

## CASES SIMILAR AND DIFFERENCES UZBEK AND ENGLISH

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**Abstract:** A conjunction is a grammatical form that shows the relationship of a noun or noun to other words. Being a noun, it indicates that it is subordinate to another word in a compound or sentence.

**Key words:** nominative, accusative, locative, ablative and genitive cases.

**Аннотация:** Союз – это грамматическая форма, показывающая отношение существительного или существительного к другим словам. Будучи существительным, оно указывает на то, что оно подчинено другому слову в сложном слове или предложении.

**Ключевые слова:** именительный, винительный и родительный падеж случаи.

**Annotatsiya:** Kelishik — ot yoki otlashgan soʻzning boshqa soʻzlar bilan aloqasini koʻrsatuvchi grammatik shakl. U ot shakli ekanligi holda, birikma yoki gap tarkibida uning boshqa soʻzga tobeʻlanishini koʻrsatadi.

**Kalit soʻzlar:** Kelishiklar bosh, qaratqich, tushun, joʻnalish, oʻrin-payrt, chiqish.

A grammatical case is a category of nouns and noun modifiers that corresponds to one or more potential grammatical functions for a nominal group in a wording. In various languages, nominal groups consisting of a noun and its modifiers belong to one of a few such categories. For instance, in English, one says see them and they see me: the nominative pronouns they represent the perceiver and the accusative pronouns me/them represent the phenomenon perceived. Here, nominative and accusative are cases, that is, categories of pronouns corresponding to the functions they have in representation.

*U olmani yedi. [3;195]*

*The cat chased the mouse. [2; 123]*

The nominative case is a grammatical case used in many languages to indicate the subject of a sentence. In languages with a nominative-accusative alignment, the nominative case marks the subject of a verb, while the accusative case marks the direct object. In English, the nominative case is seen in pronouns like "I," "he," "she," "we," and "they," which are used as subjects in sentences.

*Bolalarning bog'da o'ynashini ko'rib bahri dilim ochildi . [3; 198]*

*I kicked the ball. [1;149]*

In languages with accusative cases, **nouns** and **pronouns** change their form to indicate that they are the direct object of a verb. Here are examples of the **accusative case** in different languages:

*U shoshilib olovni o'chirdi. [3; 199]*

*- "They bought an apple" [5; 4]*

In grammar, the genitive is the **grammatical case** that marks a word, usually a noun, as modifying another word, also usually a noun—thus indicating an attributive relationship of one noun to the other noun genitive can also serve purposes indicating other relationships.

*U she'rlarini chop ettirish niyatida matbuotga yo'l oldi [6; 203]*

*I gave the book to her [1; 177]*

Dative case: nouns pronouns are grammatically in the "**dative case**". The case indicates the link between a noun or pronoun and other words in the phrase.

*Men maktabda dars qildim. [3; 197]*

*She walked away from the park. [1; 63]*

The ablative case is used in several instances. A noun in the ablative case can usually be translated with the meanings 'by', 'from', or 'with'. Certain prepositions or verbs take the ablative case, such as 'pro', 'e, ex', 'cum' and 'abutor' and then the translation will be the meaning of the preposition instead.

*Hoshimjon bosh olib uyidan Toshkentga ketdi. [6; 113]*

*I am at (in) the library, you can find me easily [2; 105]*

In grammar, the locative case is a grammatical case which indicates a location. It corresponds vaguely to the English prepositions "in", "on", "at", and "by". The locative case belongs to the general local cases, together with the lative and separative case.

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