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ABSTRACT

of the dissertation for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

**LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS OF
PASSIVE CONSTRUCTIONS IN LANGUAGE
(Based on materials of English and Azerbaijani languages)**

Speciality: 5704.01 – The theory of language

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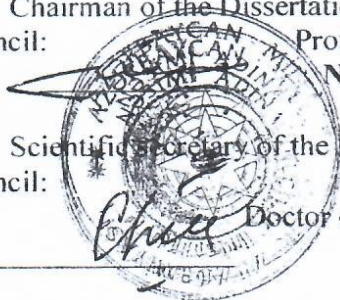
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INTRODUCTION

The actuality and the usage rate of the research work: The verb is of great significance among the parts of speech. The verb has specific characteristics that make it different from other parts of speech. This difference, primarily, occurs in the types of verbs. The verb has the most grammatical categories in all languages. In the majority of languages, there are the following categories of verbs: 1) the category of tense; 2) the category of aspect; 3) the category of voice; 4) the category of mood; 5) the category of person and number; 6) the category of number.

Although a considerable amount of research has been done on verbs so far, the topic is still worth to be analyzed. The focus of the current dissertation is on the verb categories and relevant issues. Particularly, the current work concentrates on the voice category of verbs since it should not be overlooked. Studies on the topic carried out by linguists as Y. Seyidov, M. Huseynzadeh, H. Mirzayev, G. Kazimov, N.Mammadov, O.Yespersen, E.Benvenist, J.Layons, V.V.Vinogradov, I.I. Meshaninov, and others are of great importance.

By and large, there is a variety of arguments in clarifying the following issues: 1) in which cases the combination *to be + PII* is action, and in which cases it is stative; 2) if the passive form of the verb is a converted form of the active form, or not; 3) to interpret the verbs that have active construction, but are passive semantically; 4) all types of passive voice construction. Throughout the dissertation, the issues that have been listed above will be studied and analyzed.

In order to provide an in-depth analysis of the passive voice construction, it is important to analyse the verb along with its other types. In this way, it is expected to become easier to translate the verb types in the Azerbaijani language into English. The results of the present study indicate that the casualty in the English language is considered the same as the causative that exists in the Azerbaijani language. In this case, it becomes apparent that the passive type has a direct causative meaning. Thus, looking at the issue from a different perspective and the reasons mentioned above make the topic of the dissertation significant.

Object and subject of the research: The object of the study involves examples from different types of verbs.

The subject of the research deals with deepening and classifying knowledge about verb voices in both English and Azerbaijani languages.

The aim and tasks of the research: The main purpose of the research is to conduct a comparative-typology in order to analyze characteristics of the passive voice construction based on modern English and Azerbaijani materials. The structure of the dissertation determines its goals and objectives. In order to draw a precise conclusion, the presented dissertation aims:

- to determine the function of the types of verb aspects in the language system;
- clarify the types of passive voice;
- to illustrate the usage of the passive voice in different tense forms;
- the reflexive voice in the Azerbaijani language and its English equivalent;
- the reciprocal voice in the Azerbaijani language and its English equivalent;
- impersonal voice in the Azerbaijani language and its English equivalent;
- the causatives in the Azerbaijani language and its English equivalent.

The methods of the research: To obtain reliable findings, a researcher applied the traditional research methods of linguistics. In particular, the descriptive methods and comparative-typological analysis were applied. The theoretical knowledge of the dissertation was derived from western, Russian, and Azerbaijan linguistic sources. Most of the language materials involved in the study were taken from the original literary fiction published in English and Azerbaijani. In some cases, dictionaries were used for language samples.

The main arguments of the dissertation to be defended:

- determining of the position of passive voice constructions within sentences in verb voices in English and Azerbaijani;

- classification of passive constructions depending on the lexical meaning of the verb;
- determination of the usage of passive constructions in both languages in different time forms;
- provision of the English equivalents of the types of reflexive, causative, reciprocal, and non-finite verbs that exists in the Azerbaijani;
- determination of the relationship of passive voice with causality.

The scientific novelty of the research: The scientific novelty of the research primarily is that the passive form of the verbs of English and Azerbaijani, which do not share the same language origins, were classified and their relationship determined. Moreover, the study analyses the direct relationship of the passive category of the verb with the category of causality. The casuality in the English language is considered the same as the causative that exists in the Azerbaijani language.

The theoretical and practical significance of the research: Firstly, it is worth mentioning that any verb-related topic has a certain theoretical significance. This is mainly because the category of the verb differs from other parts of speech. The passive voice constructions of the verb, which are very complex, are no exception in this respect. The theoretical value of the research deals with a theoretical and typological linguistic point of view of English and Azerbaijani which do not share the same language origins. It appears that the analytical expression of passive constructions in English and its synthetic expression in Azerbaijani reflects the grammatical structure of each of these languages.

The approbation and the applying of the work: The main findings of the dissertation were presented at scientific conferences (international and national level), reflected in 6 articles in foreign countries and 24 articles in national scientific journals.

The name of the organization where the dissertation has been accomplished: The dissertation was accomplished at the Departments of Theoretical and Applied Linguistics of the Institute of Linguistics named after Nasimi of ANAS.

Structure of the dissertation: Introduction 5 pages, chapter I 130 pages, chapter II 53 pages, chapter III 45 pages, Conclusion 3 pages, list of bibliography 16 pages. Total volume 155 pages - 251, 464 characters.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE RESEARCH

The **introductory** part of the dissertation deals with significance, the object and subject, goals and objectives, research methods, defense provisions, scientific novelty, theoretical and practical significance of the research, approbation and application of the research work, name of the organization were the dissertation defended and the structure of the current study.

The first chapter, entitled "Voices of verbs in the language system", consists of two parts. **The first subchapter** focuses on the ideas expressed in linguistics in general about the "category of verbs." As it is known, the verb has a special place in the system of parts of speech. It is no coincidence that well-known linguists have made important points about the verb. *V. von Humboldt calls the other words in the sentence dead, and the verb the heart of the sentence.*¹

*Speaking about the category of verbs, I.I Meshaninov also touches on a very important issue. He notes that a general idea can be given about the voices of verbs, but it is not possible to apply a single system of verb voices for all languages.*²

Indeed, the analysis of language patterns shows that not only in individual languages, but even within a language, such verb types have a wide range of possibilities of expression. The category of the verb is common to most languages as a universal category. However, there are important differences between the languages in clarifying a number of issues related to the voice category of the verb. They can be divided into two main groups: a) the number of verb voices in one

¹ Вильгельм фон, Гумбольдт. Избранные труды по языкознанию./ Г.Вильгельм. – М.: «Прогресс», – 1984. – с.199.

