

CURRENT ISSUES IN THE USE OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS IN MODERN ENGLISH

O'roqova Sevara Khamza qizi

*Student Uzbekistan State World Languages University, the 3rd English Faculty, 2nd
Year Group 2148 Student*

Scientific advisor: Yusupova Sevara Ergashevna

*ESL Teacher of Uzbekistan State World Languages University,
the 3rd English Faculty, the Department of English Integrated Courses*

Abstract: *This article analyzes the main grammatical categories of personal pronouns in modern English and identifies various problematic issues related to this category of pronouns. The article also discusses problems such as personal categories and the use of pronouns in children's language.*

Keywords: *English language, personal pronouns, person, case, gender.*

INTRODUCTION

As a class of pronouns, personal pronouns refer to objects of reality, including animate and inanimate objects, in relation to the speaker. So, the pronoun "I" refers to the author of the sentence himself, "we" refers to the group of persons to which the author of the sentence belongs, "you" is used for the addressee of the sentence, and the pronouns "he, she, it" and "they" are used to name individuals. used for It is used to name persons who are not direct participants of this communicative situation or to indicate animals and inanimate objects [4, p. 171].

MAIN BODY

A reference to the frequency dictionaries of the English language shows that almost all personal pronouns are among the top ten most used words and are therefore constantly in the minds of English speakers as well as all people who use it. 10]. This is due to the fact that there is a whole set of problematic issues related to this category of words. Let's consider the most important of these problems, some of which apply not only to English, but also to many other languages that are typologically similar to it.

It is known that the personal pronouns of the English language are characterized by grammatical categories such as person, case, gender and number. Consider the categories of person, case, and gender to be the most valuable in terms of understanding the specifics of personal pronouns.

As for the category of person, it has a special status in the class of personal pronouns, it has a meaningful character, it has a communicative and meaningful character. Since communication is communication, and communication is not possible without the communication of the parties, the corresponding positions are determined by the first-person pronoun (speech pronoun) and the second person pronoun (speech pronoun), as

noted above. At the same time, as the grammarian A. A. Khudyakov rightly pointed out, only the first and second person pronouns have the appropriate communicative status, and the third person is generally ignored in the analysis of the communication process or is determined by its relation. to him only negatively, that is, he is not a participant in this process [8, p. 125].

This reasoning has very important consequences, which should be explained with specific examples. Bill loves Kate, proper nouns can easily be replaced by suitable third person pronouns without breaking any meaning. Similarly, the sentence "He loves her" can easily be restored to its original form if there is still a misunderstanding between the interlocutors about the objects of this statement. Thus, personal pronouns in the third person fully justify their part-of-speech name - they are really used "in place of names".

Regarding the personal category of personal pronouns, several interesting comments can be made.

Often to cases where certain semantic shifts occur and any direct logical connection between the used pronoun of the first person and the speaker is broken or completely lost can be encountered. A classic example in this case is interpreting, during which the interpreter plays the role of the interpreter of the information provided by the client, as if leaving the communication process as a person, but at the same time speaking in the first person. It is known that one of the main principles of translation is the principle of transparency [1, p. 24]. Another vivid example of transposition is the author's word "we", which is often used in scientific speech. The author expresses his opinion, but at the same time hides behind the pronoun we, as if to indicate that he is speaking on behalf of the entire abstract scientific community. In addition, often this pronoun can be understood as an addressee of speech that does not formally participate in the creation of the text.

As a result of careful observation of the use of these pronouns in speech, especially in children's speech, some important signs of personal pronouns become clear. Thus, it is known that at a young age, when the child does not fully understand his identity, he often speaks about himself in the third person, and later begins to use the first-person singular pronoun for this purpose. If we take into account the position of the biogenetic law that ontogenesis is a brief repetition of phylogenesis, then it can be said that self-awareness as an independent person and the development of first-person singular pronouns as a special linguistic tool. self-determination was an important stage in the process of mental and social development. human formation.

We turn to consider the next grammatical category of personal pronouns in the English language - the case category.

