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### Comparative analysis of using Passive Voice

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**Abstract.** The functional-semantic features of passive voices in Kazakh and English are represented on the basis of a comparative analysis. This paper primarily attempts to compare peculiarities in the usage of passive structures in two unrelated linguistic systems. Grammatical structures, syntactic and semantic functions and cognitive aspects offering a comprehensive perspective on passive voice become the aim of the research. This paper underlines cognitive competence in relation to the functional-semantic features of passive voice. Described herein is the integrated methodology of research - the theoretical and practical approaches in considering the opinion of scholars, both domestic and foreign, who studied the categories of voice in Kazakh and English languages. Specific features and the sphere of application of both passive voices are given with practical examples. The significant differences and similarities will prove the need for their deeply grounded understandings, scientifically enriching the field of structural comparative grammar. Practical level provides constructive aspects of language teaching with scientific backup. The paper contributes to education, explaining semantic functions of Passive Voice in a better way helping learners in distinguishing grammatical structures of Kazakh and English. It develops inter-lingual understanding and enhancing communicative skills in multilingual conditions.

**Keywords:** passive voice, semantics, comparison, similarity, difference

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## Introduction

In nature, everything that surrounds human beings as objects and phenomena gets reflected in the human consciousness and through cognition. This formed concept with a specific lexical and grammatical meaning is expressed with the help of words and conveyed by language. In the transmission of a concept with the help of words, meaning arises. Meaning is the content of a word with the help of which thought is conveyed. The tool to express an idea formed in the mind with meaningful words. Kazakh linguist Zhubayeva O.S. notices that “Language serves as a tool for cognition and communication. It is the main means of conveying knowledge about the world, accumulated through the cognition of reality. Language not only reveals thought but also leaves its mark on the cognitive process. Therefore, language participates in the act of thinking” [1]. She underlines that it is impossible to form the world without language assistance. The word “cognitive” means the process of how a person learns, understands new concepts and recognizes phenomena or reality around them. Therefore, a synonym for the term “cognitive” can be “recognize”. Language and cognition are closely related processes. Domestic researcher Kunanbayeva S.S. in her works asserts that “language is a carrier of human culture”, while Turesayeva G.M. emphasizes the importance of focusing on cultural-cognitive and communicative functions of language in language teaching [2]. Cognitive linguistics studies reveal that the linguistic worldwide in Kazakh and English cultures is shaped differently through cognition. However, comparative analysis also uncovers semantic similarities in linguistic units within sentences of these two languages. The word “semantics” derived from the Greek word for “signifier” is now used as a synonym for “word meaning”. Since psychology demonstrates that word meaning is a generalized reflection of a phenomenon in human consciousness, the similarities and differences in word semantics and meaning were first outlined in the research of foreign linguist Ferdinand de Saussure and later introduced to psychology from linguistics by Russian scientist L.S. Vygotsky.

The passive voice semantics in Kazakh and English have been the object of interest for this article investigation. Given the distinctive grammatical and cultural contexts of the Kazakh and English languages, this study will try to find out the similarities and differences between their grammatical structures and a major objective in contemporary applied Kazakh linguistics. By its syntax, passive is close to the subject-verb locative expressions. This comparative study examines the similarities and differences in the semantics of the passive voice, highlighting the underlying cognitive processes and cultural influences that shape both its structure and usage of language. Research in the realm of passive voice would not only enrich grammatical categorization, but also contribute to multilingual studies. This is because language has generally been regarded as a window into human thought and culture, particularly within these two diverse linguistic contexts.

## Literature review

This article draws on the foundational works of Kazakh and international linguists to examine the semantics and grammatical structure of passive voice in Kazakh and English. Key contribution come from A.Baitursynuly who first explored the morphology and syntax of Kazakh including categories of voice. S. Isayev focused on syntactic roles and interaction between active and passive forms. Y.Mamanov analyzed the literary stylistic development of passive

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construction. O.Zhubayeva emphasized the anthropocentric and cognitive aspects of grammatical categories of passive voice.

