



Similarities and differences of person in English and Uzbek languages

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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.

In English grammar , the category of person (etymology from the Latin persona, "mask") identifies the relationship between a subject and its verb , showing whether the subject is speaking about itself (first person —I or we); being spoken to (second person —you); or being spoken about (third person —he, she, it, or they). Also called a grammatical person.

There are examples for each grammatical person in English

1. First Person (the subject is speaking about itself):

- Singular: I am going to the store.

- Plural: We are planning a trip next week.

2. Second Person (the subject is being spoken to):

- Singular and Plural: You need to finish your homework.

3. Third Person (the subject is being spoken about):

- Singular:

- He is reading a book.

- She likes to dance.

- It is raining outside.

- Plural: They are playing soccer in the park.

These examples illustrate how the subject's relationship to the verb changes depending on the grammatical person.



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) .

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.

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?"

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.

Personal pronouns are so-called because they are the pronouns to which the grammatical system of person applies. Reflective pronouns, intensive pronouns, and possessive determiners also show distinctions in person.

There are examples illustrating the grammatical system of person for personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns, intensive pronouns, and possessive determiners:

Personal Pronouns

1. First Person: I, we

- Singular: I (e.g., I am going to the store.)
- Plural: we (e.g., We are going to the store.)

2. Second Person: you

- Singular: you (e.g., You are my friend.)
- Plural: you (e.g., You are all invited.)

3. Third Person: he, she, it, they

- Singular: he (e.g., He is my brother.), she (e.g., She is my sister.), it (e.g., It is a cat.)
- Plural: they (e.g., They are my friends.)



Reflexive Pronouns

1. First Person: myself, ourselves

- Singular: myself (e.g., I made it myself.)
- Plural: ourselves (e.g., We made it ourselves.)

2. Second Person: yourself, yourselves

- Singular: yourself (e.g., You should take care of yourself.)
- Plural: yourselves (e.g., You should take care of yourselves.)

3. Third Person: himself, herself, itself, themselves

- Singular: himself (e.g., He cooked dinner himself.), herself (e.g., She cooked dinner herself.), itself (e.g., The cat cleaned itself.)
- Plural: themselves (e.g., They cleaned the room themselves.)

Intensive Pronouns

Intensive pronouns have the same forms as reflexive pronouns but are used for emphasis.

1. First Person: myself, ourselves

- Singular: I did it myself.
- Plural: We did it ourselves.

2. Second Person: yourself, yourselves

- Singular: You yourself said it.
- Plural: You yourselves said it.

3. Third Person: himself, herself, itself, themselves

- Singular: He himself agreed., She herself agreed., The machine itself shut down.
- Plural: They themselves agreed.



Possessive Determiners

1. First Person: my, our

- Singular: my (e.g., My book is on the table.)

- Plural: our (e.g., Our books are on the table.)

2. Second Person: your

- Singular: your (e.g., Your car is parked outside.)

- Plural: your (e.g., Your cars are parked outside.)

3. Third Person: his, her, its, their

- Singular: his (e.g., His house is nearby.), her (e.g., Her house is nearby.), its (e.g., Its color is fading.)

- Plural: their (e.g., Their house is nearby.)

These examples highlight how personal pronouns, reflexive pronouns, intensive pronouns, and possessive determiners distinguish among first, second, and third persons.

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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