SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF VOICE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE GRAMMAR

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ABSTRACT

This comparative study examines the concept of voice in the grammatical structures of English and Uzbek languages. Voice, which pertains to the relationship between the action or state expressed by the verb and its participants, reveals both convergences and divergences across these two languages. In English, the primary distinction is between active and passive voices, with the latter constructed using auxiliary verbs and past participles. Uzbek, a Turkic language, also features active and passive voices but employs distinct morphological markers and syntactic arrangements to convey them. The study highlights the syntactic, morphological, and functional similarities and differences, providing insights into how each language handles the agent-patient dynamic within sentences. The comparison underscores the influence of typological characteristics and historical developments on the grammatical expression of voice in both languages.

Key words: Voice, active voice, passive voice, Agentless Passive Constructions.

INTODUCTION

Voice, as a grammatical category, plays a crucial role in shaping how actions and states are expressed within a sentence. It primarily concerns the relationship between the verb and its arguments, notably the subject and object. Understanding voice in different languages offers valuable insights into their syntactic and morphological structures, as well as their broader typological characteristics. This study focuses on comparing the grammatical concept of voice in English and Uzbek, two languages from distinct linguistic families—English being a Germanic language and Uzbek a member of the Turkic language family.In English, voice is predominantly expressed through the distinction between active and passive forms. The active voice emphasizes the subject as the doer of the action, while the passive voice shifts the focus to the action itself or the object receiving the action. This is typically achieved through auxiliary verbs and past participles.Uzbek, on the other hand, features both active and passive voices but utilizes different mechanisms. As an agglutinative language, Uzbek forms the passive voice primarily through the addition of specific suffixes to the verb

stem. The syntactic construction and usage patterns in Uzbek reflect its unique linguistic heritage and typological traits.

This introduction sets the stage for a detailed comparison of voice in English and Uzbek, aiming to explore the syntactic, morphological, and functional aspects of how each language structures and uses voice. By examining these elements, we can gain a deeper understanding of the commonalities and divergences in how these two languages handle the agent-patient dynamic, enhancing our broader comprehension of linguistic diversity and structure.[1]

Comparison of Voice in English and Uzbek language grammar:

Voice in grammar pertains to the relationship between the action of a verb and the participants identified by its arguments (subject, object). This comparison of voice in English and Uzbek languages highlights their syntactic, morphological, and functional characteristics.

1. Active Voice.

English:
- The active voice in English emphasizes the subject as the doer of the action.
 - Example: "The teacher (subject) explains (verb) the lesson (object)."
Uzbek:
- Similarly, in Uzbek, the active voice places the subject as the performer of the action.
 - Example: "O'qituvchi (subject) darsni (object) tushuntiradi (verb)."
2. Passive Voice.
English:
- The passive voice is formed using a form of the verb "to be" followed by the past participle of the main verb. It shifts the focus to the action or the object receiving the action.
 - Example: "The lesson (subject) is explained (verb) by the teacher (agent)."
- The passive construction often includes the agent, introduced by the preposition "by," but this can be omitted if the agent is unknown or unimportant.
 - Example: "The lesson is explained."
Uzbek:
- The passive voice in Uzbek is constructed by adding specific suffixes to the verb stem. Common suffixes include "-il," "-in," or "-ul."
 - Example: "Dars (subject) o'qituvchi tomonidan (agent) tushuntiriladi (verb)."
- Like in English, the agent in Uzbek passive sentences can be omitted if it is implicit or irrelevant.
 - Example: "Dars tushuntiriladi."
 3. Morphological Differences

English:

- The passive voice is primarily syntactic, relying on auxiliary verbs ("is," "are," "was," "were") and past participles.

- Example: "The book was written."

Uzbek:

- Uzbek utilizes agglutination, adding suffixes directly to the verb stem to indicate the passive voice.

- Example: "Yoz- (to write) + -il = Yoziladi (is written)."

4. Functional and Pragmatic Use

English:

- The passive voice is often used to emphasize the action or when the subject is unknown or less important.

- Example: "The cake was eaten by someone."

Uzbek:

- Uzbek also uses the passive voice to emphasize the action or when the subject is not the focus. However, the choice of suffix can provide additional nuance or formality.[2]

- Example: "Kitob kimdir tomonidan oʻqildi (The book was read by someone)."

5. Commonalities and Divergences

Commonalities:

- Both languages use passive voice to shift focus from the subject to the action or object.

- Both can omit the agent in passive constructions when it is unimportant or implied.

