



CASES IN RUSSIAN AND UZBEK LANGUAGES

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Аннотация. В статье рассматривается грамматическая категория падежа имени существительного в русском и узбекском языках. В первой части исследования даются обобщенные теоретические выводы русских лингвистов категории падежа в русском языке. Во второй части статьи исследуется категория падежа в узбекском языке. В конце даются общие выводы по сравнительному анализу категории падежа в русском и узбекском языках.

Ключевые слова: *грамматическая форма, имя существительное, окончание, падежная форма, послеслоги, форма слова.*

Annotation. The article considers the grammatical category of the noun case in the Russian and Uzbek languages. Russian linguists' generalized theoretical conclusions of the category of case in the Russian language are given in the first part of the study. The second part of the article examines the category of case in the Uzbek language. At the end, general conclusions are given on the comparative analysis of the category of case in the Russian and Uzbek languages.

Keywords: *grammatical form, noun, ending, case form, afterwords, word form.*

The authors of the textbook *Modern Russian Language* P. A. Lekant, E. I. Dibrova, L. L. Kasatkin and others propose the following classification: “Case is an inflectional category of nouns, expressing one or another relationship of the object denoted by the noun to other objects, actions, signs.

In modern Russian, the category of case is formed by the opposition of six cases: nominative, genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental and prepositional” [1, P. 261].

In the textbook edited by N.S. Valgina gives the following concept about the category of case of a noun: “A noun, depending on the functions it performs in a sentence, changes according to cases. Case is a grammatical category that shows the syntactic role of a noun and its relationship with other words in a sentence. Changing the same word according to cases and numbers is called declension” [3, – P. 117]. N.S. Valgina classifies the cases of the Russian language into six groups: nominative,



genitive, dative, accusative, instrumental and prepositional. Except for the nominative, all other five cases are called indirect. In modern Russian, the prepositional case is always used with a preposition; all other indirect cases can be used both with and without a preposition.

The above judgments regarding the category of case of a noun in the Russian language show that it is a category that changes the form of a word and is necessary to express the grammatical relationship of a noun to other words in a phrase and sentence.

Cases in the Uzbek language have certain similarities and differences compared to Russian ones. Uzbek is an inflected language. This means that most prepositions (in, on, from, etc.) are expressed in Uzbek through affixes (they are also often called suffixes). These affixes are essentially called cases.

There are six cases in the Uzbek language, as in Russian: 1) Nominative, 2) Genitive, 3) Dative, 4) Accusative, 5) Locative, 6) Ablative

Nominative (main) case. It indicates the subject of a sentence and is very easy to learn. The nominative case represents the root word without modification. In the sentence “Men bozorga boraman.” (“I go to the market.”) men (I) is the nominative case and the word in this case is identical to the original word, men. This is always the case with the nominative case and therefore you can forget about it.

Genitive (definitive) case. It defines a membership relation (review Lesson 11) and has the form +ning. This affix is attached to a noun that means "owner." In most cases, the genitive case requires adding a possessive suffix to the noun being "possessed." For example, “U mening qizim.” (“She’s my daughter.”) or “Qizning ismi Zuhra.” (“The girl’s name is Zuhra.”) In these examples, the genitive case is mening (mine) and qizning (girl’s).

Dative (directive) case. It has the form +ga and is translated by the prepositions “in”, “on”, etc. In the sentence “Men bozorga boraman.” (“I go to the market.”) dative case - bozorga (to the market). Or in “Siz uyga borasiz.” (“You are going home.”) in the dative case uyga (home).

Accusative. It acts as a direct object and has the form +ni. In the sentence “Zuhra is eating an apple.” (“Zuhra olmani yeydi.”) “apple” is a direct and specific object (it is clear which apple we are talking about) and is translated into the Uzbek language in the accusative case. In the sentence “Zuhra (usually) eats an apple.” (“Zuhra olma yeydi.”) “apple” (“olma”) is a direct object, but not a specific one, but any apple, so it will not be the accusative case.



Ablative case. It can be roughly translated with the preposition “from”. The case takes the form +dan. As an example: “U Rossiyadan.” = “He’s from Russia.”

Locative case. Translated into Russian with the prepositions “in”, “on”, etc. and means the place or time of action. In Uzbek it has the affix +da. For example: “I’ll leave at 3 o’clock.” = “Men soat uchda boraman.” "He is at school." = "U maktabda".

Thus, it can be noted that the cases of the Russian and Uzbek languages have certain similarities and differences: in the Russian cases there are no initial and local cases, which are characteristic of the Uzbek language, and in the Uzbek language there are no instrumental and prepositional cases. In addition, some endings of cases are replaced by postsyllables and other cases. They also have their own rules when translating.

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