² Мещанинов, И.И. Члены предложения и части речи./ И.И.Мещанинов.– Л.: «Наука», – 1978. – с.309.

language or another; b) the issue of the way to express verb voices.

*The founder of the scientific grammar of the English language, H. Sweet, speaks the active and passive voices of verbs in modern English. At the same time, he notes the existence of the reflexive and middle forms of the verb in a number of languages.*³

C.S.Nesfield, one of the founders of classical grammar, describes two voices of verbs in modern English: **the active voice and the passive voice**. The word **active** is derived from the Latin word **actum**. This word means **to do something**. For example:

Tom threw a ball. Tom threw the ball.

A **passive** principle is worked on by another person. The word passive is also derived from the Latin word **pass-us**. This word means **suffering**. For example:

*A ball **was thrown** by Tom⁴. The ball was thrown by Tom.*

According to our research, we consider it expedient to use active voice instead of known voice and passive voice instead of unknown ones. In this regard, we are based on the opinion of Y. Seyidov. He notes that *in the system of grammatical voices of verbs, known and unknown terms seem inappropriate and even cause confusion. The meanings of the verbs are more appropriate to these voices of terms than to the **known and unknown** terms, but to the **active and passive** terms*⁵.

H.Poutsma, one of the founders of classical English grammar, unlike other authors, notes the existence of three voices in modern English: active voice, passive voice, and reflexive voice. He describes the reflexive voice as follows:

- 1. He ... covered himself up warm and fell asleep.*
- 2. Did you enjoy yourselves at the party?*

³ Iofik, L.L., Pospelova, A.G. Readings in the theory of English Grammar. / L.L.Iofik, A.G.Pospelova.– L.: «Просвещение», – 1981.– p.79.

⁴ Nesfield, J.C. Outline of English Grammar (Revised edition)./ J.C.Nesfield. – London: New York, st.Martin’s Press, – 1955. – p.56.

⁵ Seyidov, Y. Azərbaycan dilinin qrammatikası. Morfologiya./ Y.Seyidov. – Bakı: Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, – 2002.– s.322

According to H. Poutsma, *in the first sentence the conversation is about the transitive reflexive, and in the second the conversation is about the intransitive reflexive* ⁶.

*Namely H. Poutsma's about the reflexive voice of the verb found its supporters in the former Soviet Union*⁷.

According to these linguists, reflexive pronouns act as a means of expression of the direct reflexive voice. Even B.A. Ilyish touches upon the issue of the existence of reciprocal and middle voices in English. Thus, the number of verbs in English is artificially increased to five.

The opinion of A.I.Smirnitsky about the category of the verb is still relevant today. He notes that the voice of verb is realized primarily at the level of morphological category. *She washed herself and She washed her child* do not refer to different voice of verbs. Here it is possible to speak of by various means of expression. The fact that in the first sentence the object is expressed by a pronoun does not change the voice of the verb. Thus, in both sentences the verb is used in a certain way. The same view occurs in the sentences- *They loved him and They loved each other*.

*So, it is not a contradictory verb, but a pronoun. In both cases the verb is in passive voice*⁸.

Based on this idea, we also have the idea that there are two voices of verbs in modern English - active and passive.

Compulsory is a kind of concept, and it interferes with the action from the outside as a situational, processual sign. This concept

⁶ Iofik, L.L.Pospelova, A.G. Readings in the theory of English Grammar. / L.L.Iofik, A.G.Pospelova. – L.: «Просвещение», – 1981. – p.80.

⁷ Iyish, B.A. The structure of Modern English. – L.: «Просвещение», – 1971. – p.119; В.Н.Жигадло, И.П.Иванова, Л.Л.Иофик. Современный английский язык. Теоретический курс грамматики. – М.: – 1956. – с.127; И.П.Иванова, В.В.Бурлакова, Г.Г.Поченцов. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка. – М.; «Высшая школа», – 1981. – с.79

⁸ Смирницкий, А.И. Орфология английского языка./ А.И.Смирницкий. – М.: – 1959. – с .230.

is functional-semantic (inactive)⁹.

In recent researches, the above variants of the passive form are interpreted as grammatical homonyms. To be + PII refers to the meanings of formal compounds¹⁰.

In our opinion, this statement of the issue reflects the reality more accurately. The meaning of the combination to be + PII, which has a wide range of possibilities, is concretized only within the context of the text and speech.

The category of verbs has been repeatedly studied in Turkology, including Azerbaijani linguistics¹¹.

An analysis of the existing literature shows that linguists in Azerbaijan also disagree on the number of verb voice.

M.Huseynzadeh, Y.Seyidov, M.Mirzaliyeva note five types of verb meaning in modern Azerbaijani language: active, passive, reflexive, reciprocal, compulsory¹².

N.Mammadov and G.Kazimov state that there are six types of verbs: active, passive, reflexive, reciprocal, compulsory,

⁹ Əliyeva M.X. Məchulluq sahəsi və onun müxtəlif sistemli dillərdə ifadə vasitələri: / Filologiya üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru dissertasiyasının avtoreferatı/ - Bakı, 2017. 25 s.

¹⁰ Алексеева, В.А. Омонимичные структуры to be + ПII в англоязычном дискурсе – Лингвистика и лингводидактика в когнитивно-коммуникативном аспекте: грамматические исследования. // –М.: ФГБОУ ВПО МГЛУ, – 2014 (Вестник Моск.гос.лингвист.у-та; вып.25(711), Серия Языкознание), – с.191-197.

¹¹ Асланов, В.И. О соотношении категории переходности и категории залога при управлении. – Azərb. SSR EA-nın xəbərləri, ictimai elmlər seriyası, – 1959. №6, – s.59-73; Мирзалиева, М.М. Категория залога в современном азербайджанском языке и смежные явления. /Автореф. дис. ... к.ф.н. /– Баку, 1976; Джафаров, С. О категории залога в тюркских языках. Залог и его место в системе глагола.// Azərb. SSR Ali və orta ixtisas təhsil nazirliyi “Elmi xəbərlər”. Seriya, dil və ədəbiyyat, – 1978. №2, – s.3-6; Джанашиа, Н.Н. Залог в современном азербайджанском языке (общие положения). // Советская тюркология. – Баку, 1974. №1, – с.41-44.

¹² Hüseynzadə, M. Müasir Azərbaycan dili. / M.Hüseynzadə.– Bakı: “Maarif” nəşriyyatı, – 1973. – s.177; Seyidov, Y. Azərbaycan dilinin qrammatikası. Morfologiya. Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, / Y.Seyidov.– 2002.–s.323; Мирзалиева. Категория залога в современном азербайджанском языке и смежные явления. /Автореф. дис. ... к.ф.н./ – Баку, 1976.

