



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.

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

In grammar, case is a kind of inflection. Modern English grammar only has three cases: nominative, accusative, and genitive. Nominative is for subjects, accusative for objects, and genitive for possession. Modern English pronouns use all three of these cases.

There are examples of English pronouns in the three cases:

1. Nominative Case (subject of the sentence):

- I, you, he, she, it, we, they

- Example: She is going to the store.

2. Accusative Case (object of the sentence):

- me, you, him, her, it, us, them

- Example: The teacher saw him in the hallway.

3. Genitive Case (possession):

- my/mine, your/yours, his, her/hers, its, our/ours, their/theirs

- Example: This is my book. / The book is mine.

These cases apply specifically to pronouns in modern English, whereas nouns typically show possession (genitive case) by adding 's (e.g., "the dog's leash").



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 .

There is a concise overview of the common grammatical cases:

1. Nominative Case:

- Function: Indicates the subject of a sentence.
- Example: "She runs." ("She" is the subject).

2. Accusative Case:

- Function: Marks the direct object of a verb.
- Example: "I saw him." ("Him" is the direct object).

3. Genitive Case:

- Function: Indicates possession or close association.
- Example: "Her book is on the table." ("Her" shows possession).

4. Dative Case:

- Function: Marks the indirect object, often the recipient of the direct object.
- Example: "I gave her a gift." ("Her" is the indirect object).

5. Ablative Case:

- Function: Indicates movement away from something, or the means by which something is done.
- Example in Latin: "ex urbe" (from the city).

6. Instrumental Case:

- Function: Indicates the means or instrument by which an action is performed.
- Example in Russian: "Я пишу ручкой." (I write with a pen).



7. Locative Case:

- Function: Indicates location.
- Example in Latin: "Romae" (in Rome).

8. Vocative Case:

- Function: Used for addressing or calling someone.
- Example in Latin: "Marce!" (Marcus!).

These cases provide clues about the grammatical roles of words within sentences, helping to convey precise meanings.

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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