

SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES OF ACCUSATIVE CASE IN ENGLISH AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Annotation: The purpose of this article is to provide specific information regarding the use of accusative cases in Uzbek and English

Key words: accusative cases, meaning, grammar, noun, object, verb

Аннотация: Цель данной статьи – предоставить конкретную информацию об использовании винительных падежей в узбекском и английском языках.

Ключевые слова: винительный падеж, значение, грамматика, существительное, объект, глагол

Annotatsiya: Ushbu maqoladan maqsad o‘zbek va ingliz tillarida qarama-qarshi tushum kelishini qo‘llanilishiga oid aniq ma’lumotlarni taqdim etishdan iborat.

Kalit so‘zlar: tushum kelishigi, ma’no, grammatika, ot, predmet, fe’l

DIVERSE OPINIONS ABOUT MODERN CASE SYSTEM IN TWO LANGUAGES

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.

The Accusative case-Tushum kelishigi

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. [Buranov; 123]

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; 97]

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)

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. J.B. Buranov and other “The Grammatical structures of English, Uzbek and Russian” [Buranov; 86]

Expressing Uzbek Accusative case in English

Uzbek - English

Naccus Nnom

1. O'qituvchimni ko'rdim- I have seen my teacher
2. Qirol Dartanyanni urushga jo'natdi -King sent D'Artagnan to the war
3. Ukamni ko'rdingmi?- Have you seen my brother
4. U qalamimni sindirib qo'ydi- He has broken my pencil

Naccus the + Nnom

1. Qilichni ol- Take the sword
2. Xatni tugatdim- I have finished the letter
3. Askarni chaqir -Call the solder in

Tushum kelishigi

Qo'shimchasi -ni. Tushum kelishigi shaklini olgan so'z doimo o'timli fe'lga bog'lanadi. Tushum kelishigidagi so'z bilan o'timli fe'l yonma yon kelganda, ko'p hollarda tushum kelishigi tushib qoladi: kitob o'qidim. Tushum kelishigidagi fe'l bilan o'timli fe'l orasida boshqa so'z qo'llanilsa, atoqli otlar, olmoshlar va sifatdoshlarga qo'shilganda tushum kelishigi tushib qolmaydi: kitobni bugun o'qidim. Tushum kelishigidagi so'z gapda vositasiz to'ldiruvchi bo'lib keladi. [Erkaboyeva; 133]

Masalan: Maqtanganni o'yini ko'r, Kerilganni to'yini ko'r. Egalik qo'shimchasini olgan ismlarga bog'lanuvchi so'z qaratqich kelishigi shaklida, o'timli fe'llarga bog'lanuvchi so'z tushum kelishigi shaklida keladi.

Qiyoslash: derazamning oldi, gulni hidladi, qalamning rangi, qalamni berdi.

Tushum kelishigi qatnashsa belgili, qatnashmasa belgisiz hisoblanadi: savatni to'qish-belgili, savat to'qish-belgisiz. [Erkaboyeva; 146]

Tushum kelishigi ham she'riyatda qisqartiriladi:

Shaftolilar gulin (ni) to'kadi,

Meva bog'lab belin (ni) bukadi.

Qaratqich kelishigi bilan tushum kelishigi qo'shimchasi she'riyatda shakldosh bo'la oladi.

Yer kurrasini (ning) boshini (ni) tang'idik. [Erkaboyeva; 192]

Mana ko'rib turganimizdek ingliz tili o'zbek tilidagi kelishiklar o'rtasida katta farq bor ekan. O'zbek tilida kelishik qo'shimchalari faqatgina qo'shimchalar orqali ifodalanadi, ingliz tilida esa ham qo'shimcha ham predloglar bilan ifodalanadi.

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