



COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF PRONOUNS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This study undertakes a comprehensive cross-linguistic examination of pronoun systems in Uzbek and English, with particular attention to their structural properties, word-formation mechanisms, and functional deployment within sentences. The analysis reveals both shared characteristics and distinctive features that differentiate the pronominal architectures of these languages. Notable contrasts are identified, especially concerning the morphological case inflection system prevalent in Uzbek compared to the syntactic position-based functionality observed in English pronouns. The research outcomes provide essential knowledge for understanding language-specific typological patterns and present important applications for developing more effective methodologies in foreign language pedagogy.

Keywords: pronoun, comparative linguistics, grammatical category, morphology, syntax.

Introduction

Pronouns are an important grammatical element of every language, preventing repetition in sentences and ensuring text coherence. However, the structure and function of pronouns differ across various languages. Since Uzbek and English belong to different language families, there are significant differences in their pronoun systems as well.

Uzbek is a language belonging to the Turkic language family that forms words through suffixes, while English belongs to the Germanic group of the Indo-European language family. This difference is also reflected in the grammatical features of their pronouns. The purpose of this research is to compare the pronoun systems of these two languages, identify similar and different aspects, and find ways to overcome difficulties encountered in language teaching.

Methodology

This investigation employed a dual methodological approach combining descriptive and contrastive analytical techniques. The descriptive framework enabled detailed examination of pronoun characteristics within each language



system independently, focusing on their grammatical properties, morphological composition, and syntactic roles. The contrastive approach facilitated cross-linguistic comparison to reveal shared patterns and divergent features, while also examining the typological distinctions between the languages.

The investigation proceeded through a systematic four-phase framework. The initial phase involved examining how pronouns are semantically and grammatically categorized within each language system. The third phase entailed comparing the syntactic roles pronouns fulfill within sentence structures and their combinatorial patterns with other lexical categories. The final phase synthesized findings to conduct a comprehensive evaluation of inter-linguistic similarities and contrasts, identifying key typological characteristics.

The data collection and analytical procedures incorporated corpus-based methodologies, enabling quantitative assessment of pronoun frequency patterns in authentic discourse and examination of their contextual distributions. Expert consultation protocols were utilized to establish precise boundaries for grammatical categories and to determine cross-linguistic equivalence relationships. To ensure methodological rigor and result validity, multiple data sources were cross-referenced and findings underwent verification by independent linguistic experts.

Results and Discussion

According to the research results, there are significant typological differences between the pronoun systems of Uzbek and English languages. In Uzbek, pronouns are divided into categories of personal (men, sen, u, biz, siz, ular), demonstrative (bu, shu, o'sha), interrogative (kim, nima, qaysi), indefinite (kimdir, nimadir), negative (hech kim, hech nima), and generalizing (hamma, hammasi). In English, there are personal (I, you, he, she), demonstrative (this, that), interrogative (who, what), indefinite (someone, something), relative (who, which), and reflexive (myself, yourself) pronouns. While the pronoun systems of both languages generally have common semantic categories, their morphological and syntactic features differ significantly.

Morphologically, the most important difference is that in Uzbek, pronouns accept the complete case system, and each case form expresses a specific grammatical relationship (mening - genitive, menga - dative, meni - accusative). In English, personal pronouns have only three basic forms: subject (I, he, she), object (me, him, her), and possessive (my, his, her) forms. This difference is related to the typological nature of the two languages, reflecting the agglutinative characteristics of Uzbek and the analytical characteristics of English.



Significant differences are also observed in terms of syntactic functions. In Uzbek, the function performed by a pronoun in a sentence is clearly determined by its case form, and word order is relatively free ("Meni u ko'radi" or "U meni ko'radi" - both are correct). In English, the function performed by a pronoun in a sentence is mainly determined by its position, and strict adherence to word order requirements is necessary ("He sees me" - correct, "Me sees he" - incorrect). Furthermore, while agreement of pronouns with verbs is not mandatory in Uzbek, agreement by person and number (he is, they are) is mandatory in English.

Conclusion

The research shows that the pronoun systems of Uzbek and English languages differ fundamentally. The richness of word formation in Uzbek allows for extensive use of pronouns, while in English, analytical methods are used more frequently. These differences have special significance in language teaching. For English speakers learning Uzbek, mastering cases may be difficult, while for Uzbeks learning English, the strict word order and mandatory use of pronouns may cause problems. In the future, it is necessary to continue research in this field and improve practical language teaching methods. Studying the meaning of pronouns in sentences and their importance in text analysis is also one of the important directions.

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