



Similarities and differences of case in English and Uzbek languages

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Abstract: The examination of the degree of case is a subject of considerable academic interest, as it offers valuable insights into the similarities and differences of case. This article aims to explore the perspectives of both English and Uzbek scholars on this linguistic phenomenon. By delving into relevant theories and drawing upon examples from English and Uzbek literature, we endeavor to compare and contrast the terminologies and approaches employed in each language.

Key words: nominative case, accusative case, dative case, genitive case.

Аннотация: Исследование степени падежа представляет собой предмет значительного академического интереса, поскольку дает ценную информацию о сходствах и различиях падежа. Целью данной статьи является изучение взглядов английских и узбекских ученых на этот лингвистический феномен. Углубляясь в соответствующие теории и опираясь на примеры из английской и узбекской литературы, мы стремимся сравнить и противопоставить терминологию и подходы, используемые на каждом языке.



Ключевые слова: именительный падеж, винительный падеж, дательный падеж, родительный падеж.

Annotatsiya: Kelishiklarni o'rganish muhim ilmiy qiziqish mavzusidir, chunki u ishning o'xshashligi va farqlari haqida qimmatli ma'lumotlarni beradi. Maqolaning maqsadi ingliz va o'zbek olimlarining ushbu lingvistik hodisa haqidagi fikrlarini o'rganishdir. Tegishli nazariyalarni chuqur o'rganish va ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotidan misollar keltirib, biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan terminologiya va yondashuvlarni solishtirish va solishtirishni maqsad qilganmiz.

Tayanch so'zlar: ot kelishigi, qaratqich kelishigi, tushum kelishigi, chiqish kelishigi.

Case is an indication of a relation in which the noun stands to some other word .
There are three main cases in English .

1. Nominative (Subjective) Case:

For example: "She runs every morning."

Explanation: "She" is the subject of the verb "runs." The nominative case indicates that "she" is the one performing the action.

2. Accusative (Objective) Case:

For example: "The teacher saw him in the hallway."

Explanation: "Him" is the direct object of the verb "saw." The accusative case indicates that "him" is receiving the action of the verb.

3. Genitive (Possessive) Case:

For example: "That is John's book."



Explanation: "John's" shows possession of the book. The genitive case indicates that the book belongs to John.

The problem of the number of cases in English has given rise to different theories which were based on the different ways of approaching the description of English grammatical structure .

H. Sweet's (42) conception of the number of cases in English doubtful . He is not sure whether in English there are five or two cases. He writes : „ English has only one inflected case , the genitive /man's / , /men's / , the uninflected base constituting the common case / man / , / men / , which is equivalent to the nominative , vocative , accusative and dative of such a language as Latin " . As we see he is under a certain influence of the Latin grammar . If we treat the English language out of the facts of Latin , then we'll really have to acknowledge the existence of five cases . But the facts of English made Sweet identify only two .

O. Curme (26) consider that of many case endings once used English has preserved only one , first of the genitive . Apart from the genitive relation, these grammatical relations are now indicated by the position of the noun with regard to the verb or prepositions which have taken the place of the old inflectional endings / He distinguishes four cases:

1. Nominative-performs 3 functions: Subject, predicate and direct object
2. Accusative - performs 3 functions: Object, adverbial modifier, predicate.

Example: 1. The dog bit my brother. (object)

2. He stayed an hour (adverbial acc)

3. I believe to be him. (predicate)

3. Dative: When an action directed toward smb : He makes coat for John .

4. Genitive: girl's...



In Uzbek, agreement (grammatical categories) shows how words relate to other words and determines what tasks they perform. There are six basic conjugations in the Uzbek language:

1. Bosh kelishik : It is the initial form of words and is mainly used to express the owner (subject) of the sentence. This conjugation is without suffixes.

- Example: "book" (book).

2. Qaratqich kelishigi : Shows possessive relationship and is mainly formed with the suffix "ning".

- Example: "page of the book" (page of the book).

3. Tushum kelishigi : Used to express purpose or direction. This conjugation is often formed with the suffix "ni".

- Example: "I read the book" (I read the book).

4. Jo`nalish kelishigi : Used to indicate direction or destination and is usually formed with the suffix "ga".

- Example: "I look at the book" (I look at the book).

5. O`rin-payt kelishigi : It is used to express a place or situation and is formed with the suffix "da".

- Example: "written in the book" (written in the book).

6. Chiqish kelishigi : Used to express exit from a place or thing and is formed with the suffix "dan".

- Example: "I learned from a book" (I learned from a book).

These agreements play an important role in determining the syntactic relations between words and help to understand the meaning of the sentence correctly.



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