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SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES CASES IN NOUN IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES.

Annotation

This scientific article examines the category of noun cases in English and Uzbek from a comparative perspective. It explores the case systems of both languages, their formal and semantic features, as well as the similarities and differences in their usage. The study demonstrates, with examples, that the case system in English is limited and is mainly expressed through syntactic means, whereas in Uzbek grammatical meanings are clearly conveyed by case affixes. In addition, the functional role of noun cases in speech and their place in sentence structure are analyzed. As a result of the research, both common and language-specific features of the case category in English and Uzbek are identified.

Key words: Case, noun, English language, Uzbek language, comparative analysis, syntax, semantics, grammatical category, morphology, speech.

СХОДСТВА И РАЗЛИЧИЯ ПАДЕЖЕЙ СУЩЕСТВИТЕЛЬНЫХ В АНГЛИЙСКОМ И УЗБЕКСКОМ ЯЗЫКАХ

Аннотация

В данной научной статье категория падежа существительных в английском и узбекском языках рассматривается в сравнительном аспекте. Освещаются система падежей в обоих языках, их формальные и семантические особенности, а также сходства и различия в их употреблении. На примерах показано, что в английском языке категория падежа ограничена и в основном выражается синтаксическими средствами, тогда как в узбекском языке грамматические значения четко передаются с помощью падежных аффиксов. Кроме того, анализируется функциональная роль падежей существительных в речи и их место в структуре предложения. В результате исследования выявляются общие и специфические особенности категории падежа в английском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: Падеж, существительное, английский язык, узбекский язык, сравнительный анализ, синтаксис, семантика, грамматическая категория, морфология, речь.

INGLIZ VA O'ZBEK TILLARIDA OT KELISHIKLARINING O'XSHASH VA FARQLI JIHLTLARI

Аннотация

Mazkur ilmiy maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillarida otlarning kelishik kategoriyasi qiyosiy jihatdan tahlil qilinadi. Unda har ikki tilga xos kelishik tizimi, ularning shakli va semantik xususiyatlari, shuningdek, qo'llanish doirasidagi o'xshash va farqli jihatlari yoritiladi. Ingliz tilida kelishikning cheklanganligi va asosan sintaktik vositalar orqali ifodalanishi, o'zbek tilida esa kelishik qo'shimchalari orqali grammatik ma'nolarning aniq ifodalanishi misollar asosida ko'rsatib beriladi. Shuningdek, maqolada ot kelishiklarining nutqdagi funksional roli hamda ularning gap tuzilishidagi o'rni tahlil qilinadi. Tadqiqot natijasida ingliz va o'zbek tillarida kelishik kategoriyasining umumiy va o'ziga xos jihatlari aniqlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: Kelishik, ot, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, qiyosiy tahlil, sintaksis, semantika, grammatik kategoriya, morfologiya, nutq.

Introduction. In order to communicate effectively in English, grammar is essential. It provides the rules and structure necessary for clear, accurate, and meaningful expression. Grammar helps learners organize their thoughts correctly, build proper sentences, and avoid misunderstanding in both oral and written communication. In addition to improving writing and speaking skills, the study of grammar also enables learners to understand the internal system of the language more deeply.

However, when learners compare their native language with a foreign language, certain difficulties may arise. This is especially noticeable when comparing English and Uzbek, because these two languages belong to different language systems. English is mainly an analytic language, where grammatical relations are often expressed through word order, auxiliary verbs, and prepositions. Uzbek, on the other hand, is an agglutinative language, in which grammatical meanings are mostly expressed through suffixes added to the root of a word.

In this article, we are going to compare some cases with negative connotation in English and Uzbek from a grammatical point of view. Special attention is paid to how negative

meanings are formed, expressed, and understood in both languages. The article also discusses the role of grammatical forms, sentence structure, and contextual meaning in creating negative connotations. By comparing examples from English and Uzbek, we aim to identify both similarities and differences between the two languages and show how grammar influences the expression of meaning. [4].

Literature review and methodology. There are three types of case. They are nominative, also known as subjective, objective, possessive. [2]. When it is compared with Uzbek language it should be differentiated into six types like: bosh kelishik (subjective case), qaratqich kelishigi (possessive case), tushum kelishigi (objective case), jo'nalish kelishigi, o'rin-pay kelishigi, chiqish kelishigi [1].

"Harry was several streets away before he collapsed onto a low wall in Magnolia Crescent, panting from the effort of dragging his trunk". [3]

"Robiya qizil ipak qatini chaqqon-chaqqon tortib kashta tikyapti" [4].

The subjective case is called nominative case which working as a subject of verb in sentence. Therefore, noun, pronoun are can be nominative case [2]. As it is possible to see from the examples above in both English and Uzbek languages subjectives Harry or he and Robiya were used in nominative case (bosh kelishik) with using subject of sentence.

