



SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES CATEGORY OF CASES IN NOUN IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article compares and contrasts the category of cases in nouns between the English and Uzbek languages. It explores the grammatical structures and functions of cases in both languages, highlighting similarities and differences. The study aims to provide a better understanding of how nouns are inflected to indicate various grammatical relationships in English and Uzbek, shedding light on the unique features of each language's case system.

Key words: case nominative accusative, possession

Аннотация: В данной статье сравниваются и противопоставляются категории падежей существительных в английском и узбекском языках. Он исследует грамматические структуры и функции падежей в обоих языках, подчеркивая сходства и различия. Исследование направлено на то, чтобы лучше понять, как существительные склоняются для обозначения различных грамматических отношений в английском и узбекском языках, проливая свет на уникальные особенности падежной системы каждого языка.

Ключевые слова: падеж, субъективное, объективное, притяжательное,

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillari o'rtasidagi otlardagi kelishiklar kategoriyasi solishtiriladi va farqlanadi. U ikkala tildagi kelishiklarning grammatik tuzilishi va vazifalarini o'rganadi, o'xshashlik va farqlarni ko'rsatadi. Tadqiqot ingliz va o'zbek tillarida turli grammatik munosabatlarni ko'rsatish uchun otlarning qanday fleksiyanishini yaxshiroq tushunishga qaratilgan bo'lib, har bir tilning kelishik tizimining o'ziga xos xususiyatlarini yoritib beradi.

Kalit so'zlar: kelishik bosh, qaratqich, egalik

Understanding the grammatical cases in different languages provides a fascinating glimpse into how languages structure meaning and relationships within sentences. Uzbek and English, despite belonging to different language families (Turkic and Germanic, respectively), both employ the concept of grammatical cases but in markedly different ways.



Now, we are going to compare some cases with negative connotation in English and Uzbek languages with grammatical point of view in this article.

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. Case is an indication of a relation in which the noun stands to some other word. [2;22]

In English language, 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].

...**Reacher** picked out his first target and waited".[3; 17]

...**Guli** kresloga o'tirarkan, qoshini chimirdi.".[4;22]

Nominative is utilized as a subject of verb in sentence. Therefore, noun, pronoun are can be nominative case and sometimes called subjective case [2;22]. As it is possible to see from the examples above in both English and Uzbek languages subjectives **Researcher** and **Guli** were used in nominative case (bosh kelishik) with using subject of sentence.

"Jahli chiqqanidan **Gulining** yuzi qizarib, chiroyli kipriklari pirpirab ketdi.".[4;22]

He buzzed his passenger window down, and leaned across inside, and caught **Reacher's** eye, and said, "Sir, please approach the vehicle.[3;17]

As we can notice the building of possession case and similar in Uzbek languages with suffix -ning. [1;289-290].For example, Gulining yuzi. In English language, possession case is made by -'s.(apostrophe)[2;22].

The accusative case is used when a particular noun serves as the target of the action carried out by a verb or preposition. In English, the accusative case encompasses two forms: direct objects and indirect objects. Direct objects are associated with transitive verbs, indicating the primary recipient of the action. Although indirect objects were previously classified as part of the dative case, nowadays both direct and indirect objects fall under the accusative or objective case in English... [2;22]

...**Reacher** gave it, and his date of birth, and his service number, and his graduation year.[3;35]



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; 292]

.... "Onamning bilinar-bilinmas titrab turgan **qo'llarini** tutdimu sekin labimga bosdim." [4; 15]

However, In Uzbek language, dative case (jo'nalishkelishigi) indicates 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

*Faqat ona o'z **bolasiga** hech qachon xiyonat qilmaydi.* [4;14-15]

Locative case (o'rin-paytkelishigi) is accompanied by prepositions comprising "in, on, at". [1;297-298]

- **Pragada** o'z qo'lim bilan yerga qo'ydim. [4;95]

In the Uzbek language, the ablative case is utilized to show the source, basis, or starting point. This case is created by adding the suffix "-dan" to the noun. [1;299]

*Shu alpozda Afzalxon akamning boshini silab, **ko'zlaridan** shashqator yosh oqqancha ancha turdi.* [4;95]

When it compared both language, although Locative and Ablative case even so translated like "from" or "in" there are not in English language with specific explanations.

In conclusion, the comparison between Uzbek and English have different approaches to encoding grammatical relationships. English uses word order and prepositions, making it simpler for speakers of other Indo-European languages. Uzbek, on the other hand, has a complex system of case suffixes, offering flexibility in sentence construction and allowing for nuanced expressions of relationships and roles. By understanding these differences and similarities, one can gain insights into how languages organize and convey meaning effectively.

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