



CONTRASTIVE ANALYSIS OF UZBEK AND ENGLISH CASES AND THEIR ENCOUNTERED MISTAKES IN THE PROCESS OF USING THEM IN SPEECH

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ABSTRACT

This research work provides with indispensable details correlated with Uzbek and English languages cases. Noted distinctions and interchangeabilities among them are brought into this article. With various examples as well as taken from reliable resources, it is highly proved that by this article some problems, complexities of grammar will be to some extent solved. From this article not only ESL student manage to use but also native speakers of English can utilize in acquiring Uzbek in the future

KEY WORDS: Cases, locative, ablative cases, formation, transitive verbs, suffix of belonging-ship

INTRODUCTION

Initially, realizing why we need to know exactly similar or different characters of Uzbek and English cases can identify research paper in what extend it is significant. It becomes an important aspect to differentiate, find similarities or exceptions of Uzbek and English languages' cases so as not to face problems in learning English. Moreover, as with the improvement of Uzbek language status, more and more people around the world have a tendency to acquire our native language. For this reason, necessary survey over cases is conducted.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Cases serve to link noun or pronoun with other parts of speech via some suffixes or words.[5],[3] This rule is suitable for both languages except those cases' varied number, in some extent functions. Looking at precise data main three cases are include in English counted as

- Subjective Case (in ancient time it was Nominative)
- Possessive Case (or Genitive)
- Objective (Accusative or Dative Case)[2]

When it comes to Uzbek case, it will involve six ones.[1]

- Nominative (bosh kelishik)
 - Accusative (tushum kelishigi)
 - Genitive (qaratqich kelishigi)
 - Dative (jo'nalish kelishigi)
 - Locative (o'rin-payt kelishigi)
 - Ablative (chiqish kelishigi)

According to those information Nominative, Genitive, Accusative cases exist in both languages.

Usually case suffixes are attached to the end of the noun, or some words (in English) come before or after noun. But coming to the Nominative case remains unmarked having without suffix. It is located at the beginning of sentence, especially before verb. It answers Who? For animated and What? For in-animated

Max is interested n travelling. **She** is interested in travelling.

What about Genitive case? Dissimilar facts are given as following:

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

In English

1. With this case, possession can be shown. More accurately something or somebody is possessed by somebody or something.[2]

2. An apostrophe constitutes Genitive case when it is added to noun. Genitive case is always come with noun together

Those are Max's trees

Those are her trees. But when we want to express possessive with pronoun, apostrophe 'S will be omitted.[3]

3. If possession is going to be said without noun, this type of case appears ending part.

These cars are Jane's. These cars are his. We utilize reflexive pronoun in this situation

4. 'S usually for people whereas the... of for things.

**In Uzbek**

1. There is exceptional suffix creation in Uzbek which means belonging to.
2. Far from English, Uzbek possession can be structured by both Possessor and possessed. In Uzbek the Possessor is suffixed with -ning and Possessed is suffixed with -im, -ing, -I, -miz, -ingiz, -ngiz. The construction of possessive connection is following: The Possessor "Mahliyo" has a possession "uy" or "ota". When suffixed in Uzbek it becomes "Mahliyoning uyi" (Mahliyo's house) or "Mahliyoning otasi" (Mahliyo's father)
3. Suffix of belonging-ship - niki. It is used to reflect connection with or belonging to. The suffix -niki is attached to the end of the word or personal pronoun.
Xonani - of the room. This carpet is room's.
4. There is no restriction in using -ning in animated and in-animated nouns.[1]

Accusative case

In English

1. Accusative case is created, when one particular noun has function to be the object of verb or preposition.
Jack has a burning desire to watch TV every day.
TV is object of verb as it is after verb - watch
2. It is divided into two types: direct, indirect objects. A transitive verbs are always related with direct object. It is said that there is also one type of object called "indirect object". In ancient time, the indirect object was thought to be included in "dative case". However, today both indirect and direct objects are involved in the accusative or objective case. [2]

In Uzbek

1. Not resembling English. There is no definite and indefinite article in Uzbek language. In Uzbek, when an object has already been known, and accurate that definite object will get suffix - ni. Suffix - ni is not used for the subject and is unlikely to be connected with other case endings. The question forms of object (nouns or pronouns) are kimni? (whom) or nimani? (what). For example:
"unga (nimani?)telefonni bering" vs "unga (nima?) telefon bering".
"Give him the telephone" vs "Give him a telephone".
2. Definite direct objects often amalgamate with verbs like:
Bilmoq – to know
Olmoq – to take
Bermoq – to give
Ochmoq – to open
Qo'ymoq – put

Yop – to close

Tushunmoq – to understand

Here is examples show those verbs encountered in simple sentences: Mavsuma, gilamni bering! Mavsuma, give (me) the carpet!

