

DIFFERENCE AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN NUMBER OF PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

This article explores the differences and similarities in the number of pronouns between English and Uzbek. It highlights that English has a larger number of pronouns, with specific forms for different persons and numbers, while Uzbek has a relatively smaller set of pronouns without distinct forms for each grammatical person. The annotation emphasizes the shared categories of personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, and interrogative pronouns in both languages. It concludes that understanding these variations can aid language learners and researchers in comprehending the grammatical structures and usage patterns of English and Uzbek pronouns.

Annatatsiya

Bu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi olmoshlarning son o'rtasidagi farqlar va o'xshashliklarni tahlil qilinadi. Ushbu maqolada ingliz tilida 18-20 ta olmosh mavjud bo'lib, o'zbek tilida esa olmosh soni nisbatan kamroqdir. Ingliz tilida olmoshlar har bir odam va son uchun alohida shakllarda bo'ladi, o'zbek tilida esa shaxsning birlik va jamoat shakllari mavjud, lekin har bir tili uchun alohida shakllar yo'q. Maqolada har ikki tilda ham shaxsiy zamir, egizak zamir, o'zaro qaytariladigan zamir va so'roq zamir kategoriyalari mavjudligi belgilanadi. Ushbu farqlar bilan tanishish, ingliz va o'zbek tili o'rtasidagi zamirning grammatik tuzilmalarini va foydalanish qoidalarni o'rganuvchilarga va tadqiqotchilarga yordam berishi ta'kidlanadi.

Аннотация

В этой аннотации исследуются различия и сходства в количестве местоимений между английским и узбекским языками. Отмечается, что в английском языке местоимений больше, с конкретными формами для разных лиц и чисел, в то время как в узбекском языке местоимений относительно меньше без отдельных форм для каждого грамматического лица. Аннотация подчеркивает общие категории личных местоимений, притяжательных местоимений, возвратных местоимений и вопросительных местоимений в обоих языках. Вывод состоит в том, что понимание этих различий может помочь изучающим язык и исследователям в понимании грамматических структур и правил использования местоимений в английском и узбекском языках.

INTRODUCTION

In English, there are three main categories of pronouns: personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, and reflexive pronouns. Here's an overview of each category:

1. Personal Pronouns: These pronouns are used to refer to specific people or things. They can be further divided into different forms depending on the grammatical person (first person, second person, third person) and number (singular or plural). Here are the personal pronouns in English:

- First person singular: I
- Second person singular: you
- Third person singular: he, she, it
- First person plural: we
- Second person plural: you
- Third person plural: they

2. Possessive Pronouns: These pronouns indicate ownership or possession. They are used to replace a noun phrase that shows ownership. Here are the possessive pronouns in English:

- First person singular: mine
- Second person singular: yours
- Third person singular: his, hers, its
- First person plural: ours
- Second person plural: yours
- Third person plural: theirs

3. Reflexive Pronouns: These pronouns are used when the subject and object of a sentence are the same. They are formed by adding "-self" or "-selves" to the corresponding personal pronouns. Here are the reflexive pronouns in English:

- First person singular: myself
- Second person singular: yourself
- Third person singular: himself, herself, itself
- First person plural: ourselves
- Second person plural: yourselves
- Third person plural: themselves

So, in total, there are 18 pronouns in English: 6 personal pronouns, 6 possessive pronouns, and 6 reflexive pronouns. [3, p 118]

In Uzbek, like in many other languages, there are different types of pronouns. Here is an overview of the pronouns in Uzbek:

1. Personal Pronouns:

- Singular: men (I), sen (you), u (he/she/it)
- Plural: biz (we), siz (you), ular (they)

2. Possessive Pronouns:

- Singular: mening (my/mine), sening (your/yours), uning (his/her/hers/its)
- Plural: bizning (our/ours), sizning (your/yours), ularning (their/theirs)

3. Reflexive Pronouns:

- Singular: o'zim (myself), o'zing (yourself), o'zi (himself/herself/itself)
- Plural: o'zimiz (ourselves), o'zingiz (yourselves), o'zilar (themselves)

4. Demonstrative Pronouns:

- Bu (this), shu (that), u (that)

5. Interrogative Pronouns:

- Kim (who), qaysi (which), nima (what)

6. Relative Pronouns:

- Kim (who), qaysi (which), nima (what)

7. Indefinite Pronouns:

- Biror (any), hech qaysi (any), barcha (all), bir nechta (several), bir-biri (each other)

It's important to note that the above list is not exhaustive, and there may be additional pronouns or variations depending on the specific context or dialect. [4, p 98]

Here are the differences and similarities between the number of pronouns in English and Uzbek:

Differences of two languages:

Number of Pronouns: English has a larger number of pronouns compared to Uzbek. English has around 18 to 20 pronouns, while Uzbek has a relatively smaller set of pronouns.