Insights from E.A.Korneyeva, David Banks and others helped frame the typological and functional characteristics of passive voice.

Foundational theories of meaning and cognition by F.de Saussure and L.S. Vygotsky are also referenced to support the cognitive-semantic orientation of this article.

These scholars provide a theoretical and methodological basis for comparative analysis of passive voice across Kazakh and English.

## **Materials and Methods**

Comparative-typological research gives the opportunity to identify both structural features of different languages and universal and typological characteristics between them. Typological research helps uncover similarities and differences in grammatical and semantic aspects of several languages. Comparative methods represent one of the broad spectrums of linguistics and a tool for the determination of the structural features of languages. While comparing the passive voice of Kazakh and English the following methods were used in the work:

The method of comparison-typology that is highly effective in carrying out the comparative research of structural and functional features of passive voice of Kazakh and English. By this method the similarities and differences between the two languages are identified.

Componential analysis is based on the analysis of semantic and grammatical components of verbs. This enables the study of the semantic composition of passive voice in Kazakh and English, their morphological and syntactic structures.

Structural method focuses on the structural systems analysis of languages. By discussing structural passive voice in Kazakh and English there is a chance to reveal positions in linguistic and grammatical systems. Therefore, the passive voice systems of Kazakh and English can provide some valuable information on how such a process of passive voice formation took place in both languages by comparing them.

During the research of passive voice semantics and grammatical structures in Kazakh and English, the works of such famous Kazakh linguists as A. Baitursynluy, S. Isayev, Y. Mamanov and O. Zhubayeva, as well as the materials of foreign scholars E.A. Korneyeva, David Banks and other sources have been relied on. A. Baitursynuly is the first scholar who deeply studied the morphology and syntax of the Kazakh language and has explored the usage and functions of passive voice. In logical analysis linguistic structure can show the meaning and contextual use of passive voice. S. Isayev paid close attention to syntactic structures, studying the role of active and passive voice and how it interacts with other word classes in sentences. Y. Mamanov in his work, focuses on the development of the Kazakh Literary language covering the aspects of passive voices found within the works and the manner in which they develop literary-stylistic function content. Thus making the texts significantly exciting and broad. O. Zhubayeva extensively examines grammatical categories in the Kazakh Language based on the anthropocentric property, showing subject-object dependences of participants of situational interest in passive voice forms. [1].

Their works contribute to having an insight into the Passive Voice from an interpretative and cognitive angle. Without these necessary opinions and conclusions, one may fail to get the essence meaning, function, and stylistic role of Passive Constructions. The article presented herein shows a comparative analysis of passive voice in Kazakh borrowed from English

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by reviewing previous research undertaken on the grammatical and functional variation. This approach provides a complex and multifaceted analysis of the research topic, developing at the same time some new trends based on previous studies in Kazakh linguistics.

## Results and Discussion

Prominent Kazakh scholars such as A. Baitursynuly, S. Isayev and Y. Mamanov conducted extensive research on passive voice in Kazakh and made significant contributions to its grammatical description and practical usage.

In the paper about the category of passive voice by S. Isayev, it is mentioned that the passive voice mostly happens in political or scientific texts. "One feature of the passive voice that we are proposing is that this voice form is added to verb stems that have not previously takes this form or it enters into new grammatical relationships with new objects being used in new predicative relationships". *Then the General Assembly session of the members of the Kyrgyz Central Executive Committee, having considered the decree on land issued by the Russian Central Executive Committee on May 22 of that year, adopted the following resolution (KK, No.10, 1922). Another resolution was passed on May 25, 1923 (EQ), stating that trade relations should be restored.* The development of the literary language during the Soviet period brought such phrases into the Kazakh language as: "passed a resolution", "made a resolution", "issued a resolution", "passed a decree" and so on. At that time, such phrases were entirely new for the Kazakh language. Also it is true that in the Kazakh mentality the concepts of "resolution" and "decree" as a kind of an official document did not exist before. It would therefore have been impossible for these words to be used in combination with verbs before that time. The introduction of these concepts and consequently their phrases into the written language was closely related to the actions of the Communist Party, as well as the newly established Soviet bodies. These words thus began to appear in the Kazakh press following the October Revolution. From that moment on, the function of the passive voice developed and expanded beyond such words as "resolution" and "decree" [5].

