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THE REFLEXIVE VOICE IN AZERBIJANI AND ITS EQUIVALENT IN ENGLISH

ABSTRACT

The article talks about the Reflexive Voice of the verb in Azerbaijani and its equivalent in English. Despite its universal character from the semantic point of view, in many languages the Reflexive Voice of the verb has specific grammatical means of expression, while in other languages the same meaning is expressed by separate lexical means. In Azerbaijani, the reflexive form of the verb has the same morphological features as the passive form. This language has the meaning of reflexivity, which has various means of expression, but the verb has no.

The fact that some linguists accept the reflexive form of the verb in English is due to the existence of the category of voice in this language. The reflexive voice of the verb that exists in the Azerbaijani language is mainly expressed in the English language with the reflexive pronouns.

Keywords: verb, reflexive voice, passive form, active form, subject, object

The passive form of the verb has specific expressive means in both languages. In English, the passive form of the verb is formed analytically, and in Azerbaijani - synthetically. Therefore, despite the differences in expressive means, typological similarity is evident between both languages. Now the question may be asked: How do the meanings expressed by other forms of the verb, which have specific expressive means in Azerbaijani, find expression in English? In this case, we are faced with qualitative typology. D.N.Yunusov notes that the differences revealed during the typological comparison of languages are of two types, and they are mainly distinguished in two areas of typology: qualitative differences and quantitative differences. Qualitative differences mean that this or that phenomenon is characteristic of one of the languages being compared, but is completely absent in the other. Quantitative differences mean that this or that phenomenon exists in each of the languages being compared, but the frequency of their development varies depending on the language [1, p. 19].

Despite the fact that the verb inflection has a universal semantic character, while in many languages it has specific grammatical means of expression, in other languages this meaning is expressed through different lexical means.

It is precisely as a result of this that the reflexive form of the verb in the modern Azerbaijani language also possesses concrete grammatical means of expression. In modern English, however, the opinions expressed about the expression of the verb's reflexive meaning differ significantly.

In linguistic literature, different opinions have been expressed at different times about reflexives, as well as reflexive types. Here we consider the opinion of Sh. G. Gulubeyli, who conducted a special study on the reflexive type of the verb, to be more appropriate. He notes that reflexives means any meaning in which the of the subject and object of the action is expressed, that is, if in the semantic plan the subject is at the same time the object of the action, then reflexives is expressed without depending on the means of expression. The following can be objects:

1. a) the subject as a whole; b) a part of the subject, or rather, a part of the subject's body;
2. a) the physical state of the subject; b) the internal, mental state of the subject;
3. a) a living subject consisting of a person or an impersonal being; b) an inanimate subject [2, p. 13].

From this definition, one can draw a general conclusion that the action performed by the performer is directed, directed towards himself.

In the Azerbaijani language, the reflexive form of the verb has historically been the same as the passive form and has expressed the same meaning. It is no coincidence that even after the two forms were formed separately, they have the same morphological sign: -il4, -in4.

At the same time, in Azerbaijani linguistics there is an opinion that the suffixes -il, -il, -ul, -ül participate mainly in the formation of the passive form, and the suffixes -in, -in, -un, -ün participate in the formation of the reflexive form. Undoubtedly, the lexical meaning of this or that verb plays an important role here [3, p. 41]. For example,

1. The river was drained (reactive).
2. The river was drained into the field (passive).

The text in which the first sentence is used can be imagined as follows. The river was drained, then we crossed the river. This sentence cannot be converted to the active voice, and even if we do, it sounds very artificial. However, the second sentence can easily be converted to the active voice:

The residents drained the river into the field.

To distinguish between the passive voice and the reactive voice, the following should be taken into account [4, p. 199].

1. In sentences with the passive voice, the object replaces the subject, while in the reflexive voice, the word indicating the subject becomes active and there is no need for an object. For example,

Sara cleaned the window → The window was cleaned (passive voice).

Sara washed her face → Sara washed (reflexive voice).

So, since the subject is active in the reflexive voice, the word indicating the object loses its significance.

2. In the passive voice, it is possible to restore who performed the action in most cases, but in the reflexive voice, it is not possible to do this.

Adil read a book → The book was read by Amil.

Such a change cannot be made in the sentence. Because in the passive form, the subject is active in each case.

