



Forms of Pronouns

Saydaliyeva Dilfuza

Senior teacher, Tashkent State Transport University Department of Foreign Languages

ABSTRACT

Pronouns are the words that express these concepts. Thus, a circle of basic pronominal meanings emerges. These meanings are closely related to the concept of a person and must find their expression in the language.

Keywords:

Indefinite, personal, possessive and reflexive pronouns

The term "indefinite pronouns" does not fit most of the words included in this category. In the literal sense of the word, only some and any are indefinite, giving a general, approximate indication of an object or feature [28,86]. The pronouns each, every, all, such, the same, either, both, other are definitive pronouns that point to objects and features in a different, but very definite way (generalizing, individualizing, likening, etc.). No, none, as well as neither belong to the category of negative pronouns.

Words formed from some, any, every, by means of -body, -thing, -one have a special character. In these words, the opposition of a person (somebody, someone) and not a person (something) is developed, and -body, -thing, -one acquire the character of noun suffixes with the meaning of a person and not a person. These words do not perform any official functions and thereby lose the specific character inherent in English pronouns, combining the properties of a significant and auxiliary word.

One can, perhaps, say that these words are on the verge of becoming nouns with a pronominal meaning, but do not yet have the formal features of a noun. Such a transition from one part of speech to another would become possible provided that the given word loses the features of one part of speech and acquires the

features of another part of speech. Thus, the classification of pronouns in modern English can be represented as follows:

1. Personal pronouns: I, he, she, it, we, you, they, indefinite personal one.
2. Possessive : my, his, her, its, our, your, their; mine, his, hers, its, ours, yours, theirs.
3. Reflexive : myself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, yourself, yourselves, themselves.
4. Mutual : each other, one another.
5. Indicative : this - these; that - those.
6. Interrogative : who, whose, what, which.
7. Relative : who, whose, what, which, that.
8. Determinants : each, every (and his derivatives with -body, -one, - thing), all, either, both, another, such, the same.
9. Undefined: some, any (and its derivatives with -body, -one, -thing).
10. Negative: no, none, neither and derivatives of no with -body, -one, -thing.

The pronoun, acting in a definitive function, expresses a sign of an object, and this is its similarity with adjectives. However, if we compare the signs expressed by adjectives and the signs expressed by pronouns, it turns out

that they are completely different. An adjective expresses the quality of an object (directly - a qualitative adjective or through a relation to another object - a relative adjective). Pronominal definitions express all kinds of subjective-indicative relations of the speaker to persons, objects and phenomena; they perform the function of indicating in the broad sense of the word, and not of a qualitative definition. They can individualize an object by referring to itself (this, that) or by referring to its owner (my, his, etc.); indication may be of indefinite-qualitative or indefinite-quantitative character (some, any), quantitatively generalizing (all) or individualizing character (each), etc.

A significant part of pronouns has the ability to express both objectivity and a sign and, accordingly, act in a sentence as a subject and object, on the one hand, and as a definition, on the other hand. This property of pronouns fundamentally distinguishes them from nouns and adjectives. An adjective expresses a sign, but when it begins to express objectivity, it substantivizes (in whole or in part), i.e., it acquires the grammatical indicators characteristic of a noun, and then it expresses either a sign presented in isolation from its carrier, or denotes the bearer of this sign.

The pronoun, without changing its form (with a few exceptions), can act both in the functions inherent in a noun and in the functions inherent in an adjective, that is, its function in a sentence serves as an indication of whether it expresses a sign or substance.

Thus, as we see, in the expression of the categories of objectivity and attribute, there is a significant difference between pronouns, on the one hand, and nouns and adjectives, on the other.

The question of service pronouns is connected with some problems of the grammar of the English language, which have not yet been sufficiently covered in the linguistic literature and are of considerable interest, as problems directly related to the nature and features of the structure of the modern English language. Pronouns perform auxiliary functions both in the field of morphology, shaping the grammatical categories of parts of speech, and in the field of syntax, shaping the sentence.

The question of the function of English personal pronouns in the verbal form is of considerable theoretical interest. The literature has repeatedly drawn a parallel between English and French pronouns and suggested that English pronouns, like French personal pronouns, follow the path turning them into verb indicators of person and number. Indeed, in English there is a close relationship between the verb in the personal form pronoun, or rather, between the subject and the predicate, since this connection is no less close if the verb form is not a pronoun, but a noun or some other part of speech, capable of acting as a subject. Thus, the reads form is impossible for literary English.

The close connection of the verb form with the personal pronoun is due to the general pattern of the English language, associated with its analytical structure, the desire for structural completeness of the sentence. A two-part sentence is the norm of the English language. For an English predicate, the subject must be in the personal form. Therefore, if in English there are subject one-part sentences (such as Winter, Darkness), then there are no predicative one-part sentences, and even impersonal sentences are formed according to the norms of a two-part personal sentence.