*impersonal*¹³.

The question of the existence of six voices of verbs is raised in a more vividly way in the monograph "Modern Azerbaijani", Volume II, "Morphology" ¹⁴.

We also base our research on the latter classification. Because approaching the issue from this point of view provides wide opportunity for typological analysis between the two languages.

*As in English linguistics, the main controversial issues in German linguistics are the reflexive, reciprocal, and middle voices of the verb. Recent research on passive constructions in German also mentions the existence of two voices of verbs: active voice and passive voice*¹⁵.

Thus, the active and passive forms of the verb in the mentioned languages are typologically similar. As a grammatical category, active and passive voices are universal. Other voices of verbs, depending on the grammatical structure of languages, are manifested either by grammatical categories (as in the Azerbaijani language) or by other means.

The **second part**, entitled "**Types of Passive Constructions**", deals with typical passive constructions of modern English. Further their equivalents are given in Azerbaijani.

There are four main types of passive constructions in modern English: 1) direct passive; 2) indirect passive; 3) prepositional passive; 4) adverbial passive.

1. The principle of **indirect passive constructions** is, as a rule, the indirect object of the active form. In such passive constructions, monotransitive verbs are mainly used.

Everything is packed, except my shirts, so you need not

¹³ Məmmədov, N. Azərbaycan dilçiliyinin nəzəri əsasları. / N.Məmmədov.– Bakı: "Maarif", – 1971. – s.249; Kazımov, Q. Seçilmiş əsərləri. [10 cilddə.] IX cild, / Q.Kazımov. – Bakı : "Maarif", 2010. – s.186-210.

¹⁴ Müasir Azərbaycan dili. II cild. Morfologiya. – Bakı: "Elm", 1980. – s.243.

¹⁵ Kərimov, Q.İ. Alman dilində passiv konstruksiyalar və onların Azərbaycan dilində ifadə vasitələri./ Filol.elm.nam. ... dis. avtoref./ – Bakı, 2005. – s.10.

*trouble*¹⁶.

This kind of sentences are translated into Azerbaijani by means of transitive verbs. However, there are verbs in English that, while acting as transitive verbs, are translated into Azerbaijani by intransitive verbs: *to touch- toxunmaq* (*to whom? - kimə? What? - nəyə?*), *to help* (*to whom?*), *to allow - to* (*to whom?*) and so on.

... *Mr. Kerman was helped into the house*¹⁷.

Direct passive is also used with verbs that accept direct object and objective predicative:

He was called Little Chandler...

There are such transitive verbs in English that they can take two indirect objects: *to teach, to ask, to answer, to envy, to forgive, to refuse, and so on*.

He **teaches** the boy English. → The boy **is taught** English.

2. Indirect passive constructions. There are such intransitive verbs that they accept one indirect object and one direct object. In such sentences, the word order is basically as follows: subject+ predicate+ indirect object+ direct object.

*They had given him a day off*¹⁸.

There are two forms of passive constructions in this type of sentences:

He had been given a day off. (indirect passive construction)

A day off had been given to him. (indirect passive construction)

In the British version of English, the indirect object is usually used with the preposition *to*, but in the American version, the preposition *to* is omitted.

The above sentence types are translated into Azerbaijani as follows: *He was given a book*

A book was given to him.

¹⁶ Wilde, O. *The Picture of Dorian Gray.*/ Wilde. –Kiev: Dnipro Publishers, – 1978. – p. 67

¹⁷ Maltz, A. *The Gross and the Arrow.* State Text-book Publishing House of the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR. Leningrad Branch, –L.: –1963. – p 125

¹⁸ Maltz, A. *The Gross and the Arrow.* State Text-book Publishing House of the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR. Leningrad Branch, –L.: –1963. – p 125

Indirect passive constructions are mainly used with the following verbs: *to allow, to give, to offer, to tell, to show, to pay and so on.*

3. **Prepositional passive constructions.** In modern English, not only transitive verbs, but intransitive verbs can also be used with preposition in passive. Such passive constructions are called prepositional passive.

*He was shouted at to go on but he still called to her.*¹⁹

Prepositional passive is used with verbs with different meanings: *to speak about, to talk about, to look for (at, after, through), to laugh at, to deal with, to shout at, to send for, to rely on, to depend on and so on.*

4. **Adverbial passive constructions.** In such passive constructions, the subject is expressed by the adverb of modifier of place.

In such cases, the preposition does not change its place.

Nobody lives in this room. -This room is not lived in.

Nobody sleeps in this bed. -This bed is not slept in.

It is clear from the information provided that modern English has a wide range of passive possibilities. It is impossible to systematize them on the basis of a single principle. That is why it is necessary to approach each case individually.

The second chapter, entitled "**Development of Passive Constructions**", consists of three parts. **The first part** of the chapter deals with the "*characteristics of passive structures*" in general and the factors influencing them. From the research on the passive voice of the verb and the analysis of language materials, we conclude that in English, the passive form of the verb is used more than in the Azerbaijani language. This is natural. Thus, the opposition of reflexive, reciprocal, causative, and impersonal forms, which exist in the Azerbaijani language, seems to fall on the passive voice in English.

There is no consensus in the linguistic literature on the usage of the passive voice of the verb. F.Mursalov, who conducted special

¹⁹ Joyce, J. Dubliners. Published in Paladin Books,/ J.Joyce. – London: Glasgow, – 1988. – p 43

research in this area, notes that *the passive voice, above all, is an inverted form of the active voice*²⁰.

The analysis of language samples shows that the opinion expressed by F. Mursalov does not accurately reflect reality. In all cases, it is not possible to convert an active into passive or vice versa, although it does not fit into that speech situation. *Dorian Gray had been poisoned by a book*²¹. If we use that sentence as *A book had poisoned Dorian Gray*, it will not make sense in the first sentence from a communicative point of view.

Let's have a look another example: *His face was flushed*²². This sentence cannot be completely passive. The number of such examples can be significantly increased.

Passiv voice (types of meaning in general) is not a logical category, but a grammatical category. That is, passiv voice is a grammatical expression of "the relation of action to the logical subject"²³.

Commenting on this issue, G.G. Pocheptsov also noted that the *passive type should be considered not as derivative of the active form, but as an independent grammatical event*²⁴.

Based on a number of theoretical sources, N.A. Slyusaryeva also concludes that *both active and passive constructions exist equally in the syntax of the English language. The subject of the passive voicee which acts as a subject through a special verb form, is more pronounced*²⁵.

