

DISTINCTIONS AND SIMILARITIES IN PRONOUNS OF THE ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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РАЗЛИЧИЯ И СХОДСТВА В МЕСТОИМЕНИЯХ АНГЛИЙСКОГО И УЗБЕКСКОГО ЯЗЫКОВ

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INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARINING OLMOSHLARIDAGI FARQLAR VA O'XSHASHLIKLAR

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Abstract: Pronouns are an essential part of language, serving to replace nouns and refer to individuals or groups. This article aims to explore the distinctions and similarities in pronouns between the English and Uzbek languages. English and Uzbek both use personal pronouns to refer to individuals or groups. However, there are significant differences in the pronoun systems of these two languages. English has a more complex system of pronouns, with distinct forms for subjects (I, you, he/she/it, we, they), objects (me, you, him/her/it, us, them), and possessives (my/mine, your/yours, his/her/hers/its, our/ours, their/theirs). In contrast, Uzbek has a simpler system of pronouns, with fewer distinctions between subject and object pronouns. For example, the pronoun "men" can mean both "I" and "me" in Uzbek, while the pronoun "siz" can mean both "you" and "your" depending on context.

Key words: pronouns, English language, Uzbek language, distinctions, similarities; complexity; usage.

Annotatsiya: Olmoshlar tilning ajralmas qismi bo'lib, otlarni almashtirish va shaxslar yoki guruhlariga murojaat qilish uchun xizmat qiladi. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi olmoshlardagi farq va o'xshashliklarni o'rganishga qaratilgan. Ingliz va o'zbek tillarida shaxslar yoki guruhlariga nisbatan shaxs olmoshlari qo'llaniladi. Biroq, bu ikki tilning olmosh tizimida sezilarli farqlar mavjud. Ingliz tilida predmetlar (I, you, he/she/it, we, they), obyektlar (me, you, him/her/it, us, them) va egalar uchun aniq shakllarga ega bo'lgan murakkab olmoshlar tizimi mavjud: meniki, sizniki, uniki, bizniki, ularniki.

Kalit so'zlar: olmoshlar, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, farqlari, o'xshashliklari; murakkablik; foydalanish.

Аннотация: Местоимения являются важной частью языка, заменяя существительные и обозначая отдельные лица или группы. Целью данной статьи является изучение различий и сходств местоимений в английском и узбекском языках. В английском и узбекском языках личные местоимения используются для обозначения отдельных лиц или групп. Однако в системах местоимений этих двух языков имеются существенные различия. В английском языке более

сложная система местоимений с различными формами субъектов (я, ты, он/она/оно, мы, они), объектов (я, ты, он/она/оно, мы, они) и притяжательных глаголов (мой/моя/моё, твой/твоя/твоё, его/ее), (наш/ваши, их). Напротив, в узбекском языке более простая система местоимений с меньшим количеством различий между подлежащими и объектными местоимениями.

Ключевые слова: местоимения, английский язык, узбекский язык, различия, сходства; сложность; применение.

KIRISH (INTRODUCTION). Pronouns are an essential part of language that help us refer to people, places, things, and ideas. While the English and Uzbek languages belong to different language families and have distinct grammatical structures, they share some similarities and differences in their pronoun systems. In this discussion, we will explore the distinctions and similarities in pronouns between the English and Uzbek languages, shedding light on how these linguistic elements reflect the unique characteristics of each language [7].

Distinctions in Pronouns:

1. Personal Pronouns:

- English: In English, personal pronouns include "I, you, he, she, it, we, they". These pronouns indicate the subject of a sentence.

- Uzbek: In Uzbek, personal pronouns differ based on formality and number. For example, the singular informal pronouns are "men" (I), "sen" (you), and "u" (he/she/it), while the plural informal pronouns are "biz" (we) and "sizlar" (you all). Formal pronouns in Uzbek include "man", "siz" and "ular"[6].

2. Possessive Pronouns:

- English: English possessive pronouns include "my, your, his, her, its, our, their". These pronouns show ownership or possession.

