

Differences and Similarities Between English and Uzbek Cases

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Abstract: In this scientific article the similarities of the agreements in English and Uzbek also point out the differences between them. The article provides a number of examples of the importance of agreements in Uzbek and English. It is highly proved that by this article some problems, complexities of grammar will be to some extent solved. From this article not only ESL student manage to use but also native speakers of English can utilize in acquiring Uzbek in the future

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Cases serve to link noun or pronoun with other parts of speech via some suffixes or words. This rule is suitable for both languages except those cases" varied number, in some extent functions.

Looking at precise data main three cases are include in English counted as

- Subjective Case (in ancient time it was Nominative)
- Possessive Case (or Genitive)
- Objective (Accusative or Dative Case)

When it comes to Uzbek case, it will involve six ones.

- Nominative (bosh kelishik)
- Accusative (tushum kelishigi)
- Genitive (qaratqich kelishigi)
- Dative (jo"nalish kelishigi)
- Locative (o"rin-payt kelishigi)
- Ablative (chiqish kelishigi)

In Uzbek

1. There is exceptional suffix creation in Uzbek which means belonging to.
2. Far from English, Uzbek possession can be structured by both Possessor and possessed.

In Uzbek the Possessor is suffixed with –ning and Possessed is suffixed with –im, -ing, -I, -miz, -ingiz, -ngiz. The construction of possessive connection is following: The Possessor "Mahliyo" has a possession "uy" or "ota". When suffixed in Uzbek it becomes "Mahliyoning uyi" (Mahliyo"s house) or "Mahliyoning otasi" (Mahliyo"s father)

3. Suffix of belonging-ship –niki. It is used to reflect connection with or belonging to. The suffix –niki is attached to the end of the word or personal pronoun. Xonaniki – of the room. This carpet is room"s.
4. There is no restriction in using –ning in animated and in-animated nouns.

Accusative case In English

1. Accusative case is created, when one particular noun has function to be the object of verb or preposition. Jack has a burning desire to watch TV every day. TV is object of verb as it is after verb – watchⁱ
2. It is divided into two types: direct, indirect objects. A transitive verbs are always related with direct object. It is said that there is also one type of object called "indirect object". In ancient time, the indirect object was thought to be included in "dative case". However, today both indirect and direct objects are involved in the accusative or objective case.

In Uzbek

1. Not resembling English. There is no definite and indefinite article in Uzbek language. In Uzbek, when an object has already been known, and accurate that definite object will get suffix – ni. Suffix – ni is not used for the subject and is unlikely to be connected with other case endings. The question forms of object (nouns or pronouns)

are kimni? (whom) or nimani? (what). For example: “unga (nimani?)telefonni bering” vs “unga (nima?) telefon bering”. “Give him the telephone” vs “Give him a telephone”.

2. Definite direct objects often amalgamate with verbs like:

Bilmoq – to know Olmoq – to take Bermoq – to give
Ochmoq – to open Qo“ymoq – put Yop – to close
Tushunmoq – to understand

Here is examples show those verbs encountered in simple sentences:

Mavsuma, gilamni bering! Mavsuma, give (me) the carpet! Kamola, gullarniol! – Kamola, take the flowers! Malika tojik tilini biladi. – Malika knows tadjik language.

Remainder cases:

Ablative together with Locative are not present in English cases. Even so, those cases” purposes are executed accompanied by prepositions comprising “from, in, on, at”.

It is noted that Objective (Accusative or Dative) case is related to verb while Genitive (or Possessive) case comes together with noun or in some parts pronoun (meningo“zim – I myself) in a sentence.

Dative case In Uzbek In

Uzbek language dative case is studied separating from accusative case where other languages including English and German they are learnt together and called one term. When it comes to UL dative case is created with –ga, –ka, –qa suffixes. In EL those suffixes seem to be translated like preposition “to”. With the help of this case, beneficiary is introduced, direction is demonstrated. It answers “qayerga?”, “kimnikiga?”, “where?”, “to whom?” questions.

U Yaponiyaga sayohat qilishga ishtiyoqmant. - He is fond of travelling to Japan. But sometimes it is not necessary to put “to” preposition while translating: U Azizaga ruchkasini bermadi. – She does not give Aziza her pen.

Ablative case

1. This case is utilized to demonstrate root, foundation, origination. The composition of such cases are done with the help of –dan suffix which is translated into English as “from”. Besides that It answers questions like kimdan? – from whom? And qayerdan? – from where? along with nimadan? – from what?

2. Note! In order to be case, suffix –dan should only be united to noun. If it is added to number or modifier of time, this word is bound to be adverb or number. Institutdan stipendiya oldim. – I took scholarship from institute. Bugun u do“kondan kiyim sotib oldi. – She has bought dress from shop today. Nimadan xafasan? – From what are you sad?

3. It is referred that expressing noun with Ablative case –dan seems much more exact by contrast Objective case. Moreover, Accusative case represents the whole part of thing whereas, Ablative case portrays piece, slice, chunk, portion of item.

Men qovunni yedim. – I ate (the whole) melon.

Men qovundan yedim. – I ate (a piece of) melon.

Locative case

CONCLUSION

To sum up, comparison of any two languages which can be Uzbek and English has grabbed attention of many EFL students. The most notable feature of this event, even foreign students whose mother tongue is English pays great attention to learn Uzbek language. Therefore, during that time different countries learners face some issues as the difference of grammar systems. Cases are one the most interesting as well as necessary theme for both Uzbek and English students. The reason of that a great number of other themes are correlated to this theme such as noun, pronoun, part of speeches and so on. From this point of view, it should be concluded that in teaching cases, both teachers and students ought to keep their awareness, attention in case theme. This article can be helpful for them to carry out their aims.

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