The author and scholar of the work "Issues of Kazakh Linguistics" Y. Mamanov says the following about the passive voice: *"The passive voice expresses an action performed by a subject involuntarily that is under compulsion or due to external forces. It is formed in Kazakh using the suffixes "-ЫЛ/-ІЛ/-Л" (-yl/-il/-l), "-ЫН/-ІН/-Н" (-yn/-in/-n) and it indicates that the subject performs the action not of its own free will but due to other reasons"* [6]. As a scholar Y. Mamanov conducted research on the use, place and significance of the passive voice in linguistic structures, also analyzing the forces that influence actions.

Building on the views of previous scholars, O. Zhubayeva describes the passive voice in her work as follows: *"passive voice is a type of verb that implies the action or event happens on its own where the direct object of the action functions as the grammatical subject. This type of verb is formed with the suffix "-ЫЛ/-ІЛ" (-yl/-il) for transitive verbs or with the suffix "-ЫН/-ІН" (-yn/-in) if the verb root contains the letter "l (л)".*

For example: *The heart poured out with confession,*

*Songs were sung between two friends.*

*Trust was their companion,*

*A sense of kinship appeared in their faces.*

*The white yurt was raised over the heads of the children of Alash, the Alash flag was lifted.* ("Kazakh") [1]. In these sentences the passive voice is used to indicate that the action occurs with-

out the subject's will. Among the types of verb voices the passive voice expresses involuntary self-occurring actions as can be seen from the following analyses:

1. "Songs were sung between two friends" (Екі достың арасында жыр айтылды) – here the verb "were sung" is in the passive voice denoting that *the song was sung* involuntarily between the two friends.

2. "The white yurt was raised over the heads of the children of Alash, the Alash flag was lifted." (Алты алаштың баласының басына ақ орда тігіліп, Алаш туы көтерілді) – the verbs "was raised" and "was lifted" are in the passive voice.

If we take the sentence "The white yurt was raised over the heads of the children of Alash, the Alash flag was lifted" [1], the analysis provided emphasizes the significance of the action. The author explains that the passive constructions *was raised* and *was lifted* indicate actions that occurred without the agent's explicit presence emphasizing national unity and collective memory. These verbs are interpreted functionally illustrating how passive voice is used to foreground the outcome of an action rather than the doer.

However, the analysis is overly generalized and does not include a detailed syntactic breakdown of the construction. For example, while it is noted that the subject is the recipient of the action (*yurt and flag*), there is no attempt to show this relationship through formal phrase structure rules (NP Det.+N, VP Aux + V+PP). This limits the researcher's ability to understand how the passive structure functions at the sentence level across different languages.

If we analyze above mentioned sentences where passive voice is used from the perspective of functional grammar focusing on taxis, aspectuality and causal characteristics we will get these results:

**Table 1. Analyzing from the perspectives of taxis, aspectuality and causality**

Example	Taxis	Aspectuality	Causality
Songs were sung between two friends. (Екі достың арасында жыр айтылды) [1]	does not exhibit internal taxis due to the presence of only one verb	the verb phrase is perfective indicating a completed and whole action	although causality is not overtly expressed, the context suggests an implicit causal relationship likely tied to emotional or interpersonal developments between two friends
The white tent was raised over the heads of the children of Alash, the Alash flag was lifted. (Алты алаштың баласының басына ақ орда тігіліп, Алаш туы көтерілді) [1]	the sentence reflects a sequential relationship between two completed events	"was raised" and "was lifted" are in the past simple passive which corresponds to the perfective aspect. Here the focus lies on the accomplishment and result of the actions reinforcing their symbolic finality and historical weight	the sentence carries an element of causality. The raising of the white tent is interpreted as a ceremonial act that sets the stage for lifting the Alash flag

Such functional grammatical analyses explain the role of passive voice in sentences and its significance in Kazakh texts.

