DIFFERENCE BETWEEN CASE OF NOUN IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGE

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Annotation

This article compares the case systems in English and Uzbek languages. It highlights that English has a simpler system with three cases (nominative, objective, possessive), while Uzbek has a more extensive system with six cases (nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, ablative). The Uzbek case system allows for greater flexibility and precision in expressing relationships between nouns and other elements in a sentence. Understanding the appropriate cases is important for accurate communication in both languages.

Annatatsiya

Bu maqola ingliz va o'zbek tillari orasidagi padejalarning tizimlarini solishtiradi. U ingliz tilida uch padej (nominal, obyektiv va jo'nalish) mavjudligi bilan sodda, o'zbek tilida esa olti padej (bosh, jo'nalish, tushum, chiqish,) bilan qo'llaniladi. O'zbek tilidagi padeja tizimi sifatida suv muntazamligi va qat'iylikni ifodalaydi, nomlar va boshqa so'zlar orasidagi munosabatlarni yaxshilaydi. Her ikki tilda ham to'g'ri munosabatlarni ifodalashda aniq padejalarni tushunish va foydalanish muhimdir.

Аннотация

Это заявление сравнивает системы падежей в английском и узбекском языках. Оно указывает на то, что у английского языка более простая система с тремя падежами (именительный, объектный, притяжательный), в то время как у узбекского языка более обширная система с шестью падежами (именительный, родительный, дательный, винительный, местный, аблативный). Система падежей узбекского языка позволяет более гибко и точно выражать отношения между существительными и другими элементами в предложении. Понимание и использование соответствующих падежей является важным для точного общения на обоих языках.

INTRODUCTION

The case of a noun refers to its grammatical function in a sentence. It indicates the role that the noun plays in relation to other words in the sentence, such as whether it is the subject, object, or possessive. The English language has limited case distinctions compared to some other languages, including Uzbek.

In English, there are three primary cases: nominative (subjective), objective, and possessive. The nominative case is used for the subject of a sentence or a subject complement, such as "I," "he," or "she." The objective case is used for direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of prepositions, such as "me," "him," or "her." The possessive case is used to indicate ownership or possession, such as "my," "his," or "her."[1, p 138].

On the other hand, Uzbek is a Turkic language spoken in Uzbekistan and other Central Asian countries. It has a more extensive case system compared to English. Uzbek has six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, and ablative.

The nominative case in Uzbek is used for the subject of a sentence. The genitive case is used to indicate possession or to show a relationship between nouns. The dative case is used to indicate the indirect object or the recipient of an action. The accusative case is used for the direct object of a verb. The locative case is used to indicate location or place. The ablative case is used to indicate movement away from a location or source.

These cases in Uzbek provide more flexibility in sentence structure and help convey additional information about relationships between nouns and other elements in the sentence. They allow for more precise communication and can affect the form of the noun and its associated modifiers. [2, p 86].

It's also worth mentioning that this is a general overview of the case system in English and Uzbek. Both languages have their own unique rules and variations that might not be covered in this brief explanation.

Here are some additional details about the case systems in English and Uzbek:

English:

1. Nominative Case: The nominative case is used for the subject of a sentence or a subject complement. For example: "She is a doctor." Here, "she" is in the nominative case.

2. Objective Case: The objective case is used for direct objects, indirect objects, and objects of prepositions. For example: "John gave him the book." Here, "him" is in the objective case as the indirect object.

3. Possessive Case: The possessive case is used to indicate ownership or possession. For example: "This is Mary's car." Here, "Mary's" is in the possessive case.

Uzbek:

1. Nominative Case: The nominative case in Uzbek is used for the subject of a sentence. For example: **"Ustoz o'qitadi" means "The teacher teaches." Here, "ustoz" (teacher) is in the nominative case.**

2. Genitive Case: The genitive case is used to indicate possession or a relationship between nouns. For example: **"Menning kitobim" means "My book." Here, "menning" (my) and "kitobim" (book) are in the genitive case.**

3. Dative Case: The dative case is used to indicate the indirect object or the recipient of an action. For example: **"Men do'stimga yordam berdim" means "I helped my friend." Here, "do'stimga" (my friend) is in the dative case.**

4. Accusative Case: The accusative case is used for the direct object of a verb. For example: **"Men kitobni o'qiyman" means "I read a book." Here, "kitobni" (a book) is in the accusative case.**

5. Locative Case: The locative case is used to indicate location or place. For example: **"Men uyda" means "I am at home." Here, "uyda" (at home) is in the locative case.**

6. Ablative Case: The ablative case is used to indicate movement away from a location or source. For example: **"Uydan chiqdim" means "I came out of the house." Here, "uydan" (from the house) is in the ablative case.** [4, p 34].

These cases in Uzbek provide flexibility in sentence structure and allow for more precise communication, as they convey information about relationships between nouns and other elements in the sentence. It's important to note that the actual forms of nouns and their associated modifiers can change depending on the case and other factors, such as vowel harmony and consonant assimilation, which are characteristic features of the Uzbek language.
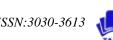
CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the case systems in English and Uzbek differ in terms of complexity and the number of cases. English has a simpler case system with three primary cases: nominative, objective, and possessive. These cases primarily indicate the subject, object, and possession of nouns.

On the other hand, Uzbek has a more extensive case system with six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, and ablative. These cases provide more flexibility and precision in sentence structure and convey additional information about relationships between nouns and other elements in the sentence, such as possession, location, and movement.

The case systems in both languages play an essential role in grammar and sentence construction, but Uzbek's case system offers a broader range of possibilities for expressing grammatical relationships. Understanding and using the appropriate cases in each language is crucial for effective communication and grammatical accuracy.

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