Voice Formation in Uzbek

In Uzbek, the passive voice is formed by adding specific suffixes to the verb stem. These suffixes vary depending on the verb and sometimes on the context. Common passive suffixes include **-il**, **-in**, and **-l**. Here are examples illustrating the passive voice in different contexts:

- Present Simple Passive: Kitob o'qiladi. (The book is read.)
  - Formation: [Verb stem] + [-il/-in/-l]
- Past Simple Passive: Kitob o'qildi. (The book was read.)
  - Formation: [Verb stem] + [-il/-in/-l] + [past tense marker]
- Future Simple Passive: Kitob o'qilajak. (The book will be read.)
  - Formation: [Verb stem] + [-il/-in/-l] + [future tense marker]



The agent in Uzbek passive sentences can be introduced by the preposition "tomonidan" (by) if needed, but like in English, it is often omitted when the focus is on the action or the recipient rather than the doer.

### Key Differences

#### 1. Formation Mechanism:

- English: Uses auxiliary verbs ("to be") and the past participle form of the main verb.

- Uzbek: Uses specific suffixes attached to the verb stem.

#### 2. Tense Indication:

- English: The auxiliary verb changes form to indicate tense.

- Uzbek: Suffixes are added to the verb stem, sometimes with additional tense markers.

#### 3. Agent Expression:

- English: The agent is introduced by "by."

- Uzbek: The agent can be introduced by "tomonidan," though often omitted. Understanding these differences and similarities in passive voice formation helps language learners and linguists grasp how each language structures sentences to shift focus between the subject, verb, and object, enhancing effective communication and translation practices.[5]

## CONCLUSION

The exploration of voice in English and Uzbek grammar reveals both the shared objectives and distinctive methods these languages employ to convey actions and their participants. In English, the passive voice is constructed using auxiliary verbs and the past participle form of the main verb, allowing for flexibility and clarity in various tenses. This construction highlights the action or recipient, often omitting the doer when it is unknown or unimportant. In contrast, Uzbek forms the passive voice through morphological changes, attaching specific suffixes to the verb stem. This approach reflects the agglutinative nature of Uzbek, where suffixes play a crucial role in modifying verb forms. The presence of a middle voice in Uzbek, which is less emphasized in English, adds another layer of complexity and nuance, showcasing how actions performed upon oneself or for one's benefit are uniquely marked.

Despite these structural differences, both languages utilize voice to manipulate sentence focus, contributing to their expressive richness. Understanding these mechanisms enhances cross-linguistic awareness and aids in language learning, translation, and linguistic analysis. By comparing the passive voice in English and Uzbek, we gain deeper insights into the syntactic and morphological diversity that characterizes human languages, enriching our appreciation of their unique ways of shaping meaning.

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