CATEGORY OF POSSESSIVENESS IN LINGUOCULTUROLOGY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Abstract: This article deals with the category of possessiveness and its linguoculturological features in the languages belonging to the different language systems as English and Uzbek. The ways of expressing the category of possessiveness in both languages and their linguoculturological classification will be in the center of discussion. Brief comparative method of analysis of possessive constructions in linguistic and cultural point of view can open new sides and opportunities of researching possessiveness in the field of comparative linguistics. Practical implication of the research can be used in the lecture and practical courses of linguistic typology and typological linguoculturology of compared languages.

Keywords: anthropocentric paradigm, linguoculturological analysis, category of possessiveness, classification, belonging, category of case, national-colorings, features of nations, possessive constructions.

Nowadays, researching the problems of foreign languages in comparison with native languages, comparing their similarities and differences is becoming urgent for investigations of comparative linguistics. Therefore, identifying distinctive features of the category of possessiveness in linguoculturology is considered as the next untouched problem in Uzbek comparative linguistics. Because, it is known that comparative linguistics deals with typological analysis and revealing language universals in linguistics which helps to understand both languages deeper than researching it separately.

In the period of development of linguistics, the aspects of it also developed. Moreover, instead of the structural paradigm which was topical in the last century the system of anthropocentric, functional, cognitive and dynamic paradigms started to function. In anthropocentric paradigm there can be understood moving of the interests of the researcher from the object of cognition to the subject of it, with another words it can be explained like analysis of human being in language and language analysis in human being.

It should be pointed out that linguoculturology is one of the topical directions in anthropocentric paradigm of modern linguistics. It studies interrelation and influences between language and culture, and investigates language as the phenomenon of culture. That’s why in the article possessiveness and its ways of expressing is classified according to the culture of the compared languages. Also, comparison of linguoculturological analysis of category of possessiveness and revealing its distinctive features are essential in the culture and language system of different languages as English and Uzbek.

Possessiveness is defined as relation between two objects, belonging or possessing of one to another with the help of the language means. These associations are named as “possessors” and the units which expressed by them are called possessive constructions (Bondarko, 1996). Generally, human being is considered as possessor. So that in possessive relations mostly can be understood possessing of one object or to belong this object to human being.

In Uzbek language possessiveness is one of the grammatical categories of noun. And it is classified in the narrow sphere like the category of case, and also expressed with suffixes in that language (research works of F. Abdullaev, Sh. Rakhmatullaev, A. Kononov, B. Serebrennikov, N. Gadjieva). In Uzbek language this category indicates the object which belongs to one of the three persons. The word which is expressed by possessive suffix should be connected with possessive noun or pronoun.

However, if this category can be investigated from the points of view of modern directions of linguistics, this category would be observed as independent semantic category in this language. In the language system of Uzbek linguistics the units of expressing features of possessiveness also can be observed in spread form. Altogether, in the following cluster there can be seen the ways of uttering of possessiveness with range of means and function (Kononov, 1956). All of them give only meaning and cognition of possessiveness:
In English it also can be seen the means expressing the category of possessiveness. In that language the category of possessiveness also utters possessive relations. Same like Uzbek language this category expresses belonging of one object to another:

The methods of expressing the category of possessiveness have their own system in both languages. This category is formed with general grammatical and syntactic ways in both English and Uzbek. Although, besides morphological and syntactic ways of forming, possessiveness can be produced with cognitive
conceptual like semantic, cognitive, notional manners in the language. These manners include understandings like possessing, belonging, part of the whole and relation in the context (Robert, 1975).

Further, in linguoculturology this category also has its own place. There can be observed linguoculturological analysis of the category of possessiveness in the culture of languages belonging to the different language systems like English and Uzbek (Abdullaev, Rahmatullaev, 1968). One can witness the culture of English and Uzbek nation with the national-coloring phraseological units expressed by the category of possessiveness. In the following circumstances possessiveness with expressing national-cultural features can be formed in English:

- Mostly, in phrases expressed with possessive pronouns, although it is known that British country is monarchy and here can be seen the units showing this monarchial culture of this country in the context:

  - Naming with possessive units the names of stores, restaurants, churches, colleges with names of their owners or with names of their profession:

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  My Fair Lady, my good fellow;  
  Your Highness, Your Honor, your humble servant;  
  His Majesty, His Majesty's Government, His Master's Voice.  
  
  the vet's,  
  Smith's, Luigi's,  
  the chemist's,  
  Tommy Tucker's, Saint James's.  
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- Possessive relations can be formed by possessive pronouns and with -дир short form of notional verb “бор бўлмоқ” (to be):

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  Мен Зарифаман  
  Биз инсандирмиз
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- Possessiveness can be expressed with the notions of respect which characterizes one of the features of Uzbek nation. For instance, in such phrases like “хурматли президентымиз” (“our respectful president”), “мехрибон отамиз” (“our kind father”) one can observe joining of possessive affix of the third person plural to the third person singular. Such way of uttering characterizes great respect to these people in the culture of Uzbek and East people. And it is considered like distinctive side of this nation.

- Possessiveness can also be used in expressing irony in the Uzbek culture. Furthermore, in such phrases as “такдиримиз ишу экан”, “ха, эндир дилимиздаги кўриш боғлоли кўришди” first person singular is expressed with the form of first person plural. Changing the places of affixes of plurality and singularity also can be observed in the languages as Uzbek.

Likewise, the differences of linguoculturological features of the category of possessiveness between English and Uzbek can be illustrated essentially in Uzbek culture. In such situations like governing in the
family relations, in relationship of family members and while speaking about them or in the process of addressing to them the power of possessing above family members shows the culture of Uzbek people. Because, such kind of relationship in British family and in their culture cannot be characterized (Karasik, 2001).

Linguaculturological features
(The process of addressing)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>In English:</th>
<th>In Uzbek:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>My son</td>
<td>УГЛИМ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My daughter</td>
<td>ҚИЗИМ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>My partner</td>
<td>БОЛАМ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partner</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daughter</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As a final point we may say, there was done brief analysis of the category of possessiveness in the morphology and syntax of the languages belonging to the different language systems as English and Uzbek (Serebrennikov, Gadjieva, 1986, pp. 75-87). The investigation indicated general and distinctive uniqueness and ways of forming of this category in both languages. Though, cultural and national-coloring features of the possessiveness are underlined in the linguaculturological method of analysis. As it is mentioned above the category of possessiveness is not formed only with the suffixed of possessiveness in Uzbek. It also can be produced with the suffix of possessive case and can be formed with possessive relations, possessive pronouns and with the affix of belonging —нику. The same in English there are several ways of forming possessive construction. Besides, forming of possessiveness with the help of the form’s and possessive pronouns like Uzbek, these constructions of possessiveness also can be expressed with prepositions and syntactic way in English. And linguaculturological points of this category in these languages also have their distinctive features.

References
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