

DIVERSE OPINIONS ABOUT MODERN CASE SYSTEM IN THE ENGLISH, UZBEK AND RUSSIAN LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

The certain scientific article deals with the syntactic problems of case in comparison with the English, Uzbek and Russian languages. The system of grammatical forms indicating the syntactic relations of nouns or pronouns in linguistics is usually treated as the category of case. In other words, case is a grammatical form which takes part in the formation of the grammatical paradigms of nouns or pronouns. The category of case of the noun in compared languages shows the relation of the noun to the other words in a discourse. In all the compared languages we find the category of case, but their opposition differ in some cases. In the compared languages the noun in the nominative (common) case fulfils a number of syntactic functions. Of these most spread are the functions of a subject, an object, a predicative, an attribute in English and the functions of the subject, a predicate, an attribute and an object in Uzbek and Russian languages.

Keywords: Case endings, categories of case, grammatical paradigms, grammatical forms, syntactic correspondences, syntactic diverse, part of speech paradigms.

INTRODUCTION

Regardless the nature and type of the occupation, it is virtually impossible to grow professionally without knowledge of English. In view of educational reforms and high demand for English together with International practices in different spheres, the idea of introduction of education with English of medium of instruction started to seem feasible to the government. At present, educational establishments with English as a medium of instruction have become the most preferred institutions to study at. To meet the demand for the desire of people to be educated in English, the number of English institutions has been increasing from year to year.

Thus, the aim of the scientific article is to investigate the category of case of the English language in comparison with Uzbek and Russian.

To begin with, I am going to give some general information about comparative analysis of the English and Uzbek languages. 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 one.

The system of grammatical forms indicating the syntactic relations of nouns or pronouns in linguistics 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. [1, 258]

METHODS AND DISCUSSION

The category of case of the noun shows the relation of the noun to the other words in a discourse. In all the languages compared we find the category of case, but their opposition differ in some cases. In English the noun has two cases (girl-girl's), in Uzbek it has six cases, in Russian three cases, for example: *qiz-qizning-qizga-qizdan-qizda; devochka-devochki, devochke.*

The differences and similarities in the nomenclature of the category of case of English and Uzbek nouns are as follows:

Table 1

	Cases	In English	In Uzbek	In Russian
1.	The Nominative (Common) Case	+	+	+
2.	The Genitive Case	+	+	+
3.	The Dative Case	-	+	+
4.	The Accusative Case	-	+	+
5.	The Locative Case	-	+	+
6.	The Ablative Case	-	+	+

As it is seen from the table, the category of case of Uzbek and Russian nouns is much more developed than that of English nouns. There is a great difference between English and Uzbek nouns in their relation to the category of case.

The most common view is that they have only two cases: common and possessive cases. The common case is characterized by a zero morpheme. e.g. a child, a boy, a student, and the possessive case by the indexing *is* and its phonetic variants as *[s]* and *[z]*.

The Uzbek common or subject (*bosh kelishigi*) corresponds in the meaning and function to the English common case and both of them are unmarked member of the case opposition and perform similar to syntactic function in the sentence structure.

English: *a flower, a table, a fox, a woman*

Uzbek: *gul, parta, tulki, ayol*

Russian: *tsvetok, parta, lisa, jenshina.*

In the languages compared the noun in the nominative (common) case fulfils a number of syntactic functions. Of these most spread are the functions of the subject, an object, a predicative, an attribute in English and the functions of the subject, a predicate, an attribute and an object in Uzbek. [2,316]

Syntactic functions of the nouns in the sentence are the following:

Table 2

1.	English	The flower in the vase
2.	Uzbek	Gul vazada
3.	Russian	Svetok v vase
An object		
1.	English	I have written a letter
2.	Uzbek	Men xat yozdim
3.	Russian	Ya napisala pismo
A predicative (ot kesim, imennoye skazuyemoye)		
1.	English	I am student, We are students
2.	Uzbek	Men talabaman, Biz talabamiz
3.	Russian	Mii studentii, Oni rabochiye
1.	English	The town library is closed on Sundays
2.	Uzbek	Yakshanbada shahar kutubxonasi yopiq
3.	Russian	V voskresenye gorodskaya biblioteka zakriita

Expressing English nominative (common) case in Uzbek and in Russian

Table 3.