3. The passive voice, mainly, belongs to the third person, and the reflexives form can belong to all three persons.

The article was sent – The articles were sent (Passive form).

I washed - We washed.

He dressed - They dressed.

At the same time, there are verbs that can belong to the first and second persons in the passive form of the verb. In such cases, the action performed is directed to the speaker [5, p. 254].

I was beaten. → They beat me.

He was beaten. → They beat him.

As a rule, the reflexive form of the verb is formed from active verbs. These verbs are transformed into passive verbs by accepting various reflexive suffixes.

1. The flowers were slowly opening (blooming) (Y.V. Chamenzaminli) [6, p. 154].

2. The bonfire was smoking next to the carts (I. Shikhli,). [7, p. 264].

Despite the fact that the suffixes of the reflexive and passive forms in the examples are not the same, we are talking about the reflexive form of the verb. In none of these sentences is the main criterion – the transformation of the passive form into the active form – possible. For example, it is impossible to use the first sentence – Flowers were opening – They opened flowers, because this does not correctly reflect reality. The second criterion is also impossible to apply, that is, it is impossible to restore the subject of the action. The action performed in those sentences is directly directed towards the subject himself.

It should be noted that in modern Azerbaijani the reflexive form of the verb can be expressed with other suffixes. Although the form is similar to the active form, the reflexive meaning is expressed in terms of the meaning it expresses. The following suffixes are included in those suffixes [5, p. 257].

-lan, -len:-- He became excited.

-lash, -lash: -- She became beautiful.

-ıq, -ik, --We were late

One of the features of the reflexive form is that the verb used in this form requires its reflexive pronoun. For example, He dressed himself. At the same time, this pronoun can also be omitted: to dress, to undress, to fold, etc. Verbs cannot be used with their pronoun in the reflexive form.

Ex: He put on his clothes without saying a word.

As can be seen from the examples, reflexive pronouns are used in modern English as the opposite of their reflexive pronoun in each case.

At the same time, the use of reflexive pronouns in all cases does not manifest itself as the opposite of the reflexive form of the verb.

Therefore, the use of the reflexive pronoun in all cases does not appear as the opposite of the reflexive form existing in the Azerbaijani language.

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Xülasə

Məqalədə Azərbaycan dilində feilin qayıdış növü və onun ingilis dilində qarşılığından bəhs edilir. Semantik baxımdan universal xarakter daşımasına baxmayaraq, feilin qayıdış növü bir çox dillərdə konkret qrammatik ifadə vasitələrinə malik olduğu halda digər dillərdə həmin məna ayrı-ayrı leksik vasitələrlə ifadə olunur. Azərbaycan dilində feilin qayıdış növü passiv növlə eyni morfoloji əlamətlərə malikdir. Bu dildə müxtəlif ifadə vasitələrinə malik olan qayıdışlıq mənası mövcuddur, lakin feilin qayıdış növü yoxdur.

Feilin qayıdış növü təsirli feillərdən düzəlir. Həmin feillər müxtəlif qayıdış növ şəkilçiləri qəbul edərək təsirsiz feillərə çevrilir. Azərbaycan dilində mövcud olan feilin qayıdış növü ingilis dilində, əsasən, öz təzahürünü qayıdış əvəzlilikləri ilə tapır.

Məhz bunun nəticəsidir ki, bir çox tədqiqatçılar müasir ingilis dilində felin qayıdış növünün mövcudluğundan danışırlar.

Açar sözlər: feil, qayıdış növ, passiv növ, aktiv növ, mübtəda, tamamlıq

Резюме

В статье говорится о возвратном типе глагола в азербайджанском языке и его эквиваленте в английском языке. Несмотря на свой универсальный характер с семантической точки зрения, возвратный тип глагола во многих языках имеет конкретные грамматические средства выражения, в то время как в других языках то же значение выражается отдельными лексическими средствами. В азербайджанском языке возвратная форма глагола имеет те же морфологические особенности, что и пассивная форма.

Возвратный тип глагола состоит из активных глаголов. Эти глаголы становятся пассивными глаголами, принимая различные типы возвратных суффиксов. Возвратная форма глагола, существующая в азербайджанском языке, в английском языке в основном выражается возвратным местоимением

Ключевые слова: глагол, возвратная форма, пассивная форма, активная форма, подлежащее, дополнение

Rəyçi: fil.fş.d., dos. Vəfa Şahzadə