**Features of the use of active, passive and middle voices**

In the English language system has been a number of quantitative and qualitative changes in the process of its development. Since a language is a dynamic, constantly evolving system, this is quite natural. At the present stage of its development, the English language continues to be actively enriched with new forms of expression of the meanings and categories that already exist in it. This process inevitably concerns the category of Voice that is the subject of this article.

In grammar, the voice of a verb describes the relationship between the action (or state) that the verb expresses and the participants identified by its arguments (subject, object, etc.). The verb by its form can show whether the person or object indicated by the name is the subject, the producer (source) of the action or not, i.e. whether the action is directed from the subject or to the subject. The verb in English does not have a special form that would indicate how the action relates to the object represented in the appendix. In the sentences "She talked loudly", or "He pointed to his own portrait" the verb equally indicates only that the action is addressed from the subject represented by the subject. On the contrary, in the sentences “He was told a story” or “The story was told with sarcasm” the verb indicates the direction of the action towards the object represented by the subject. All this depends on the syntagmatic properties of the verb, its lexical meaning and communication goals. Voice is sometimes called diathesis. The development of the theory of the Voice is devoted to the research of a number of scientists. A. A.Kholodovich introduced a new concept of "Voice diathesis".

In modern English, there are two voices - active and passive, but most linguists believe that there is no special form that would indicate the relationship of the action with the object represented in the supplement, i.e., they do not recognize the presence of a reflexive verb in the modern language. Therefore, we should first focus on the generally accepted opposition of the real - passive voice, and then on the problem of the "third" voice (middle) in English.

Voice is one of the most formal grammatical categories, because a category does not reflect reality - it is a way of describing a particular reality. The voice category describes the participants in the event (the actor, the action, the object) and how they are represented in the sentence (the subject, the predicate, the object). Accordingly to English grammar, all English verbs should fall into transitive and intransitive. As well the category of Voice is no exception. On transitive and intransitive verbs described in Cambridge University Press: "Thus, you can see that there are two kinds of verbs. One kind, such as write, annoy, and throw, acts upon something. The noun (or noun phrase) that the verb acts upon is called the direct object of the sentence. Those verbs that act on something are called transitive verbs. Typically, in statements, a transitive verb is followed by the noun (or noun phrase) that it is acting upon. Other verbs, such as sleep, die, and arrive, do not act upon something. In fact, these verbs can't have a direct object. We can't say, for example: \*I usually sleep the dog, \*They'll arrive the book. Those verbs that do not act on something and appear in sentences that do not have a direct object are called intransitive verbs"

The use of passive or active voice can tell you a lot about the person who wrote this. The history of the concept of voice. In the grammar of ancient Greek, the voice was called diáthesis "location" or "condition", with three subcategories:

• active [enérgeia]

• passive [páthos]

• middle [mesótēs]

Two voices were recognized in Latin:

• active (lat.)

• passive (lat. passivum)

The categorical form of an active voice is unmarked, characterised by zero. The category form of a passive voice is labeled, analytic, characterised by the presence of an intermittent morpheme.

The Active Voice - the relationship between a subject and a verb in which the subject performs the action of the verb, or the verb forms which show this relationship. For instance: The dog bit my leg. “bit” - is in the active voice.

Passive Voice - the relationship between a subject and a verb in which the subject receives the action of the verb, or the verb forms which show this relationship. For instance: My leg was bitten by a dog. “was bitten” - is in the passive voice.

Some scientist of English language, linguists, says that there are more than 3 categories of Voice. Besides, it has not been proven yet. They are currently working on this issue and the realization of the new categories is still open. But, also there are linguists who says that in the language even third category of voice doesn’t exist. However, there are those who claim the opposite, confirming that it exists. It is called Middle or somewhere Average Voice.

Any speeches (such as Albanian, Asian, Tamil, Sanskrit, Icelandic, Swedish and Ancient Greek) sustain a middle voice. This is a set of inflections or constructions, which is to some extent at odds from both the alert and passive voices. The middle voice is aforementioned to be in the middle between the active and the passive voices considering the contents oftentimes cannot be categorized as either agent or resigned however may have components of both. E.g. it may show what would be an intransitive verb in English. E.g., in “The casserole baked in the oven”, baked is syntactically active nevertheless semantically passive. In Classical Greek, the middle voice generally has a reflexive sense: the subject action on or for itself, much as “The youngster clean up himself”, or “The boy washes”. It can be transitive or intransitive. It can on occasion be victimized in a causative belief such as “The sire causes his boy to be set free”, or "The father ransoms his son".

Sentences with a verb in the active voice can contain two or three compulsory members of the sentence (subject + predicate, subject + predicate + complement). As we have already seen in the table "The English Tenses. The Active Voice" above, the active voice in English consists of 12 tenses-Present, Past, and Future, Simple, Continuous, Perfect, and Perfect Continuous.

Category of the Passive Voice. In the passive, the subject or subject becomes the person or thing with which the action was performed. We can omit "figure" or agent, or we can put "figure" in the prepositional sentence (by + " figure"):

These houses were designed in the 1880s (without passive agent)

These houses were designed in the 1880s by Edward Barnes. (passive + by + agent)

We use passive when we want to change the Focus of a sentence, or if the interpreter of the verb is not important or unknown, or if we do not want to say who this interpreter is.

In its meaning, the category of the passive voice is also very clear: its meaning lies in the direction of the action on the person or object designated by the name of the subject. Some researchers include to the system of verb forms the forms of a future continuous and a perfect continuous. For example, in works of B. Strang, we might have seen verbal formation:

* He will be being eaten
* He has been being eaten
* He had been being eaten
* He will have been being eaten
* He will have been being eaten
* (to) be being eaten
* (to) have been being eaten

The middle voice as well as in the passive voice, the subject is characterized by an action but does not perform it. Her books about nature sold rapidly. The Series was showing in living room that night.

The main signs that indicate that the combination of the verb te be with the participle II expresses an action (that is, it is a form of the verb in the passive voice— a simple predicate) can serve as: a) a circumstance that characterizes the action, or b) an addition with the preposition bu, denoting the producer of the action: Iron are most sharply attracted to the magnet. Не said the bolt was broken.

Practically we look the English language every day after day during our life. It’s as well significant to know the peculiarities of the English lyric its grammar and usage order present English and British people use different classification of voice in their every day speech. This theme will aid to know the peculiarities of each class how to form them and how to translate decision including the voice category.

The voice is a verb form that points out if the subject of the sentence is the creator or the object of the activity uttered by the predicate. We learned and analyzed the types of voices In English. There are two voices: the Active Voice and the Passive Voice. And another type that is still being discussed, is not accepted as a separate type - the middle voice.

Thus, we come to the conclusion that the form of a active voice in English has a number of meanings - active, medial, reflexive, mutual (perhaps this list of meanings of the form of a active Voice is not exhaustive, but this question requires special research). At the same time, it is very important to keep in mind that we are not talking about different Voices ("active", "average", "returnable", "mutual"), but about different values of the same categorical form of a active Voice. The above values of the form of a active Voice are expressed in English not morphologically (the form of the Voice in all the above cases is the same), but syntactically. As for the general meaning of the actual Voice form itself, it can be defined negatively as a non-passive meaning: the action is not directed at the object from the outside. An indicator that the form of the actual voice has exactly this meaning is the impossibility of using the addition with the preposition by, which denotes the actor (the subject of the action) and is characteristic of the passive construction. This general ("categorical") meaning of the real voice in English - the non-directionality of the action on the subject from the outside-is realized in the context in the form of particular values of activity, mediality, reflexivity, etc.