	English	Uzbek	Russian
	N+ nom	N+ nom	N+ nom
1.	The boy is here.	Bola shu yerda	Rebyonok zdes
2.	The tiger is an animal	Yo'lbars hayvon hisoblanadi	Tigr jivotnoye
3.	I have a best friend	Menda yaxshi do'st bor	U menya yest xoroshiy drug
4.	She is a nice girl	U yaxshi qiz	Ona xoroshaya devochka
	N+ Nom.	N+ Acc.	N+ Acc.
5.	I love him	Men uni yaxshi ko'raman	Ya yego lyublyu
6.	I haven't seen her yet	Men hali ularni ko'madim	Ya yego yeshyo ne videla
	N+Nom.	N+Dative	N+Dative
7.	I bought a gift for my sister	Men ukamga sovg'a oldim	Ya kupila podarok dlya sestrii
8.	He will write a letter to me	U menga xat yozadi	On mne napishet pismo
9.	She always gives her pupils good marks	U har doim o'quvchilariga yaxshi baho beradi	Ona vseгда stavit svoim uchenikam xoroshiye otsenki
10.	I married him	Men unga turmushga chiqqanman	Ya zamujem za nego
11.	They answer my question	Ular meni savolimga javob berdi	Oni onvetili na moy vopros
12.	You don't shout at me!	Sen menga baqirma!	Tii ne chrichi na manya!
13.	She should tell her mother about this	U bu haqida onasiga aytishi kk	Ona doljna skazat materi ob etom
14.	Please, give me your pen!	Iltimos, ruchkangni menga ber!	Day mne svoyu ruchku, pojalyusta!
15.	I am speaking to you	Men senga gapiryapman	Ya tebe govoryu
16.	"Indeed!" said the stranger to himself	"Nahotki", dedi notanish o'ziga	"Neujele" skazala ona yemu

English common case and other five cases of Uzbek are marked members of the case opposition in both languages. As it is seen from the translations, it is not always possible to render the English nominative case in Uzbek and Russian by the nominative case or vice versa. On these grounds we can say that the semantic structures of the English, Uzbek and Russian languages nominative case partially cover each other. Proper names do not have their endings in common case.

Proper names as a subject, predicative and etc. in the sentence.

Table 4

1.	Tashkent is the capital of Uzbekistan	subject
2.	Toshkent-O'zbekistonning poytaxti	ega
3.	Tashkent -stolitsa Uzbekistana	podlejashee
4.	Gulnara a pupil of grade 7	predicative
5.	Yasmina 7-sinf o'quvchisi	predicative

The English possessive case is marked by the stiffly, which can sometimes be substituted by the preposition of (e.g. my father's room, the room of my father) and therefore "of" is sometimes called genitive case. This case denotes possession of a thing or a person and in Uzbek and Russian it has its correspondence in the Uzbek possessive case (*qaratqich kelishigi*) which is expressed by the case ending.

Dealing with the notion of possession one should keep in mind that in Uzbek this category may be expressed not only by the nouns but also their antecedents in the pleonastic phrase such as “*mening opam*”, “*sizning pasportingiz*”. In this case, we have to face the problem of redundancy and often try to avoid it using the modified noun only which contains the possessive suffix. e.g. *sister came, opam keldi, sestra prishla*. In English the categorial form of the genitive case is the morpheme -s which has three phonetically conditioned variants [s], [z] and [ɪz]

- a) pen's [penz]; Helen's [helenz]
- b) Nick's [niks]; student's [stju:dents]
- c) Burn's [be:niz]. [3, 267]

As it is seen from example (3), when a proper name ends in -s only an apostrophe is usually added in spelling, but the full inflexion [ɪz] is pronounced. If the plural of the noun is formed by the inflexion -(e)s the possessive case inflexion blends into one with the plural inflexion: *students' books, girls' coats, actresses' role, etc.*

In Uzbek the categorial form of the genitive case of the noun is the morpheme *-ning* which is pronounced as (-ni) in colloquial speech.

In Uzbek number and case are always expressed by separate morphemes (*qizlarning, gullarning*). In English we observe both cases (*oxen's, men's, bacteria's, boy's, girl's, dog's, bird's, etc.*).

In English the usage of the genitive case is limited. As a rule, it is used with animate nouns: *Man's destiny, student's books, dog's tail, elephant's trunk*.

The genitive case may be also used with names denoting time and distance, with the noun's *town, city, country, river, water, ocean, world, life, wind*.

The school is an hour's walk from here.

We walked a mile's distance.

We went through the town's business streets.

The ocean's roar could be heard from afar.

The boat was at the water's edge. [4,144]

There are a considerable number of set phrases in which all sorts of nouns are found in the genitive case: *a pin's head; at one's wit's end; for goodness' sake; out of harm's way*. In case of personification all sorts of nouns can take the morpheme *-music's voice, the moon's beauty, duty's call, etc.* and this is called “the group genitive”.

