



Differences and similarities between English and Uzbek Person

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Abstract: The examination of the degree of person is a subject of considerable academic interest, as it offers valuable insights into the similarities and differences of person. This article aims to explore the perspectives of both English and Uzbek scholars on this linguistic phenomenon. By delving into relevant theories and drawing upon examples from English and Uzbek literature, we endeavor to compare and contrast the terminologies and approaches employed in each language.

Key words: first person, second person, third person.

Аннотация: Исследование степени личности представляет собой предмет значительного академического интереса, поскольку дает ценную информацию о сходствах и различиях личности. Целью данной статьи является изучение взглядов английских и узбекских ученых на этот лингвистический феномен. Углубляясь в соответствующие теории и опираясь на примеры из английской и узбекской литературы, мы стремимся сравнить и противопоставить терминологию и подходы, используемые на каждом языке.

Ключевые слова: первое лицо, второе лицо, третье лицо.



Annotatsiya: Shaxsni o'rganish muhim ilmiy qiziqish mavzusidir, chunki u shaxsning o'xshashliklari va farqlari haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni beradi. Maqolaning maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek olimlarining ushbu lingvistik hodisa haqidagi fikrlarini o'rganishdir. Tegishli nazariyalarni chuqur o'rganish va ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotidan misollar keltirib, biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan terminologiya va yondashuvlarni solishtirish va solishtirishni maqsad qilganmiz.

Kalit so'zlar: birinchi shaxs, ikkinchi shaxs, uchinchi shaxs.

The category of person nouns refers to the grammatical classification of nouns based on the role of the noun in communication. The traditional categories of person nouns are:

1. First Person: Refers to the speaker or speakers. Examples include "I," "we," "me," and "us."
2. Second Person: Refers to the listener or listeners. Examples include "you."
3. Third Person: Refers to anyone or anything other than the speaker or listener. Examples include "he," "she," "it," "they," "him," "her," "them," and nouns such as "John," "the cat," "the team."

The category of person is the system of two member opposition. It is available only in the Present Tense in singular number. B. Khaimovich and Rogovskaya (22) state that, the third person with a positive morpheme being opposed to the first person with a zero morpheme ". In the future tense sh- of the first person is opposed to w- of the second and third persons . [A. T. Iriskulov; 33]

Present Tense:

- First person (I) - zero morpheme
- Second person (You) - zero morpheme



- Third person (He/She/It) - positive morpheme

Example sentence: "I see him every day."

Future Tense:

- First person (I) - sh- morpheme

- Second and Third person (You/He/She/It) - w- morpheme

Example sentence: " I will show you the way."

A similar treatment of the problem is observed in works of L.S. Barkhudarov (2) , (4) , who opposes third person to the common person (first , second persons) because ,, almost all the verbs in the first and second persons have zero markers " . [A. T. Iriskulov ; 33]

Present Tense:

- First person (I) - zero marker

- Second person (You) - zero marker

- Third person (He/She/It) - marked

Example sentence: "I write, you write, but he reads."

Future Tense:

- First and Second person (I/You) - zero marker

- Third person (He/She/It) – marked

Example sentence: "I will go, you will go, but he will stay."

So far as to the category of number is concerned many grammarians consider that it is in its purity represented only in the verb ,, to be " , for other verbs the opposition of the third person plural accepted (in the present tense) . [A. T. Iriskulov ; 33]

Present Tense:



- Verb "to be":
- First person singular: am
- Second person singular: are
- Third person singular: is
- Third person plural: are

Example sentence: "I am, you are, he is, they are."

- Other verbs:
- First and Second person: zero marker
- Third person singular: marked
- Third person plural: marked

Example sentence with the verb "to write":

- "I write, you write, but he writes."
- "We write, you write, they write."

In Uzbek language, The person category (or categories) in linguistics expresses the relationship between the speaker and the listener. These categories are identified through personal pronouns and are often classified as first, second, and third person. [Nargiza Erkaboyeva; 178]

1. First Person (I, we):

- The speaker or writer refers to themselves or a group that includes themselves.
- Examples: "I like reading books," "We went to the cinema."

2. Second Person (you):

- The speaker or writer refers to the listener or the person being addressed.



- Examples: "You need to go to class," "Did you read the book?" [X. Sariq devni minib ; 227]

3. Third Person (he, she, they):

- The speaker or writer refers to someone or something else.

- Examples: "He went to work today," "They watched a movie in the evening."

These person categories help in identifying the participants in a sentence and play an important role in the correct use of verb forms and pronouns in a language. [Nargiza Erkaboyeva; 178]

In conclusion, these three persons are used in grammar and are essential in both written and spoken communication. Each person has a unique role and style, which helps in clear and effective communication.

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