SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF GRAMMATICAL CATEGORY CASE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: This article examines the grammatical category of case in English and Uzbek, highlighting both similarities and differences between the two languages. English language, has largely reduced its case system, primarily retaining it in pronouns, while relying on word order and prepositions for syntactical relationships. In contrast, Uzbek language maintains a rich and productive case system with six main case - nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, and ablative—marked by suffixes on nouns and pronouns.

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqolada ingliz va o'zbek tillaridagi kelishiklarning grammatik kategoriyasi ko'rib chiqilib, ikki til o'rtasidagi o'xshashlik va farqlar ko'rsatilgan. Ingliz tili sintaktik munosabatlar uchun so'z tartibi va old qo'shimchalarga tayangan holda, asosan, olmoshlarda saqlab, o'zining holatlar tizimini sezilarli darajada qisqartirdi. Bundan farqli o'laroq, o'zbek tilida ism va olmoshlarga qo'shimchalar bilan belgilangan oltita asosiy kelishik – nominativ, nasl, nisbat, kelishik, o'rni va ablativ holatlari bo'lgan boy va unumli kelishik tizimi saqlanib qolgan.

Key words: Grammatical case, English language, Uzbek language, noun inflection, pronoun variation, syntactical relationships, language comparison, inflectional morphology, word order, prepositions, agglutinative language, analytical language, typological patterns.

Kalit so'zlar: Grammatik kelishik, ingliz tili, o'zbek tili, ot kelishigi, olmoshning o'zgarishi, sintaktik munosabatlar, til qiyoslash, flektiv morfologiya, so'z tartibi, yuklamalar, aglyutinativ til, analitik til, tipologik qoliplar.

INTRODUCTION

The grammatical category of case plays a crucial role in many languages, indicating the relationship of nouns and pronouns to other words in a sentence. Both English and Uzbek languages utilize the concept of case, but they do so in distinct ways, reflecting their unique grammatical structures and historical developments [1. p 112-114]

Case in English: English language has largely lost its case system for nouns over centuries. The remnants of the case system are primarily evident in pronouns.

Nouns and Articles: Modern English nouns typically do not inflect for case. Instead, word order and prepositions primarily indicate the syntactical relationships. For example: "The cat chased the mouse." (Subject-Verb-Object) [2. p 165-166)

Pronouns: Pronouns retain a clearer case distinction, with specific forms for the nominative, accusative, and genitive cases. Nominative: I, you, he, she, it, we, they (used as subjects). Accusative: me, you, him, her, it, us, them (used as objects). Genitive: my/mine, your/yours, his, her/hers, its, our/ours, their/theirs (showing possession).

Possession: English uses an apostrophe and 's' to indicate the possessive case for nouns. For example: "John's book" [3. p 95-96]

Case in Uzbek: Uzbek language has a more complex and productive case system that significantly influences its syntax.

Nouns: Uzbek nouns inflect for several cases, with suffixes indicating these grammatical relationships. The primary cases are nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, locative, and ablative.

Nominative: Basic form, used for the subject. Genitive: Indicates possession, typically with the suffix -ning. For example: "Kitobning muallifi" (The author of the book). Dative: Indicates the indirect object, with the suffix -ga. For example: "Maktabga boraman" (I am going to school).

Accusative: Indicates the direct object, often marked by -ni. For example: "Kitobni o'qiyman" (I read the book). Locative: Indicates location, using -da. For example: "Uyda" (At home). Ablative: Indicates movement away from something, marked by -dan. For example: "Uydan chiqdi" (He left the house).

Pronouns: Similar to nouns, pronouns in Uzbek inflect for case, showing clear distinctions in form depending on their syntactical role [4. p 42-43]

Similarities between English and Uzbek Case Systems:

Despite their differences, there are some similarities in the case systems of English and Uzbek: Function of Indicating Relationships: Both languages use cases to indicate the grammatical relationships between words in a sentence, though the methods differ. Possessive Case: Both languages have a way to show possession, albeit through different mechanisms (apostrophe + 's' in English, and the genitive case suffix in Uzbek). Pronoun Variation: In both languages, pronouns exhibit case distinctions more prominently than nouns [5. p 35-36]

Differences between English and Uzbek Case Systems:

Extent of Inflection: English has a minimal case system largely restricted to pronouns, whereas Uzbek has a rich system affecting most nouns and pronouns. Marking Method: English primarily uses word order and prepositions to indicate relationships, whereas Uzbek relies on suffixes attached to nouns. Number of Cases: Uzbek has a broader array of cases (six main ones), while English effectively uses

three for pronouns (subjective, objective, possessive). Historical Development: The simplification of the English case system reflects a broader trend in English's evolution towards analytical structures, while Uzbek retains its agglutinative nature, preserving complex inflectional forms [6. p 158-159]

CONCLUSION

The grammatical category of case demonstrates how languages can evolve distinct mechanisms to convey syntactical relationships. English, with its simplified case system, contrasts sharply with Uzbek's richly inflected structure. Understanding these differences and similarities offers valuable insights into the grammatical architecture and historical development of each language, reflecting broader typological patterns within the Indo-European and Turkic language families.

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