“Shomurodning fe’li cholimga o’xshaydi”. [4]

“Harry saw Stan’s eyes move to the scar on Harry’s forehead” [3].

As we can notice the building of possession case and similar in both languages with suffix -ning. [1;289-290]. For example, shomurodning fe’li. In English language, possession case is made by -s.(apostrophe) [2;22]. it is possible to see difference, in uzbek language , word which next to possessive case always takes possessive affix. For example, shomurodning fe’li.

The accusative case is applied when a specific noun functions as the receiver of the action conveyed by a verb or preposition. In English, there are two types of the accusative case: direct objects and indirect objects. Direct objects are linked with transitive verbs, denoting the direct recipient of the action. While the indirect object was formerly categorized under the dative case, nowadays both direct and indirect objects are subsumed under the accusative or objective case in English.. [2;22]

She gave a sharp slap to a spiky, dark red plant as she spoke,

making it draw in the long feelers that had been inching sneakily

over her shoulder[3].

When it compared Uzbek language, which is different from English. There is not direct object and indirect object. The direct object can be indicated by adding the suffix "-ni" to the noun. In uzbek language accusative verb is made by transitive verb.

[1]

“ Oqsoqlanib bordi-da, hovlidagi xoldastor olmani tepib silkitdi” [4].

In uzbek language Dative case (jo’nalish kelishigi), words indicate the object of the action. Dative case is created with -ga, -ka, -qa suffixes. In English language those suffixes seem to be translated like preposition “to”. However, in English. There is not dative case

Bir haftadan keyin maktabga borsam, o’qituvchi xotin yomon gap aytdi [4].

Locative case (o’rin-payt kelishigi) is accompanied by prepositions comprising “ in, on, at” [1].

- Voy aylanay, yaxshiyam uyda ekansiz, o’qing, siz o’qing - dedim suyunib.

[4]

The ablative case, in uzbek language is used to indicate the source, foundation, or point of origin. This case is formed by attaching the suffix "-dan" to the noun.[1]

Agar shu falokat ertalab, maktab bolasi

o’qishga ketayotganida yoki kechqurun odamlar ishdan [4]

qaytayotganida ro’y bersa...

When it compared both language, in English language has not Locative and Ablative case even so translated like “ from” or “in”.

Results and Discussion. In terms of their structure, interrogative pronouns in English and Uzbek languages

practically do not differ: “Who” - “kim”, “Whose” - “kimning” -they denote the same meaning in two languages. Because both interrogative syntaxes

“Who” - “Kim” are the subjective and “Whose ” - “kimning” are the genitive in two languages. One of the similarity is the pronoun “who –kim” has a category of case and a category of person in English as well as in Uzbek languages.

According to the interrogative pronouns’ characteristics interrogative pronouns are divided into changeable and unchangeable groups. The only representative of changeable group’s pronoun is who which can change its form when it is expressed within category of case as we mentioned above. “Whom” is the object form “who”. Some of the difference in this case is that in Uzbek language interrogative pronoun –kim does not change its form when it has a category of case.

Since it is defined that English and Uzbek are languages of different systems, the categories of case in these languages differ from each other. In this case the well - known Uzbek outstanding linguist J. Buronov states that “the category of case in English in not well developed, whereas in Uzbek grammar it is well organized [3].

Two cases in English are morphologically comparable to six cases in Uzbek grammar. Therefore, interrogative pronouns in the Uzbek language differ in six cases.

Learning these interrogative pronouns also requires learning how they apply

to animate and inanimate objects. The interrogative pronoun who can be used in 3 different pronouns.

1 In the nominative case Who - to that

2 In the accusative case, whose - chi, whose, whose

3 In the genitive case whom - whom [2]

When we speak about the interrogative “What” we can also identify some similarities and differences in English and Uzbek languages. Interrogative pronoun “What” - “ nima ” – has the same structure in both two languages. In English the interrogative pronoun what is realized grammatical sense as variable pronoun to the use of its semantic feature and is used in the same form (as it is unchangeable pronoun) and way to denote the subject, sign, place and quantity or a quality in a sentence. We can observe that differences in some sentences which are taken as an example exist in the novel of T. Dreiser “Sister Carrie” in two languages.

Conclusion. The comparison between Uzbek and English has attracted the attention of many students and researchers, including those whose native language is English. The grammatical systems of these two languages differ considerably, especially in the expression of case relations. These differences often create difficulties for learners, because case is closely connected with nouns, pronouns, sentence structure, word order, and meaning.

In Uzbek, case relations are mainly expressed through special suffixes added to nouns and pronouns. In English, however, such relations are mostly shown by word order, prepositions, and limited case forms of pronouns. For this reason, learners may find it difficult to understand how grammatical meaning is formed and transferred from one language into another.

This article aims to help teachers and students better understand these challenges. By comparing the case systems of Uzbek and English, the study explains their similarities and differences and provides useful examples for language learning and teaching.

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