Passive is not the verb, but the subject is. As the subject is passive, the object plays its role. That is, the object replaces the

²⁰ Мурсалов Ф.С. Пассивные конструкции в современном английском языке. / Автореф. Дис. ... канд. фил. наук. / – Тбилиси, 1984, – с. 7

²¹ Wilde, O. The Picture of Dorian Gray. / Wilde. – Kiev: Dnipro Publishers, – 1978. – p 144

²² Yенә orada – s. 31

²³ Mirzəliyeva M.M. Seçilmiş əsərləri I cild, Türk dillərində felin məna növ kateqoriyası. Bakı, 2020, - 204s

²⁴ Почепцов, Г.Г. Конструктивный анализ структуры предложения. / Г.Г.Почепцов. – Киев, «Виша школа», – 1971. – с.84.

²⁵ Слюсарева, Н.А. Проблемы функциональной морфологии современного английского языка. / Н.А.Слюсарева. – М. : «Наука», – 1986. – с.80.

subject²⁶.

The number of such ideas can be significantly increased. We consider that in the development of the active or passive type, it is necessary to approach the issue from the point of view of the background knowledge of the speaker and the listener about the objective reality. In a particular speech situation, one of two forms is chosen depending on the purpose of the speaker.

There is another issue when talking about the usage of the passive form of the verb in both languages. Basically, the passive voice as a rule is used with transitive verbs. From this point of view, there is a big difference between the English and Azerbaijani languages. In the Azerbaijani language, the passive voice of the verb is used only with the transitive verbs. In English, the passive voice of the verb can be used with both transitive and intransitive verbs.

In modern English, there is not any morphological indication that the verb is transitive or intransitive. It is not accidental that in this connection *I.P. Ivanova, V.N. Yartseva, G.A. Weichman note that the English verb has almost lost its transitive and intransitive meanings. These meanings are on a syntactic level show*²⁷.

I ran along the street.

I ran the car.

As a result, the number of verbs used in the passive voice of the verb in English is quite large. Even the verb *to have* can be used passively.

*He had a notion that he was being had.*²⁸

He had a sense that he was understood.

The passage in that sentence is about a situation between a boy

²⁶ Xəlilov B. Azərbaycan dilində feil. Dərslük, ” Adiloglu” nəşriyyatı, Bakı, 2018, 224 s.

²⁷ Ярцева, В.И. Взаимоотношение грамматики и лексики в системе языка. // Исследования по общей теории грамматики. – М.: «Наука», – 1968. – с.34; Иванов, И.П. Теоретическая грамматика современного английского языка./ И.П.Иванов. – М.: «Высшая школа», – 1981, – с.75; Вейхман, Г.А..Новое и малоизвестное о личных формах глагола. – Иностранные языки в школе. – М.: – 1986, №1, – с.24-25.

²⁸ Joyce, J. Dubliners. Published in Paladin Books,/ J.Joyce. – London: Glasgow, – 1988. – p. 72

and a girl he loves.

Additionally, it should be noted that in both languages, the passive voice of the verb is mainly used with object verbs (transitive verbs). According to A.A Ufimtseva's calculation, the number of object verbs in each language is more. This is not accidental, because, in everyday life, people can communicate the relationship between things and events through objective verbs. The number of object verbs is almost 50 %²⁹.

The second part, entitled "*Meanings of passive constructions*", deals with the meanings of the combination *to be + PII*. The most controversial aspect is that the compound *to be + PII* is a passive construction, or a compound noun. From this point of view, after getting acquainted with enough theoretical literature, it becomes clear that contradictory opinions among linguists on this issue still remain.

Speaking of the compound *To be + PII*, A.I.Smirnitsky gives the sentence *The table is made of wood*, noting that here the compound *is made* is not a passive form, but a compound noun is used as a message. He emphasizes two important aspects in order to substantiate his opinion: a) in such cases, *PII* reflects many features of the adjective on itself; b) the sentence does not have an active form. If they are artificially created, they do not accurately reflect reality. *They make this table of wood*.

At the same time, A.I.Smirnitsky notes that the *PII* form of *make* verb can be used not only as a predicative but also as a part of a simple verbal. He gives the following sentence, which shows that the sentence can be easily transformed into active: *Tables are usually made of wood* → *We usually make tables of wood*³⁰.

From this point of view, it follows that if the combination *to be + PII* can be normally transformed into the active voice, then the combination acts as a passive construction, if not, then the

²⁹ Уфимцева, И.М. Типы словесных знаков. / И.М.Уфимцева.– М.: «Наука», – 1974. – с.141

³⁰ Смирницкий, А.И. Морфология английского языка. / А.И.Смирнитский. – М.: – 1959. – с.264-265

combination acts as a compound nominal predicate .

So, when we talk about the combination of *to be* + *PII*, we inevitably come across grammatical homonyms. From this point of view, V.A.Alekseyeva's research is of some importance. An interesting aspect of this study is that *the general meaning of the discourse (text) comes to the fore in revealing the meaning of that combination*³¹.

Analysis of language patterns shows that *by* is used more than *tərəfindən*(in Azerbaijani).

At the same time, other words are used to indicate the passive voice of the combination *to be* + *PII*: *still, wholly, heavily, physically, quite, slowly, tightly, etc.*

*Then the hall-door was opened slowly*³².

G.A. Weichman notes that *in modern English, instead of the verb to be, the scope of the verb to get is expanded*³³.

Once, he nearly got run over by a double-decker bus.

One of the controversial issues directly related to the passive voice is that the verbs are active in form and passive in meaning:

The book sells well.

The dress buttons in back. - Paltar arxadan düymələnir.

So, passivity manifests itself in two forms.

The book is sold well - The book sells well.

There are different and contradictory views on this issue in English linguistics.

The question of this issue in Western linguistics attracts attention by its nature. There is even an article under this title: *The Active voice with passive meaning in Modern English.*

³¹ Алексеева, В.А. Омонимичные структуры *to be* + *PII* в англоязычном дискурсе // Лингвистика и лингводидактика в когнитивно-коммуникативном аспекте: грамматические исследования. –М.: ФГБОУ ВПО МГЛУ, –2014 (Вестник Моск.гос.лингвист.у-та; вып.25(711), Серия Языкознание). – с.191-197

³² Joyce, J. *Dubliners*. Published in Paladin Books,/ J.Joyce. – London: Glasgow, – 1988. – p.64

³³ Вейхман Г.А. Новое в грамматике современного английского языка. / Г.А.Вейхман.– М.: Астрел. АСТ, – 2006. – с.150

The author of the article is E.Buysens, O.Yespersen, G.Korm and others draws certain conclusions by commenting on the views of the authors on the issue. *He approaches the cases of passive development of the active voice from a historical point of view, showing that this form is widespread in modern language and groups the sentences he presents according to the meaning of the verbs. E.Buysens concludes that the development of the activevoice in the passive sense is a process directly related to the historical development of language*³⁴.