The desire for structural completeness of sentences and phrases is a characteristic feature of modern English, which manifests itself in various parts of its grammatical structure. The striving for the completeness of the phrase is what connects the personal pronoun and the verb form and manifests itself outwardly as the "non-independence" of the pronoun or verb form.

All the studied material indicates that the English personal pronoun does not lose the meaningfulness of the significant part of speech and is completely independent within the norms of the English language, determined by the general tendency towards the structural completeness of the phrase. There are currently no sufficient grounds to talk about the transformation of English personal pronouns into verbal prefixes.

The question of substitute words is of great interest, since it is connected with the

question of the structure of the English language as a whole. The language is characterized by the fact that the grammatical meaning of a word is often determined only by the structure of the phrase, and therefore the entire construction of the English sentence is such that it ensures the completeness of this structure of the phrase. At the same time, the replacement of the members of the sentence removed from the phrase is a necessary condition for maintaining this structural completeness of the phrase. According to prof. V. N. Yartseva, a group of substitute words, i.e. words that perform the service function of syntactic substitution (i.e., substitution of sentence members), includes words belonging to different parts of speech: pronouns, verbs, adverbs. However, in general, the issue of substituent words is still insufficiently covered in the literature. Here we touch on this issue only insofar as it concerns pronouns. Apparently, in the English language there is a category of auxiliary substitute words that carry the function of syntactic substitution. First of all, this category includes the word-substitute one, which has its special and only purpose as a substitution service function and which therefore is no longer a pronoun.

It should be noted that the auxiliary function of substitution, whether it is performed by the special substitute word one or in other words, is distinguished by its peculiar character. Words that perform the function of substitution lose their lexical meaning to the maximum, but at the same time they are members of the sentence, and their main function is precisely to be members of the sentence, ensuring the completeness of the structure of the phrase. Substitute words are substitutes for members of a sentence.

The function of substitute words can be the pronoun it, as well as the demonstrative pronouns that - those: She claimed to regulate her own life, not those of others (Gals.Fors.137). She wanted to be in charge of her own life, not the lives of others. However, the substitution function is only one of the auxiliary functions of the pronoun that. It does not turn into substitute word, but remains a demonstrative pronoun acting in the auxiliary function of the substitute word.

In connection with the question of substitute words, the independent (absolute) form of possessive pronouns is of interest: You have chosen your part, we have chosen ours (Gals. In chanc. 203) You have chosen your share, we have ours. The function of independent forms of possessive pronouns differs significantly from the function of the substitute word one.

First of all, the possessive pronoun does not replace definitions, but itself contains the concept of a sign; at the same time, it seems to absorb what is being defined and itself expresses the category of objectivity, and the specific content of objectivity is determined by the context. Expressing objectivity, an independent form of possessive pronouns is thus capable of acting as a nominal member of a sentence. Therefore, there is a doubt whether it is possible to consider an independent form of possessive pronouns as substitute words. These words retain their own lexical meaning under any conditions and are fundamentally different from the lexically empty one, the main function of which in attributive groups is to, replacing the defined, point to the attributive function of an adjective devoid of morphological features. Substitute words should be considered only those words that have completely lost their lexical meaning and perform only the role of a structural element in the sentence.

Reference

1. Stephen Anderson. Anaphora // Language Typology and Syntactic Description. – Cambridge.: CUP, 1985. – P.311-334.
2. Gildea Spike. The Development of Tense Markers from Demonstrative Pronouns in Panare (Cariban) // Studies in Language 17, no.1. – New York, 1993. –P. 53-73.
3. Halliday MAK Halliday: system and function in language. - London.: Oxford University Press, 1976. - 250 p.
4. Head Brian F. Respect Degrees in Pronominal Reference // Universals of Human language. Vol.3. - Stanford.:

-
- Stanford University Press, 1979. - P. 151-211.
5. Jakobson R. Shifters, Verbal Categories and the Russian Verb // Selected Writings II. - The Hague.: Mouton, 1971. - P.130-147.
 6. Langendoen DT Essentials of English Grammar. - New York, Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1970. - 223 p.
 7. Leech G., Svartvik JA Communicative grammar of English. - London.: Longman Group Ltd, 1975. - 324 p.
 8. Saydaliyeva D.Z. *Intelligent traffic flow management*. American Journal of Interdisciplinary Research and Development. -60x84, 2022-yil. www.ajird.journalspark.org
<https://ajird.journalspark.org/index.php/ajird/article/view/149/142>
 9. Saydaliyeva D.Z. *The role of innovative technologies in the English Lesson*. European journal of molecular and clinic medicine. -журнал, 2021-yil. 2021/8
https://ejmcm.com/article_7254.html