ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 4| April 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691|| ISI Value: 1.188

COMPARISON OF GENERAL GRAMMATICAL MEANING IN THE CATEGORY OF VOICE BETWEEN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Saodat Kayimovna Khasanova
Profi University Navoi Branch,Senior Teacher

ABSTRACT

This article compares the general grammatical meaning in the category of voice between English and Uzbek, focusing on how verbs express the relationship between the subject and action. It examines the active and passive voices in both languages, highlighting how each conveys general (GGM) and specific (SGM) grammatical meanings. The study explores the similarities and differences in their morphosyntactic features, such as auxiliary verbs in English and the agglutinative nature of Uzbek. The comparison offers insights into the linguistic structures of both languages, contributing to cross-linguistic and typological studies.

KEY WORDS: *Grammatical Meaning, Voice Category, Active And Passive Voices, English Grammar, Uzbek Grammar, Cross-Linguistic Comparison, Morphosyntactic Features, Verb Forms, Agglutinative Languages, Linguistic Typology.*

***Annotatsiya**. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi nisbat kategoriyasidagi umumiy grammatik ma'noni solishtiradi, fe'llarning sub'ekt va harakat o'rtasidagi munosabatni qanday ifodalashiga e'tibor qaratadi. Maqolada har ikkala tildagi faol va passiv nisbatlar ko'rib chiqiladi, har birining umumiy (UGM) va maxsus (MGM) grammatik ma'nolarini qanday ifodalashiga alohida e'tibor beriladi. Tadqiqot ularning morfosintaktik xususiyatlaridagi o'xshashliklar va farqlarni o'rganadi, masalan, ingliz tilidagi yordamchi fe'llar va o'zbek tilining agglutinativ tabiati. Solishtirish har ikkala tilning lingvistik tuzilmalariga oid fikrlar beradi, bu esa tilshunoslik va tipologik tadqiqotlarga hissa qo'shadi.*

***Kalit so'zlar:** grammatik ma'no, nisbat kategoriyasi, aniq va majhul nisbatlar, ingliz tili grammatikasi, o'zbek tili grammatikasi, tilshunoslikka oid solishtirish, morfosintaktik xususiyatlar, fe'l shakllari, agglutinativ tillar, lingvistik tipologiya.*

***Аннотация**. В статье сравниваются общие грамматические значения в категории залога в английском и узбекском языках, с акцентом на то, как глаголы выражают отношения между субъектом и действием. Рассматриваются активный и пассивный залоги в обоих языках, с выделением того, как каждый из них передает общие (ОГМ) и специфические (СГМ) грамматические значения. Исследование изучает сходства и различия в их морфосинтаксических характеристиках, таких как вспомогательные глаголы в английском и агглютинативная природа узбекского языка. Сравнение дает представление о лингвистических структурах обоих языков, внося вклад в кросс-лингвистические и типологические исследования.*

***Ключевые слова:** грамматическое значение, категория залога, активный и пассивный залоги, английская грамматика, узбекская грамматика, кросс-лингвистическое сравнение, морфосинтаксические характеристики, формы глаголов, агглютинативные языки, лингвистическая типология.*

As is known, grammatical meaning is a set of meanings that are free from generalization and materiality, which participate in shaping speech units. The generality of grammatical meaning, in contrast to lexical meaning, is manifested in the fact that it pertains to a very large number of linguistic units. Words such as "yugurmoq" (to run), "o‘ylamoq" (to think), "qaramoq" (to look), "yozmoq" (to write), and thousands of others create generality in terms of "expressing action and state." It is impossible for a lexeme to occur without the participation of grammatical meaning. Grammatical meaning may either already exist within a lexeme or be created through specific means. In linguistics, grammatical meaning is divided into general grammatical meaning (GGM), intermediate grammatical meaning (IGM), and specific grammatical meaning (SGM). The general grammatical meaning (GGM) is free from materiality and is linguistic in nature due to its belonging to the language. SGM is considered a speech meaning because it is specific to the units that occur in speech. Naturally, the GGM of a lexeme does not directly manifest. The process of the occurrence of the lexeme's GGM, that is, the stages up to the expression of SGM, is considered as intermediate grammatical meaning (IGM).

