

RULES FOR USING PERSONAL PRONOUNS

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN TRANSLATION

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Abstract: *This article outlines key rules for using personal pronouns, including subject-verb agreement, possessive and reflexive forms, gender and number agreement, and usage after prepositions. It also highlights historical and cultural influences on English, showing how borrowing and globalization have shaped pronoun usage. Understanding these rules ensures clear and grammatically correct communication.*

Keywords *personal pronouns, subject-verb agreement, object pronouns, possessive pronouns, reflexive pronouns, gender agreement, number agreement, prepositions, compound subjects, polite forms*

The proper use of personal pronouns is fundamental to ensuring clarity, grammatical correctness, and natural-sounding English. Below are the key rules for using personal pronouns:

1. Subject-Verb Agreement

- Personal pronouns must agree with the verb in terms of person and number.
- Example Sentence: She works hard every day. (3rd person singular)
- Example Sentence: They are my friends. (3rd person plural)

2. Correct Form for Subject and Object

- Subject pronouns (I, you, he, she, it, we, they) are used as the subject of the sentence.
- Object pronouns (me, you, him, her, it, us, them) are used as the object of the sentence, either as the direct object, indirect object, or object of a preposition.
- Example (Subject Pronoun): He likes reading books.
- Example (Object Pronoun): The teacher called me.

3. Possessive Pronouns for Ownership

- Possessive pronouns (mine, yours, his, hers, its, ours, theirs) indicate possession and are used without a noun following them. They are distinct from possessive adjectives (my, your, his, her, etc.), which are used with a noun.
- Example (Possessive Pronoun): The red backpack is hers.
- Example (Possessive Adjective): This is her backpack.

4. Reflexive Pronouns for Actions Performed on Oneself

- Reflexive pronouns (myself, yourself, himself, herself, itself, ourselves, themselves) are used when the subject and the object of the sentence are the same person or thing.
- Example: He looked at himself in the mirror.
- Reflexive pronouns can also be used for emphasis.
- Example (Emphasis): I did it myself.

5. Avoid Double Subject Pronouns

- In English, two subject pronouns should not appear together in a sentence unless they are used for emphasis or in a compound subject.
- Incorrect: She and I likes to travel.
- Correct: She and I like to travel.

6. Pronouns after Prepositions

- When pronouns follow prepositions, they should always be in their object form (me, you, him, her, it, us, them).
- Example: This gift is for you.
- Incorrect: This gift is for I.

7. Gender and Number Agreement

- Personal pronouns must agree with the noun they replace in terms of gender (he, she, it) and number (singular or plural).
- Example (Gender Agreement): He is my brother. She is my sister.
- Example (Number Agreement): They are my friends.

8. Using Pronouns in Compound Subjects or Objects

- Personal pronouns can be used in compound subjects or objects. Ensure that the pronouns follow the correct grammatical rules based on the subject or object.
- Example (Compound Subject): He and I are going to the park.
- Example (Compound Object): The teacher gave the assignment to John and me.

9. Indefinite Pronouns

- Some indefinite pronouns (e.g., anyone, everyone, somebody) are treated as singular and require singular pronouns (he, she, it).
- Example: Everyone has done his or her homework.

10. Polite Forms and “You”

- The pronoun you can be used for both singular and plural references, and it is also the polite form of address. In informal contexts, "you" is used for both subjects and objects.
- Example: You are very kind.

- Example: I saw you at the store.
- Colonial Expansion: As the British Empire expanded, English encountered many other languages. This led to the incorporation of words from Arabic, Hindi, Spanish, Portuguese, and many other languages spoken in colonies around the world.
 - Examples: "jungle" (from Hindi "jangal"), "pajamas" (from Hindi/Urdu "pajama"), "coffee" (from Arabic "qahwa").
- Technological and Scientific Advancements: The Industrial Revolution and the rise of modern technology led to the borrowing of terms related to new inventions, industries, and processes.
 - Examples: "radio", "television", "computer", "internet" (from Latin and Greek roots).
- Globalization: In the 20th and 21st centuries, the global spread of English as the international language of business, technology, and diplomacy has led to the borrowing of words from many different languages, including Japanese, Russian, Chinese, and Arabic.
 - Examples: "karaoke" (from Japanese), "sushi" (from Japanese), "emoji" (from Japanese).

5. Recent Borrowings in the Age of Globalization

In the modern era, particularly with the advent of the internet and global communication networks, the rate of borrowing has intensified. English speakers now borrow terms from many languages worldwide, especially in fields such as pop culture, technology, and food. This phenomenon is also a reflection of cultural exchange, where non-English-speaking countries contribute words to the English lexicon.

- Popular Culture: The influence of movies, music, and fashion contributes to borrowing terms from languages such as French, Italian, and Spanish.

- Examples: "café", "bistro" (from French), "vogue" (from French), "tapas" (from Spanish).
- Technology and Science: New terms related to technology and internet culture are often borrowed from languages with technological innovations, such as Japanese and Chinese.
 - Examples: "robot" (from Czech "robota"), "byte" (from English computer terminology, but incorporating a technical usage adapted from other languages).

The historical processes of borrowing foreign words into English reflect the evolving nature of the language, shaped by historical events such as conquests, colonization, cultural exchange, and scientific progress. From the early influence of Latin and French to the modern era of globalization, English has continuously absorbed vocabulary from other languages, expanding its lexicon and enriching its ability to communicate across diverse domains. As global communication continues to evolve, the process of borrowing foreign words into English is likely to remain a central feature of the language's development

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