When looking at the history of language in terms of the development of the passive voice, two aspects are noteworthy: a) changes in the passive voice of the verb in 1300-1500; b) the need to develop a passive type. Commenting on this issue, C. Toyota came to *the conclusion that both factors, in one way or another, influenced the formation of the passive type*³⁵.

Sentences in the active voice used in the meaning of passive voice differ from other types of verbs in their specificity. It is clear from the translation of the sentences that in such cases it is impossible to speak of typological similarity.

*The meat **cuts** tender.* - *Ət yumşaq kəsilir.*

*Cotton **washes** easily.* - *Pambıq asan yuyulur.*

*These shirts **iron** well.* - *Bu köynəklər yaxşı ütülənir.*

The passive voice of the verb in modern English attracts attention with its very specificity in comparison with the Azerbaijani language. In particular, the homonyms of the combination *to be + PII*, as well as the passive meaning of the active type, are more noticeable.

The third part of the chapter talks about the usage of passive constructions in tense forms. Before talking about the typology of passive voice constructions, the system of tense forms of the verb in both languages is considered. This is natural. Because it is impossible

³⁴ Buysens, E. The active voice with the passive meaning in Modern English. // Free University of Brussels. Copyright (c) 2002 EBSCO publishing, – p.761

³⁵ Toyota, J. Fossilisation of passive in English: Analysis of passive verbs. English Studies. / J.Toyota. Vol.90, №4, August, – 2009. – p.491

to understand the passive voice in detail without mastering the tense forms in the active voice of the verb. In order to have a certain idea of the time forms, information is given about the grammatical tense forms in both languages.

*In English, each objective tense manifests itself through four grammatical tense forms: 4 + 4 + 4. In the Azerbaijani language, the tense forms of the verb are 2 + 1 + 2, the past objective tense manifests itself in two grammatical times, the present tense in one grammatical time, and the future tense in two grammatical times.*³⁶

*Our goal is not to conduct a comparative analysis of tense forms in English and Azerbaijani. At least two monographs on this topic have been published*³⁷.

In modern English, the Future Continuous and Perfect Continuous tense forms cannot be used in passive voice but, in the Azerbaijani language, all tense forms can be used in passive voice.

Using of the Present Indefinite tense form in the passive voice and its equivalent in the Azerbaijani language.

*If you **are called**, you have to go*³⁸.

*Arabir divarlara elanlar yapışdırılır.-Sometimes ads are pasted on the walls*³⁹.

The Present Indefinite tense form is widely used in the passive voice to express generalizations.

*Women **are not** always **allowed** a choice”, he answered.*

Usage of the **Present Continuous** tense form in the passive voice and its equivalent in the Azerbaijani language.

*Kəndlilərin öz torpaqlarından çıxması **məcbur edilir**.*

³⁶ Hüseynov, R. İngilis dilinin nəzəri qrammatikası üzrə mühazirələr toplusu. Dərs vəsaiti. /R.Hüseynov.– Bakı: “Mütərcim”, – 2015, s

³⁷ Cəfərova, B.C. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində feilin zamanlar sistemi. /B.Cəfərov/ – Bakı: “Nurlan”, – 2004; Tahirov, I.M. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində zaman kateqoriyası. /I.Tahirov.– Bakı: “Nurlan”, – 2007

³⁸ Maltz, A. The Gross and the Arrow. State Text-book Publishing House of the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR. Leningrad Branch, –L.: –1963. – p. 254

³⁹ Çəmənşəminli, Y.V. Əsərləri. [Üç cilddə], I cild. / Y.V.Çəmənşəminli. “Avrasiya Press”, –Bakı: –2005. – s. 199

...peasants **are being forced** off their farms. Don't you know that?⁴⁰

The equivalent of the **Continuous** tense in the Azerbaijani language is the same as the equivalent of the Present Indefinite tense. At the same time, it can be given with the continuation mood of the verb: *Məktub hələ də yazılır(yazılmaqdadır)*- *The letter is still **being written**.*

Using of the **Present Perfect** tense form in the passive voice and its equivalent in the Azerbaijani language.

*My body **has been ruined** by the men. I don't know the future⁴¹.*

*Dəryanın ortasında bir imarət **tikilib**.*- *A mansion was built in the river⁴².*

*Bu mühəndisə şəhər bağlarının birində heykəl **qoyulmuşdur**, indi görəcəksiniz.*- *A statue of this engineer was erected in one of the city gardens⁴³.*

Simple Past tense acts as the equivalent of the Present Perfect tense form. I.Tahirov, who conducted a special study on the tenses of the verb, comes to the conclusion that the semantic features of the work, circumstances and actions of the **-ib⁴** suffix form are the same with the semantic features of the actions expressed by the suffix **-mish⁴⁴**.

In both languages, regardless of when the action begins, the connection of its result with the speech situation is brought to the fore. The main difference is that the(Simple Past tense is included in the Past tense system, and the Present Perfect is included in the Present tense system.

Using of the **Past Indefinite** tense form in the passive voice and its equivalent in the Azerbaijani language.

*Richard **was killed** in the first days of the action.*

⁴⁰ Maltz, A. The Gross and the Arrow. State Text-book Publishing House of the Ministry of Education of the RSFSR. Leningrad Branch, -L.: -1963. - p. 88

⁴¹ Yənə orada - p. 234

⁴² Azərbaycan nağılları. [Beş cilddə], I cild. "Şərq-Qərb", - Bakı: 2005. - s. 51

⁴³ Çəmənəminli, Y.V. Əsərləri. [Üç cilddə], I cild. / Y.V.Çəmənəminli. "Avrasiya Press", -Bakı: -2005. - s. 282

⁴⁴ Tahirov,İ.M. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində zaman kateqoriyası. /

İ.M.Tahirov.- Bakı: "Nurlan", - 2007. - s.159

...bundan sonra bir şəkil **göstərildi** .-... after it a picture was shown.

In the passive voice, as in the active voice, Past Simple tense indicates whether any action has been carried out.

Using of the **Past Continuous** tense form in the passive voice and its equivalent in the Azerbaijani language.

...the lights **were being put out** in the theatre, and I had to go⁴⁵.

...stəkan-nəlbəki süfrəyə **düzülürdü**⁴⁶. --...glasses and saucers were laid out on the table.