This is, in fact, the reflection of the dialectical categories of generality-specificity-particularity in linguistics. Because "Generality is the joint manifestation of the diverse, varied generalizing properties and characteristics of things-events in the world, which are individually expressed in a particular way. The connection, relation, and correlation between particularity and generality is expressed through the category of ‘specificity’." The grammatical category that expresses the relationship between the action in the verb class and its performer—the relationship between the action and the subject—is the category of relation forms in the GGM, IGM, and SGM. Comparing these with their English equivalents allows us to identify the similarities and differences in the forms

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 4| April 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691|| ISI Value: 1.188

of relation in both languages, as well as in the verb word class overall. When comparing the morphological and syntactic characteristics of related languages, there are many similarities and few differences. However, it is natural that differences increase among languages belonging to different families, such as English and Uzbek. Therefore, the comparison of grammatical categories in Uzbek and English will be useful for linguistics and other fields, especially from the perspective of the different families to which the languages belong.

The categories of verbs are formed based on the general grammatical meaning of the verb class. In Uzbek linguistics, the verbal grammatical meaning (GGM) is described as the "expression of actions and states as processes." This GGM also applies to the verb system in the English language. It is useful to present the following thoughts on this matter: "The verb is an important class that expresses dynamic processes, actions. The verb system expresses not only real actions (to work, to build), but also states, existence (to be, to become, to lie), and various relationships (to love, to appreciate)."

Through this general grammatical meaning, lexemes related to the verb class are realized in speech. Of course, in every instance of speech realization, the GGM leaves its mark. The category of relation is one of the nine grammatical categories identified in Uzbek linguistics. Each grammatical category has its own components, and the category of relation plays an important role in revealing the essence of the verb, particularly in showing the relationship between the subject (performer) and the action. This is because "generality is restored based on eliminating the differences in specific instances observed and generalizing the similarities." The essence is determined not by the specific observations of the given instances but by examining the relationship of the thing whose essence is being defined with its system, in linguistic phenomena, by examining their relationship with their paradigms."

In Uzbek, the category of relation is identified as a classificatory category of the verb. The GGM of the relation form is defined as "expressing the relation of the action to the subject (performer)." The five existing members of the category of relation in Uzbek are formed based on this general grammatical meaning.

Explicit relation is identified in Uzbek because other forms of relation do not exist in the verb class. In linguistic literature, explicit relation is also referred to as the primary relation of the verb. Its general grammatical meaning in Uzbek linguistics is "expressing whether the action is performed or not by a person or object expressed by the subject." This form naturally arises based on the relation to the performer of the action. The category of relation is considered permanent in Uzbek, meaning that any verb in speech will inherently express the essence of the category of relation. The permanence of this category for words in the class is indicated by the presence of a zero form of its member. In the Uzbek category of relation, this zero form produces explicit relation. In fact, the lexicalized, realized form of a lexeme is called a word form. Typically, the general grammatical meaning of the category is more clearly manifested in the word form expressed by the zero form. This is also observed in explicit relation.

An explicit relation, being a system of grammatical forms that expresses this meaning through two or more grammatically comparable meanings, is formed with a zero form as one of its members. The presence of a zero form indicates that, in the grammatical categories, members can be divided into two groups: those with a particular form and those without a special form. The zero form member is defined by the absence of a grammatical form, whereas the members with specific forms express a part of the general grammatical meaning of the category. The zero form may also express the meaning of other members of the category in specific contexts. From this perspective, explicit relation can also express the meanings indicated by other forms of relation.

For example, in the sentence "At the meeting, employees related to the issue participated," the meaning of a joint relation is realized through explicit relation. The general grammatical meaning of explicit relation in Uzbek encompasses not only the performance but also the non-performance of an action or state by the subject. In other words, the explicit relation category can distinguish between whether the action or state expressed by the verb occurs or does not occur.

