

Morphological Possession in Uzbek Language

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Abstract: The article examines the morphological subject in the Uzbek language and its relation to the lexical subject, the types of simple sentences on the use of the morphological and lexical subject.

Keywords: Subject, morphological subject, lexical subject, synonymy, economy, sentence with subject, sentence without subject, sentence with lexical subject, sentence without lexical subject.

Introduction: In Uzbek linguistics, possession is interpreted as being expressed by a word, expression, phrase. However, some linguists say that the possesson is also expressed by morphological means. For example, G. Zikrillaev writes: The personal form of the verb indicates both the subject and its participle. Accordingly, in such a case, the possessive-participle relationship does not appear formally (syntactically). When there is a need to express the subject in a lexical way, the possessive-participle relation is shown by using nouns, pronouns, etc. in the sentence. In another place, it expresses the following opinion: "... the stem, basis of the verb and person, number, respect suffixes form the participle, and the doer of the action (subject, possesson) also means ". The textbook "Structural Syntax of the Uzbek Language" says: In Uzbek sentences, the participle always comes with person/number suffixes. Person/number adverbs provide information about the person and number of the subject of the sentence, and there is no need to repeat it again with a separate sentence. Based on these thoughts, it is necessary to admit that Uzbek language has a morphological possesson, which is expressed by an adverb. In this article, we will interpret the owner in our language from this point of view.

THE MAIN PART

According to the way of expression in Uzbek, there are two types of possession:

1. Morphological possession.
2. Lexical possession.

The morphological possession is expressed through the stem, base and participles of the person, number and

respect of the verb. For example, o'qi, ishla (read and work) means the possessive (you) meaning the second person singular. In words as o'qiyap-man, bordim, kelding, o'qidi, bilasan, talabamiz, saxiysan, omadlisiz with accented words, person, number and honorifics (-man, -m, -ng, -di, -san, -miz, -siz) possessive in the first, second, third person (I, you, we, you, it). Expression of the possession in Uzbek language by a morphological means is related to the main feature of the construction of the Uzbek literary language (economy). In this case, the possessive word is saved.

Lexical possessive is represented by a word, an expression, a phrase (possession in the traditional sense): Men o'qiyapman. Sen bilasan. U o'qidi. Ot kishnadi. Biz tala-bamiz. Sen saxiysan. Siz omadlisiz. Meaning: I am reading. You know. He read. The horse neighed. We are students. You are generous. You are lucky. (expressed in words), Ikki kishi keldi. Suvonjonning kaltakka toqat qilishi Oysuluvga badtar alam qildi (S.Anorboev). Meaning: Two people came. Suvonjon's tolerance of the beating hurt Aysuluv (expressed in a simple and expanded phraseology).

Bilaman, Nigorim, kishining ko'nglini olish jahonda qiyin... (S. Anorboev, Aksoy) Meaning: I know, my Nigor, it's hard to please someone in the world... (expressed by a phrase).

There is semantic similarity between morphological and lexical possesson. Because they have three different grammatical meanings (person, number, and respect). Including -m, -man, -(a)y va men, the base of the verb (o'qi, ishla), -ng, -san and sen, -k, -miz, -(a)ylik va biz, -siz, -(i)ngiz, -(i)ng (boring, ishlang) and siz, -di, -

(i)bdi, -gan, -yapti, -(a)r, -adi (-ydi), -sa, -sin, -moqchi, third person form of the nominative participle (Talaba. Talaba edi) and he, they, the possessive noun and the associated word are completely or partially synonymous. The denotative feature of synonyms corresponds to the connotative (methodical) feature. When it is not necessary to emphasize the doer, the morphological possession itself is used. If it is necessary to emphasize the executor, that is, in the emotional statement, the possession (personal pronoun) is used (mainly in the 1st and 2nd person).

As mentioned above, the lexical possession is not always used since possession is expressed by morphological means in Uzbek. The use of the lexical possession varies from person to person. In the first and second person, the lexical possession is used when it is necessary to emphasize the morphological possession: Men ko'nmadim. (R. Fayziy, Cho'lga bahor keldi). Sen chindan ham go'zalsan, Huzuringga keldim bot. (A. Oripov) Men uchun endi bu jahonda yolg'iz siz borsiz, xolos! (O. Yoqubov, Er boshiga ish tushsa) Samarqand Buxoroni bizlar qurganmiz. (A. Oripov) Meaning: I didn't get used to it. (R. Fayzi, Spring has come to the desert). You are really beautiful, I have come to your presence. (A. Oripov) For me now there is only you in this world! (O. Yakubov, If there is work per head of land) We built Samarkand and Bukhara. (A. Oripov) In the first and second examples, the lexical possession emphasized the morphological possession acting as a theme, and in the third and fourth examples, it was the rheme. If emphasis is not intended, the dictionary owner is not used, it is saved: Pulni olmadim, ming marta rozi-man, sizga ona sutiday halol bo'lsin. (A. Qahhor, Qo'shchinor chiroqlari) -Yaxshilikcha egardan tush-u, qo'lingni ko'tar. (P. Tursun, O'qituvchi) Meaning: I didn't get the money, I agree a thousand times, let it be as honest as mother's milk. (A. Kahhar, Koshchinor lights) - Please get off the saddle and raise your hand. (P. Tursun, Teacher) In the first example, the lexical possession in the first person (men), and in the second example, the lexical possession in the second person (sen) is saved twice.

