

## TYOLOGICAL FEATURES OF THE CATEGORY OF VOICE IN ENGLISH AND KARAKALPAK LANGUAGES

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### ANNOTATION

This article deals with morphological and syntactical meaning of category of Voice on the basis of English and Karakalpak languages which are expressed by the relation of the subject and object.

**Keywords:** category of voice, subject, object, reciprocal voice, transitive and intransitive verbs.

The relationship between an action and an object can be expressed only in two ways: if the object performs the action itself, or if it is performed on it. In linguistics, there is a section of grammar that studies this topic, and it is called "Active and passive voice". Active and passive voice— is a verbal category that reflects the relationship of an action, a subject (produces force) and an object (to which the force is directed). In order to prove what kind of it is used in a sentence to express a thought, it is necessary to know certain constructions characteristic of each of them, which are formed by means of morphology and syntax. The passive voice is expressed by the so-called "passive" form of the verb, and "active". In English, this section sounds like "Passive voice" and "Active voice", respectively. If A.I.Smirnitsky [1; 39] distinguished only two category of voice in English (active and voice), then N.A.Kobrina [2; 45] found six types of category of Voice in modern English: active (the active voice), (the passive voice), (the reflexive voice), (the reciprocal voice), (the medial or middle voice) (the causative voice). Active and passive voices are a reflection of the same described situation and are usually considered together. For example: «I heard the song. – The song was heard by me».

In the passive construction, there is a converse representation in the syntagmatics of the same situation as in the conjugated active model, which is a linguistic expression of the realization of a different view of the state of things, the conceptualization of the same situation changes. The converted representation of the same situation gives two different distributions of the significance of the components in the structure, which is extremely important for the formation of dynamism and perspective of the sentence in the text, for the isolation of the theme and rheme.

In the Karakalpak language, the category of pledge refers to the forms of lexical word formation, writes Baskakov [3] in his famous work "The Karakalpak language", since the meanings of the pledge and the type are contained in the very root or base of the verb before its transformation into one or another functional form.

In the Karakalpak language, all the verb bases, both consisting of one root and derived from names, as well as all compound and compound verbs are divided into two groups:

- A) transitive verbs
- B) intransitive verbs

These groups seem to go back respectively to action verbs and state verbs, which in turn are historically derivatives of an undifferentiated verb name. This separation of all bases is realized

not morphologically, but lexically, so each of the verb roots or each of the verb bases derived from the name, even before their morphological transformation into collateral forms, together with the basic semantics of the action or state, has an objective characteristic of the relationship to the subject or object of the action. For example, the verb "bar" - it means to go, to leave, " together with the basic semantics, it also has the collateral form of an intransitive verb, expressed, not by morphological, but by lexical means, or a verb " al" - "to take" - also, along with the basic semantics of the action, it is characterized by the collateral form of the transitive verb.

Thus, transitive and intransitive verbs are the corresponding category of Voice formed not only morphologically, but lexically.

The division of all verbal bases into transitive and intransitive verbs fully determines the features and specifics of their meanings that they acquire in the process of word formation of other (grammatical) category of forms, that the semantics of each of the categories are different depending on whether the original verb was transitive or intransitive, to the basis of which the affix of this category is attached.

It was noted above that the pledge is an objective characteristic of not only the relationship of the action itself to the object and subject. In other words, not every verb in combination with one or another object or subject can take certain pledge forms, since the Turkic languages are characterized not only by the dependence of the meaning, but also by the possibility of the formation of a pledge form on the semantics of this verb and the subject and object of action. Thus, the passive voice, as a rule, cannot be formed not only from intransitive, but also in some cases from transitive verbs, when, for example, a given word in relation to a given action, by virtue of its meaning, cannot act as a subject. This dependence of the formation of the grammatical form of a word on its function in a sentence and on its real semantics is revealed not only in the collateral forms of the verb, but also in other categories. So, defining the lexico-semantic category of the pledge as an objective characteristic of the action in its relationship with the subject and object of the action and taking into account, in addition, in the formation of pledges and their meanings close interaction with the real semantics of the action itself and its subject and object, we establish the following system of pledge forms for the Karakalpak language, which is in its main features common to other Turkic languages:

1. Category forms with the semantics of action, the active and direct performer of which is the grammatical and semantic subject of action:

1) Active category of voice

a) intransitive verbs

b) transitive verbs.