Further, it is necessary to analyze the functional role of the passive voice in English grammar, illustrated with examples from N.M. Rayevska's research [7]. These two sentences can be analyzed in terms of taxis, aspectual and causal characteristics yielding the following results:

**Table 2. Analyzing from the perspectives of taxis, aspectuality and causality**

Example	Taxis	Aspectuality	Causality
It was agreed that we should make such experiments in the open air (Мұндай тәжірибелерді ашық ауада жүргізу керек екені шешілді) [7].	The sentence shows posterior taxis. The agreement ( <i>It was agreed</i> ) occurs first in time followed by the intended action ( <i>we should make such experiments</i> ) which is placed in the future relative to the agreement	The main verb " <i>was agreed</i> " is in the past simple passive indicating a perfective aspect that is completed and bounded decision making event. The subordinate clause " <i>we should make...</i> " reflects a non-completed, planned action pointing to prospective aspect of the past.	The act of agreeing causes the future experiments. The agreement is enabling condition for the planned activity.
It was arranged that the expedition should start without delay (Экспедицияның кешіктірілмей басталуы ұйғарылды) [7].	The arrangement ( <i>...was arranged...</i> ) occurred first and the action ( <i>...should start...</i> ) is planned to take place after the arrangement indicating a future event relative to initial one.	The verb ( <i>...was arranged...</i> ) is in the past simple passive indicating a perfective aspect. The arrangement is viewed as a completed event. The subordinate clause ( <i>...should start...</i> ) denotes a prospective aspect pointing to an intended future action.	The arrangement directly triggers the start of the expedition. The starting of the expedition is a consequence of the prior organizational decision.

The first and second tables have similarities involving passive constructions and express completed actions through the perfective aspect in the main clause. Both tables contain elements of causality though implicit in the first table and more explicit in the second.

The main difference lies in taxis. Examples in the first table are single-clause actions that show simple sequential taxis, while those in the second table involve complex clauses. They clearly demonstrate posterior taxis and prospective aspect in subordinate clauses.

Some distinctions should be made within the passive voice usage in English. Direct passive voice syntactic structures in English are in common use. Passive voice cannot be used when the subject is expressed by a noun in conjunction with a reflexive pronoun or a possessive pronoun showing that the subject and object are the same person. For example: *He hurt himself*. (Ол өзіне зиян келтірді.) *Peter hurt his arm*. (Питер қолын жарақаттап алды.) [7].

Besides, some of the phrasal verbs like *to take part*, *to take courage*, *to take flight*, *to take alarm*, *to lose heart*, *to take heart* are never used in passive.

On the other hand, some phrases like *to lose sight of*, *to take care*, *to take responsibility*, *to pay attention* can be used in passive structure. For example: "*No responsibility is taken of personal property*" (*hotel notice*). (Жеке мүлік жоғалғаны үшін ешқандай жауапкершілік алынбайды) (қонақ үй хабарламасы). "*Attention must be paid to the results of the first experiment*". (Бірінші тәжірибенің нәтижелеріне назар аударылуы тиіс). "*Such things should not be lost sight of*" (Мұндай нәрселерді назардан тыс қалдыруға болмайды). [7]. The lexical variety of verbs and their objects make it difficult to draw strict boundaries between different types of objects.

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A unique construction which is seldom found in other European languages is found in sentences with a passive form of the secondary type. There are verbs that take both direct and indirect objects.