- Uzbek: Possessive pronouns in Uzbek are formed by adding possessive suffixes to personal pronouns. For example, "mening" (my), "sening" (your), "uning" (his/her/its), "bizning" (our), "sizning" (your), "ularning" (their).

- Uzbek: Uzbek reflexive pronouns are formed by adding the suffix "-o'z" to personal pronouns. For example, "o'zim" (myself), "o'zing" (yourself), "o'zi" (himself/herself/itself),

"o'zimiz" (ourselves), "o'zingiz" (yourselves), "o'zlar" (themselves).

MAVZUGA OID ADABIYOTLAR TAHLILI (LITERATURE REVIEW).

Similarities in Pronouns:

1. Demonstrative Pronouns:

- Both English and Uzbek have demonstrative pronouns that indicate proximity or distance. Examples include "this/that/these/those" in English and "bu/shu/u/ular" in Uzbek[5].

2. Interrogative Pronouns:

- English and Uzbek both have interrogative pronouns used to ask questions. Examples include "who, what, which, where, when, why, how" in English and "kim, nima, qaysi, qayerda, qachon, nima uchun, qanday" in Uzbek.

3. Indefinite Pronouns:

- Both languages have indefinite pronouns that do not refer to a specific person or thing. Examples include "somebody, anybody, nobody, something, anything, nothing" in English and "biror kishi, hech kim, biror narsa, hech narsa" in Uzbek. While English and Uzbek have distinct pronoun systems with differences in form and usage, they also share commonalities in certain types of pronouns. [8] Understanding these distinctions and similarities can help language learners appreciate the unique features of each language and enhance their proficiency in using pronouns effectively.

"Cross-Linguistic Analysis of Pronouns in English and Uzbek" by C. Johnson and D. Rahimov provides a detailed comparison of pronouns in English and Uzbek, focusing on their syntactic and semantic properties. The authors examine the structural differences in pronoun usage, including case marking,

agreement patterns, and pronominal reference. They also discuss the cultural and historical factors that influence the development of pronouns in each language [3].

TADQIQOT METODOLOGIYASI (RESEARCH METHODOLOGY).

"Pronominal Systems in English and Uzbek: A Typological Perspective" by L. Brown and N. Karimov investigates the typological characteristics of pronouns in English and Uzbek from a cross-linguistic perspective. The researchers analyze the morphological, syntactic, and pragmatic aspects of pronouns in both languages, highlighting their functional roles and distribution. They also explore how pronoun systems reflect broader linguistic structures and cultural norms in English and Uzbek societies[9].

"Comparative Analysis of Pronoun Usage in English and Uzbek Literature" by E. White and G. Abdullaev examines the portrayal of pronouns in English and Uzbek literature, focusing on how authors use pronouns to convey characters' identities, relationships, and emotions. The researchers compare the stylistic choices and narrative functions of pronouns in different genres and periods of literary works, shedding light on the creative potential of pronoun usage in storytelling[1].

Overall, these studies contribute to our understanding of the distinctions and similarities in pronouns between English and Uzbek languages, offering insights into the linguistic structures, cultural contexts, and communicative strategies associated with pronoun usage in each language. Further research in this area can deepen our knowledge of cross-linguistic variation in pronoun systems and enhance intercultural communication practices between English and Uzbek speakers[1].

The distinctions and similarities in pronouns between English and Uzbek languages reflect the unique grammatical features and cultural nuances of each language. By exploring these differences in pronoun usage, language learners and researchers can gain a deeper

understanding of how language shapes communication and expression in diverse linguistic contexts[10].

XULOSA VA TAKLIFLAR (CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS).

The comparison of pronouns in English and Uzbek languages reveals both distinct features and commonalities that highlight the linguistic structures and cultural contexts of each language. While personal, possessive, reflexive, demonstrative, interrogative, and indefinite pronouns serve similar functions in both languages, they exhibit variations in form, structure, and usage. By examining these distinctions and similarities, language learners and researchers can deepen their understanding of how pronouns shape communication and expression in English and Uzbek, offering valuable insights into the rich diversity of language systems worldwide.

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