

ANALYSIS OF COMPARATIVE CASES IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK

Mamadaliyev Doniyor

*samarkand state institute of foreign a student of the II Faculty of English.
samarkand state institute of foreign languages*

Esonboyev Og'abek

*a student of the II Faculty of English samarkand state institute of foreign
languages*

Abstract: *the given article deals with matters of case and the system of exercises, the notion of case, criteria of making exercises and tasks, different classifications of exercises and training to evaluate, comparing and designing different types of activities.*

Key words: *types of exercises, classifications of exercises, EL coursebook, effectiveness and relevance, improvement knowledge and skills, concept "algorithm" and "system of exercises", teaching material, algorithmization, assignments.*

A noun is a part of speech that identifies a person, place, thing or idea. Nouns are incredibly important in spoken and written English. In current foreign language the question of case is decreased to the debate whether the case category remains as such. Due to the fact that, the difficulty has always been much disputed. The result of the question turns principally on scientists' analysis of the word —casell. Consequently, minority of the professors observe it to be realizable to talk just in the case as a paradigm of a word structured by artificial markers by endings. And also the vast majority of linguists inclined to think that the word —analytical casell is supported: analytical cases are organized by prepositions introducing a noun. This section is represented in language by the counteraction of the form —sll, as a rule, denoted the possessive case, or more usually, the genitive case, to the not presented form of the noun, regularly called the common case. The main aim of the —sll to differentiate in writing the singular noun in the possessive case from the plural noun in the common case: women's curiosity, student's knowledge, teacher's experience. Majority of the possessive of plural nouns stays phonetically not cleared: some exceptions concern only some of the irregular plurals. And we can see a few examples following: the actresses' dresses, the mates' help, the childrens' room. Naturally, the shape of the English nouns indicated as —case formssll link to one another in an unusually strange manner. The irregularity is that the general form is totally imprecise from the semantic point of view. Whereas the possessive form is restricted to the functions which have a parallel expression by prepositional constructions. Apart from this, the common form, as appears from

the presentation, is also capable of rendering the possessive semantics, which makes the whole of the possessive case into a kind of subsidiary element in the grammatical system of the English noun. This feature stamps English noun declension as something utterly different from every conceivable declension in principle. Due to the fact that, the inflectional oblique case forms as normally and imperatively expressing the immediate functional parts of the ordinary sentence in —noundeclensionall languages do not exist in English at all [1; p89]. Generally, the English noun, on the analogy of classical Latin grammar, would distinguish, besides the inflectional possessive case, also the non-inflectional, i.e. purely positional cases: nominative, vocative, dative and accusative. The non-inflectional cases of the noun are taken to be supported by the parallel inflectional cases of the personal pronouns: Nominative (subject) Things happen Vocative (address) Are you here, Anvar? Dative (indirect object) He gave them freedom. Accusative (direct object) She carried out an ambition. Or prepositional object Dan moved toward the door. To begin with, case is a property of pronouns and nouns, and expresses their relationship to the rest of the sentence. Case has three values (two of which do not apply to nouns):

- subjective (pronouns only): when the word is the subject
- objective (pronouns only): when the word is the object
- possessive (pronouns and nouns): when the word indicates possession (ownership) [2; p78]

Furthermore, the problem of the number of case in English has given rise to differ 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. The item-by-item comparison of two or more comparable alternatives, processes, products, qualifications, sets of data, systems, or the like. In accounting, for example, changes in a financial statement's items over several accounting periods may be presented together to detect the emerging trends in the company's operations and results. The comparative analysis was especially useful as each example served as a great guide or template for understanding the other. The system of grammatical forms indicating the syntactic relations of nouns or pronouns is usually treated as the category of case, in other words, case is a grammatical form which takes part in the formation of the paradigm of nouns or pronouns .The category of case of noun shows the relation of the noun to the other words in a sentence. In all the languages compared we find the category of case , but their opposition differ. In English the noun has two cases (girl-girl's), in Uzbek and Russian it has six cases (qiz-qizningqizga-qizdan-qizda). The differences and similarities in the nomenclature of the category of case of English and Uzbek nouns are as follows: Engl. Uzb. The Nominative (Common) Case + + The Genitive Case + + The Dative Case - + The Accusative Case - + The Locative

Case - + The Ablative Case - + As seen from the table, the category of case of Uzbek and Russian nouns is much more developed than that of English nouns. There are a great difference between English and Uzbek nouns in their relation to the category of case [3; p89]. The most common view is that they have only two case: common and possessive cases. The common case is characterized by a zero morpheme. e.g. child, boy, student, and the possessive case by the indexing is and its phonetic variants as [s] and [z]. Other four cases expressed with prepositions in English. The Coordination of the case with preposition brings some problems, because there is no preposition in Uzbek. Besides that, preposition give another meaning according to expressing in the sentence. Dative case, Accusative case, Locative case, Ablative case. Eg: His face red with anger. Uning yuzi jahldan qizardi. She writes letter with pen. U xatni ruchka bilan yozdi. Meaning and functions of the other Uzbek cases may be denoted in Uzbek either by means of prepositions or by word order. For instance the meaning and function of the Uzbek tushum kelishigi is expressed in Uzbek by means of the case ending – ni which denotes the object acted upon and it may be expressed in English by means of word order which is characterized in this language to be very strict in comparison with Uzbek e.g. ko'rdim ko'zingni qoldim baloga, qayga borayin endi davoga? In Uzbek the Accusative case of the noun is represented by the morphemes –ni and –n which simultaneously express two meanings: object and definiteness: Menga kitobni ber. (Give me the book) Xatni yozib bo'ldim. (I have finished the letter) The morpheme –n is used in poetry: Tongi kurtak, oqshomgi g'uncha Sahar turib ochar chechagin. (H.Olimjon) One should distinguish between the object expressed by a noun in the nominative case and the object expressed by a noun in the accusative case: Menga kitob ber (Give me a book) Menga kitobni ber (Give me the book) [5; p78] In the first example the noun in the nominative case (kitob) denotes an indefinite object. In the second example the noun in the accusative case (kitobni) denotes a definite object. Having observed some researches we came to conclusion that, while comparing two languages from the point of case we can easily clarify some analysis or similarities as well as differences between them. The spreading of the 's-genitive in presentday English at the expense of the ofphrase is, in fact, a development from the analytic to the synthetic which seems to run counter to the general trends towards the loss of inflections. The synonymic encounter of the 's-genitive and the of-phrase may be illustrated by examples with "genitive of possession", "subjective and objective genitive", but the use of the 's-genitive in Modern English is comparatively restricted here and the of-phrase is very extensively used in virtually the same sense: Soames' daughter →- the daughter of Soames.

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