

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CASE IN UZBEK AND ARABIC LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT:

The article is devoted to investigation of the category of case in Uzbek and Arabic languages. The peculiarities, differences between Uzbek and Arabic cases and common features between two languages were analyzed.

Keywords: category, case, noun, preposition, tense, pronouns, suffix.

INTRODUCTION:

The system of grammatical forms indicating the syntactic relations of nouns (or pronouns) is usually treated as the category of case. Case is the inflected form of the noun, indicates the grammatical relation in which the noun stands to other parts of the sentence. The problem of the category of case has always been much debated and has become one of the vexed problems of the theoretical discussion. There are a lot of opinions according to the category of case in the Uzbek and Arabic languages. That's why this question is problematic.

Generally, there are six main cases in Uzbek language: nominative, accusative, genitive, dative, locative and ablative. Case suffixes are attached to the end of the noun phrase. The nominative case remains unmarked [3, p.185]. There are three cases in Arabic language: nominative, accusative, genitive. First, what are case endings in Arabic? They are little markings (حركات Harakaat) that are attached to the ends of words to indicate the words grammatical function. Case marker corresponds to one of three different cases and

is pronounced as a short vowel [4, p. 65]. Here the three case markers: damma- ضمة fatha - فتحة kasra- كسرة.

Damma- ضمة it resembles a tiny و, goes above the end of a word, and is pronounced as a short "u". It marks words in the nominative case.

Fatha- فتحة it goes above the end of a word and is pronounced as a short "a". It marks words in accusative case.

Kasra- كسرة it goes below the end of a word and is pronounced as a short "i". It marks words in the genitive case.

In the Uzbek language genitive case is expressed by the case ending suffix-ning. The accusative case is expressed by means of the case ending -ni, locative case denotes the place of the thing or a person in the space and is expressed by the ending-da, dative case denotes the direction of an action performed by the subject of the sentence and expressed by means of the case ending-ga, ablative case denotes the beginning point of the action denoted by the verb and expressed by means of the case ending-dan [3, p. 55].

In Arabic language in the definite event the nominative case is represented by the tanvin- تنوين damma- ضمة and in the indefinite event by the damma- ضمة. The genitive case in the definite event is represented by a tanvin - تنوين kasra- كسرة and in the indefinite event by the kasra- كسرة. The accusative case in the definite event is represented by tanvin - تنوين fatha- فتحة and in the indefinite event by the fatha- فتحة [5, p. 24].

In addition, the correctness of the plural form of muzakkar مذکر and muannas مؤنث is

expressed differently. The suffixes in the plural that we have mentioned above also represent their coherence indicators. In Arabic, the nominative case is represented by the genitive case, and the nominative, accusative, genitive cases can be represented only by the accusative case.

For example: nominative and genitive cases, accusative case

المستشفى - المستشفى - مستشفى - nominative, accusative, genitive.

العصا - العصا - عصاً - nominative, accusative, genitive.

In two cases noun the accusative - genitive is represented by a single index (with fatha). مزال - مزال - مزال - accusative and genitive cases.

Verbs also have a consonant index in Arabic language. Past tense verbs (3-syllable verbs, double verbs with Hamza-ء) end in fatha فتحة. The present tense verbs end in a definite degree in damma ضمة and in the mood of desire end in fatha فتحة. In general, the category of consonant in Arabic is one of the most complex grammatical categories. Nouns can change their performance indicators under the influence of various factors.

There are different types of pronouns in Arabic language, and the division of pronouns is completely different. Pronouns are defined as being one of the parts of speech that obtain their meaning from other noun phrases in a sentence [2, p.110]. The Arabic grammarians do not interpret the pronoun as a separate word group, but interpret it in the noun category and classify it as follows.

1. Personal pronouns (المضمر أو الاسم)

2. Demonstrative pronouns (مسببات أو بالقر)

3. Relative pronouns (الموصول أو الاسم)

4. Interrogative pronouns (الاسم استفهام أو الاسم)

Now let's compare the pronouns in Uzbek and Arabic. There are no relative pronouns in Uzbek, and in Arabic, unlike Uzbek, there are no definite pronouns, indefinite pronouns. The grammatical functions

of pronouns in sentences. Above we have touched upon the grammatical functions of pronoun in the Uzbek language. Let us now briefly consider the grammatical functions of pronoun in Arabic. Performs the function of having personal pronouns in Arabic. Compound pronouns, on the other hand, combine with nouns to form a sense of identity. When it comes with a verb, it becomes a complement.

In conclusion, we want to say that the category of case in Arabic and Uzbek languages have some similarities and differences. The aim of work is to prove the existence of more than three cases in Arabic language comparing with the Uzbek language.

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