Continuous action is expressed in this tense form in both languages. In English, continuous action is expressed by the auxiliary verb *to be* and *PI*, and in Azerbaijani with the suffixes of the Present tense. In this regard, Y. Seyidov's opinion attracts attention. He notes that *the Present tense suffix, as the suffix of tense, loses its function and becomes a sign of style; and the expression of the present tense is obliged to the auxiliary verbs of the "idi and imish". The verb as a whole refers to the action of the past tense - the unfinished past tense*⁴⁷.

At the same time, in the past, continuous action is manifested in the continuation mood of the verb.

Meydanın hər tərəfində ağlar cırılıb kəfənlər tikilməkdə idi. ... Whites were torn on all sides of the square and shrouds were **being made**⁴⁸.

Using of the **Past Perfect tense** form in a passive voice and its equivalent in the Azerbaijani language.

...he felt that he **had been forgiven**

⁴⁵ Wilde, O. The Picture of Dorian Gray./ Wilde. –Kiev: Dnipro Publishers, – 1978.– p.56

⁴⁶ Şıxlı, İ.Q. Seçilmiş əsərləri.[İki cilddə], I cild. “Şərq-Qərb”, / I.Şıxlı.–Bakı: –2005. – s. 250

⁴⁷ Seyidov, Y. Azərbaycan dilinin qrammatikası. Morfologiya. Bakı Universiteti nəşriyyatı, / Y.Seyidov.– 2002.– s.236

⁴⁸ Çəmənzəminli, Y.V. Əsərləri. [Üç cildə], I cild. / Y.V.Çəmənzəminli. “Avrasiya Press”, –Bakı: –2005. – s. 205

*O hiss etdi ki, o, bağışlanılmışdı*⁴⁹

*... bir zaman ayılıb gördü ki, alma ağacda yoxdur*⁵⁰ -... *once he woke up and saw that the apple was not on the tree – it had been plucked.*

Typologically, there is a complete similarity in both languages. Because both languages have specific means of expression for both tense forms and passive voice .

Equivalent of the **Future Indefinite tense** form in Azerbaijani.

In the language samples we chose, The Future Perfect tense form was not used in the passive voice. In this case, the equivalent of the this tense form in the Azerbaijani language is as follows:

*The letter **will have been sent** by 6 o'clock tomorrow.*

*Məktub sabah saat altıyadək **göndəriləcək** (göndərilmiş olacaq).*

According to I. Tahirov's calculations, the frequency of using of the Future Perfect tense form is 0.2%⁵¹.

From the explanation that given, it is clear that the passive voice of the verb is directly related to the tense category of the verb. Therefore, both language learners and language teachers must correctly determine the formation and functioning of the tense forms of the verb in the active voice in order to be master in the passive voice.

The third chapter, entitled "Reflexive, reciprocal, non-finite(impersonal), causative forms of verbs in the Azerbaijani language and their equivalent in English" consists of four parts. **The first part deals with "reflexive voice in the Azerbaijani language and its equivalent in English".**

B.A.Serebrennikov and N.Z. Hajiyeva note that the reflexive voice exists in all modern Turkish languages. Written historical monuments confirm that it was a kind of reflexive form in all Turkic

⁴⁹ Wilde, O. The Picture of Dorian Gray./ Wilde. –Kiev: Dnipro Publishers, – 1978.– p 96

⁵⁰ Çəmənzəminli, Y.V. Əsərləri. [Üç cilddə], I cild. / Y.V.Çəmənzəminli. "Avrasiya Press", –Bakı: –2005. – s. 79

⁵¹ Tahirov, I.M. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində zaman kateqoriyası./ I.M.Tahirov. – Bakı: "Nurlan", – 2007. – s.201

languages that came out of the history stage. There is even every reason to assume that the form of reflexive voice is in the great Turkish language⁵².

In the linguistics, various opinions were expressed about the reflexive voice. We consider the opinion of Sh.G.Gulubeyli more expedient. *He notes that, reflexiveness shows any meaning in which the same referent of the subject and object of the action is expressed, that is, if in the semantic plan the subject is simultaneously the object of the action, then, regardless of the means of expression, reflexiveness is expressed.*⁵³

From this point of view it can be concluded that reflexiveness in semantic plan is inherent in most languages regardless of the means of expression as a universal category: a) in modern Azerbaijani the reflexive voice of verb has concrete means of expression; b) in English there is no grammatical meaning of reflexive voice.

In the Azerbaijani language, a reflexive voice of the verb and the passive voice have the same morphological features: -il⁴, -in⁴. *G. Kazimov notes that in order to distinguish the passive voice from the reflexive voice, the following should be taken into account*⁵⁴.

1. The passive voice object replaces the subject, but the reflexive voice does not:

Sona washed the floor - The floor was washed;

Sona washed her face - Sona washed.

2. In the passive voice, it is possible to restore in most cases by whom the action is executed, but in the reflexive voice it is impossible to do so.:

The letter was written - The letter was written by Ali.

It is impossible to make such a change in the sentence *opened flowers*. This is because the reflexive voice is in active form in both cases.

⁵² Serebrennikov, B.A., Hacıyeva, N. Türk dillərinin müqayisəli-tarixi qrammatikası. / B.Serebrennikov, N.Hacıyeva.– Bakı: “Səda”, – 2002. – s.260

⁵³ Qulubəyli, Q.Ş. Müasir Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində feilin qayıdış kateqoriyası. / Filol.elm.nam. ... dis. avtoref. /– Naxçıvan: 2007. – s.13

⁵⁴ Kazimov, Q. Seçilmiş əsərləri. [10 cildə]. IX cild, – Bakı: “Maarif”, – 2010. – s.199

3. The passive voice belongs mainly to the third person, and the reflexive voice of the verb to all three persons:

The letter has been sent. (passive voice)

I have dressed up. He got dressed.

The reflexive voice can also be expressed by other suffixes:

-lan, -lan: O həyacanlandı. - He was excited.

-lash, -ləsh: O gözəlləşdi. - She became prettier.

-ıq, -ik: O gecikdi. He was late.

One of the characteristics of the reflexive voice is that the verb used in this voice requires **öz** (self-selves) reflexive pronoun, which can be dropped: *He adorned himself. - He adorned.*

So, the reflexive voice of the verb has complex morphological means in the Azerbaijani language. However, there is no morphological means of reflexiveness in English. This meaning is mainly expressed in English in the combination of verb + reflexive pronoun. It is clear from special research on reflexive pronouns that the usage of reflexive pronouns does not indicate the existence of a grammatical reflexive voice in English⁵⁵.

When I find that I am growing old, I shall kill myself - I will kill myself when I feel old.

As the equivalent of Azerbaijani reflexive pronoun **öz** (*self-singular, selves-plural*), the reflexive pronoun is also used in English.