In the third person, the lexical possession is mainly used to clarify the morphological possession. For example, it is not known who or what came. When a lexical possession is used, the executor defines: Ukam keldi. Anvar keldi. Laylak keldi. Bahor keldi. Avtobus keldi. Meaning: My brother came. Anwar came. The stork came. Spring has come. The bus came. Therefore, the lexical possession in the third person is often used in comparison with the first and second persons. In the microtext, if it is not intended to emphasize the same executor, the lexical possession is used once at the beginning of the text, and in the following sentences,

the executor is expressed through the morphological possession: Tong otdi. G'ani aka boshi og'rib uyg'ondi. Kiyim-boshini almashtirib, soyga o'tdi. Suvga tushdi. Qaytdi. Buloq boshida to'xtadi. Yaqindagi dard-alam-larini esladi. Xomushlandi. Meaning: It's dawn. Brother Gani woke up with a headache. He changed his clothes and went to the stream. He fell into the water. He returned. He stopped at the beginning of the spring. He remembered his recent pains. Turned off. (Sh. Kholmiraev, Life forever) In this microtext, the lexical possession is represented by the morphological possession (G'ani aka) in unused sentences. If it is meant to emphasize the executor, in the microtext the lexical possession in the third person can be used several times: Shu kishi borib-borib hamma ishni mashina qiladi deydi. Traktor yer haydar ekan, traktor chigit ekar ekan, traktor chopiq qilar, paxta terar, g'o'zani yular ekan. Meaning: They say that this person goes and does all the work. While the tractor plows the land, the tractor sows the seeds, the tractor makes hay, picks cotton, and plucks the cotton. (A. Kahhar, Koshchinor lights) In the second, third, and fourth sentences, the lexical possession served to emphasize the theme expressed through the morphological possession, and in the fifth and sixth sentences, the lexical possession was not used because the level of emphasis was not high, and the executive morphological possession (-ar ekan) expressed through.

Now, from the point of view that there is a morphological possession in the Uzbek language, we will describe the classification of the simple sentence according to the structure (according to the use of the possession). A simple sentence is divided into two according to the presence of a morphological owner:

1. Possessive sentence.
2. A sentence without a possessive.

A sentence with a morphological possession is a possessive sentence: Kel. Bordim. Bilasan. O'qituvchisiz. Kattasiz. Men bordim. Siz o'qituvchisiz. Meaning: come I went. You know. You are a teacher. You are big. I went. You are a teacher. A possessive clause may or may not have a lexical possession. According to the use of the lexical possession, the possessive sentence is divided into two types:

1. A sentence without a lexical owner.
2. Lexical possession sentence.

In a sentence without a lexical possession, the possession represented by a word is not used: O'qi. Qishloqdan keldim. Universitet talabasi. Uyiga ketdi. Shirin ekan. Meaning: Read. I came from the village. You are a university student. He went home. It's

sweet. So such a sentence is not possession (possessive), it is a lexical possessive sentence. In such a sentence, the vocabulary is saved.

A lexical possession is expressed by a possessive lexical tool in a sentence: Sen o'qi. Men qishloqdan keldim. Sen universitet talabasisan. Anvar uyiga ketdi. Qovun shirin ekan. Meaning: You read. I come from the village. You are a university student. Anwar went home. Melon is sweet. In such a sentence, the lexical possession is used with the requirement of speech purpose and task (to emphasize and clarify the morphological possession).

A possessive sentence does not have a morphological possession, so the lexical possessive is not used either. Because the presence of a lexical owner in a sentence depends on the presence of a morphological owner. The following sentences are possessive sentences: Qishloqqa shu yo'ldan boriladi. Borish kerak. O'qish lozim. Kutishga to'g'ri keladi. Bu yerga tariq eksa bo'ladi. El og'ziga elak tutib bo'lmaydi. Meaning: This is the way to the village. Must go. Must read. It will have to wait. It can be sown here. You can't hold a sieve in your mouth. (Proverb) Adverb clause and word-clause (semantic-functionally formed clause) are also a special type of possessive clause: Bahor. Bahor edi. – Bu yerlar ham Qo'shchinorga qarashlimi? – Yo'q. Meaning: Spring. It was spring. – Do these lands also belong to Koshchinor? - No. (A. Kahhar, Koshchinar lights)

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the following can be said:

1. According to the way of expression in Uzbek, there are two types of possession:

1. Morphological possession. 2. Lexical possession. The morphological possession is expressed through the stem, base and participles of the person, number and respect of the verb. The vocabulary is expressed by a word, a phrase, a phrase.

2. There is semantic similarity between morphological and lexical possession. Because their three different grammatical meanings (person, number, and respect) are similar. The connotative properties of synonyms are different. When it is not necessary to emphasize the executor, i.e., in a non-emotional statement, the morphological possession itself is used. If it is necessary to emphasize the executor, that is, in an emotional statement, the lexical possession is used.

3. In Uzbek, possessive is represented by a morphological tool, so the dictionary possessive is not always used. The use of the lexical possession varies from person to person. The lexical possession in the first and second person is used when it is necessary to emphasize the morphological possession. If emphasis is

not intended, it is saved without using a dictionary. In the third person, the lexical possession is used to clarify the morphological possession. Therefore, the possessive in the third person is often used compared to the first and second person.

4. A simple sentence is divided into two types according to the presence of a morphological possession: 1. Possessive sentence. 2. A sentence without a possessive. A sentence with a morphological possession is a possessive sentence. According to the use of the lexical possession, possessive sentences are divided into two types: 1. Lexical possessive sentences. 2. Lexical possessive sentence. In a sentence without a lexical possession, a possession represented by a word is not used. In such a sentence, the vocabulary is saved. A lexical possession is expressed by a lexical tool possession in a sentence. In such a sentence, the lexical possession is used with the requirement of the speech purpose and task (to emphasize and clarify the morphological possession). A possessive sentence does not have a morphological possessive, so the lexical possessive is not used either. Because the use of a lexical possession in a sentence depends on the presence of a morphological possession.

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