

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY PERSON IN TWO DIFFERENT LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article compares and contrasts the grammatical category of person in English and Uzbek languages. It highlights similarities such as the recognition of first, second, and third persons, while also delving into differences such as pronoun usage, formality distinctions, and verb conjugation. The analysis explores cultural and linguistic implications, shedding light on how language reflects societal norms and values.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o‘zbek tillaridagi shaxsning grammatik kategoriyasi solishtirilib, qarama-qarshi qo‘yilgan. U birinchi, ikkinchi va uchinchi shaxslarning tan olinishi kabi o‘xshashliklarni ta’kidlaydi, shu bilan birga olmosh qo‘llanilishi, rasmiyatchilik farqlari va fe’l kelishigi kabi farqlarni o‘rganadi. Tahlil madaniy va lingvistik ta’sirlarni o‘rganadi, tilning ijtimoiy normalar va qadriyatlarni qanday aks ettirishiga oydinlik kiritadi.

Key words: Grammatical category, person, English, Uzbek, similarities, differences, pronouns, formality, verb conjugation, cultural implications.

Kalit so‘zlar: Grammatik kategoriya, shaxs, inglizcha, o‘zbekcha, o‘xshashliklar, farqlar, olmoshlar, rasmiyatchilik, fe’l kelishik, madaniy ta’sirlar.

INTRODUCTION

The grammatical category of person is fundamental to the structure of languages, denoting the relationship between speakers, listeners, and others. Both English and Uzbek utilize this category, but they do so in ways that reflect their unique grammatical systems and cultural contexts. This article explores the similarities and differences in how the category of person is expressed in English and Uzbek.

Similarities:

Three Persons: First, Second, and Third: Both English and Uzbek languages recognize three grammatical persons: first, second, and third. These are used to indicate the subject of the verb in relation to the speaker.

First Person: Refers to the speaker themselves. In English, the pronouns are “I” (singular) and “we” (plural). In Uzbek, the equivalents are “men” (singular) and “biz” (plural).

Second Person: Refers to the listener. In English, this is “you” for both singular and plural contexts. Uzbek differentiates with “sen” for singular informal, “siz” for singular formal, and “sizlar” for plural.

Third Person: Refers to someone or something other than the speaker and listener. English uses “he,” “she,” “it” (singular), and “they” (plural). Uzbek uses “u” for singular and “ular” for plural [1. p 147-150]

Differences:

Pronoun Usage and Formality: One notable difference is the expression of formality and politeness, especially in the second person.

English: The pronoun “you” serves both formal and informal, singular and plural contexts, which can sometimes lead to ambiguity but also simplifies learning and usage.

Uzbek: Distinguishes between formal and informal address. “Sen” is used for informal, often among friends and younger people. “Siz” is a formal version used to show respect or politeness, similar to French “tu” and “vous.” For addressing multiple people, Uzbek uses “sizlar.” [2. p 42-43]

Pronoun Declensions and Verb Conjugation:

English: Personal pronouns in English do not change form based on grammatical case, with the exception of subject (I, you, he/she/it, we, they) and object forms (me, you, him/her/it, us, them). Verb conjugation for person is relatively simple, usually changing only in the third person singular present tense (e.g., “I run,” “he runs”).

Uzbek: Pronouns have different forms depending on the grammatical case (subject, possessive, object). Verb conjugation in Uzbek is more complex, as it includes suffixes that indicate both the person and number of the subject. For example, “men keldim” (I came), “sen kelding” (you came), “u keldi” (he/she/it came) [3. p 185-186]

Gender Distinction:

English: Has gender distinctions in the third person singular pronouns (“he,” “she,” “it”), reflecting the gender of the person or the nature of the object referred to.

Uzbek: Does not distinguish gender in its pronouns. “U” can mean “he,” “she,” or “it,” depending on context [4. p 42-43]

Cultural and Linguistic Implications:

The differences in pronoun usage and verb conjugation reflect broader cultural and linguistic principles. Uzbek’s distinction between formal and informal address underscores the importance of respect and social hierarchy in Uzbek culture. English’s simpler system reflects a more egalitarian approach in everyday language use [5. p 155-157]

CONCLUSION

While both English and Uzbek languages share the fundamental structure of grammatical person, their specific implementations reveal unique aspects of their grammatical systems and cultural contexts. English’s simpler approach contrasts with Uzbek’s more nuanced distinctions in formality and verb conjugation, illustrating the diverse ways languages can handle similar grammatical concepts. Understanding these similarities and differences enriches our appreciation of both languages and enhances cross-cultural communication.

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