Some of the common ones are: *to allow, to ask, to award, to give, to grant, to leave, to offer, to promise, to send, to show, to teach, to tell*. These verbs take two passive forms. a) *A book was given to him*. (Кітап оған берілді). (Direct first-degree passive).

b) *He was given a book*. (Оған кітап берілді) (Indirect second-degree passive) [7].

Sentences which include the verb “*give*” are often formed in indirect (second-degree) passive structure such as *give a credit, give orders, give a chance, give an opportunity to choose, give an explanation, give permission, give shelter* and others. For example: *He was provided with a good opportunity to argue* (Оған пікір таласуға жақсы мүмкіндік берілді); *An opportunity to go to the South in summer was given to her*. (Жазда оған оңтүстікке баруға мүмкіндік берілді); *Suppose, a choice is given to you. What would you prefer?* (Дәл қазір, сізге таңдау мүмкіндігі берілсе, не таңдар едіңіз?). In English active construction many verbs that take both direct and indirect objects can accept only one passive structure. For instance: *bring, do, play* and so on. The list could be extended. However, the verb in *have* is not reversible in passive construction and it is used in its constant meaning. For example: *We have a car*. (Бізде көлік бар).

According to the great linguist M. Orazov’s opinion, one of the current issues of linguistics is the comprehensive analysis of word semantics. The meaning of a word should be differentiated and defined in conformity with its function and purpose. It is possible to find the meanings of words and fixed expressions on sites like “*sozdikqor.kz*” with access to different types of specialized dictionaries and encyclopedias. For English words long-established dictionaries from Oxford are useful in providing meanings and usage examples. If we compare the semantics of the Kazakh verb “*boiled*” with its English counterpart we see some similarities. For example, “*қайнатты*” can be translated as “*boiled; heated; caused annoyance*” (қайнатты; ысыттық; шыдамын тауысты/ызасын келтірді) [8], whereas “*қайнатты*” can be translated as “*bubbled and changed into steam*” by Martin H. [9]. The meanings of passive verb forms in Kazakh and English are not always identical they are often semantically similar.

Polish and Austrian linguist Anna Wierzbicka, in her semantic research points out that “*It is impossible to define everything in the world. To define something (without falling into an explicit or hidden vicious circle) certain undefinable concepts are necessary. If the indefinable or primitive concepts we arrive at are not self evident and intuitively clear our explanations will explain nothing*” [10]. This implies that not every semantic similarity or difference between languages needs to be analyzed systematically. Similarly not all categories in Kazakh and English lend themselves to semantic analysis. Nevertheless, Wierzbicka’s statement does not apply to words that are homonyms or have polysemous meanings within a single language.

“*In linguistic analysis, the term passive voice is often employed to characterize constructions in which the syntactic subject corresponds to the semantic patient rather than the agent. Such structures foreground the receiver of the action, thereby displacing the agent and inviting deeper inquiry into voice, agency and information structure across languages. This is particularly relevant when the linguistic sign is not used in its primary function. In such cases, it is essential to consider that the meaning of the sign within context is determined by its syntactic role in the sentence*” [11]. By these authors’ opinion we see the authors examine passive voice within the Kazakh language from functional-semantic perspective. They highlight that passive voice is formed using specific affixes such as -л, -ыл, -іл, -н, -ын, -ін which are attached to verb bases. These morphological markers transform transitive verbs into their passive forms shifting the focus from the subject (the doer of the action) to the

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object (the receiver of the action). This shift allows the object to occupy the syntactic position of the subject in a sentence. For example, a sentence like “*The khan issued a law*” in the active voice can be transformed into “*The law is issued*” in the passive voice where the object “*law*” becomes the subject of the sentence. The authors also discuss the importance of the predicate’s structural function in determining voice noting that in the active voice the predicate is subject-oriented while in the passive voice is object-oriented. They emphasize that the choice between active and passive constructions is influenced by various factors including the desire to highlight the object or to omit the agent of the action when it is unknown, irrelevant or implied by context.