Divergences:

- English uses auxiliary verbs and past participles to form the passive voice, while Uzbek relies on agglutinative suffixes.

- The syntactic structure of passive sentences differs, reflecting the typological characteristics of each language.

While English and Uzbek both feature active and passive voices, they differ significantly in their morphological and syntactic implementations. English uses auxiliary verbs and past participles to construct passive sentences, focusing on the syntactic arrangement. In contrast, Uzbek employs agglutinative suffixes, reflecting its morphological typology. Understanding these differences enhances our comprehension of the linguistic diversity and structural intricacies inherent in language grammar.

1. Historical Development and Linguistic Influence

English:

- The development of passive voice in English can be traced back to its Germanic roots. The use of auxiliary verbs ("be" and "have") has evolved from Old English, reflecting a complex history of linguistic borrowing and internal development.

- Englısh has also been influenced by Latin and French, particularly after the Norman Conquest, which contributed to the complexity of its verb forms and structures.

Uzbek:

- Uzbek, as a Turkic language, has preserved many features common to its language family, including agglutination. The passive voice formation in Uzbek reflects the typical Turkic language structure.

- Historical influences from Persian and Arabic due to cultural and historical interactions have also impacted Uzbek grammar and vocabulary, though the core grammatical structures, like the passive voice, remain distinctly Turkic.[3]

 2. Voice in Other Constructions

English:

- English also features other voice constructions like the causative voice, where the subject causes someone else to perform an action.

 - Example: "She had her car repaired."

Uzbek:

- Uzbek has a causative construction as well, formed by adding specific causative suffixes like "-dir" or "-tir" to the verb stem.

 - Example: "U mashinasini tuzattirdi" (She had her car repaired).

3. Voice in Complex Sentences

English:

- In complex sentences, passive constructions can appear in subordinate clauses, allowing for flexibility in emphasis and focus.

 - Example: "The book that was written by the famous author is on the shelf."

Uzbek:

- Similarly, in Uzbek, passive constructions can be embedded in complex sentences, often maintaining the same agglutinative forms.

 - Example: "Mashhur muallif tomonidan yozilgan kitob javonda turibdi" (The book that was written by the famous author is on the shelf).

4. Agentless Passive Constructions

English:

- Agentless passive constructions are frequently used in English to focus entirely on the action or result, often in formal or scientific writing.

 - Example: "The experiment was conducted in a controlled environment."

Uzbek:

- Uzbek also employs agentless passive constructions, especially in formal and written contexts, to emphasize the action or its result.

- Example: "Tajriba nazoratli muhitda o'tkazildi" (The experiment was conducted in a controlled environment).

5. Pedagogical Implications

Teaching English:

- Emphasize the use of auxiliary verbs and past participles for passive voice construction.

- Highlight common passive voice usage in various contexts, including scientific writing, formal reports, and everyday speech.

Teaching Uzbek:

- Focus on the agglutinative nature of Uzbek and the suffixes used to form passive constructions.

- Provide practice with different verb stems and passive suffixes to illustrate the flexibility and nuances of passive voice in Uzbek.

The study of voice in English and Uzbek languages not only highlights the syntactic and morphological differences but also reflects the historical and typological development of each language. English relies on auxiliary verbs and past participles to form passive constructions, showing its Indo-European heritage and influences from other languages. Uzbek, with its agglutinative structure and suffixes, showcases its Turkic roots and the efficiency of its morphological system. This comparative understanding of voice enriches our knowledge of linguistic diversity and the unique characteristics of each language.[4]

CONCLUSION

The examination of voice in English and Uzbek grammar reveals both intriguing similarities and marked differences, rooted in their distinct linguistic heritages and typological characteristics. In English, passive voice construction relies on auxiliary verbs and past participles, reflecting its Germanic origins and the influence of Latin and French. This syntactic approach contrasts with Uzbek, where passive voice is formed through agglutinative suffixes, a hallmark of Turkic languages.Despite these differences, both languages utilize the passive voice to shift focus from the subject to the action or object, and both can omit the agent when it is implied or unimportant. This commonality underscores the universal linguistic need to vary sentence focus and emphasize different elements of an action or state.

The study of these languages highlights the richness of linguistic diversity and the varied ways languages can evolve to meet communicative needs. Understanding the grammar of voice in English and Uzbek not only enhances our comprehension of these specific languages but also contributes to a broader understanding of linguistic structures and typology. By appreciating these differences and similarities, we gain

deeper insights into the mechanics of human language and the ways in which it can be adapted to convey complex and nuanced meanings.

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