COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CASE SYSTEMS IN UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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Abstract: The article discusses case and exercise systems, the concept of case, guidelines for creating exercises and tasks, various types of exercises and training for assessing, comparing, and creating different activities.

Keywords: case system, case stems, possessive meaning, differences, similarities

INTRODUCTION

Different languages have various grammatical structures, including case systems, which are essential for showing how words relate to each other in a sentence. This article will compare the case systems of Uzbek and English, highlighting the unique linguistic features and structures of each language.

Explanation of Case Systems:

Case systems consist of different forms that nouns, pronouns, and adjectives adopt to show their roles in a sentence. English has a straightforward case system when compared to Uzbek, which boasts a more intricate system with a greater variety of cases.

A noun, whether it refers to a person, place, thing, or idea, holds significant importance in both spoken and written English. The debate in foreign languages about case stems from the question of whether it remains relevant. This issue has long been a topic of contention, with some experts viewing it as a structured word marked by endings and others favoring the concept of analytical cases formed by prepositions. In English, the differentiation between possessive and common cases is denoted by the addition of "-s" to singular nouns, while possessive plural nouns often remain phonetically unclear. Irregular plural possessives have exceptions, such as "actresses' dresses" or "children's room." The

connection between case forms in English nouns is peculiar, as the general form lacks precise semantic correlation compared to the possessive form, which can be expressed through prepositional constructions.Furthermore, the standard format, as demonstrated in the text, can also convey possessive meaning, turning the possessive case into a subordinate element in the English noun's grammatical system. This unique feature distinguishes English noun declension from declension systems in other languages. Unlike "noundeclensional" languages where oblique case forms indicate immediate functional roles in sentences, English lacks such inflectional forms. Following the model of classical Latin grammar, English nouns would traditionally feature not only inflectional possessive cases but also non-inflectional cases such as nominative, vocative, dative, and accusative. These non-inflectional cases are mirrored by the inflectional cases of personal pronouns. In summary, case indicates the relationship between pronouns and nouns and the rest of the sentence, with three values (two of which are not applicable to nouns):

-The subjective pronouns, such as "I," "he," and "she," are used when the pronoun is the subject of a sentence.

-The objective pronouns, like "me," "him," and "her," are used when the pronoun is the object of a sentence.

-Possessive pronouns and nouns, such as "my," "his," and "her," are used to indicate possession or ownership.

Moreover, the issue of case in English has led to various theories that stem from different approaches to describing English grammatical structure. Case signifies the relationship between a noun and another word. It involves comparing two or more comparable alternatives, processes, or sets of data to detect trends. This kind of analysis serves as a valuable tool for understanding different examples. The grammatical forms showing the relationships of nouns or pronouns are categorized as case. This grammatical form plays a role in constructing the noun or pronoun paradigm. The case category of a noun reveals its relationship to other words in a sentence. While the concept of case exists

in all languages, its representation varies. For instance, English has two cases (girl-girl's) while Uzbek and Russian have six cases (qiz-qizning-qizga-qizdan-qizda). The differences and similarities in the nomenclature of English and Uzbek noun cases are as follows: Engl. Uzb. The Nominative (Common) Case + + The Genetive Case + + The Dative Case - + The Accusative Case - + The Locative Case - + The Ablative Case - + As seen from the table, the category of case in Uzbek and Russian nouns is more complex than in English nouns. English and Uzbek nouns differ significantly in their use of case. English nouns are often categorized into only two cases: common and possessive. The common case typically has a zero morpheme, as seen in words like child, boy, and student. The possessive case is marked by the addition of 's or its phonetic variants [s] and [z]. In English, the other four cases are expressed through the use of prepositions. However, coordinating case with prepositions can be challenging in English because Uzbek does not have prepositions.In addition, prepositions can change meaning depending on how they are used in a sentence. This can involve the dative case, accusative case, locative case, or ablative case. For example: His face turned red with anger. Uning yuzi jahldan qizardi. he writes letter with pen. U xatni ruchka bilan yozdi.

1. Nominative Case:

- In English, the nominative case is used for the subject of a sentence, such as in "She sings." The subject "she" is in the nominative case in this example.

- In Uzbek, the nominative case serves to mark the subject as well, but it differentiates between singular and plural forms. For instance, "o'qiyman" (I read) uses the nominative case for the singular form "I," while "o'qiydilar" (they read) employs it for the plural form "they."

2. Genitive Case:

- The genitive case in English denotes possession, like in "John's book." It shows that the book belongs to John through the apostrophe + s structure.

- In Uzbek, the genitive case can indicate possession as well as reveal relationships between nouns. For instance, "qalamning qog'oz" (the paper of the pen) uses the genitive case to display the relationship between "qalam" (pen) and "qog'oz" (paper).

3. Dative Case:

- In English, indirect objects or recipients of actions are generally denoted by prepositions like "to" or "for." For example, "I gave the book to her" uses the preposition "to" to indicate the recipient.

- In Uzbek, the dative case marks the indirect object or recipient directly on the noun. For instance, "men unga kitob berdim" (I gave him/her a book) uses the dative case marker "-ga" on "unga" (him/her) to signify the recipient.

4. Accusative Case:

- Both English and Uzbek have an accusative case to mark direct objects. For example, in English, "I love her" shows the direct object "her" in the accusative case.

- In Uzbek, the accusative case marks direct objects as well. For example, "men kitobni o'qiyman" (I read a book) has "kitobni" in the accusative case to indicate it as the direct object of the verb.

5. Locative and Ablative Cases:

- English lacks distinct locative and ablative cases like Uzbek. In Uzbek, the locative case indicates location or position, whereas the ablative case signifies movement away from a location.

- For instance, "ko'chada" (on the street) uses the locative case marker "-da" to show the location, while "ko'chadan" (from the street) uses the ablative case marker "-dan" to indicate movement away from the street.

Conclusion. In summary, the comparison of case systems in Uzbek and English highlights notable disparities in the quantity and roles of cases. English has a more basic

case system with fewer complexities, whereas Uzbek showcases a more complex system with extra cases that offer in-depth insights into sentence relationships. Recognizing these differences deepens our understanding of the distinct grammatical patterns found in various languages.

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