

## Procedure of Possession and Contributions

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### Abstract

The topic of possessive suffixes in nouns is difficult for elementary school students, because until this topic is studied, students have not yet been introduced to the concept of "person" and have not yet learned personal pronouns.

**Keywords:** possessive suffixes, Procedure, Contributions, persons in language.

It is difficult to explain to the students that the possessive suffix refers to one of the three persons: person, object, singular and plural. Taking this into account, when introducing students to possessive suffixes in nouns, it is appropriate for the teacher to start the work by explaining the lexical meaning of the word "ownership" in the title: "ownership" means possession, ownership, belonging, belonging means, therefore, a possessive adverb means possessing something, this thing belongs, the owner of this thing. Nouns are used with possessive suffixes. The possessive suffix added to the noun means that the person represented by the noun is the owner of the thing. Let's look at the examples: The book I read yesterday was very interesting. Is your book interesting too? Rana's book was also interesting.

The words "my book", "your book", "book" are analyzed according to the structure of the word, and the students find out that the book is the root, -im, -ing, -i suffix. The teacher asks to compare the words book and my book and to think about the meaning of the suffix -im, creates a problematic situation; students think about the meaning of the adverb, but even if they understand the meaning of the word "my book" (my book - the book is mine), they cannot formulate their thoughts.

### **The teacher briefly explains:**

There are three persons in language:

The first person is the speaker

The second person is the listener

Third person - another

Now I am speaking and explaining to you, so I am the speaker, now you are listening to me, so you (you) are the listener. You know that nouns are used in singular and plural. It is known that something can belong to one person or to two or more persons. Possessive suffixes added to nouns indicate these meanings, i.e. that a person or thing belongs to one of the three persons in the singular or plural. For example, the suffix -im added to the word "book" means that the book belongs to the first person, that is, the owner of the book is the first person (the suffixes -ing, -i are also explained in this way). The suffix -imiz in the word "book" means that the book belongs to the person speaking, and at the same time, to the plural person (multiple speakers) (the suffixes -ingiz, -i are also explained in this way). A short conclusion is made: such suffixes added to nouns are called possessive suffixes. Possessive adverbs mean belonging, ownership.

Possessive suffixes are added to nouns in two ways. Nouns ending in vowels and consonants, such as my brother and my book, your brother and your book, brother and book, are analyzed according to the word structure, suffixes are compared, conclusions are drawn based on the conversation: nouns ending in a vowel sound -m, - possessive suffixes ng, -si, -miz, -ngiz, -si, possessive suffixes -im, -ing, -i, -imiz, -ingiz, -i are added to nouns ending in consonants. After that, the students study the rule in the "Mother Tongue" textbook and analyze the table.

In order to develop the skills of the students about possessive suffixes, find the noun used with the possessive suffix from the text, analyze it according to its content, determine the person-number of the possessive suffix, drop the possessive hand into the noun given in the text. exercises such as adding the suffix, saying to which person or persons the thing belongs are used.

Work on the possessive suffix does not end there. In the process of studying the classification of nouns by agreement, a noun used with a possessive suffix is compared with another noun in the accusative case (the cover of the book, Rahim's book), and in the process of learning the classification of personal pronouns by agreement, a noun with a possessive suffix is in the accusative case knowledge is given that it is connected with a personal pronoun and forms a word combination.

The contrast is sometimes broken based on the singular and plural meanings of the possessive adjectives. In such a case, the plural form does not indicate the singularity of the thing-event being used, but the meaning of respect. For example, our Mother came to rest. The plural form of the second person possessive adjective is often used in the sense of "you". For example, your sister ("you" means "you")-your sister ("you" means "doing"). This phenomenon also applies to the singular and plural form of third person possessive suffixes. For example, his sister (meaning "you") - his sisters (meaning "you").

In the artistic style, they skillfully use this possibility of our language to reveal the character of the characters. For example, the Master's dogs. (A. Qahhor) The dog does not deserve respect. But the loyalty to the master is so strong that his dog is also treated in the same way.

Possessive suffixes are mainly used in nouns and express such meanings as relationship between person and thing, characteristic, whole and part relationship, time and place. The most important stylistic sign is that these additions also show the pointer - ownership: For example, the sky of our country is inviolable, my dear, my bird flaps its wings in your bosom. The pronouns of him and me are not used here, but we can find out which person it is in through possessive suffixes.

The possessive suffix is dropped in the case of a noun with the accusative case -in (sometimes -im in the first person singular). In this case, the main focus is not on the subject, but on the lexical meaning of the subject: Our sons, Your sons. I am amazed by your will.

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Sitting at the table, eating grapes, my friend's book, coming from home, living in the city.

As can be seen from the examples given above, the subordinate word hokim takes the agreement suffix required by the meaning of the word. For example, the word sit has the possibility of being associated with a place to sit. That's why the word associated with it takes place. The word "food" has no such meaning. Therefore, it cannot be associated with the word it is in place of. Because the word food has the meaning of something to be eaten (object), it can be connected with a word that has the same meaning as income or output.

Adjectives that serve to connect nouns to other words are counted as agreement forms.

Conjunctions are the system of grammatical forms that are added to nouns, pronouns and predicates and connect them to other words.

There are six conjugations in the Uzbek language, and each of them has its own name and form. They are always added to the subordinate clause.

Change of nouns with possessive suffixes in person and number and with agreement suffixes is called declension.

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