By David Banks the verb phrase “*can be differentiated*” is a passive construction that omits the agent performing the differentiation. It emphasizes the variability of the effect. Passive voice is an inherent feature of the language and is used appropriately to maintain coherence in writing and to manage the flow information effectively. (David Banks, 2017). It points out that passive voice is used to sustain the natural flow of writing and effective presentation of information rather than to conceal or obscure meaning. It protects passive voice by explaining its historical and stylistic values claiming its pattern evolved over centuries of use in English for valid and practical reasons.

By anchoring its function within a centuries-long tradition of linguistic evolution, extract positions passive voice as a tool of stylistic integrity that befits established norms of English writing. It is polemic to critiques that have portrayed passive voice as indefinite or elusive instead, it holds that its good use brings clarity and maintains information balance in writing.

A comparative study of passive voice categories in Kazakh and English provides valuable insights into their semantic differences. These insights help attract the attention of scholars from developed English-speaking countries to scientific potential of Kazakh language. In turn, such comparisons contribute to highlighting the status of Kazakh as a language of science.

## Conclusion

The practical value of semantic analysis in comparing passive voice in Kazakh and English follows from its theoretical and practical importance for linguists. It allows a better cognizance of language, improves the teaching-learning process and perfects inter-lingual communication. The article presents a well-developed comparative analysis of passive voice constructions in Kazakh and English from a functional-semantic perspective. However, it would benefit from a clearer and more explicit articulation of its practical applications beyond the general study of grammatical categories.

The discussion could be significantly strengthened by highlighting how the findings may inform related fields such as Translation Studies, particularly in resolving syntactic mismatches between source and target languages in passive constructions. Furthermore, the research has clear potential for integration into Computational Linguistics, especially in areas like Machine Translation, Natural Language Processing and Automated Syntactic Parsing where understanding voice constructions is critical for accurate semantic interpretation. Accurately identifying and converting passive constructions in Machine Translation are critical for preserving the intended meaning.

In NLP detecting passive voice enables more precise information extraction, sentiment analysis and question answering by allowing systems to differentiate between agents and patients within a sentence.



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For Automated Syntactic Parsing passive constructions pose unique challenges in both languages due to their distinct morphological and syntactic markers.

Incorporating language-specific features such as affix-based passivation in Kazakh and auxiliary verb structures in English enhances parsing accuracy and contributes to multilingual computational models.

Lastly, extending the comparative approach to cross-linguistic syntactic analysis would position the work within a broader typological context. This, in turn, allows its insight to contribute to the development of universal grammar models and multilingual language education.

Emphasizing the interdisciplinary applications would not only broaden the impact of the research but also underscore the importance of studying voice as a core component of linguistic systems in both theoretical and applied domains.

Incorporating these practical perspectives could also enhance the article's pedagogical value. For instance, identifying cross-language passive structures could assist language teachers in creating more effective instructional materials that bridge grammatical contrasts. Such integration would be particularly useful in multilingual classrooms or in training translators and interpreters who must navigate the structural nuances of passive constructions. Moreover, emphasizing the relevance of the findings of real-world language use could increase the study's applicability in policy-making contexts, such as curriculum development and language standardization initiatives.

The broader implication is that a comparative study of passive voice not only illuminates internal grammatical mechanisms but also offers pathways for meaningful cross-disciplinary collaboration.

### **Conflict of Interests**

There are no conflicts of interest in the publication of this article.

**Contribution of the authors.** Taubeyeva A. generated the ideas for the research, created the methodological framework, performed the primary analysis of functional-semantic features of passive voice and wrote the first draft of the article. Igilikova S. conducted the literature review and participated in the analysis of the findings. Provided a critical revision for the intellectual contents in the article to ensure there was coherence and clarity.

