

THE SEMANTICS OF RELATIVE PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Samarkand State Institute of Foreign Languages, Faculty of English-II,

Department of Theory and Literature of the English Language,

Senior Teacher

Nematov Bakhodir Mamasharifovich

Annotation: The article discovers significant points about the semantics of relative pronouns in English and Uzbek languages. On the other hand, special features of relative pronouns in both languages were noted.

Key words: *syntactic level, genitive case, syntactic specificity, conjunctive power, co-referring element, nominal, interrogative pronoun, mentality.*

The theoretical and methodological issues that arise here are very closely related to the issues of syntax analysis, which is associated with the distinction between units of the morphological and syntactic levels of the language and taking into account their interaction. According to their systemic relations at the syntactic level of the language, possessive pronouns it is precisely as means of expressing syntaxemes and their variants in deeds that they clearly differ from personal pronouns. Compare, for example: 1) equivalence relations of possessive pronouns and possessive adjectives, as well as nouns in the genitive case when expressing various possessive syntaxes, in particular proper possessive: your house, father's house, father's house, etc.;

Traditional grammar violates this principle when it speaks, for example, of pronouns "personal" (I, you, he, we, you, they), "reflexive" (myself), and "possessive" (my, yours, mine, ours, yours).), since by the meaning of the roots I, you, he, we, you, they, mine, yours, ours, yours are all personal, and myself, my own - returnable, by value the affixes I, you, he, we, you, they, yourself are nouns, and mine, yours, yours, ours, yours are adjectives. As for the shade "possessive" in these adjectives, then it is not particularly expressed in them and is due only to the pronominal meaning of the roots, so there is still the question of whether it should be emphasized. Based on this, A. M. Peshkovsky identifies the following "personal pronouns: I (me, me, me) T my, in my opinion, you, yours, in your opinion, he (she, it, him, him, her and etc.), egon (folk), eyny (folk), in his opinion, we (us, us, us), ours, in our opinion, you, yours, in your opinion, they (them, them them), theirs (almost literary), in their own way[1]. A. M. Peshkovsky laid the basis for the allocation of "personal pronouns" by the commonality of their

roots, thus combining personal and possessive pronouns, as well as some adverbs (we do not touch on the latter here). At the same time, the morphological features of the combined pronouns, and their syntactic specificity, turned out to be aside, related primarily to their syntactic semantics.

As we know in Modern English relative pronouns (who, whose, which, that, as) not only point back to a noun or a pronoun mentioned before but also have conjunctive power. They introduce attributive clauses. The word they refer to is called their antecedent. It may be a noun or a pronoun. Who is used in reference to human beings or animals. For example: Jolyon bit his lips; he who had always hated rows almost welcomed the thought of one now. ... in his voice was a strange note of fear that frightened the animal, who had never known the man speak in such way before. Whose is mainly used in reference to human beings or animals but it may be applied to things. In the English language, the following are the most common relative pronouns: which, [who](#), [whose](#), whom, whoever, whomever, and that, though some linguists analyze that in relative clauses as a [conjunction](#) / [complementizer](#).

The element in the main clause that the relative pronoun in the relative clause stands for (house in the above example) is the [antecedent](#) of that pronoun. In most cases the antecedent is a nominal (noun or noun phrase), though the pronoun can also refer to a whole [proposition](#), as in "The train was late, which annoyed me greatly", where the antecedent of the relative pronoun which is the clause "The train was late" (the thing that annoyed me was the fact of the train's being late)[2]. In a [free relative clause](#), a relative pronoun has no antecedent: the relative clause itself plays the role of the co-referring element in the main clause. For example, in "I like what you did", what is a relative pronoun, but without an antecedent. The clause what you did itself plays the role of a nominal (the object of like) in the main clause. A relative pronoun used this way is sometimes called a fused relative pronoun, since the antecedent appears fused into the pronoun (what in this example can be regarded as a fusion of that which).

Only about 7% of the languages around the world have relative pronouns.[3] For example, [Mandarin Chinese](#) does not have relative pronouns at all and forms relative clauses (or their equivalents) [by different methods](#). Even within languages that have relative pronouns, not all relative clauses contain relative pronouns. For example, in the English sentence "The man you saw yesterday was my uncle", the relative clause you saw yesterday contains no relative pronoun. It can be said to have a gap, or [zero](#), in the position of the object of the verb saw. Comparing the languages with each other, in order to find their similarities and explain differences. The linguist is the person, who analyze language or languages, try to get more

familiar with all aspects of that or those languages. In Uzbek and Russian languages unlike English the noun changes its structure if it changes its role in the sentence, change from subject to the object for example: Russian sentences with the same noun “the book”, in the first sentences this noun comes as a subject of the sentences and as an object in the second. For example:

Книга на столе /kniga na stole/

‘The book is on the table’.

Он взял книгу. /on vzjal knigu/

‘He took the book’.

Here the noun “book” — “книга” changes its structure by adding an affix “y” as this noun changes its role in the sentence. Here, in the first sentence this word is the subject of the sentence so it is used in the nominative case and in nominative case in Russian language there is no affixation so the word “книга” is used in the dictionary form. In the next sentence this word is used in accusative case[4].

If you're trying to learn Uzbek pronouns you will find some useful resources including a course about Personal pronouns, indefinite pronouns, relative pronouns, reciprocal or reflexive pronouns to help you with your Uzbek grammar. Try to concentrate on the lesson and notice the pattern that occurs each time the word changes its place. Learning the Uzbek Pronouns is very important because its structure is used in every day conversation. The more you master it the more you get closer to mastering the Uzbek language. But first we need to know what the role of Pronouns is in the structure of the grammar in Uzbek. Uzbek pronouns include personal pronouns (refer to the persons speaking, the persons spoken to, or the persons or things spoken about), indefinite pronouns, relative pronouns (connect parts of sentences) and reciprocal or reflexive pronouns (in which the object of a verb is being acted on by verb's subject).

Summing up all given facts above it should be noted that pronouns are usually used to replace nouns but it does not mean that they do not express their own meaning. The examples that are given on Russian interrogative pronoun “what” denote how many meanings pronoun can express. from above mentioned special question sentences, that were given as the examples for the arguments, we can conclude that semantic differences among interrogative sentences, and especially in usage of interrogative pronouns happen because of the asymmetry in the process of translation. From above mentioned examples it is obvious that, the reason of this asymmetry is the difference in perception of the speakers of that particular language. Differences in translation from one language to another (in most cases difference is in semantic aspect) is usually caused

by mentality and culture of the speakers of that particular language. As culture and mentality of the speakers make influence on the language that is spoken by those people. Because their attitude toward everything about the life.

REFERENCES:

1. Тухтаматова, У. Б. The relative pronouns in modern English and ways of translating them into Uzbek / У. Б. Тухтаматова, Б. А. Хамидов. — Текст : непосредственный // Молодой ученый. — 2019.
2. [Relative pronoun - Wikipedia](#)
3. Michael Cysouw (2011). "Quantitative explorations of the worldwide distribution of rare characteristics, or: the exceptionality of northwestern European languages". In Horst J. Simon & Heike Wiese (ed.). *Expecting the unexpected: Exceptions in grammar*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter. p. 411-431.
4. Sariyeva Zamira Ravilevna. Comparison of semantic aspects of pronouns in English, Russian and Uzbek languages. Филологические наук.

