

**PRONOUN DIFFERENCES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH
LANGUAGES**

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Annotation: *This article examines the nuanced differences in pronoun usage between Uzbek and English, highlighting the unique linguistic features and cultural influences of each language. Through a comprehensive comparative analysis, the study aims to reveal the complexities associated with the use of pronouns in both languages, highlighting not only structural differences, but also cultural influences that shape communication patterns.*

Key words: *personal pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive and demonstrative pronouns.*

Аннотация: *В этой статье рассматриваются тонкие различия в использовании местоимений между узбекским и английским языками, подчеркиваются уникальные лингвистические особенности и культурные влияния каждого языка. Посредством всестороннего сравнительного анализа исследование направлено на выявление сложностей, связанных с использованием местоимений в обоих языках, подчеркивая не только структурные различия, но и культурные влияния, которые формируют модели общения.*

Ключевые слова: *личные местоимения, притяжательные местоимения, возвратные и указательные местоимения.*

Annotatsiya: *Ushbu maqolada o'zbek va ingliz tillari o'rtasidagi olmoshning qo'llanilishidagi farqlar ko'rib chiqilib, har bir tilning o'ziga xos til xususiyatlari va madaniy ta'sirlari ko'rsatilgan. Har tomonlama qiyosiy tahlil*

qilish orqali tadqiqot har ikki tilda ham olmoshlarning qo'llanilishi bilan bog'liq murakkabliklarni ochib berish, nafaqat tarkibiy farqlarni, balki muloqot shakllarini shakllantiruvchi madaniy ta'sirlarni ham ko'rsatishga qaratilgan.

Kalit so'zlar: *kishilik olmoshlari, egalik olmoshlari, so'roq va ko'rsatish olmoshlari.*

In this article, we'll explore the differences between pronouns in Uzbek and English, highlighting both similarities and distinctions. Pronouns serve as an indispensable linguistic tool for referring to individuals and persons, play a decisive role in communication between languages. However, the construction and use of pronouns varies considerably between languages, reflecting different cultural norms and linguistic conventions. This thesis examines the differences and convergences in the use of pronouns between Uzbek and English, two languages with rich linguistic traditions.

Pronouns are essential linguistic elements that allow us to refer to people, objects, or concepts without constantly repeating their names. While the concept of pronouns exists across languages, the specific forms and usage can vary significantly.[1]

Personal Pronouns. Personal pronouns are used to refer to individuals in a conversation. In Uzbek, personal pronouns are similar to those in English but differ in their forms. Let's compare:

I - men

You - siz (formal), sen (informal)

He - u

She - u (same as 'he' in Uzbek)

It - u (same as 'he' in Uzbek)

We - biz

They - ular

While English distinguishes between "he", "she" and "it" Uzbek uses the same pronoun, "U" for all third-person singular subjects regardless of gender or object characteristics.

Possessive Pronouns. Possessive pronouns indicate ownership or possession. In both languages, possessive pronouns vary based on the possessor's gender and number. Let's compare:

My - mening

Your- sizning (formal), sening (informal)

His- uning

Her- uning

Its- uning

Our- Bizning

Their - ular(ni)ning

While the possessive pronouns in Uzbek follow a similar pattern to English, they do not change based on the gender of the possessor. Instead, "uning" is used for both "his" and "her" and "uning" is used for "its". [2]

Reflexive Pronouns. Reflexive pronouns indicate that the subject of the sentence performs an action on itself. In both languages, reflexive pronouns are formed similarly:

Myself - o'zim

Yourself - o'zingiz (formal), o'zing (informal)

Himself - o'zi

Herself - o'zi

Itself - o'zi

Ourselves- o'zimiz

Yourselves- o'zlaringiz

Themselves- o'zlari

Here, the key difference lies in the use of the reflexive pronoun "o'zi" in Uzbek, which remains the same regardless of the gender or number of the subject.

Demonstrative Pronouns. Demonstrative pronouns point to specific people or objects. In both languages, they are similar:

This- bu

That- u

Uzbek and English share similar demonstrative pronouns, with "bu" corresponding to "this" and "u" corresponding to "that".

Interrogative Pronouns. Interrogative pronouns are used to ask questions. Again, there are similarities between Uzbek and English:

Who- kim

What- nimaga , nima

Which- qaysi

Whose - kimning.

In both languages, these pronouns serve the same function, although their forms may differ slightly.

In conclusion, this thesis provides a comprehensive examination of pronoun differences between Uzbek and English, offering valuable insights into the linguistic and cultural dimensions of communication. While Uzbek and English have similarities in their pronoun systems, there are also notable differences, particularly in how pronouns are inflected for gender and possession. Understanding these differences is crucial for language learners to communicate effectively and accurately in both languages. By recognizing these distinctions, learners can navigate the nuances of each language's pronoun usage with confidence.

Internet sources:

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