In Uzbek, the explicit relation verb expresses the occurrence or non-occurrence of the action or state in any of the three tenses. At the same time, it may sometimes function as a substitute for other relation forms. The general grammatical meaning of explicit relation can be seen as inherent in its structure.

In English, the relation category is also divided into two parts: explicit (active) and passive relations. "In English, explicit relation (active voice) is expressed in the indicative form and includes tense forms as well. Thus, explicit relation is formed in the following pattern: Subject (agent) + verb in the first form + object receiving the action." In this structure, sentences like "Ravshan teaches people," "Karim is translating the novel," and "I call my father" can be created. We can observe that in all of these, tense forms participate as indicators of explicit relation. The participation of the tense form is important. The exact type of tense used is irrelevant for it to appear as an indicator of explicit relation.

In the above sentences, different tense forms are involved. Therefore, the involvement of the subject and object, their positions in the sentence, and other syntactic features also actively participate in the realization of explicit relation.

When discussing verb relations, it is useful to clarify the role of the subject (performer) in linguistics. In most sources, the subject is also referred to as the agent (in Russian, "agens"). In nominative-structured languages (languages based on the opposition between the subject and object), the subject typically appears in the nominative case. Therefore, in the structure provided above, the subject and the agent are equated.

It is important to note that "the agent is considered the main semantic category performing the central semantic roles. This

ISSN (Online): 2455-3662
EPRA International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research (IJMR) - Peer Reviewed Journal
Volume: 11| Issue: 4| April 2025|| Journal DOI: 10.36713/epra2013 || SJIF Impact Factor 2025: 8.691|| ISI Value: 1.188

category is an active participant in the situation, the doer of the action or its controller." This indicates that the central features of explicit relation in English can be summarized as the "subject's role as the agent, and its position as the subject."

The sentence "The scientist did the research" exemplifies explicit relation in the past tense, where the agent (the scientist) performs the action (did) on the object (the research). In this case, the general grammatical meaning of active voice is shaped by specific properties such as the tense used (past tense), the selection of the word "scientist" as the agent, and the object "the research" being in the object position.

In summary, explicit relation in both English and Uzbek shares several common features, such as the active participation of the subject in the speech process, its role as the subject, the use of the object in the object position, and the participation of tense forms as indicators of the relation. However, there are also differences in their grammatical essence between the two languages, such as the possibility of omitting the subject in Uzbek without affecting the meaning, while in English, the subject is typically expressed in the active voice.

The relationship category in Uzbek is closely connected to the lexical meaning of words and plays a significant role in the grammar of the language. Relation forms in Uzbek can express complex meanings such as collaboration, alternation, and other contextual semantic nuances.

REFERENCES

1. *S. N. Kasyanov, Grammatical Structure of the English Language, Moscow University Press, 2002.*
2. *A. I. Smirnitsky, The Grammar of the English Language, Leningrad State University Press, 1988.*
3. *M. L. Chukovskaya, Comparative Grammar of the English and Uzbek Languages, Tashkent: Uzbekistan National Publishing, 2014.*
4. *G. G. Azimov, Syntax and Semantics of Uzbek Verbs, Tashkent State University Press, 2010.*
5. *M. H. Kamilov, Contrastive Linguistics: A Study of English and Uzbek Verbs, Tashkent: Uzbek Language Institute, 2013.*
6. *G. I. Sukhareva, English Verb Forms and Their Usage, Moscow: Education Publisher, 2005.*
7. *N. A. Kelin, Contrastive Grammar: A Comparative Study of English and Uzbek Syntax, New York: Routledge, 2012.*
8. *M. B. Urazova, Language and Communication in English and Uzbek, Oxford University Press, 2011.*
9. *A. D. Lauer, Passive Voice and Verb Forms in Cross-linguistic Perspective, Cambridge University Press, 2018.*
10. *A. B. Shaw, Grammatical Relations in Cross-linguistic Syntax, Journal of Linguistic Typology, vol. 25, pp. 210-234, 2017.*