In general, it is impossible systematically to present the equivalent of the reflexive voice in English.

In the second part, “the Reciprocal voice of the verb is discussed in Azerbaijani and its equivalent in the English language.” In the Azerbaijani language, like other voices of verbs, the reciprocal voice has also morphological features: **-ıſ⁴, -aſ², -ş**. In the reciprocal voice of the verb, the executor of the action can be two or more. Therefore, In this voice the subject is only used in the plural form. In

⁵⁵ Овчинникова, О.Г. Сочетание «глагол + self» местоимение и вопрос о возвратном залоге в современном английском языке. / Автореф. дис. ... канд. фил. наук. / – Л.: 1963. – с. 16 ; Футерман, З.Я. Сложные слова с морфемой *self* в английском языке. / Автореф. дис. ... канд. фил. наук. / – Л.: – 1963. – с. 17

reciprocal sentences, as a rule, words are used with *each other* and *one another*. At the same time, the reciprocal voice can be used without words *each other* and *one another* *Onlar bir-birinə yanaşdılar*⁵⁶ – *They approached each other*.

In English, the meaning of reciprocity is mainly expressed through reciprocal pronouns: *They had thought of each other*⁵⁷

It is impossible to talk about morphological similarity in both languages.

The third part deals with "**the Impersonal (non-finite) voice of the verb in the Azerbaijani language and its equivalent in English.**" The morphological feature of the is that, as in the passive voice, the suffixes **-il, -il, -ül, -ul** are used. These suffixes are added to intransitive verbs. As a rule the impersonal voice of the verb is used in the third person. Non-finite verbs mainly control the dative and common cases as a subordinate clause:

Məktublara baxıldı – *The letters were looked through.*

Lüğətdən istifadə edildi – *The dictionary was used.*

In English, both direct and prepositional passive can be used as the equivalent of the impersonal voice.

There are such non-finite forms that it is impossible to give a passive form in English:

Kəndə gedildi. – *The village was gone.*

İşə başlanıldı. – *The work was started and so on.*

This kind of sentences can be translated by the indefinite personal clauses the pronoun *they* expressing generality:

They went to the village. They began the work.

The fourth part of the chapter deals with "**The Causative voice of the verb in the Azerbaijani language and its equivalent in English**". In our opinion, this part is the basis of the chapter. Because the issues raised are directly related to the passive type of the verb. As is known, "**icbar**" is an Arabic word.

G. Kazimov explains the meaning of this word as follows: *it*

⁵⁶ Çəmənzəminli, Y.V. Əsərləri. [Üç cilddə], I cild. / Y.V.Çəmənzəminli. "Avrasiya Press", –Bakı: –2005. – s. 261

⁵⁷ Wilde, O. The Picture of Dorian Gray./ Wilde. –Kiev: Dnipro Publishers, – 1978.– s. 170

means *to make somebody do something (by force), to force smb do something*, it is from the same root as the words **algebra** and **coercion**⁵⁸.

The equivalent of the word compulsion as an adjective is the English word "*causative*". This word is already used as a term in Azerbaijani linguistics in several ways: *səbəb/icbar-causative*, *səbəb/səbəbiyyət əlaqəsi-causality*, *kauzallıq/səbəbiyyət-causativity*, *səbəb-causal*⁵⁹.

When it is necessary, we use the same terms. Causality is primarily a cause-and-effect relationship. Language has played an important role in the historical formation of the cause-and-effect category. One of the means used to express this category in language is causative verbs. While talking about the influence of the subject on the object, S. Balli *talks about causative verbs. He notes that these verbs can influence each other and serve to create a cause-and-effect relationship*⁶⁰.

*According to A.I.Reydel, causality is formed as a result of cause-and-effect relationship. The subject influences the object (person or thing) to perform any action or change his condition. As a result, a certain consequence is obtained*⁶¹.

A causative verb as a rule consists of a transitive verb that requires an object after itself. However, it should be noted that not every transitive verb can be used as a causative verb. From this point of view, the opinion expressed by M.G. Simulov attracts attention. He notes *that causality is a kind of exaggerated form of action, because in such a situation the action passes to the object and provokes the performance of another action. Transitive verbs, on the*

⁵⁸ Kazımov, Q. Seçilmiş əsərləri. [10 cildə]. IX cild, / Q.Kazımov.– Bakı: “Maarif”, – 2010, – s.205

⁵⁹ Гусейнова, Р.Ф. Роль каузальности в информационной структуре дискурса. /Автореф.дис. ... канд.фил.наук./ – Баку, 2010. – с.24

⁶⁰ Балли, Ш. Общая лингвистика и вопросы французского языка. /Ш.Балли. – М.: Иностранная литература, . – 1955. – с.125.

⁶¹ Смылов, М.Г. Способы выражения каузативных отношений в разноструктурных языках /на материале английского и чувашского языков. Канд.дис./ . – Чебоксары, 2005. – с.48-49

*other hand, are followed by direct object*⁶².

Depending on the general content of the text, verbs with different causative meanings can be used: *to force, to ask, to dream, to say and so on*.

*Qızım, məni dinlə, o, səni qaçmağa məcbur edir*⁶³.

My daughter, listen to me, she is forcing you to run away.

Analysis of language patterns shows that causative verbs with different meanings are used in English as a causative voice of verb. Like other verbs, the causative verb creates a connection between two people who interact with each other: *one initiates and the other carries it out*.

In English, causality is formed on the basis of the following example.

The man made the boy leave the room.

The dissertation provides examples from the literature on causative verbs, which are well mentioned.

From the typological point of view, there are two main differences: a) while causality is expressed synthetically in the Azerbaijani language, in English this meaning is expressed, if it is possible to say, analytically or lexically-syntactically; b) It is not known by whom the action was performed in the Azerbaijani language, if it is not mentioned. However, in English, it is always known who performs the action. For example, in the sentence

I made the letter write, it is not known who performed the action. But in *the sentence I made him write the letter*, it is *he* who performed the action.

Causality displays itself in the composition of subject and infinitive. The passive type used in this composition differs from the usual passive construction in its essence.