Kamola, gullarniol! – Kamola, take the flowers!

Malika tojik tilini biladi. – Malika knows tadjik language.

Remainder cases: Ablative together with Locative are not present in English cases. Even so, those cases' purposes are executed accompanied by prepositions comprising "from, in, on, at".

It is noted that Objective (Accusative or Dative) case is related to verb while Genitive (or Possessive) case comes together with noun or in some parts pronoun (meningo'zim – I myself) in a sentence.[1]

Dative case

In Uzbek

In Uzbek language dative case is studied separating from accusative case where other languages including English and German they are learnt together and called one term. When it comes to UL dative case is created with -ga, -ka, -qa suffixes. In EL those suffixes seem to be translated like preposition "to". With the help of this case, beneficiary is introduced, direction is demonstrated. It answers "qayerga?", "kimnikiga?", "where?", "to whom?" questions.[1]

U Yaponiyaga sayohat qilishga ishtiyoqmant. - He is fond of travelling to Japan.

But sometimes it is not necessary to put "to" preposition while translating:

U Azizaga ruchkasini bermadi. – She does not give Aziza her pen.

Ablative case

1. This case is utilized to demonstrate root, foundation, origination. The composition of such cases are done with the help of -dan suffix which is translated into English as "from". Besides that It answers questions like kimdan? – from whom? And qayerdan? – from where? along with nimadan? – from what?
2. Note! In order to be case, suffix -dan should only be united to noun. If it is added to number or modifier of time, this word is bound to be adverb or number.
Institutdan stipendiya oldim. – I took scholarship from institute.
Bugun u do'kondan kiyim sotib oldi. – She has bought dress from shop today.
Nimadan xafasan? – From what are you sad?
3. It is referred that expressing noun with Ablative case -dan seems much more exact by contrast Objective case. Moreover, Accusative case represents the whole part of thing whereas,



Ablative case portrays piece, slice, chunk, portion of item. [1]

Men qovunni yedim. – I ate (**the whole**) melon.

Men qovundan yedim. – I ate (**a piece of**) melon.

Locative case

In Uzbek

1. What can be told about this case? Locative case is constructed putting into service –da suffix to convey position, place, situation and temporal commendation. Above tasks are appropriate to “at, in, on, by” prepositions in English. Suffix –da is put in noun and pronoun. Question relating to this can be “qayerda?”, “where?” Samples are given to make them penetrable.

Akam maktabda ishlaydilar. – My brother works at school.

Sevinch hozir kutubxonada. – Sevinch is now at library.

Olmalar stolning ustida. – Apples are on the table.

Umida tog'ning choqqisida rasmga olyapdi. – Umida takes photos on the top of the mountain.

Opang qayerda yashaydi? – Where does your sister live?

2. Post-positions reveal certain position in UL and construct adverbial modifiers of time or adverbial modifiers of place in a sentence. Their functions are conducted in EL with prepositions or some adverbs. It incorporates words associated with location namely on top of, beneath, next, opposite, at the corner and others. Counted words also take suffix –da.

Divanning oldi – front of the sofa (i- in third person)

Divanning oldida – in front of the table

Here – shuyerd, there – u yerda, under- tagida, next to, side – yonida, behind – orqada, across - qarshida

If we want to make it more accurate, possessive case will be attached with -ning to the word which comes before locative case.[1]

Mehmonxona kasalxonaning yonida joylashgan. - Hotel is situated next to hospital

Apart from connecting two words in the sentences, In Uzbek language, also in English language, cases plays an important role in forming part of speech in the sentence.

Xolamning kitobini o'qidim. – I have read my aunt's book.

CONCLUSION

To sum up, comparison of any two languages which can be Uzbek and English has grabbed attention of many EFL students. The most notable feature of this event, even foreign students whose mother tongue is English pays great attention to learn Uzbek language. Therefore, during that time different countries learners face some issues as the difference of grammar systems. Cases are one the most interesting as well as necessary theme for both Uzbek and English students. The reason of that a great number of other themes are correlated to this theme such as noun, pronoun, part of speeches and so on. From this point of view, it should be concluded that in teaching cases, both teachers and students ought to keep their awareness, attention in case theme. This article can be helpful for them to carry out their aims.

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