



Use of Possessive Pronouns in English and Uzbek Languages

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ABSTRACT

The article describes the use of possessive pronouns in English and Uzbek languages. The peculiarities of the category of possession in languages belonging to different families have been considered.

Keywords:

Uzbek, English, language, possession, category, affix, pronoun, singular, plural, case, number, grammar, oral, discourse.

In linguistics, possessive affixes and possessive pronouns are used to determine the owner of something. This method is found in almost all languages. It is also widely used in English and Uzbek languages. In this article, the specific forms of the possessive category, the specific forms of the possessive affix, some phonetic phenomena that occur as a result of the addition of the possessive affix to the root, their common and different aspects in these two languages, Uzbek and English, which belong to different language families, are discussed. we set a goal of comparative analysis.

Professor Sh. Rahmatullayev defines the possessive category as "A morpheme that expresses that the object understood from the stem to which it is added before the agreement category, but after the form of the number category, is attributed to one of the three persons in the singular or plural is called the *possessive affix*. A category that combines a change with a possessive affix and such a change is called a *possessive category*."

The reasoning that emerges from this is that the function of a category is to express the

grammatical meaning that a certain thing belongs to one of the three persons. Such a grammatical meaning was expressed by adding possessive affixes of all three persons in the singular and plural numbers after the words denoting the subject belonging to a person or subject.

Since Uzbek and English are different languages, possessive affixes have the same meaning, but possessive categories are called possessive adjectives, possessive pronouns, and possessive case in English. Uzbek language has possessive affixes, but this situation is not observed in English. I will present the following table to show this situation.

Categories of possession in English:

Possessive pronouns: My, Your,
Her, His, Its
Our, Your, Their

Possessive case: " 's ; , ' "

Possessive affixes in Uzbek

Person	Singular		Plural	
	After a vowel	After a consonant	After a vowel	After a consonant

I	-m	-im	- miz	-imiz
II	-ng	-ing	- ngiz	-ingiz
III	-si	-i	- lari	--

The table clearly shows the difference between possessive categories in English and possessive suffixes in Uzbek.

Plural forms of possessive affixes can be divided into morphemes in the Uzbek language as follows: -miz= m+iz; -ngiz=ng+iz.

Such cases are not observed in English. In the Uzbek language, some phonetic phenomena occur with the addition of possessive affixes to the root. For example:

Eng sevimli kitobim jahondagi eng mashhur kitobdur.

Aziz onamiz tug'ilgan kunim munosabati bilan men uchun qimmat sovg'a sotib oldi.

From these examples, it can be observed that possessive affixes, when added to a verb or an auxiliary, act as a complement in a sentence. When it is added to a noun, such a limitation is not observed.

As mentioned above, the literary language example of I and II person singular possessive affixes is -m,-im,-ng,-ing. But in oral speech, in the language of artistic works, there are cases of deviation from this norm. That is, when I, II person possessive affixes are added to words ending with "o" and "v", "y" is often added. For example: "Orzu"

Orzuyim, orzuyimiz

Orzuying, orzuyingiz.

This situation is normalized in literary language. In English, possessive pronouns mean ownership of something.

For example:

My pen – mening ruchkam.

His book – uning kitobi.

These are not attached to any word base, but when translated, the meaning of possessive affixes appears.

Another category of possession in English is the Possessive case.

If the meaning of possession we express it in the form of "S", apostrophe S; or "'".

For example:

The boy's ball – bolaning ko'ptogi.

My mother's dress – oyimning ko'ylagi.

If more than one person is meant, we use "'".

The boys' book – og'il bolalarning kitoplari.

But *children's dog* (because the word children itself is plural).

If it's "*Ben and Joe's bike*", then two have one bike.

In the case of Ben's and Joe's bikes, Ben and Joe's bikes are unique to the two of them.

The main characteristic of the possessive case is that it represents only the third person.

Farida's – Faridaning

Girl's – qiz bolaning

I's – mening

You's – sening

Uzbek possessive affixes are never written separately from the word. In English, the possessive categories themselves are a separate word. For example: *Universitetda o'qituvchilarim har yili xalqaro ilmiy konferensiyalarda ishtirok etishadi.*

O'qituvchi – teacher

O'qituvchilar – teachers

O'qituvchilarim – my teachers

Ikki qadrdon do'stim meni ko'rgani biznikiga Farg'ona vodiysidan kelishdi.

Do'st – friend

Do'stim – my friend

Ikki do'st – two friends

In Uzbek, when possessive affixes are added, phonetic phenomena occur at the end of the word. Voiceless consonants q and k at the end of words with two or more syllables change to a voiced consonant: *quloq – qulog'i, yurak – yuragi.*

Verbal speech and dialects can be used as synonyms, characteristic of the language of artistic works. It can be seen that in the Uzbek language, the plural form of the third person has three variants: *Kitobingiz – kitobinglar – kitoblaring.* In English, there is only *your book* option..

In the Uzbek language, which of the third-person possessive affixes - i and - si is used depends on a certain rule. Using one instead of the other does not correspond to the literary norm. In English, on the contrary, the possessive case (s "'") can be used in all words without any exceptions and artistic norms.

In conclusion, it should be noted that the grammar of each language has its own rules. No matter what language is spoken, if the rules of that language are not obeyed, the words begin to lose their meaning. That is why, when learning a language, it is necessary to first study its grammatical aspects.

References

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