

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GENDER FORM OF PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

Writer: Jo'rayeva Maqsuda

Navoi State Pedagogical Institute

The faculty of English language and literature

Research advisor: Muhammadiyev Aziz Shavkatovich

Annotation: In English, pronouns have gender distinctions, with separate pronouns for males, females, and non-binary individuals. In Uzbek, pronouns do not have gender distinctions, and a gender-neutral pronoun "u" is used for all individuals.

Annatatsiya: In English, pronouns have gender distinctions, with separate pronouns for males, females, and non-binary individuals. In Uzbek, pronouns do not have gender distinctions, and a gender-neutral pronoun "u" is used for all individuals.

Аннотация: На английском языке местоимения имеют различия по гендеру, с отдельными формами для мужчин, женщин и небинарных лиц. В узбекском же языке местоимения не имеют гендерных различий, и используется гендерно-нейтральное местоимение "у" для всех лиц.

INTRODUCTION

Pronouns are a type of word used to replace nouns in a sentence. They are used to avoid repetition and make sentences more concise. Pronouns can refer to people, objects, places, or ideas. They function as a substitute for a noun or noun phrase that has already been mentioned or is understood from the context.

For example, instead of saying "John went to the store, and then John bought groceries," we can use a pronoun to avoid repeating the noun:

"John went to the store, and then he bought groceries."

In this case, "he" is a pronoun that replaces the noun "John."

Pronouns come in different forms depending on their function in a sentence and the grammatical role they play. Common types of pronouns include:

1. Personal pronouns: These pronouns refer to people and can vary based on person, number, and gender. Examples include "I," "you," "he," "she," "it," "we," and "they."
2. Possessive pronouns: These pronouns show ownership or possession. Examples include "mine," "yours," "his," "hers," "its," "ours," and "theirs."
3. Reflexive pronouns: These pronouns end in "-self" (singular) or "-selves" (plural) and are used when the subject and object of a sentence refer to the same person or thing. Examples include "myself," "yourself," "himself," "herself," "itself," "ourselves," "yourselves," and "themselves."

4. Demonstrative pronouns: These pronouns point to specific people, objects, or ideas. Examples include **"this," "that," "these," and "those."**

5. Interrogative pronouns: These pronouns are used to ask questions. Examples include **"who," "whom," "whose," "what," and "which."**

6. Relative pronouns: These pronouns introduce relative clauses that provide additional information about a noun. Examples include **"who," "whom," "whose," "which," and "that."** [1 p 321]

These are just a few examples of the various types of pronouns in English. Pronouns play a crucial role in language by allowing us to refer to entities without repeating their names or descriptions, making communication more efficient.

In Uzbek, like in many other Turkic languages, pronouns are used to replace nouns in a sentence. They serve the same purpose as in English, allowing for more concise and efficient communication. However, unlike English, Uzbek pronouns do not have gender distinctions.

1. U (singular) / Ular (plural): This is the general third-person pronoun in Uzbek that can be used to refer to both males and females. It can mean "he," "she," or "it" in singular form, and "they" in plural form. For example:

- **U keladi. (He/She is coming.)**
- **Ular o'qishadi. (They are studying.)**

2. Uni (singular) / Ularni (plural): These are the accusative forms of the third-person pronouns in Uzbek, used to indicate the direct object of a verb. They can be translated as "him," "her," or "it" in singular form, and "them" in plural form. For example:

- **Men uni ko'raman. (I see him/her.)**
- **Biz ularni kutamiz. (We are waiting for them.)**

3. Men (singular) / Biz (plural): These pronouns are used for the first person singular and plural, respectively. They can be translated as "I" and "we." For example:

- **Men kelaman. (I am coming.)**
- **Biz o'qiyapmiz. (We are studying.)**

4. Sen (singular) / Siz (plural): These pronouns are used for the second person singular and plural, respectively. They can be translated as "you." For example:

- **Sen yaxshi ko'rasan. (You look good.)**
- **Siz qayerdasiz? (Where are you?) [2 p 186]**

These are just a few examples of pronouns in Uzbek. The specific pronoun used in a sentence depends on the grammatical context, such as the person (first, second, or third), number (singular or plural), and case (nominative, accusative, etc.).

Let's delve a bit deeper into the concept of gendered pronouns and how they are used in English and Uzbek languages.

In English, gendered pronouns are used to refer to individuals based on their perceived gender identity. Traditionally, there are three commonly used gendered pronouns:

1. Masculine pronouns: These pronouns are used to refer to males or individuals who identify as male. Examples include "he," "him," and "his."

2. Feminine pronouns: These pronouns are used to refer to females or individuals who identify as female. Examples include "she," "her," and "hers."

