SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF PERSON IN GRAMMATICAL CATEGORIES BETWEEN TWO LANGUAGES

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Annotation: *The grammatical category of person. The purpose of the article is to explore the opinions of English and Uzbek scholars on this research, as well as to provide relevant theories, examples in two languages, comparisons and differences.*

Key words*: possessive, verb, pronoun, morpheme, affix.*

Anotatsiya: *Shaxsning grammatik kategoriyasi, Maqolaning maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek olimlarining ushbu tadqiqot bo'yicha fikrlarini o'rganish haqida Shuningdek, tegishli nazariyalar, ikki tilda misollar, taqqoslash va farqlar bilan ta'minlash.*

Kalit so'zlar: *ega, fe'l, olmosh, morfema, affik.*

Аннотация: *Грамматическая категория лица. Цель статьи – изучить мнения английских и узбекских учёных по данному исследованию, а также представить соответствующие теории, примеры на двух языках, сравнения и различия.*

Ключевые слова: *глагол, притяжательный падеж, местоимение, определители притяжения, морфема, аффикс.*

In English grammar, the category of person (***etymology from the Latin persona, "mask"***) identifies the relationship between a subject and verb. In the English grammar, the category of person identifies the relationship between a subject and verb, showing whether the subject is speaking about itself (**f**irst

person—I or we); being spoken to (*second person—you*); or being spoken about (*third person—he, she, it, or they*)**.** It is called a grammatical person. [1] [2]

e.g in English grammar**.** *I went to the cinema.* (1st person); *You are very sociable girl*(2nd person); *She washed her clothes yesterday* (3rd person).

e.g in Uzbek grammar*: Men maktabga bordim* (1-shaxs); *Sen bugun juda chiroylisan* (2-shaxs); *U bugun darsga keldi* (3-shaxs).

Person in our L1 is not the sames as in English, however it has its equivalent - Shaxs - son In Uzbek; *I - 1st Person*, *you - 2nd person*, *- 3rd Person*. [3]

According to "The Oxford Dictionary of English Grammar," "Be is unique among English verbs in having three distinctive person forms in the present tense (am, is, are) and two in the past tense (was, were). Other verbs have a distinctive form only for the third person singular of the present tense (e.g., has, does, wants, etc., as opposed to have, do, want, etc.)."[4][5]

While English and Uzbek share the basic concept of person categories, there are differences in the specific forms of pronouns and verb conjugations used, as well as potential differences in the importance placed on person distinctions within their respective grammatical systems.

Similarities:

1. Both English and Uzbek have the basic person categories of first, second, and third person.

2. Both languages use pronouns and verb conjugations to indicate person.

3. Person categories are used to indicate the roles of the speaker, listener, and other entities in conversations in both languages.

Differences:

1. Pronouns and verb conjugations used to indicate person differ between English and Uzbek. For example, the specific forms of "I," "you," "he/she/it," and "we/they" vary between the two languages.

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[1] M. Irisqulov. "Theoritical grammar of the English language" T. 2008.

[2] O'zbek tili grammatikasi, 1-j., Morfologiya, T., 1975; Hozirgi o'zbek adabiy tili, 1-qism, T., 1980. Azim Hojiyev

[3] https://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/person

[4] NINO KIRVALIDZE " THEORETICAL COURSE OF ENGLISH GRAMMAR" TBILSI 2013

[5] https://www.oxford.co.za/download_files/schools/CEGTAG_answer_book.pdf.

2. Uzbek has a distinct inclusive and exclusive first person plural form ("biz") which distinguishes between "we including you" and "we excluding you," while English does not make this distinction.

3. The importance and prominence of person categories in grammar may differ between English and Uzbek, with one language potentially placing more emphasis on person distinctions than the other.

In conclusion, it should be said that the grammar of English and Uzbek languages differs from each other, because the first belongs to the synthetic type of languages, and the latter belongs to the analytical type. But in the above examples, we can find similarities according to the structure of the grammatical category of the person.

References:

1. M. Irisqulov. "Theoritical grammar of the English language" T. 2008.

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4. https://www.grammar-monster.com/glossary/person

5. https://www.thoughtco.com/person-grammar-1691615

6. https://www.oxford.co.za/download_files/schools/OEGTAG_answer_book.pdf.