In English there is another type of the group genitive which is non-existent in Uzbek: *The Prime Minister of England's son*. In this example we can see the case morpheme -s is placed at some distance from the head-noun of the attributive group.

As we see, the case morpheme -s has a certain freedom of distribution, not observed in any Uzbek case morpheme -s has a certain freedom of distribution, not observed in any Uzbek and Russian case morpheme.

In Uzbek a noun in the genitive case requires a noun in the possessive form: *bolaning kitobi, talabaning savoli*. As there is no category of possession in the Russian and English this grammatical phenomenon is non-existent in these languages.

In English a noun in the genitive case is generally used with the noun it modifies. In this case it is called “the dependent genitive”. Sometimes a noun in the genitive case may be used without the noun it modifies. This is called the “absolute genitive”. *It was a whistling note like a bird’s (J. Conrad). If Annette didn’t respect his feelings, she might think of Fleur’s (Galsworthy).*

In Uzbek and Russian there is only the dependent genitive. English and Uzbek nouns in the genitive case cannot combine with preposition, numerals, finite verbs, adverbial participles and with the infinitive. [5, 226]

Expressing English Genitive case in Uzbek and in Russian

Table 4.

	English	Uzbek	Russian
	N+ gen + N+ nom	N+gen + N + i/si	N+gen+a
1.	D’Artagnan’s sword	Dartanyanning qilichi	Mech Dartanyana
2.	This is Coscon’s low voice	Bu Konsonning baland ovozi	Eto nizkiy golos Konsona
3.	The Englishmen’s answer	Ingliz odaminning javobi	Otvet anglichanina
	N.gen + N.nom	Adj.with the suffix-lik+N	Adj.with the suffix- oy
4.	an hour’s rest	bir soatlik dam	Odin chasovoy otdix
5.	a mile’s distance	bir milyalik masofa	Oдно

In the cases cited there might be interlanguage interferences when Uzbek speak English. We distinguish English - ‘s and Uzbek case ending (kelishik qo’shimchasi) –ning. There are some problems in the case of English, Uzbek and Russian.

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 in English, Uzbek and Russian

Table 5

	English	Uzbek	Russian
1.	His face red with anger	Uning yuzi jahldan qizardi	Ego litso pokrasnel ot gnevo
2.	She writes letter with pen	U xatni ruchka bilan yozdi	Ona pismo pishet ruchkoy

In the accusative case, 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. Day mne knigu

Xatni yozib bo’ldim. I have finished the letter. Ya napisala pismo.

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. Day mne knigu

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. We will give examples below for expressing Uzbek Accusative case in English and Russian:

Uzbek Accusative case in English, Uzbek and Russian:

Table 6

	Uzbek	English	Russian
	N+ accus	N+nom.	N+accus.
1.	O'qituvchimni ko'rdim	I have seen my teacher	Ya uvidela uchitelya
2.	Qirol Dartanyanni urushga jo'natdi	King sent D'Artagnan to the war	Король послал Д'Артаньяна на войну
3.	Ukamni ko'rdingmi?	Have you seen my brother?	Tii videla moyego brata
4.	U qalamimni sindirib qo'ydi	He has broken my pencil	Он сломал мой карандаш
	N+accus	N+nom	V+Nom.
5.	Qilichni ol	Take the sword	Возьми меч
6.	Xatni tugatdim	I have finished the letter	Ya zakonchila pismo

The Uzbek dative case (jo'nalish kelishigi) denotes the direction of an action performed by means of the case ending *-ga*. It can be rendered in English also by means of prepositions *to*, *at*, *into*, *etc.* e.g. *Yigit maktabga keldi. He went to school. On poshyol v shkolu. U qiz menga qaradi. She looked at me. Ona posmotrela na menya.* Compare English, Uzbek and Russian nouns in the dative case.

In Uzbek the morpheme of the dative case is represented by its orthographic variants: *-ga*, *-qa*, *-ka*.

Uyga, suvga, xonaga, ko'chaga, institutga. Home, into the water, to the street, to the institute. Domoy, vvodu, v komnatu, v institut.

Elakka, beshikka, teshikka, etikka.

Toqqa, boqqa, quduqqa, buloqqa, qishloqqa.