Pronoun Forms: The pronoun forms in English and Uzbek differ. English has specific forms for different persons and numbers, such as first person singular "I," second person singular "you," and third person singular "he/she/it." In Uzbek, the personal pronouns have singular and plural forms, but they do not have distinct forms for each grammatical person.

Similarities of both languages:

Personal Pronouns: Both English and Uzbek have personal pronouns that represent the grammatical person (first, second, third) and number (singular, plural). While the specific forms and usage may differ, both languages have personal pronouns to refer to oneself, others, and objects.

Possessive Pronouns: Both languages have possessive pronouns that indicate ownership or possession. English uses pronouns like "mine," "yours," and "theirs," while Uzbek has equivalents like "mening," "sening," and "ularning."

Reflexive Pronouns: Both English and Uzbek have reflexive pronouns used when the subject and object of a sentence are the same. English reflexive pronouns include "myself," "yourself," and "themselves," while Uzbek has reflexive pronouns like "o'zim," "o'zing," and "o'zilar."

Interrogative Pronouns: Both languages have interrogative pronouns used for asking questions. English has pronouns like "who," "which," and "what," while Uzbek has equivalents like "kim," "qaysi," and "nima."

It's also worth mentioning that English and Uzbek have distinct grammatical structures and linguistic features, so while they may share some similarities in pronoun usage, they also differ in other aspects of their respective languages.

I can offer some examples of pronouns in English and Uzbek:

Examples in English:

1. Personal Pronouns:

- **First person singular: I am happy.**
- **Second person singular: You are tall.**
- **Third person singular: He likes to read.**
- **First person plural: We are going to the park.**
- **Second person plural: You all should come to the party.**
- **Third person plural: They live in that house.**

2. Possessive Pronouns:

- **Singular: Is this book mine? No, it's yours.**
- **Plural: These toys are theirs, not ours.**

3. Reflexive Pronouns:

- **Singular: I hurt myself while playing.**
- **Plural: We enjoyed ourselves at the concert.** [5, p 152]

Examples in Uzbek:

1. Personal Pronouns:

- **First person singular: Men o'qiyman. (I am studying.)**
- **Second person singular: Siz ishlayapsiz. (You are working.)**
- **Third person singular: U kitob o'qiydi. (He/she is reading a book.)**
- **First person plural: Biz yurishga ketdik. (We went for a walk.)**
- **Second person plural: Siz ishga borasiz. (You all are going to work.)**
- **Third person plural: Ular o'qishadi. (They are studying.)**

2. Possessive Pronouns:

- **Singular: Bu o'yin mening. (This game is mine.)**
- **Plural: Shu avtomobillar sizlarning. (Those cars are yours.)**

3. Reflexive Pronouns:

- **Singular: Men o'zimga ishonaman. (I believe in myself.)**
- **Plural: Biz o'zimizni yaxshi tanidik. (We know ourselves well.)** [2, p 32]

These examples illustrate the usage of pronouns in both English and Uzbek. Remember that pronouns can be used in various contexts, and their forms may change depending on grammatical factors such as tense, case, and agreement with nouns.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, there are notable differences and similarities between the number of pronouns in English and Uzbek:

Number of Pronouns: English has a larger number of pronouns compared to Uzbek. English has around 18 to 20 pronouns, while Uzbek has a relatively smaller set of pronouns. **Pronoun Forms:** English has specific forms for different persons and numbers, while Uzbek personal pronouns have singular and plural forms but do not have distinct forms for each grammatical person.

Similarities: Both English and Uzbek have personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, interrogative pronouns, and other common pronoun categories. They serve similar functions in expressing person, possession, reflexivity, and questioning. While English has a more extensive pronoun system with distinct forms for each person and number, Uzbek utilizes context, verb conjugation, and other grammatical features to indicate person and number. Understanding the differences and similarities between pronouns in English and Uzbek can help language learners and researchers navigate the grammatical structures and usage patterns of these languages effectively.

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