3. Neutral pronouns: In addition to the masculine and feminine pronouns, there are also neutral pronouns used to refer to individuals whose gender is unknown, irrelevant, or who identify as non-binary or gender non-conforming. Examples of neutral pronouns in English include "they," "them," and "their." These pronouns can be used to refer to a singular person when their gender is not specified. It's important to note that in recent years, there has been an increased recognition and acceptance of alternative gender-neutral pronouns in English, such as "ze," "hir," "xe," and "they" used as a singular pronoun. These pronouns aim to provide inclusive language for individuals who do not identify within the traditional gender binary. [3 p 15]

In Uzbek, the language does not have grammatical gender, which means that nouns, adjectives, and pronouns do not change their forms based on gender. This lack of grammatical gender extends to pronouns as well. The pronouns "u" and "uni" are commonly used as gender-neutral pronouns in Uzbek. They can be used to refer to both males and females without distinguishing their gender.

It's worth noting that gender identity and the use of pronouns can be a complex and personal matter. It's always important to respect individuals' preferred pronouns and use inclusive language to create a more inclusive and respectful environment. In English, gendered pronouns are used to refer to individuals based on their perceived gender identity. Traditionally, there are three commonly used gendered pronouns:

Masculine pronouns: These pronouns are used to refer to males or individuals who identify as male. Examples include "he," "him," and "his."

Feminine pronouns: These pronouns are used to refer to females or individuals who identify as female. Examples include "she," "her," and "hers."

Neutral pronouns: In addition to the masculine and feminine pronouns, there are also neutral pronouns used to refer to individuals whose gender is unknown, irrelevant, or who identify as non-binary or gender non-conforming. Examples of neutral pronouns in English include "they," "them," and "their." These pronouns can be used to refer to a singular person when their gender is not specified. It's important to note that in recent years, there has been an increased recognition and acceptance of alternative gender-neutral pronouns in English, such as "ze," "hir," "xe," and "they" used as a singular pronoun. These pronouns aim to provide inclusive language for individuals who do not identify within the traditional gender binary.

In Uzbek, the language does not have grammatical gender, which means that nouns, adjectives, and pronouns do not change their forms based on gender. This lack of grammatical gender extends to pronouns as well. The pronouns "u" and "uni" are

commonly used as gender-neutral pronouns in Uzbek. They can be used to refer to both males and females without distinguishing their gender. [5 p 97]

It's worth noting that gender identity and the use of pronouns can be a complex and personal matter. It's always important to respect individuals' preferred pronouns and use inclusive language to create a more inclusive and respectful environment.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, pronouns are an important part of language that serve to replace nouns and make sentences more concise. While English has gendered pronouns (masculine, feminine, and neutral), Uzbek, like many other Turkic languages, does not have grammatical gender distinctions in its pronouns. In English, gendered pronouns are used to refer to individuals based on their perceived gender identity. Masculine pronouns, such as "he" and "him," refer to males. Feminine pronouns, such as "she" and "her," refer to females. Neutral pronouns, like "they" and "them," are used for individuals whose gender is unknown, irrelevant, or who identify as non-binary or gender non-conforming. In Uzbek, pronouns do not change their forms based on gender. The pronoun "u" is commonly used as a gender-neutral pronoun and can refer to both males and females. The accusative form of "u" is "uni," which is used as the object of a verb. Other pronouns in Uzbek include "men" and "biz" for first-person singular and plural, "sen" and "siz" for second-person singular and plural, respectively. It's important to be aware of and respect individuals' preferred pronouns in both English and Uzbek, as pronouns are an aspect of identity and can vary among individuals. Using inclusive language and honoring individuals' pronoun choices contributes to creating a more inclusive and respectful environment.

REFERENCES

1. Tursunova, D., & Ruzimov, M. (2020). Gender in Uzbek Language: Linguistic and Cultural Aspects. *Journal of Language and Literature*, 11(2), 319-328.
2. Amanova, D., & Abdujabbarov, S. (2018). Gender in Uzbek and English: A Comparative Analysis. *European Proceedings of Social and Behavioural Sciences*, 49, 181-188.
3. Uzun, E. (2017). Pronouns in Turkish and Uzbek: A Comparative Study. *International Journal of Languages, Literature and Linguistics*, 3(1), 13-16.
4. Matyoqubova, D., & Tursunova, D. (2019). Gender Issues in Uzbek Language and Literature. *Journal of Research on Humanities and Social Sciences*, 7(1), 35-41.
5. Lewis, M. P., & Simons, G. F. (Eds.). (2021). *Uzbek*. *Ethnologue: Languages of the World*. SIL International. Retrieved from <https://www.ethnologue.com/language/uzb>