



SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF CASE IN ENGLISH, RUSSIAN AND KAZAKH LANGUAGES

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Annotation: The examination of grammatical case in language is a compelling area of study that sheds light on the diverse functions and relationships of nouns and pronouns within sentences. By delving into the concept of case, linguists and language enthusiasts gain valuable insights into the structural nuances that dictate how words interact and convey meaning in communication. The purpose of this article is to investigate the viewpoints of Russian, Kazakh and English academics regarding this linguistic issue. I try to compare and contrast the terminologies and approaches used in each language, studying the relevant theories, using examples from Russian, Kazakh and English literature.

Key words: case, subjective, objective, possessive

Аннотация: Изучение грамматической ситуации в языке — важная область исследования, проливающая свет на различные функции и отношения существительных и местоимений в предложениях. Углубляясь в концепцию падежа, лингвисты и энтузиасты языка получают ценную информацию о структурных нюансах, которые определяют, как слова взаимодействуют и передают значение в общении. Целью данной статьи является изучение взглядов российских, казахских и английских ученых на данный лингвистический феномен. Мы попытаемся сравнить и сопоставить терминологию и подходы, используемые на каждом языке, изучая соответствующие теории и используя примеры из русской, казахской и английской литературы.

Ключевые слова: падеж, именительный, винительный, родительный.

Аннотация: Tildagi grammatik holatni tekshirish, jumlar ichidagi ot va olmoshlarning xilma-xil vazifalari va munosabatlarini yoritib beradigan muhim tadqiqot sohasi. Tilshunoslar va til ixlosmandlari kelishik kontseptsiyasini chuqur o'rganish orqali so'zlarning aloqada qanday o'zaro ta'sir qilishini va ma'noni bildirishini belgilaydigan tarkibiy nuanslar haqida qimmatli tushunchalarga ega bo'ladilar. Ushbu maqolaning maqsadi rus, qozoq va ingliz akademiklarining ushbu tilshunoslik masalasiga qarashlarini o'rganishdir. Har bir tilda qo'llanilayotgan atama va



yondashuvlarni tegishli nazariyalarni o'rgangan holda, rus, qozoq va ingliz adabiyotidan misollar yordamida qiyoslab, solishtirishga harakat qilaman.

Kalit so'zlar: kelishik, bosh, tushim, qaratqich.

In order to communicate effectively in English, grammar is essential. It offers the framework and guidelines required for precise and cogent expression. Grammar study improves a person's speech and writing abilities as well as. However, when comparing their native language with a foreign language learners may run into problems. This article compares several instances of cases having negative connotations from a grammatical standpoint in the languages of Kazakh, Russian, and English.

In Russian has six cases with specific functions for nouns and pronouns. In English has a simpler case system, mainly retaining nominative and accusative cases, with less influence on word forms. There are three types of cases in English: subjective case, objective case and possessive case. [3;20] When it is compared with Russian and Kazakh languages it should be differentiated six and seven types like: именительный падеж, атау септік (subjective case), родительный падеж, ілік септік (genitive case), дательный падеж, барыс септік (dative case), винительный падеж, табыс септік (accusative case), творительный падеж, жатыс септік (instrumental case), предложный падеж, шығыс септік (prepositional case). In Kazakh language one more type have like: инструментальный падеж, көмектес септік (instrumental case). In Russian and Kazakh languages cases are vital for indicating grammatical relationships like subject, object, possession, etc., with unique forms for each case. In English relies more on word order and prepositions for indicating relationships, with cases mainly seen in pronouns.

И вот, промелькнули три легкие кареты и колеса пожилик, наезжающие на праздник. [4;108]

Абай үй ішінен қатты пысынап тысұа шыққанда, бұл маңдағы жан иесінің бәрі де ыстықтан мезі боп күйзеліп жүр екен. [1;225]

- "But soft, what light through yonder window breaks? It is the east, and Juliet is the sun." [5; 25]

A subjective case is defined as a case that can be used for a noun or pronoun which acts or functions as a subject in a sentence. Whole sentences use the nominative case for the subject of the sentence. As it is possible to see from the examples above in Russian, Kazakh and English languages cases кареты, Абай and Juliet were used in subjective case (именительный падеж, атау септік).



Петр просил Анну Павловну передать Дроздову ту книгу, которую он вчера у нее взял. [4;174]

Жаңағы Алишынбай сөзі аяқтала берген кезде Қарабас ауыз үйден үлкен табақ ыстық асты әкелді. [1;107]

*Juliet sees **him** and calls out, "O gentle Romeo! If thou dost love, pronounce it faithfully..." [Act 2, Scene 2 "Romeo and Juliet"]*

The objective case in grammar is used to indicate the noun or pronoun that is the recipient of the action of the verb in a sentence or that is affected by the action. It often denotes the direct object, indirect object, or object of a preposition. In Russian, the objective case is combined with the prepositions “in”, “for”, “on”, “about”, “through” and answers the questions: **Whom? What?** In Kazakh language, the objective case formed by adding the conjunctions –ны, -ні, -ды, -ді, -ты, -ті. [2;47] For that, in this sentence the words книгу, ыстық асты and him are objective case.

Все солдаты Наполеона, враги России, стремились к победе в битве Бородинской, надеясь на успехи своего лидера. [4;158]

Сирек талдың арасына шала жасырынып, далдалап тұрып, Ербол қыстауы жаққа көз тастады. [1;224]

*O, for a **falconer's** voice, To lure this tassel-gentle back again! [Act 2, Scene 3 "Romeo and Juliet"]*

The possessive case is a grammatical case that denotes ownership or a relationship of possession. It is used to show that someone or something belongs to someone else. It helps clarify the relationships between people or things in a sentence. In English, the possessive case is usually formed by adding an apostrophe (') followed by the letter "s" ('s) to the noun, whether the noun is singular or plural. In Russian, the possessive case is an indirect case that expresses the meaning of the subject, as well as subject or object relations. Nouns in the genitive case are combined with the prepositions “without”, “from”, “to”, “about”, “from”, “with”, “at”, “near”, “beside” and answer the questions: **Who? What?** In Kazakh language, the possessive case formed by adding the conjunctions –ның, -нің, -дың, -дің, -тың, -тің. [Жубанов;45] As it is possible to see from the examples above in Russian, Kazakh and English languages cases солдаты Наполеона, талдың and *falconer's* were used in possessive case.



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