

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF THE CATEGORY OF CASES IN NOUN IN ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

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Annotation: This article offers a practical guide to Case Write annotation, breaking down the process of summarizing and analyzing legal cases. 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: Case, Nominative, Accusative, Dative, Genitive.

Аннотация: Данная статья представляет собой практическое руководство по аннотации падеж, в котором разбирается процесс обобщения и анализа юридических дел. Целью данной статьи является изучение взглядов как английских, так 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: Падеж, Именительный падеж, Винительный падеж, Дательный падеж, Родительный падеж.

Annatatsiya: Ushbu maqola huquqiy ishlarni umumlashtirish va tahlil qilish jarayonini bo'lib, kelishiklar annotatsiyasi bo'yicha amaliy qo'llanmani taqdim etadi. Ushbu maqola ingliz va o'zbek olimlarining ushbu lingvistik hodisa bo'yicha qarashlarini o'rganishga qaratilgan. Tegishli nazariyalarni o'rganib, ingliz va o'zbek adabiyotidan

misollar keltirib, biz har bir tilda qo'llaniladigan atama va yondashuvlarni solishtirishga harakat qilamiz.

Kalit so‘zlar : Bosh kelishik, qaratqich kelishigi, jo’nalish kelishigi, o’rin-pyt kelishigi, tushum kelishigi, chiqish kelishigi.

Grammar serves as a cornerstone of effective communication in the English language, furnishing the framework and guidelines essential for lucid and cohesive expression. Delving into grammar not only refines one's prowess in writing and speaking but also unveils profound insights into the intricacies of language. However, learners often encounter hurdles when juxtaposing their mother tongue with a foreign one, particularly with English. In this discourse, we shall undertake a grammatical analysis comparing certain adjectives carrying negative connotations in both English and Uzbek languages.

There are three types of case. They are nominative, also known subjective, objective, possessive. [2;22]. When it is compared with Uzbek language it should be differentiated six types like: bosh kelishik (subjective case), qaratqich kelishigi (possessive case), tushum kelishigi (objective case), jo’nalish kelishigi, o’rin-payt kelishigi, chiqish kelishigi [1; 285-286].

Colin Fenton was lying on the bed in his hotel room, wishing that he was somewhere else. [3;5].

Shahnoza zinalardan tushib borarkan, vujudida allaqanday loqaydlik, karaxtlik sezdi. [4;5]

The subjective case is called nominative case which working as a subject of verb in sentence. Therefore, noun, pronoun can be nominative case [2;20]. As it is possible to see from the examples above in both English and Uzbek languages **Colin Fenton** and **Shahnoza** were used in nominative case (bosh kelishik) with using subject of sentence.

The other man's name was John Bentley. [3;6].

Sandiqning bir burchidan eski sharf topdi. [4;5]

As you can see, the possessive case is formed by the same suffix in both languages “-ning”. For example: **Sandiqning**. [1;289-290]. In English is made by possession case “'s” [2;22]

The accusative case in grammar is used when a particular noun is directly affected by the action of a verb or a preposition. In English, we see this in two main ways: through direct objects and indirect objects. Direct objects are tied to transitive verbs and show who or what receives the action directly. On the other hand, indirect objects, previously known as dative objects, are now considered part of the accusative or objective case in English. They indicate the recipient of the action indirectly, often answering questions like "to whom" or "for whom." This distinction helps clarify how different nouns relate to the actions described in a sentence. [2;22]

He had a shower and put on some casual clothes. [3;5]

In Uzbek language, unlike English, there isn't a separate concept of direct objects and indirect objects. Instead, the direct object is marked by adding the suffix “-ni” to the noun. This suffix helps identify what specifically is receiving the action of a transitive verb. So, in Uzbek, the accusative case is formed through the use of transitive verbs, which inherently imply an action being directed towards a specific object marked by the “-ni” suffix on the noun. *Keyin zinalarni yuvadi.* [4;5]

Uzbek language is slightly different from English. The words in the adverb clause are connected to the verb and indicate the object of the action. The adverbial clause is used in the forms “-ga -ka -qa”: *Uyga, Maktabga* [1;295]

Qo‘rbonoy xola paqirini baqaterak tagiga qo‘ydi-da, “bismillo”, deb yo‘lkani supurishga tushdi. [4;5]

O‘rin-payt keishigi is formed by adding “-da” to nouns. May correspond to the Locative case in English, but there is no specific suffix in English to indicate this. [1;297-298]

Qorong‘i oshxonada bir burda non kavshab, choy ichgan bo‘ldi. [4;4]

Chiqish kelishigi is formed by adding the suffix "-dan" to nouns, it indicates the place of the beginning of the action, the place of exit of the person and thing, what the thing is made of. [1;299-300] I think we could call it ablative case in English and maybe use the suffixes "from" and "in"

Vannaxonada turgan paqirni taraqlatib yubormaslik uchun halqasidan ohista ko'tardi. [4:5]

In conclusion Many students, especially native English speakers, find comparing Uzbek and English fascinating. The challenge lies in understanding their different grammar systems, especially cases that are crucial for connecting linguistic elements like nouns and pronouns. This article aims to help educators and learners navigate these hurdles effectively.

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