From a typological point of view, the study of causative

⁶² Ахмедли, М.П. Понудительный залог глагола (на материале Азербайджанского и английского языка) // Национальная ассоциация ученых (НАУ) Ежемесячный научный журнал, г. . – Екатеринбург: . – 2020, №52, 2 часть, . – С. 55-58

⁶³ Çəmənzəminli, Y.V. Əsərləri. [Üç cildə], I cild. / Y.V.Çəmənzəminli. “Avrasiya Press”, –Bakı: –2005. – s. 257

components of the object and the composition of subject and infinitive that exist in modern English is of great theoretical and practical importance. Because the causative voice of the verb existing in the Azerbaijani language is reflected in one way or another in those components. Putting the problem in this way is also useful from the point of view of the teaching process. The investigation carried out we obtain the following conclusions:

1. Voice as a universal category is one of the most important grammatical categories of the verb in Azerbaijani, English, Russian and German languages, as well as the most important. The voice of verb occupies a central position in the expression of subject-object relations, in the practical, mental activity of man, and attracts attention with its many differences. The interest in the verb voice manifests itself in two directions: a) on the one hand, the direction of the voice from the formal means to its semantic functions; b) on the other hand, the direction from the semantic functions of the species to the formal means of its expression. Hence, a voice is a category of verbs that expresses the different relationships between the subject of the action and the object.

2. Depending on the grammatical structure of the language, the number of voices of verbs manifests itself in different ways. In our study, we are based on the idea that there are two types of verbs in modern English: a) the active type; b) passive type.

3. There is no consensus in Azerbaijani linguistics on the number of verb voices. It is the impersonal voice of the verb that has caused the most controversy among linguists. In this regard, linguists are divided into two groups: a) there are five voices of verbs: **active, passive, reflexive, reciprocal, causative**; b) There are six types of verbs: **active, passive, reflexive, reciprocal, causative, impersonal**. We also base our research on the latter classification.

4. Typological similarity is that in the mentioned languages the active and passive voices of the verb exist as a grammatical category: each has a specific means of expression.

5. The means of expression of the passive voice seem to reflect the grammatical structure of the language: a) the passive form of the verb in English is analyzed analytically (*to be + PII*); b) All voices of

verbs in the Azerbaijani language are formed synthetically.

6. There are very important structural differences between English and Azerbaijani in the development of passive constructions. The main reason for this is, first of all, that the grammatical structure of these languages is different. Unlike in Azerbaijani, English does not have transitive verbs, but intransitive verbs can be used in a broadly passive voice. As a result, there are four types of passive constructions in modern English: indirect passive constructions; indirect passive constructions; prepositional passive constructions; adverbial passive constructions.

7. In the English and Azerbaijani languages, despite the different number of tense forms and means of expression, there is a certain typological similarity in the development of passive constructions. In both languages, passive constructions have specific means of expression. Naturally, these means are expressed analytically in English and synthetically in Azerbaijani. The passive construction of a verb can be used in 10 of the 16 tense forms available in English. In the Azerbaijani language, the forms of the appropriate tense appear as their counterparts. Because it is impossible to speak of typological similarity in English and Azerbaijani languages in terms of the number of tense forms.

8. Opinions about the meaning expressed by passive constructions differ fundamentally from one other. The main issue that has caused controversy is what the combination "to be + PII" means. This situation displays itself mainly in the Past Simple and Present Simple. In the following cases, the combination "*to be + PII*" acts as a predicate: a) the executor of the action is indicated by the prepositional combination "*by*"; b) the passive form of the verb "*usually*", "*obviously*", "*wholly*", "*heavily*", "*slowly*" and so on. processed in words. The views expressed in this regard can be summarized as follows: if the combination "*to be + PII*" means action, the combination is a passive voice, and the combination "*to be + PII*" is a situation, then it is not a passive voice, but a predicative. At the same time, we would like to note that in many cases it is not so easy to distinguish those meanings. That is why we have to talk about the homonymy of the combination "*to be + PII*".

Because in some cases the meaning expressed by the combination "to be + PII" is connected with the historical process of language. This means that each combination needs to be approached separately.

9. When talking about the passive form of the verb, a special attempt is made to clarify the sentences used in the meaning of passive form in the active form (*The book sells well*). The usage of such sentences is directly related to the changes that took place in the passive form of the verb in 1300-1500. In the language, the passive type is used in two forms in parallel: a) by means of *to be + PII*; b) by active form. As a result, the usage of passive in the active form in modern English is gradually expanding.

10. The results of the study show that passive constructions play an important role in the expression of causality. This aspect displays in the English version of the causative form in the Azerbaijani language. Causative point of view, it is important to study the object and the composition of subject-infinitive components of modern English. Because the causative voice of the verb, which exists in the Azerbaijani language, in one way or another finds its expression in these components. Putting the question in this way is also very important from the point of view of the teaching process.

11. The identification of verb types in each language to identify similarities and differences between the two languages opens up a wide range of opportunities and perspectives for research. Differences in the grammatical structure of languages are also evident in the expression of verb types.

The main content of the dissertation is reflected in the following theses and articles:

1. İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində İndiki qeyri-müəyyən zamanın oxşar və fərqli cəhətləri. // Aspirantların və gənc tədqiqatçıların X Respublika elmi konfransının tezisləri. . – Bakı : – 2007, – s. 84-86

2. Azərbaycan və ingilis dillərində keçmiş zamanların qarşılıqlı müqayisəsi. // Professor-müəllim heyətinin və aspirantların elmi konfransının materialları. – Bakı: . – 2007, . – s. 215-216

3. The Present Perfect. // AzMİU-nun professor və müəllimlərinin elmi əsərləri toplusu. . – Bakı: . – 2008. – s. 76-78

4. Passive Constructions in Modern English. // Filologiya Məsələləri, № 7, . – Bakı: – 2014. – s. 262-267.

5. The Category of Voice. // Ali məktəblərdə dillərin öyrədilməsinin müasir problemləri mövzusunda Ali məktəblərarası X elmi-praktik konfransın məruzəyə bildirişlərinin materialları və tezisləri (oktyabr 2014), . – Bakı: – 2014. – s. 22-24.

6. Müasir ingilis dilində üçəqəntli feili passiv konstruksiyalar. // Elmi Xəbərlər, № 4, – Bakı: – 2015. . – s. 102-107.

7. Feilin növ kateqoriyası haqqında.// Azərbaycan Dillər Universiteti, “Dil və mədəniyyət” mövzusunda Respublika elmi-praktik konfransının materialları. – Bakı: . – 8-9 oktyabr . – 2015-ci il) . – s. 257-259.

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11. Сравнительные аспекты употребление страдательного залога временных форм глагола на английском и Азербайджанском языках. // Збірник наукових праць «Велес» За матеріалами міжнародної конференції «Актуальні проблеми розвитку світової науки» 2 частина – 31 березня – 2016 м. – Київ. – с. 111-114

12. Passiv növün feilin zaman formalarında işlənməsi (İngilis və Azərbaycan dillərində). // Dil və ədəbiyyat. Beynəlxalq elmi-nəzəri jurnal. 2 (98), – Bakı: – 2016. – s.89-91.

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