

LINGUOPRAGMATIC CHARACTERISTICS OF PERSONAL PRONOUNS (UZBEK AS AN EXAMPLE)

Otaboeva Mazmuna Rakhimovna

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, PhD, Senior Teacher

E-mail: mazmuna.rahmovna@gmail.com

Jamoldinova Irodakxon

Kokand State Pedagogical Institute, Second Year Master Student

E-mail: irodaxonjamoldinova@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

This article examines the linguo-pragmatic characteristics of personal pronouns using case studies. In the speech process, the function of personal pronouns in achieving the communicative aim and the adjuster's communicative strategies is emphasized. Additionally, in order to convey various speech meanings such as emphasis, arrogance, boasting, humility, distinguishing, respect, and national mental characteristics, one of the personal pronouns is used in this article instead of the other.

Keywords: speech acts, communicative strategy, speech process, personal pronouns, and communicative interchange.

INTRODUCTION

First of all, The study of pragmalinguistics encompasses the study of the speech process, communicative intention, speech content, speech acts, speech situation, and implicit and explicit speech structures. Particular importance is the role that linguistic units play in these processes. Pronouns in particular are crucial to the speech process. The use of a pronoun in place of a noun, adjective, number, adverb, or even a word combination guarantees the activity of the word group in speech, even though it has little lexical meaning. Personal pronouns actively participate in the interaction between the speaker and the listener as communication components (in the form of direct or indirect speech). For instance, the first-person singular and plural personal pronouns *men*(I) and *biz* (we) are still in use when the speaker speaks, and the second-person pronouns *sen*(You) and *siz*(You) are still in use when the speaker addresses the listener. Although the third-person pronouns *-u*(He, She, It) and *-ular*(They) indicate a person who did not take part in the speech process, but the speaker uses these pronouns when considering other people.

LITERATURE ANALYSIS AND METHODS

When communicating, personal pronouns become an essential linguistic component. For instance, this pronoun's primary purpose in communication is to express the speaker's identity through I: I study, I say, etc. The pronoun "I" is not always utilized in communication, though, when considering speech situations in Uzbek. Because it is obvious that the speaker is the one who wrote the sentence, even if he does not use the pronoun "I" The person-number suffixes in the clause indicate that the sentence is about the speaker's voice. Depending on the

speaker's intended communication style, the personal pronoun "I" may occasionally remain in a sentence. For instance, the speaker emphasizes and sets themselves apart in the sentence "I cleaned the house" by using the pronoun "I". In certain instances, their involvement in the sentence structure is required by pragmatics. "I'll take a rest one in a while. "Brother, please don't traduce somebody to me"(A. Oripov). Although the pronoun in the first line of the clause can be removed, it cannot be done in the second line. Who the speech is addressed to is still unknown.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

There are situations in the course of conversation which I must be used: What do you say to me, go, tell your mother! If this pronoun is not used, the listener will not be clear to whom the speech is directed: What do you say, go, tell your mother! Let's say that the conversation of the interlocutor is aimed at the speaker. Even so, the meaning of the two sentences is different. In the first sentence, there is a tone of anger, bitterness, and displeasure. The latter lacks these expressive features. So, we can say that the part expressing the emotional state in the first sentence is only "I". In the communicative process, other personal pronouns can be used instead of the 1st person personal pronoun due to the demand of the situation or to create speech individuality and for other reasons. For example, instead of the 1st person singular I personal pronoun, the 1st person plural pronoun we can be used. O. Yusupova's monograph "Functional-stylistic features of pronouns in Uzbek language" contains the following points: Personal pronouns can enter into a mutually synonymous relationship even in the process of indicating the person. Accordingly, texts use the pronoun we instead of the pronoun me to refer to a single person for specific purposes. At such a time, two directions can be observed in its semantic meaning: it conveys the meaning of humility while also expressing meanings like boasting, arrogance, and bragging [4.B.37]. For instance, Nargiskhan, is now our wife. My father also believed that such people are very honest: he started plastering the ward wall again with straw. In the following sentence, the personal pronoun "I" was swapped out for the pronoun "we" in a boastful and proud manner (O. Hoshimov). This interchange of persons was intended to convey a sense of modesty and humility. "Now, master, we couldn't read!" The chairman sat down. We said a plan, we said we will torch the economy. We want our children to be scientist (O. Hoshimov). When the pronoun "we" is used instead of "I", it indicates that the speaker is feeling upbeat: Crazy! Bear! Shahnoza caressed and threatened again with the spoon in her hand. Bad boy! You know, we have weapons. If I hit you! So she wiped my lips with her handkerchief (O. Hoshimov).

Monologic speech refers to the speaker as "you" rather than "I" when referring to oneself. I don't know... stop, stop, Muhammad Taragay! Why are you angry with the prince? (O.Yakubov)

The listener is denoted by the second-person pronoun "you". The pronoun "you" is used in literary language today to denote someone who is younger than you or who is close to you, as in: You are still cheerful and good. (M. Yusuf) My friend, I will hug **you** in my thoughts, / I will wait for **you in the Khazan** (A. Oripov). It's thought that the pronoun "you" is standard in modern Uzbek language usage when referring to younger individuals. In the past, things were

different. According to M. Koshgari, the Oghuz say "you" to adults and "you" to children, in contrast to the Turks who say "you" to servants and children [2. -B.326].

The pronoun "you" is active in Uzbek, as opposed to the pronoun you with regard to the listener (2nd individual, singular). It demonstrates regard for the audience. The pronoun "you" is also used for young children in the speech of the Fergana Valley people in Uzbekistan. This is regarded as a basic aspect of their communication culture.

