

Expression of Belongingness and Possessiveness in Uzbek and English Languages

ISMAILOVA MUATTARKHON ILYASOVNA

National University of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, Uzbekistan.

ABSTRACT

In the modern Uzbek language, there is a specific content and essence of the forms of case agreement that are characteristic of the nominal group. It is known that the grammatical category has a general and particular meaning. For example, the general meaning of the category of cases, specific to the Uzbek language, is to connect an independent word before it with an independent word after it. This general meaning is a generalization of the specific meanings of the existing six cases. There were seven forms of conjugation in the Old Uzbek language. The form of the auxiliary case, characteristic of the ancient periods of the development of the Turkic languages, was used to one degree or another in the language of written monuments of the 13th-14th centuries. Later, this case lost its grammatical character and fell into disuse as a category of cases. In some languages, the category of cases is specific to several groups of words. In the Uzbek language, this category includes nouns, words acquired properties of a noun and pronouns.

Keywords: Category of agreement, relationship, belonging, nouns, words, acquired properties of a noun.

INTRODUCTION

The ancient Turkic languages had a greater number of conjugations compared to modern Turkic languages. In it, basically, cases indicating the direction were collected. Over time, they underwent changes and evolved into their current

state. Consequently, it is plausible to assert that the grammatical structure of these languages aligns with the Russian-language category of cases. This is because, at the beginning of the 20th century, there arose a necessity to explore Uzbek linguistics and undertake scientific investigations into its grammar and phonetic system by Russian Turkologists. As a result, these scholars acquired knowledge of the Uzbek language under the influence of the Russian language. It is worth mentioning that the studies conducted by Russian Turkists, such as E. Polivanov, A. Kononov, V. Reshetov, and A. Borovkov, hold significant importance in comprehending the grammatical categories of the Uzbek language and their interpretation. Furthermore, efforts were made to either expand the number of cases (e.g., Kh. Nematov) or, conversely, reduce them (e.g., Sh. Rakhmatullaev). The aforementioned scientific research aids in comprehending the category of cases in the Uzbek language, identifying their position in a sentence, the meaning they convey, and acknowledging that this is a grammatical category inherent to nouns and adjectives.

Usually, in most cases, the function of possessiveness-belonging in constructions is performed by people, they are characterized by ownership of an object occupying the central place of the relationship-belonging, this ownership-belonging is also reflected in the relation of belonging-possessiveness to a certain person:

Komila's dress (Комилага тегишли кўйлак)

The bird-nest (қушнинг мулки)

Flag of the Republic (Республикага тегишли байроқ) ва ҳк.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Ways of expression of relationship-relevance. In many languages, for example, in Russian and Uzbek, the possessive category is formed by means of morphological methods and special affixes, for example: Фарғоналик йигит (a guy from Fergana), Наманганнинг олмаси (an apple from Namangan). In most cases, possessive relationships in English are represented by

possessive suffixes and prepositions of, while in Uzbek, they are represented by medial and non-medial types of demonstrative agreement, various sentence constructions, syntactic relations, etc.

If we consider the main features of the expression of relation-relevance, it can be seen that these cases show both morphological and syntactic features in English:

the king's wife (morphological)
the former wife **of** the king (syntactic)

In very rare cases, when naming works, etc. in cases, possessive constructions are used, and the possessive indicator is added to the word:

Father and his house
Оппоғой ва унинг уч ёнғоғи

Both English and Uzbek have basic possessive linguistic forms that form possessive pronouns, which, although they allow the indication of a possessor, do not contain a primary indicator of possession.

In English: my, your, his, her, its, our, their
In Uzbek: менинг, сенинг (сизнинг), унинг, бизнинг, уларнинг

The verbs and verb constructions in the sense of owning, possessing, which occupy the closest periphery of the scope of the relational-belonging category, have many common features in the Uzbek and English languages: To have, to possess, to bear

To carry (кийим, кўзойнак, кийиладиган ва тақиладиган, олиб юриладиган нарсаларга нисбатан);
To exist (мавжуд бўлмоқ маъносининг ифодаланишига нисбатан);
Verb structure: there is / there are
Also, such lexical components in the Uzbek language.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Also in other literature it is said that "the syntactic (categorical) essence of the possessive category is to show the syntactic relationship of the next independent word to the previous expressed (a) or unexpressed (b) independent word." (Modern Uzbek language, T, 2007, p. 173). All these words and comments are true, of course. However, the main meaning of possessive affixes (in speech) is to express the meaning and grammatical connection of nouns and adjectives with nouns and adjectives, as well as the fact that the person, thing, event expressed in the definition (indicative determiner), belongs, looks at, belongs, belongs consists of confirmation. That is, it expresses the relationship between a word that is part of a group of nouns, and a word that is part of a group of nouns with the form of the accusative case (yet), clarifying each other. Possessive adverbs, together with a word belonging to a noun phrase (in the broadest sense) and words belonging to a noun phrase, express the meaning of belonging. In this case, nouns can be units denoting things.

To justify this idea, first of all, we will pay attention to the interconnection of words. It is known that independent words are connected to each other through various means, enter into a relationship, and form various combinations. For example, nouns (in the broadest sense) are related to verbs and usually form controlling conjunctions: The table broke, we broke the table, we got up from the table, we sat at the table, etc. Also, words in the noun group (also inflected words) interact with words that are part of the noun group and usually form an indicative compound. If the previous conjunction expresses the subject-action (subject) or object-action (premed) relation, the next conjunction expresses the determiner-determined or referent-observed relation. It is not correct to combine these two types of relations within the same paradigm. The Uzbek (short) meaning of the process of belonging to another person or thing is manifested in the relationship between nouns and nouns. This meaning is usually expressed in the Uzbek language when the affixes -ning, -m (-im), -miz (-imiz) are mutually exclusive (book volume, my brother's brother, akam (my brother)).

