COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CASE CATEGORY IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

Qurbonova Umida
Student:
Mukhamadiyev Aziz Shavkatovich
Scientific supervisor:

Abstract: *This article provides to better understand the two languages that reflect the two different typological categories—analytic and synthetic—this research compares the case categories in English and Uzbek. A sophisticated system of suffixes linked directly to nouns and pronouns is used in Uzbek to communicate, whereas English mostly uses word order and prepositions to signal grammatical relationships. This different take on case marking draws attention to the various ways in which languages communicate grammatical information and clarifies the effects of typological variations on language learning and communication. As a grammatical category that designates a noun phrase's function within a sentence, case is defined as follows in the study's theoretical framework: Languages differ in their use of case systems: some, like English, have a very simple system that depends only on word order and prepositions, while others, like Uzbek, have a more complex system that uses a range of suffixes. Understanding how languages encode grammatical relationships and the function of case in the linguistic system as a whole is made more difficult and interesting by the variance in case marking systems.*

Keywords: *Case category, English grammar, Uzbek grammar, analytic languages, synthetic languages, case marking, typological categories, case theory.*

INTRODUCTION

Languages are structured and meanings are imparted by the notion of case, which designates the grammatical function of a word inside a sentence. For case distinction, Uzbek uses inflectional endings, unlike English, which is mostly analytic, depends on word order. Deeply examining the nuances of case in both Uzbek and English, this comparison analysis points out the linguistic effects of each language's approach as well as its similarities and differences.

Case in English:

Even with its simple case system, English nonetheless has remnants of a more intricate history. The nominative and accusative forms of personal pronouns show traces of an earlier case system:

Nominative: I, you, he, she, it, we, they.

Accusative: me, you, him, her, it, us, them.

A verb's subject and object can be distinguished using these forms. But word order in English indicates grammatical purpose most of the time. Generally speaking, the object comes after the verb and the subject comes before.

Case in Uzbek:

By designating nouns and pronouns with different suffixes based on their function in the sentence, Uzbek has a strong case system. In Uzbek, the following six main cases are:

Nominative: - (no ending) - The subject of the verb

Accusative: -ni/-ni - The direct object of the verb

Dative: -ga/-ka - The indirect object of the verb

Genitive: -ning/-ning - Possession, belonging, or relationship

Locative: -da/-da - Location or position

Ablative: -dan/-dan - Origin, separation, or movement from

With the help of these case markers, Uzbek speakers can convey a variety of grammatical relationships without mainly depending on word order.

Comparison of case:

The role that nouns and pronouns play in a sentence—a concept known as case—varies greatly among languages. The case systems of Uzbek and English, two languages belonging to different families, are very similar.

Grammatical relationships in English, an analytical language, are primarily shown by word order and prepositions. In "The cat chased the mouse," for instance, the word order makes it obvious that "cat" is the subject and "mouse" is the object. Further explanation is given by prepositions like "to" and "from," as in the sentence "He gave the book to her," where "to her" designates the indirect object. With possessive terms like "his," "her," and "its" remaining from a more intricate historical system, English only displays minor morphological case marking.

The synthetic language Uzbek has a strong system of case suffixes that are appended directly to nouns and pronouns. Every suffix unambiguously indicates a particular grammatical purpose. The subject is indicated by the nominative case, "-¡," as in "Kitob stolda yotibdi" (The book is laying on the table). Like in "Men kitobni o'gidim" (I read the book), the accusative case, denoted by "-ni," indicates the direct object. In addition, Uzbek contains cases with unique suffixes, such as genitive, dative, instrumental, and locative. By reducing the need on word order, this advanced method provides increased clarity and precision. For language learners, the various case grading systems offer both opportunities and obstacles. The intricacy of Uzbek's suffixes and the language's lack of prepositions may be difficult for English learners to grasp. On the other hand, Uzbek learners of English could struggle to understand the significance of word order and the nuanced use of prepositions, especially if case marking is absent from their original tongue. These opposing methods demonstrate the various ways in which languages encode grammatical information. While Uzbek's extensive case system demonstrates the synthetic character of its structure, English's reliance on word order and prepositions highlights the analytical nature of the language.

The intriguing diversity of language systems is highlighted by the comparison of cases in Uzbek and English. It highlights the intricate relationship between word order, morphology, and grammatical function and shows how languages change and adapt to efficiently communicate meaning. Anyone interested in the subtleties of human communication, including language learners and linguists, must comprehend these variances.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the different approaches that analytical and synthetic languages adopt are highlighted by the comparison of the case categories in English and Uzbek. In contrast to English, which uses word order and prepositions, Uzbek has a sophisticated system of case suffixes. The study highlights the value of comparative linguistics in comprehending the complexities of human language and communication and highlights the potential and difficulties involved in obtaining these disparate case systems. A fascinating excursion into the core of linguistic variation is the study of case systems, with its complex interplay of morphology, meaning, and grammatical function. Our understanding of language structure, language acquisition, and the fascinating tapestry of linguistic diversity that enriches our world is fueled by exploring the complexities of case marking in English and Uzbek. Doing so helps us to better appreciate the remarkable richness and ingenuity of human language.

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