



PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK: COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGY AND TRANSLATION CHALLENGES

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Abstract: *This paper explores the comparative typology of pronouns in English and Uzbek, focusing on their grammatical, semantic, and functional features. Pronouns are core elements of both languages, yet their improper use in translation can lead to logical inconsistencies and stylistic inaccuracies. The study highlights the main categories of pronouns, their grammatical indicators, contextual applications, and the recurrent challenges encountered in translation practice.*

Keywords: *pronoun, comparative linguistics, typology, semantics, translation challenges, context, reference*

INTRODUCTION

Among grammatical units, pronouns occupy a distinctive position due to their ability to replace nouns and refer to participants, objects, or abstract concepts in discourse. While both English and Uzbek employ pronouns as essential grammatical devices, their forms and usage patterns vary significantly across the two languages. Ignoring these differences in translation often results in incoherence and stylistic disruption.

Literature Review

Pronouns have been widely studied in linguistic scholarship. In English linguistics, scholars such as J. Lyons, G. Leech, and R. Quirk have addressed issues of classification, semantics, and usage. Uzbek linguists, including N. Mahmudov, G. Karimov, and G. Rahmatullayev, have provided detailed descriptions of pronoun types and their contextual roles. Within translation studies, P. Newmark has emphasized challenges related to synonymy, pragmatics, and cross-linguistic shifts in meaning.

Methodology

The study applies three key approaches:

- Comparative typology: identifying structural similarities and divergences in pronoun systems across English and Uzbek.
- Descriptive analysis: outlining the forms and functions of pronouns in each language.
- Translation analysis: examining errors and difficulties encountered in practical translation tasks.

1. Classification of Pronouns

English pronouns are grouped into several classes: personal (I, you, he), reflexive (myself, yourself), possessive (mine, yours), demonstrative (this, that), relative (who, which), interrogative (what, who), and indefinite (someone, anything).



Uzbek pronouns, while comparable in function, are organized differently: personal (men, sen, u), demonstrative (bu, shu, o'sha), interrogative (kim, nima), possessive (meniki, seniki), locative (qayer), emphatic (o'z), and generalizing forms (har kim, hech kim).

2. Grammatical Differences

English personal pronouns exhibit strict distinctions in number and person: I/we, he/they. In Uzbek, such distinctions are often expressed through case and possessive suffixes: mening, menga, mendan. This morphological contrast creates translation challenges, as English relies more on pronoun substitution while Uzbek employs inflectional markers.

3. Contextual Challenges in Translation

–Ambiguous reference: English “he” or “it” may lack a clear equivalent in Uzbek if the subject is not explicitly identified.

–Omitted pronouns: In Uzbek, subjects are frequently omitted (e.g., Kelayapman → I am coming), requiring translators to supply the pronoun in English.

–Dummy subjects: Expressions such as It is raining are rendered in Uzbek without a subject (Yomg'ir yog'moqda), which poses a structural difference.

In English, subject pronouns are consistently used for clarity and coherence, whereas in Uzbek they may be omitted when context is clear. Excessive pronoun retention in translation from English to Uzbek can lead to redundancy, while omission in the opposite direction may cause ambiguity in English texts.

Conclusion

Pronouns are integral to the grammatical systems of both English and Uzbek, yet they exhibit notable differences in form, semantics, and usage. Accurate translation requires sensitivity to contextual reference, morphological variation, and stylistic conventions. These differences highlight the need for translators to possess not only linguistic competence but also intercultural awareness.

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