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### **Ырықсыз етісті қолданудағы салғастырмалы талдау**

**Аңдатпа.** Мақалада туыстық байланысы жоқ екі тілдік жүйедегі ырықсыз етіс құрылымдарының қолданылу ерекшеліктерін салғастыруға бағытталған. Зерттеудің мақсаты – қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі ырықсыз етістердің грамматикалық құрылымдарын, синтаксистік және семантикалық қызметтерін, сондай-ақ олардың когнитивтік аспектілерін кешенді түрде қарастыру. Мақалада ырықсыз етістің функционалдық-семантикалық ерекшеліктеріне байланысты когнитивтік құзыреттілікке ерекше назар аударылады. Қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі етіс категориясын зерттеген отандық және шетелдік ғалымдардың пікірлерін ескере отырып, теориялық және практикалық әдістерді біріктіретін кешенді зерттеу әдістемесі сипатталған. Сонымен қатар, екі тілдегі ырықсыз етісті зерттеудің маңыздылығы атап көрсетіледі. Екі тілдегі ырықсыз етістің ерекшеліктері мен қолданылу аясы мысалдар арқылы көрсетіледі. Етіс құрылымдарының синтаксистік және семантикалық функциялары ашылып, олардың сөйлемдегі рөлі айқындалады. Айырмашылықтар мен ұқсастықтарды терең зерделеудің маңыздылығы салғастырмалы грамматика саласын ғылыми тұрғыдан байыту қажеттігін дәлелдейді. Зерттеудің практикалық деңгейі тілді оқытудың негізделген әдістерін ұсынады. Зерттеу білім беру саласына үлесін қосып, ырықсыз етістің семантикалық қызметін тереңірек түсіндіру арқылы тіл үйренушілерге қазақ және ағылшын тілдеріндегі грамматикалық құрылымдарды ажыратуға көмектеседі. Зерттеу нәтижелері көптілді ортада коммуникативтік дағдыларды дамытуға және тілдер арасындағы өзара түсіністікті арттыруға ықпал етеді. Зерттеу екі тілдегі ырықсыз етістің функционалдық маңыздылығын атап, тіл үйренушілерге теория және практикалық жағынан тиімділігін көрсетеді.

**Түйін сөздер:** ырықсыз етіс, семантика, салыстыру, ұқсастық, айырмашылық

### Сравнительный анализ использования страдательного залога

**Аннотация.** Статья направлена на сравнение особенностей использования страдательных конструкций в двух несвязанных языковых системах. Цель исследования – дать комплексное представление о категории залога через анализ грамматических структур, синтаксических и семантических функций, а также когнитивных аспектов. В статье подчеркивается значимость когнитивной компетентности в контексте функционально-семантических характеристик страдательного залога. Описана интегрированная методология исследования, включающая теоретический и практический подходы, с учетом мнений отечественных и зарубежных ученых изучавших категории залога в казахском и английском языках. Рассматривается актуальность изучения страдательного залога с точки зрения его синтаксических и семантических функций. Специфические особенности и сфера применения страдательного залога в обоих языках представлены с примерами. Различия и сходства доказывают необходимость их глубоко обоснованного понимания, что научно обогащает область структурной сравнительной грамматики. Анализируются механизмы формирования страдательного залога, его влияние на смысл предложения и различия в формировании страдательных конструкций в английском и казахском языках. Практический уровень исследования предоставляет конструктивные аспекты обучения языку основанные на научных данных. Статья вносит вклад в сферу образования, помогая лучше объяснить семантические функции страдательного залога, тем самым облегчая изучающим различение грамматических структур казахского и английского языков. Это исследование способствует развитию межъязыкового понимания и совершенствованию коммуникативных навыков в полилингвальной среде. Статья не только раскрывает научные аспекты категории залога, но также имеет практическое значение для методики преподавания языков.

**Ключевые слова:** страдательный залог, семантика, сравнение, сходство, различие

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