When the pronoun "you" is used instead of "you," it can convey sarcasm or sympathy. For example, "I heard that you are a boy who comes home carelessly; is that true, my dear?" This personality characteristic can occasionally lead to sarcasm. As an illustration, are you still human? Are you able to compete with me?

The pronoun "sen" ("you") receives the suffix -lar (-s), and the following speech acts emerge during the communicative process:

-disrespect: You don't know anything! I wonder what they teach you in your institutions? what are you You start to study with practice... You finish with practice

-displays rage and hatred: O. Hoshimov maintains this pronoun in the Afghani language used by "dukhs": Do you speak Uzbek? "Dux" gritted his teeth and spat blood from between his cracked lips. Not at all! You're not from Uzbekistan! You're not a Muslim! He let out a fit of laughter. You belong to the "shoravi!" (O. Hoshimov);

-laughing or making fun of someone raises the otenka! Your grandfather brought you a new grandmother! Lola said with a nervous laugh. Soon your grandmother will give birth uncle to you. You are carrying! (O.Hoshimov) He and this person are occasionally used in Uzbek communication in place of the third-person pronoun he to show respect for an individual, which captures the Eastern mindset: Bakhtiyor, this is my brother.(O. Hoshimov).

It can occasionally be employed to convey sarcasm and irony in this manner: If he speaks without looking at the paper, he can't say his name, and this person is a marshal! (O.Hoshimov).

The pronoun "we" serves the grammatical purpose of expressing the speaker and any additional participants in the speech or action's execution: Himself, we are called a people who are thirsty for knowledge and what is the difference between the people who are hardworking and non-working!.. (A. Qahhor). Sometimes the plural not only refers to two distinct individuals, but also to their general meaning: What prevented God from uniting us? (O.Yakubov) Our semantic scope increases further in the process of meaning togetherness and generality. It refers to some organization or agency, their representatives, and goes beyond the confines of a personal reference: We need clear evidence, not a general statement. We must find out the truth, find the murderers of your husband (O. Hoshimov). Metonymy is a phenomenon where a word in a sentence assumes the function of another word when the word "we" is removed: Did you attend our institute to study? said, continuing to smile (O. Hoshimov).

The speech process is where this circumstance is more frequently seen. It also produces a shade for highlighter. Comparing now: In the "Burbukhayka" cabin, a machine gun went off as soon as our car stopped. The use of the pronoun "we" is even more unique in certain situations: How much does our Madiyev lie? Rajabov, please free us, my brother; T. Murad. It is advantageous in this instance that it denotes plural and can be used in place of another word. It also describes the shared affinities of a people, country, residence, etc.

CONCLUSION

Thus, personal pronouns play a significant role in speech, particularly in dialogic speech. Thus, personal pronouns are necessary for dialogic speech, according to B.Urinboev and D. Urinboeva [6. B.117]. Furthermore, they engage in the utilization of the speaker's communicative intention and purpose in the production of diverse speech acts.

REFERENCES

1. Елисеева А.Г., Селиверстова О.Н. Семантическая структура местоименного значения // Вопросы языкознания. – Москва, 1987. -№1. -С.79-92.
2. Юсупова О.С. Вопросы прономинализации, конкретизации и актуализации в местоимениях. Вестник Челябинского государственного университета, выпуск.
3. Mahmud Qoshg'ariy. Devonu lug'at turk. I tom. –Toshkent: Fan,1960.
4. Yusupova O.S. O'zbek tilida olmoshlarning funktsional-stilistik xususiyatlari. –Samarqand: SAMDU nashri, 2017.
5. Yusupova O.S., Eshaliyeva R.B. O'zbek tilida olmosh so'z turkumining pragmatik talqini. Ta'lim fidoyilari. –Toshkent, 2023. 5-son, 1-jild. 1-qism. ISSN:2181-2160. –B.419-422.
6. O'rinboev B, O'rinboeva D. Hozirgi o'zbek tilining so'zlashuv uslubi. - Toshkent: Fan, 1991.
7. Rahimovna, Otaboyeva Mazmuna, and Karimova Vasila Vahobovna. "Graduonymy Of Activity Verbs In Uzbek And English Languages." Journal of Positive School Psychology 6.11 (2022): 1372-1377.
8. Rahimovna, Otaboeva Mazmuna, and Jurayeva Zulayho Shamsiddinovna. "CREATING GRADUONYMIC ROWS IN VERB SEMANTIC CATEGORIES IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES." INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE & INTERDISCIPLINARY RESEARCH ISSN: 2277-3630 Impact factor: 7.429 11.10 (2022): 322-326.
9. Djumabayeva, Jamila. "On Gradable Contrariety and Graduonymy." Usbekisch-deutsche Studien 3 (2010): 401.
10. Kamolaxon, Ismoilova. "INFLUENCE OF WORDS FROM THE FIELD OF "IT" ON THE UZBEK LANGUAGE AND ITS LINGUISTIC ANALYSIS." Confrencea 7.7 (2022): 35-37.
11. Tolibovna, Safarova Zilola. "The image of orphan heroes in romans of formation (bildungsromans)." ACADEMICIA: An International Multidisciplinary Research Journal 12.1 (2022): 525-529.
12. Rahimovna, Otaboyeva Mazmuna. "SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCES ASPECTS OF GRADUONIMIC SERIES FORMED BY SEMANTIC CATEGORIES OF VERBS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH LANGUAGES." Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal 11.4 (2023): 505-508.
13. Отабоева, Мазмуна. "The study of grad on my in speech patterns and the principles of forming graduonymic rows." Современные тенденции инновационного развития науки и образования в глобальном мире 1.2 (2022): 175-180.
14. Shamsiddinovna, Jurayeva Zulaykho. "Lexicon and its Essential Subtypes in English Language." The Peerian Journal 5 (2022): 92-95.