



A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS IN ENGLISH AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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Annotation: Possessive pronouns are pronouns that show ownership or possession. They indicate that something belongs to someone or something. Possessive pronouns include words like "mine," "yours," "his," "hers," "ours," and "theirs." These pronouns are used to replace nouns to show that someone or something possesses or owns something. They replace nouns or noun phrases that show possession, making sentences more concise and avoiding repetition. This thesis aims to delve into the similarities and differences between possessive pronouns in English and Russian languages.

Key words : pronouns, possessive, linguistics, grammar, comparative analysis

Аннотация: Притяжательные местоимения – это местоимения, указывающие на принадлежность или обладание. Они указывают на то, что что-то принадлежит кому-то или чему-то. К притяжательным местоимениям относятся такие слова, как «мой», «твой», «его», «ее», «наш» и «их». Эти местоимения используются для замены существительных, чтобы показать, что кто-то или что-то чем-то владеет или владеет. Они заменяют существительные или именные группы, которые показывают принадлежность, делая предложения более краткими и избегая повторов. Целью данной статьи является изучение сходств и различий между притяжательными местоимениями в английском и русском языках. **Ключевые слова:** местоимения, притяжательный падеж, лингвистика, грамматика, сравнительный анализ.

Annotatsiya: Egalik olmoshlari egalik yoki egalikni bildiruvchi olmoshlardir. Ular biror narsa kimgadir yoki biror narsaga tegishli ekanligini ko'rsatadi. Ega olmoshlariga "meniki", "sizniki", "uning", "uniki", "bizniki", "ularniki" kabi so'zlar kiradi. Bu olmoshlar kimningdir yoki biror narsaning biror narsaga egalik qilishini yoki egaligini ko'rsatish uchun otlarni almashtirish uchun ishlatiladi. Ular egalikni ko'rsatuvchi ot yoki iboralarni almashtirib, gaplarni ixcham qiladi va takrorlashdan saqlaydi. Ushbu tezis ingliz va rus tillaridagi egalik olmoshlari o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlarni o'rganishga qaratilgan.

**Kalit so'zlar** : olmoshlar, egalik, tilshunoslik, grammatika, qiyosiy tahlil

Grammar is important in language because it defines the framework and rules for organizing words, phrases, and sentences. It aids in the straightforward transmission of meaning, guarantees successful communication, and promotes comprehension among speakers or writers. Furthermore, grammar helps to convey tone, style, and nuance, adding to the depth and clarity of language. However, learners might encounter challenges when they attempt to contrast their mother tongue with a foreign language, such as English in our scenario. In this article we are going to compare possessive pronouns in English and Russian languages with grammatical point of view.

The meaning of possession can be expressed in all the languages, compare: My book (English) - Моя книга (Russian). As it is seen from the examples the meaning of possession in English and Russian is expressed, by the possessive pronouns (lexical means). [2]

Possessive pronouns have two forms:

possessive determiners, so-called conjoined forms, that are used attributively preceding a noun (e.g.: my book, your sister, their neighbours);

Throw physic to the dogs, I'll none of it.

*Come, put mine armor on. Give me **my** staff.* [romeo]

absolute forms of possessive pronouns (such as mine, yours, his, hers, ours, theirs), which usually imply a missing noun head: This is my book.

Where is yours ? [3]

1. *Th' exchange of thy love's faithful vow for **mine**.* [4]

2. *Then plainly know my heart's dear love is set*

On the fair daughter of rich Capulet;

*As mine on **hers**, so hers is set on mine,*

And all combined, save what thou must combine... [4]

The pronoun indicates objects, characteristics or quantity, but does not name them in its own way. The meaning of the pronoun is divided into semantic categories. One of them is possessive pronouns. They are : *мой, твой, свой, наш, ваш*.

Possessive pronouns indicates the attribute of an object according to its affiliation and answer the questions whose? In a sentence, possessive pronouns are usually modifiers. [5]

In Russian, possessive pronouns must agree with the noun to which they refer in gender, number and case. This means that the form of the possessive pronoun changes depending on which word it refers to.



*А в том **моя** добрая воля, батюшка, терпеть или вещь вашу теперь же продать [1]*

Since we used the word "воля" in the feminine gender in this sentence, we accordingly used the possessive pronoun in the feminine gender.

*Возлюбишь одного себя, то и дела свои обделаешь как следует, и кафтан **твой** останется цел. [1]*

In this example possessive pronoun "твой" is in masculine because the main word "кафтан" in the masculine gender.

*Да вы не раздражайтесь, – засмеялся через силу Зосимов, – предположите, что вы мой первый пациент, ну, а **наш** брат, только что начинающий практиковать, своих первых пациентов, как собственных детей, любит, а иные почти в них влюбляются. А я ведь пациентами то не богат.*

In this example, the possessive pronoun "наш" is used in the masculine gender and singular number because the main word "брат" is in the masculine gender and singular number, so we use the pronoun accordingly with the main noun.

In conclusion, a comparative analysis of possessive pronouns in English and Russian highlights fundamental differences: English possessive pronouns are simple and constant, whereas Russian ones are highly inflected, changing according to the gender, number, and case of the nouns they modify. This reflects the more analytic nature of English versus the synthetic structure of Russian, illustrating how each language uniquely approaches grammatical agreement and precision.

References:

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- [3] Nino Kirkavialidze “Theoretical course of English grammar” ; 29 p
- [4] Shakespeare W. Romeo and Juliet , 88, 195 p
- [5] Zelenina V.I. Русский язык : “Niso poligraf”, 2015. 60 p