2) Reciprocal Voice:

a) forms of reciprocal objectless voice from intransitive verbs;

b) forms of reciprocal (with object) voice or transitive voice.

3) Reflexive Voice:

a) forms of reflexive objectless voice from transitive verbs;

b) the forms of the age (with the object) of the voice are also from transitive verbs.

2. Category forms with the semantics of an action, the active and direct performer of which is a grammatical direct or indirect object of action, the subject only plays the role of the cause of this action:

1) Active Voice:

A) Imperative forms from intransitive verbs;

B) Compelling-causative forms from transitive verbs

2) Passive Voice:

a) Passive voice from transitive verbs

b) Passive Voice from intransitive verbs (as an exception)

In addition to these two groups, in the Karakalpak language, as in other languages of this group, there are also complex voice forms formed from secondary verbal stems already equipped with voice affixes.

And now let's analyze these semantic groups of verbs from the point of view of their participation in the creation of a new or desired voice meaning for the needs of a particular speech act.

A group of voice forms with the semantics of an action, the active and direct performer of which is the subject of the action.

- Direct voice can also be called basic, or original, or valid. It is formed by lexical means, i.e. by separating lexical-verbal roots and stems from the general fund, which the meanings are already expressed by the relation of the subject and object are realized in the form to the process of this action:

a) intransitive verbs, i.e. verbs expressing the process of a passive action or state, associated only with the subject of this action or state, and not transferring to the object, for example:

bar – to go; ku'l – to laugh;

tur - stand;

ju'r – to move;

awriw- to ill;

Compare also compound verbs: «saw bol» - "to be healthy "; mayda mayda bo'l – «to grind up».

б) transitive verbs, i.e. verbs expressing the process of active action performed by the subject and directed at the object

For example: al - "to take", «ayt» to tell"; "sal" "to put"

See also compound verbs: talap et- "to demand"; "sarp et" – «to spend» [4; 45].

Formal sign of reciprocal voice of Karakalpak language is consist of affixes such as -1s/-is, -s, -1sh,- is<sup>8</sup>. It expresses the form of the verb in which the action is performed not by one, but by two or more subjects. The semantics of reciprocity and compatibility depends on the meaning of the original form of the verb, i.e. if the original verb is transitive, it is formed a form of mutual action which is directed to the object, and if it is intransitive, it is formed a form of joint action of two or more subjects.

In accordance with this, reciprocal voice is realized in the form of two types of forms:

a) Forms of mutually joint non- objective voice, which are formed from intransitive verbs and represent intransitive verbs, expressing an action performed by the subject together with

other subjects. i.e. several logical subjects, although grammatically these subjects may not necessarily be expressed.

These forms are correlated throughout the semantics with intransitive verbs of the direct voice and differ from them only in the quantitative aspect.: if in direct voice intransitive verbs express an action performed by one subject, then reciprocal voice intransitive verbs express the same action; committed reciprocally by two or more subjects or by one subject several times.

For example: djugir - " to run", "djuguris" to run together, kúl "to laugh"; kúlis"; "laugh together".

Barliq balalarim qizilsha menen awirdi - All of children have been ill with measles ; Ayeldin erligine ol tireyin degennen qorqqandigina tañ qalisti. They were very surprised at the courage of a woman who was not afraid that I threatened to kill her [1; 335].

Джетиселик сол вақта "елмесек тири (болсақъ), сейтыш веделесин къайтты йаранлар". We will meet (literally, "we will mutually reach) at this very time, if we are alive and do not die," having made such a promise, he returned to his friends [1; 78].

Екеви джанджеллесип патшасы Джанибек къангъа барып төрелескен - " they quarreled and went (both) to sue their padishah Janibek Khan." [ 1;76.]

In the process of development, voice forms can change their original meaning and stand out from the system of voice forms into independent verbal stems with special semantics.

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