The case category in the class of personal pronouns is represented by the binary opposition of nominative (nominative) and objective (indirect) cases. The noun case is used for the subject of the court, and the subject case is used for the function of the subject, and in these cases the syntactic functions of the case forms of the personal pronoun are

clearly limited. For example, the use of syntactic criteria can help distinguish and correctly use frequently confused phrases such as “you and I” and “you and me” in most contexts. The first of them as a subject (You and I go to the cinema), the second as an object (They give you and me tickets). At the same time, there may be changes that do not correspond to the norms described in colloquial speech.

The situation with the case form of the personal pronoun used in place of the predicate, that is, with the nominal component of the compound nominal predicate, is less controversial. In fact, the use of the personal pronoun in the indirect case in constructions such as It is I/me is not motivated at all. A detailed diachronic analysis of this event is given in his works by A. A. Khudyakov. According to the grammarian, at first the construction with the nominative case was considered the only possible option.

But gradually, in such conditions, the form of indirect agreement of the personal pronoun is more and more frequent in the speech of native speakers. It was an indirect form of personal pronouns in the predicative position that was part of the English language, despite the objections of academicians and purists who believed that such usage was logically unreasonable and should be eliminated. language system reflected in modern English grammars [8, p. 9–10]. The example under consideration serves as a good example of the process of historical change of preferred grammatical forms in the field of personal pronouns in English.

It should be noted that some personal pronouns in the English language have an additional case, that is, they form indirect case forms from other stems. For example, “I - me or we – us”.

Modern English faces several problems in implementing the grammatical category of gender in the class of personal pronouns.

In recent decades, the problem of gender differences reflected in language has become especially relevant. Processes such as gender-based discrimination and conflicts, the development of the feminist movement, and the strengthening of women's rights and roles in society increase the interest of researchers in various fields of social and humanitarian knowledge, including gender issues. aspects of language [5, p. 116]. As noted by I. V. Zykova, since the 1960s, active changes have been taking place in English, which reflects the desire to comprehensively reduce the gender differences noted in the language. In particular, the speech is interpreted as an attack on the rights of certain social groups by consciously replacing the chairman with a more gender-neutral chair or lexical units such as chairman, seller assistant seller, etc. [3, p. 161–162].

The formation of a special system of rules for the use of personal pronouns plays a major role in ensuring the gender neutrality of the English language. Let's give some examples.

In the past, “he” pronoun was freely used as a substitute for almost all general nouns, regardless of the gender of the person it actually designated: The patient should be

informed of his therapeutic options. They appoint a new manager; I hope it does better than it is now. A deputy must always live in his constituency. Everyone did as he pleased. Someone should let him have his book [2].

Since the 60s of the 20th century, significant changes began to take place in the established system. They are already reflected in modern explanatory dictionaries of the English language. For example, in the Oxford Dictionary, the meaning of a personal, masculine or feminine pronoun of unknown or unspecified gender, especially when referring to the aforementioned somebody or to a group in general, is given by. [9, With. 716].

It is replaced by a singular pronoun called the generalizing pronoun they (singular they). It acts as a substitute for the pronouns Everybody, nobody, somebody, and also as a substitute for most general nouns such as student, friend, patient, person, secretary, etc. Below are examples of usage. They are in the singular: Nobody was late, were they? If anyone tells you America's best days are behind them, they're looking the wrong way. Who thinks they can solve the problem? If the child has citizenship or citizenship of another country, he may lose it when he receives a British passport. I had a friend in Paris and they had to go to the hospital for a month.

Needless to say, this trend is also reflected in other classes of English pronouns. Thus, the pronoun itself appears within the scope of reflexive pronouns, which are related to the singular personal pronouns discussed above.

These changes in the system of personal pronouns indicate a strong tendency in modern English to emphasize the increasing role of women in society. To emphasize this special role, the American Dialect Society gave the title of "Word of the Millennium" to the pronoun she, which appeared only in the 12th century and quickly gained weight [7]. It is interesting to note that the etymology of the pronoun he has not yet been reliably established, and this problem is called the "She" puzzle in modern English [6, p. 155–156].

CONCLUSION

Thus, concluding the review of personal pronouns in modern English, we can conclude that, despite the closeness and scarcity of this word group, it is a very valuable object of study, because it covers a number of different logical and linguistic contrasts. includes. reflects some of the main processes taking place in society.

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