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PRONOUNS ARE THE MOST ORIGINAL WORDS IN THE LANGUAGE

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Abstract: Pronouns are closely related to demonstrative pronouns. It is recognized that the root of interrogative pronouns are indicative particles, which have the meaning of adverb, particle, and pronoun, and especially, indicative pronouns - personal. English pronouns can be counted among other types of pronouns of this language, because when they are used in a sentence, they have not only a question meaning, but also a different lexical and syntactic meaning. In this article researcher has considered about the process of borrowings in parts of speech and he also mentioned that, during long history pronouns did not borrow from a language to another language.

Keywords: English, Language, Original, Pronouns, Speech, Tajik, Tajikistan

There is no language that has not been in contact with neighbouring or published world languages throughout its history. Because one of the most common ways to enrich the vocabulary and lexicon of the desired language is, first of all, to quote words and phrases from foreign languages.

This is what the Iranian scholar Malikushshuaro Bahar emphasizes in "Stylistic and the History of the Development of Persian Prose": "no language of the civilized peoples is free from abundant foreign vocabulary, and the reason for this is that civilization is the result of the contact and interaction of nations

with each other expands and develops, and finally what a nation quotes from another nation is accompanied by its original name. Perhaps only a few wild tribes can find that there are no or few foreign words in their language, because they have no familiarity with others and have not learned anything from them" [7, p. 279].

There is no doubt that every phenomenon has two aspects: positive and negative, and in this sense, the phenomenon of quoting a language from another language is not free from positive and negative aspects. As extremes in quoting cause the language to somehow stop its word-making activity and lose its originality, while quoting makes the language responsive to the spirit of the time, as for every modern achievement it can have a suitable term and a harmonious interpretation. Although one of the ways of influence and influence between languages is through armed conflicts and country opening, but according to the researchers, the phenomenon of quoting from other languages is not only characteristic of conquered

nations or small nations, but also large and developed nations of the world are not excluded from quoting. Here we can quote from the words of modern linguist L.V. Bogaeva gave an example that, according to his emphasis, "quoted words make up more than 60% of the entire vocabulary of the English language from almost 50 languages of the world. Also, based on the opinion of N.N. Amosova writes: "The vocabulary of the English language was enriched not only by the languages of the peoples who settled in Europe, but many non-European languages also provided many sources for the English language. Among the first such non-European languages was Arabic.... According to U. Taylor, in the English language, there are about a thousand words derived from the Arabic language and several thousand words derived from the root of the Arabic root [1, p. 42].

A group of well-known Russian linguists, such as N.S. Valgina, D.E. Rosenthal, M.I. Fomina, V.V. Sapukevich emphasized the necessity of quoting languages from each other, and considered the richness of the

Russian language and its power in quoting and harmonizing quotes according to his instructions. In their opinion: "the originality of the Russian language was not disturbed by the introduction of foreign quotations, because quotation is a natural process of enriching the vocabulary of any language. The Russian language fully preserved its originality and independence, and at the same time, it became rich and powerful due to quotations" [2, 1966, p. 24].

This point can also be observed in the Tajik language, although the Tajik language has borrowed many words and expressions from Arabic, Russian, Turkish, Mongolian, Uzbek, English, etc. Tajik language, with its inherited power, has adapted all the words entered from the point of view of phonetics, morphology and syntactic usage with its guidelines, so that few people understand that they are quoted from a foreign language.

It should be emphasized that when quoting one language, more nominal parts of speech are quoted, and quoting verbs from one language to another language is rare. As an

example of quoting a verb, we can refer to the translation of the Arabic language into the Tajik language, as not only the nominal participles of speech, but also the verbs, even if they are plural, have been quoted from this language into our mother tongue and have somehow lost their verbs. For example, the word "ie", which comes before a sentence or before a detailed phrase and is widely used in the literary and spoken Tajik language today, is actually derived from the present-future verb of the Arabic language "يَعْنِي", but in the Tajik framework it means has lost its present [6, p. 124-125].

Or in the English language, you can see a lot of quoted words, which were quoted from Latin and Greek languages in their verb form, and then used as a nominal part of speech, or as a nominal part of speech, quote and pason appeared as verbs in English.

The conclusion is that from one language to another, words are quoted regardless of the morphological category and having an independent and auxiliary meaning,

but in this respect pronouns are exceptions regardless of their types.

Therefore, we are not mistaken if we emphasize that the most original words of the language are pronouns, because they have roots deep in the history of the language and have never been quoted from another language and will not be quoted in another language.

In fact, based on the research and reviews conducted by researchers in the field of quotations in Tajik and English languages, we come to the conclusion that only pronouns cannot be quoted, and other nominal parts of speech and independent verbs and parts can be quoted and in the section contribute to the wording of the quoted language and the creation of new words.

Moreover, by examining the history of the pronouns of the Tajik and English languages, we come to the fact that the pronouns in this language have undergone phonetic and semantic changes at different historical stages, and sometimes other parts of speech have been used as pronouns and gradually introduced as pronouns, but they were never quoted

from another language or into another language.

Here, an example can be cited from the research of the Tajik pronoun expert B. Siyoev, who considered all the pronouns of the Persian-Tajik language from their native language and pointed to their changes and evolution throughout history. In particular, in relation to interrogative pronouns in the Persian-Tajik language, he says:

1. Interrogative pronouns had a special position and status in the development stages of the Tajik-Persian language as a special group of words in the vocabulary of this language;
2. Interrogative pronouns in the periods of development of the Tajik-Persian language have certain patterns of formation and word formation. For example, in ancient languages, the structure of interrogative pronouns was inflected, but in the language of the Middle Ages and especially, in the language of the modern period, the forms and words of these units were created by

agglutinative and compositional (analytical) methods;

3. The number of these pronouns was not the same during the development of the Tajik-Persian language, and their number gradually increased. As in ancient languages, five words form a group of interrogative pronouns, which are also found mainly in the Avestan language. In the Middle Ages, the Persian language continued the tradition of ancient languages in the use of question pronouns. The difference is that at this stage these units are different from the ancient ones in terms of shape. The number of interrogative pronouns in the language of the modern period has increased compared to the ancient and middle periods. The expansion of the number of interrogative pronouns in the language of the new era took place in two ways: a) by conversion and b) by word formation.

Interrogative pronouns are closely related to demonstrative pronouns. It is recognized that the

root of interrogative pronouns are indicative particles, which have the meaning of adverb, particle and pronoun, and especially, indicative pronouns - personal. Almost some of them took a special tone as participles and performed the function of interrogative pronouns, that is, the stereotyped expressions in raft, an guft, were pronounced with a special tone, meaning that they also had raft, shi guft [9, p.32].

If we pay attention to the history of pronouns, especially interrogative pronouns in the English language, we can observe the same point. Because interrogative pronouns have somehow changed and evolved in this language, so that the use of interrogative pronouns in English today is more widespread and significant than their use in the past. At the same time, English interrogative pronouns can be counted among other types of pronouns of this language, because when they are used in a sentence, they have not only a question meaning, but also a different lexical and syntactic meaning. To confirm the statement, we can give an example of the

interrogative pronouns who and who, which, along with their interrogative meaning, sometimes come in the meaning of relative pronouns in a sentence.

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