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

It is also expressed by means of the affix -dagi - (the question of what kind of affix this affix is is still not clearly defined): there is also the designation of the affix- dagi as a place-relating affix. At the same time, it also expresses the relationship to the time (cold in winter, food at noon, morning silence, silence in the morning, etc.) and in addition, the affix - is also recorded as an adjective-forming affix (defined in Morphy's *Luva* and other modern Uzbek literary language manuals). Therefore, the general grammatical meaning and function of this affix also requires a clear definition (its general grammatical function and meaning is clear - it connects a word with a word, but its specific grammatical function and meaning is unclear, mostly it connects a noun word with a noun word and represents the grammatical meaning of belonging-belonging).

However, it is not considered a form of agreement. The suffix -niki in the Uzbek language as a possessive indicator generally expresses the belonging of a thing or a person to another person or thing: *kitob-meniki* (my book), like a book that belongs to me. At the same time, this addition also ensures the connection of the grammatical relationship between the words.

One can continue the interpretation of such connections and expressions of general grammatical meaning. However, let's now focus on the second connection. This is the relationship between the words of the noun group (including inflectional words) and the words of the verb group. This connection is usually the formation of a provocative attitude, an attitude related to the formation of the basis of the sentence. It is in the formation of this relationship that we determine the conjugation suffixes characteristic of the Uzbek language: 1. the conjugation form of the nominative case (*tovkni sindirdi*); 2. The form of the accusative case is formed using the suffix -ni (he broke the plate); 3. Form of the dative case with the help of a suffix (put on a plate); 4. The form of the local case with the help of the suffix -da (*tovokda turibdi*); 5. Initial case with the help of the suffix -dan (*tovokdan oldim*). Also, instead of these indicators, this task can be performed by auxiliary means that serve to express such a

grammatical meaning; I got it for my brother - I got it for my brother I wrote it with a pen - I wrote it with a pen I got it from my brother - I got it through my brother etc So, in such a connection, the relationship between the subject and the predicate and the relationship between the complement and the predicate are expressed. That is, an opinion is formed. In other words, the participle (both the verb-participle and the noun-participle) provides predicativity to the possessor-participle relationship by having plant forms. Of course, predicativity can also be expressed by other means, such as tone (intonation).

CONCLUSION/ RECOMMENDATIONS

In the Uzbek language, the possessive indicator is -ning, which is called a form of relation to a place, -ning, which is written as an indicator of orientation (there are other means: -lik, -gi, -iy (- viy) ... etc.) , possessive indicators in nouns (- together with -ning) represent noun-noun relations. Possessive and conjunctive forms, like other indicated forms, express dependence-belonging, belonging of identification in the first and second person to defining participles (like my book, the book in me; your book, the book in you; his book, the book in it) representing third person. At the same time, it expresses belonging to a person (taking into account place-time, etc. in a broad sense) and belonging to a thing: a house in a chimney, a book on a shelf, a political speech, a village boy, etc. None of these combinations does not indicate predicativity, does not express a judgment, they indicate an object + an object relation. In such relationships, either tone or participle forms can contribute to the formation of the predicative (as in nominal phrases) "my book is my book"; It is my book; It's like my book. Of course, there are many more such interpretations. However, as can be seen from the above, the association of nouns and adjectives with nouns and adjectives (Ahmed's book - Bad good, dry tree, I think there is a noun) and the association of nouns and adjectives with verbs create different paradigms. The essence, grammatical side, general grammatical form and meanings of these compounds differ from each other.

REFERENCES

1. Or. Tojiev "Synonymy of affixes expressing the meanings of possession and non-possession in Uzbek" T. 1981; Candidate thesis T. 1994
2. Modern Uzbek literary language, T1080, pages 217-251. "Grammar of modern Uzbek literary language" by Academician A.N Kononov (Moscow-Leningrad, 1960, pages 73-103)
3. Current issues of Uzbek linguistics, in the book of T. ToshDU, 1987 (1975)
4. Ghulomov A. Agreements in the Uzbek language/ Trudy Uzbekskogo filiala AN SSSR.Ser.2Kn.2.-T.,1941.
5. Kadyrov M. Systematic analysis of grammatical categories in the Uzbek language (agreement category): Filol.fan.nom...diss.authorref., Samarkand, 1993.
6. Bondarko A.B. Functional grammar. L.: Nauka, 1984. - 136 p.
7. Bondarko A.B. Grammaticheskaya form and context (about concepts «chastnoe znachenie», «funktsiya grammaticheskoy formy» and «categorical situation») // Russkiy yazyk. Funktsionirovanie grammaticheskikh categorical. Text and context. M.: Nauka, 1984. — S. 19-31
8. Bondarko A.B. K probleme sootnoshenia universalnyx i idioetniche-skikh aspektov semantic: interpretatsionnyy component grammaticheskikh znacheniy // Voprosy yazykoznaniya. 1992. - #3. - S. 5-19

ISMAILOVA MUATTARKHON ILYASOVNA
INDEPENDENT RESEARCHER,
DEPARTMENT OF UZBEK LINGUISTICS,
NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF UZBEKISTAN,
TASHKENT, UZBEKISTAN.
E-MAIL: s42813275@GMAIL.RU