The Uzbek locative case (o'rin payt kelishi) denotes the place of the thing or a person in the space and it can be rendered in English by means of prepositions *at*, *in*, *an*, *by*, *over*, *above*, *among*, *between*, *behind* etc. E.g. *Bu kitob javonda. The book is in the bookcase. Kniga na polke.* It should be kept in mind that most of the English prepositions may contain more additional meaning denoting the place of the thing or a person: *in* – *ichida* *behind* *orqasida*, *between* *orasida*, *under* *ostida*, *etc.*

The locative case exists in Uzbek and it has one orthographic *-da* and two orthoepic variants *-da*, *-ta*. [6,430]

90 951 1942 -Vahob Omonov. Yakubov Jamaldin Abduvaliyevich – 4 oy vaqt bor, g’oya, taklif va tavsiyalar bilan chiqish mumkin.30 ortyabrgacha proyekt bo’yicha takliflar berish kerak-107 bo’limga uchrash kerak, 717-xona

Expressing Uzbek locative case in English and Russian.

Table 7

	Uzbek	English	Russian
	N+ loc	N+ nom	N+nom
1.	U Toshkentda	He is in Tashkent	On v Tashkente
2.	Ular shu qutida	They are in this box	Oni v etoy korobke
3.	Xonada hech kim yo’q	There is no-one in the room	V komnate nikogo net
4.	Robert kichkina shaharda yashaydi	Robert lives in a small village	Robert jivyot v malenkom derevne
	N+loc	N+nom	N+nom
5.	Polga o’tirma	Don’t sit on the floor	Ne sadis na pol
6.	Devorda dog’ bor	There is dirty mark on the wall	Na stene gryazniy sled
7.	London Temza daryosi atrofida joylashgan	London is on the river Thames	London na reke Temze
8.	Men buni radioda eshitdim	I listened to it on the radio	Ya slisal eto po radio

DISCUSSION AND RESULTS

Thus, the English noun, on the analogy of classical Latin grammar, would distinguish, besides the inflexional possessive case, also the non-inflexional, i.e. purely positional cases: nominative, vocative, dative and accusative. E.g.

- the nominative case: *The letter is here. (subject to a verb)*
- the vocative case: *(address) Are you ready, students?*
- the dative case: *(indirect object to a verb) She gave the students some books.*
- the accusative case: *(direct object and also object to a preposition) The books were given by the teacher.*

The case form is the morphological form of the noun, but the positional case theory substitutes the functional characteristics of the part of the sentence for the morphological features of the part of speech.

1. The Theory of Prepositional Case

It is also connected with the old school grammar teaching. According to it, combinations of nouns with prepositions on some object and attributive word-groups should be understood as morphological case forms. Here belongs the dative case (to + noun, for + noun) and the possessive case (of + noun).

2. The Limited Case Theory

It is based on the opposition of the possessive or possessive form as the strong member and the common, or “non-possessive” form as the weak member.

3. Postpositional Theory (No-Case Theory)

Thus, view insists that the English noun has completely lost the category of case in the course of its historical development. The view is advanced by M. Naumenko. [7, 150]

First, the postpositional element '-s' is loosely connected with the noun, as it is used not only with single nouns, but also with whole word-groups. E.g. *Somebody else's daughter. The blonde I had been dancing with's name was Bernice (Salinger). The girl in my class's mother.*

CONCLUSION

Comparative typology also aims at establishing the most general structural types of languages on their dominant or common phonetically, morphological, lexical and syntactical features. Comparative typology may equally treat dominant or common features, as well as divergent features, which are found in languages of the same structural type (synthetic, analytical, agglutinative, etc) or in languages of the different structural types, (synthetic and analytical, agglutinative and incorporative, etc).

Case is the immanent morphological category of the noun, showing the relations of the object to other objects and phenomena. Modern English is limited to the system of two cases: common and possessive, which reflects the relations between words on the level of the phrase.

The formal marker of the PC is the morpheme '-s' [z, s, iz] The origin of it is rather obscure (a remnant of the Old English Genitive case or the result of the contraction of the phrase the King his head – The King's head). This morpheme can be joined to the phrases (someone else's problems), and even apostrophe ['] s (I forgot the woman I danced yesterday's name)

The apostrophe serves to distinguish in writing the singular noun in the possessive case from the plural noun in the common case. The possessive of the most of plural nouns remains phonetically unexpressed: the few exceptions concern only some of the irregular plurals: e.g. the actresses' dresses, the children's room.

In accordance with the theory of positional cases the unchangeable forms of the noun may express different cases due to the functional positions occupied by the noun in the sentence.

We have reviewed different theories on comparative typology, presented various aspects of the category of case, their types and formation. In the article, we have given the detailed information of the grammatical categories of case in English and Uzbek and Russian and discussed their characteristic features. Finally, we have compared case systems of these three languages, highlighted their similarities and pointed out their unique features.

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